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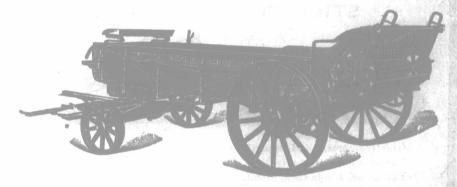
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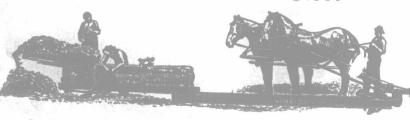
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LONDON, ONTARIO, AUGUST 2, 1906.

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EDITORIAL.

Laborers for the Harvest.

The West's annual call for harvesters is ringing in our ears. Twenty to twenty-five thousand men are asked to help the Western farmers garner their crops. Whence are they to come? The C. P. R. advertises a low rate from Liverpool, and some gleaners may be expected from the British Isles, no doubt, but the principal quota will be drawn as usual from Eastern Canada. It is astonishing how many available young men will turn up from a country where there seems a very dearth of laborers. The railway companies offer their low rates-\$12 going, and \$18 additional if the harvester decides to return. It used to be \$10 going and \$18 for the return fare, but two dollars will not stop many on a trip of this kind. A healthy conviction obtains among the young men of the Eastern Provinces, particularly Ontario, that the West is a country worth seeing, and they take advantage of the opportunity to see it at its best at small net expense, for the high wages they receive leave them, in some cases, almost as much, after deducting the price of their tickets, as they would make by staying in the East. The boys do well to see the West. While "The Farmer's Advocate" believes that no likely young man need leave Eastern Canada today in search of opportunities, and while it counsels him to open his eyes to the magnificent country in which his lot is cast, it does not wish him to shut himself up in his own Province, ignorant of other portions of the Dominion. There is no education like travel, and there are few things which afford more profitable satisfaction than an actual knowledge of one's country. No young Canadian's education is complete, and none should permanently settle down, until he has seen the West. To see it, need not mean to remain in it, though there is no use denying that, so long as in the Republic to the south. The harvest excur-East and West.

It looks sometimes as though the Westerners will have to do something ere long to accomplish their harvest operations with less transient help. The required number of men is spared from the East with increasing difficulty each year. Just what turn things will take in the immediate future is not easy to predict, but sooner or later De Western farmers will be induced by diminishing soil fertility, by enhanced prices of land, and by advancing wages likely to be demanded for short-term engagements, to shift more into mixed farming, which is by far the most substantial basis of agricultural prosperity. Then harvesting will not be quite such a problem, the regular staff of farm hands will more nearly be able to care for it, and the demands on Eastern labor will be wheat land. reduced. No doubt we shall long continue to send a few thousand harvesters West in the fall, but these will not be missed as have the heavy drafts of the past decade.

far more acute than it is. Improvements in im-

pected to keep pace with the settlement. Mixed farming is the solution for the West. Meanwhile, the only solution for us is to take a leaf from their book, employ labor-saving methods, and seek to hold our men by yearly contracts, taking care not to let the hired man get squared up till the completion of his term. Such a precaution, though regrettable, seems necessary in the case of many of the roving immigrants, who constitute a considerable proportion—too large a proportion, some think-of the present farm laboring class.

Shall we Grow More Wheat?

The question, shall Canadian farmers grow more wheat, is being answered in vigorous and unmistakable terms by the newer Western Provinces, now being so rapidly settled and brought into cultivation, and in which for many years to come wheat will be the principal crop produced, as it was in the Eastern Provinces in the early years of their settlement, and especially in Ontario, where formerly winter wheat was very extensively grown, and spring wheat also very successfully produced. In the last twenty years the acreage devoted to wheat culture in the Eastern Provinces has been growing gradually less, until it has become a very limited quantity; and perhaps properly so, since the competition of the West and of other countries in the same field of production, where land and labor are cheaper, has tended to lower the market price for this cereal, while the improving prices for meat and milk, owing to the growth of our cities and the demands of our export trade, have rendered the feeding of cattle and other stock more profitable, and at the same time have helped to maintain the fertility of the land. While all this is true, there is no valid reason why, in many districts in the Eastern Provinces where wheat can yet be successfully grown, its culture should not be carried on to a larger extent than it is. Wheat is there are good lands to be had for a song in dis- perhaps a more uncertain crop in most countries tricts where the building of a railway will double than are some others of the cereals, and a failure or quadruple their value, so long will the pluck of the crop in any year in any one or more of and enterprise of Canadian youth be lured that the principal wheat-growing countries may raise joice that they are finding in the new Canada op- tionally profitable for those countries fortunate portunities which erstwhile seemed offering only in having a surplus in such seasons. Indeed, the world's wheat crop this year, according to an essions, though they pinch Eastern farmers for help, timate made by Mr. Dobell, manager of the forare building up the West, arousing the East, edu- eign department of the Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., cating our citizens, and forging links between of Montreal, who has recently returned from abroad, is 200,000,000 to 256,000,000 bushels less than that of last year, while stocks generally of wheat and flour in the foreign markets are light. This may not be regarded as an abnormal shortage, but it serves to emphasize the possibility of a serious shrinkage in any year. And even with the markets we have under normal conditions, fall-wheat growing has been fairly profitable, when we consider that it is a crop the preparation for which and the seeding and harvesting of which may be prosecuted at times when other farm work is not particularly pressing, that the straw of the crop is so useful as bedding for stock and an absorbent of the liquid manure, that the chaff is so useful as stock food, and that, as a rule, grass and clover seeds make a sure catch when sown on

> That land once suitable for the successful growland was new and full of its virgin fertility. And welcomed. The East will apply itself principally

pense than in those early times when a summerfallow, plowed three times in a season as a preparation, was deemed necessary to success, two years being thus required to secure a money return, while now a clover or other sod, with a single plowing after pasturing half the summer or harvesting a hay crop, is, with surface cultivation, considered an ideal preparation for wheat; or a pea field, without plowing, but with surface cultivation after harvest, furnishes nearly if not quite as good a preparation, and in limited areas fair crops have been raised by sowing corn stubble with or without plowing.

The enduring quality of Canadian farm lands for, the production of wheat and other crops, under fair treatment, has been amply proven by its success in this regard in Ontario. knowledge of the writer, farms which forty years ago were considered run down and exhausted from continuous cropping in one line, have been restored under a sensible system of rotation, in which clover has had a full share, and, with no outlay for special fertilizers, are now producing as heavy crops of wheat and other grains as when first cleared from the forest. While it is not the object of this article to counsel the effort to grow wheat extensively in the older Provinces, we feel safe in advising the continuance of its culture to a somewhat larger extent than has been done in the last few years, provided it is sown on suitable land, properly prepared, and sown sufficiently, early to ensure a vigorous growth before winter sets in. If, from undue exposure or severity of the winter, the plants fail to give promise in spring of a paying crop, the land may, with little labor, be prepared for sowing spring grain, the principal loss being the seed wheat. A sane conclusion seems to be that we may safely grow more wheat with proper preparation, but it is folly to sow on ill-prepared or unsuitable land, or later, as a rule, than the first week in Sep-

is Warman's Prophecy Well Founded?

That English, German and Russian farmers will come and buy or work the fine Ontario homeway. We need not begrudge them. Rather re- the price to an unusual extent, making it excep- steads whose owners' sons have gone West, is the prediction Cy. Warman indulges in, in an article The Annual Hike," appearing in the magazine "Canada." Something of this kind, he says, has taken place in the States where the sons of men who pioneered in the West are crossing into Canada, Indiana and Ohio farmers taking their places, and New England farmers occupying the Indiana and Ohio land. Meanwhile, millions of foreigners are pouring into the States, to be assimilated and refined, while the Canadian West is being peopled with the finished product. He also goes on to point out the significance of the fact that, despite heroic efforts of railways interested in peopling the American Southwest, the Northwest is proving a superior magnet. He adds that the settlement of the Canadian West is now so far advanced-although it seems empty to ride through it—that nothing can stay the tide. The day is not far distant when the Canadian West, like the American West, will be supplying the grain and wool and meat for the balance of the country, and much to spare.

We agree with the writer in part. That nothing can now frustrate the development of the ing of fall wheat is not liable to become exhausted magnificent Provinces beyond the Great Lakes, is or less productive of that crop, has been abund- patent to all. The people there have now the antly proven in late years in many districts in making of their own fortune, and may be de-Fast-working machinery has been employed to Ontario where crops of thirty to forty bushels pended on to build with courage, judgment and great service in the West. Had it not been so, per acre have been produced, quite as large a energy. That they will supply a large portion the labor condition in the fall would have been yield as was possible in the palmy days when the of the country's grain and meat is a fact to be plements will continue, but this can hardly be ex- this crop is now produced with less labor and ex- to more intensive and, for us, more produced

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THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED).

JOHN WELD, MANAGER

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lines of effort, such as the production of butter, cheese, fruit, vegetables, poultry, eggs, as well as superior strains of pure-bred stock. The development of Western agriculture will never, by its competition, work aught but good to Eastern farmers, except in so far as we butt our heads against the stone wall by reluctance in giving up lines of production for which our Western brothers are better adapted than we. Thus far, the only real drawback the West has been to us has been in taking away so many of our most enterprising farmers, leaving a preponderating element of the slower ones behind. This will be checked when West is once measurably near being settled. Then economic conditions between East and West will be more nearly equalized, and the superior attractions of the East as a country of homes will tend to draw back some of the most wideawake spirits. With them will come an impulse of progress, an awakening to the real opportunities of the East, a revival of agriculture like unto, but exceeding, the rejuvenation of the industry in New England of recent years. Many of the old, abandoned farms in that region are now being taken up and worked at a good profit by men who have "hiked" Eastward, contiguity to market and more thorough tillage compensating for deficiencies in fertility and difficulty in cultivation. The farm lands of Eastern Canada are incomparably ahead of many of these New England homesteads, the climate is better, and once the national development of the Dominion, East and West, has resulted in the building of more great cities in our midst, the pursuit of farming here will be found more enticing than it will be in the West. Invention will overcome the labor difficulty, as it is even now overcoming it for those who are alert to adapt themselves to the new conditions, and Germans will not be the only ones who will be able to get along with little help, though their proverbial thrift is always a point in their favor as farmers. No doubt some British and Germans will come and settle

on the farm lands of Eastern Canada. We have room for them, they are welcome; but that the native yeomen of Ontario and the other Eastern Provinces are going to be displaced by a wholesale introduction of Europeans we do not believe. It is not necessary. It is not likely. Mr. Warman will have to guess again.

Notes from Ireland.

THE SHOW SEASON.

Just at present we find ourselves in the midst of another show season. For several weeks past local societies in all parts of the country have been busily engaged with their respective events, and for several weeks to come still others will find their efforts going forth in the same direction. Each succeeding year appears to witness the increase, not only in number, but also in importance, of these fixtures in Ireland. Few among us will deny their beneficial influence. In this important matter, some shows excel, and in several instances, rapid progress and improvement in farming and stock-breeding methods have been clearly due and directly traceable to the wholesome stimulus engendered by the operations of the local show-promoting body. Indeed, to a greater or lesser extent, the many show organizations can lay claim to the credit of having brought about a similar general result, though, as I have said, some more than others. Having visited a great many of this year's shows, I can vouch for the fact that they have aroused a more than usual degree of local excitement, and have been, in most cases, supported by the stock-owners and farmers of the district with an enthusiasm seldom equalled. All this must be regarded as a peculiarly healthy sign. The attitude of the Department of Agriculture towards these local shows is one of approval and encouragement, and to afford them practical assistance special provision has been made, commonly known as the Department's scheme for subsidizing local shows. Under the conditions of this scheme, the Department, in conjunction with the County Council Committees of Agriculture, make contributions towards the prize funds, varying according to the pretensions of the show, say from £20 up to £200. In several cases, also, the county experts, under the Department, in agriculture, poultry-keeping, beekeeping, horticulture, dairying, etc., attend the shows, and special exhibits and demonstrations of a very interesting and highly-instructive nature are given by them, literature distributed and advice tendered, all with the object of bringing practical lessons home to those for whose good they are working. This is one of the directions in which our Irish shows are made of real value from an educational standpoint, while, of course, the object lessons in the form of high-class cattle, horses, sheep, swine, and other farm stock which they provide, must be mentioned in the same connection. It is worthy of special notice that, this year, to a larger extent than ever before, made at local shows for sections devoted to home industrial exhibits. That these are being widely appreciated and well sup-

THE ENGLISH ROYAL SHOW.

Though outside the country, and therefore hardly appropriate for reference among "Notes from Ireland," I may perhaps be permitted to make a short allusion to the show of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, which was held at Derby the other week, under circumstances which pointed to its proving, both financially and as a public function, the most successful venture the Society has made of recent years. Irish interests were not absent from it by any means, a number of exhibits from this side of the channel figuring prominently in the prize-list. That grand Shorthorn bull, Linksfield Champion, to which I referred, and a photograph of which was reproduced in a recent issue of "The Farmer's Advocate," had no difficulty in securing the coveted first prize in the old-bull class. He was, as I formerly stated, a great show bull in Ireland, where he carried everything before him - Mr. Miller, of Birkenhead, purchased him at Dublin last April and it is understood that he is destined for a portation to Chili, in South America. An Irish herd had the rare distinction of breedings winner of the championship of the Castaga

classes, this honor falling to a bull bred by a successful northern admirer of the shaggy-coated Scots, namely, Mr. R. I. Calwell, of Ballyboley, Co. Antrim. Among the Aberdeen-Angus, also, there was a notable Irish victory, Mr. E. Coey, of Larne, Co. Antrim, securing first prize for his Dublin winner, Tam of Ardaigie, in the two-yearold class. In the sections provided for our native Kerries and Dexters, Irish exhibitors were very successfully represented by Messrs. D. M. Rattray, Co. Kerry; R. Tait Robertson, Dublin: and F. Robertson, Lisburn, who were prominent prizetakers. Several of the visiting exhibits to our Dublin Show in April were again among the competitors, and many of them succeeded in gaining fresh honors.

SCOTTISH FARMERS VISIT IRELAND.

Seemingly intent on increasing their knowledg by observation, as well as by direct study, body of our shrewd Scottish brethren have lately been making a tour of several Irish districts for the purpose of seeing how we do things in this country. A couple of seasons ago a similar party left Caledonia's shores for Denmark, and there, as evidenced by the reports which were subsequently published, they spent a very happy and useful time. Their object in coming to Ireland was to make observations of our systems of farming generally, but I understand, more particularly of the working of the co-operative movement in relation to dairying. The deputation, including. some of the best-known Scottish farmers, branched into two distinct parties, and visited shows and numerous places of agricultural interest, both north and south. Judging by opinions already expressed, and likely to be confirmed when the official report makes its appearance, the tour proved both entertaining and educational, and the visitors were not only interested in what they saw, but were also instructed by many features which came under their observation.

IRISH FRUIT PROSPECTS

Judging from a large number of representative reports which have been collected by the newlyestablished Irish Gardening, the outlook for the fruit crop in this country for the current year is rather satisfactory, and this in spite of outbursts of unfavorable weather experienced during the early spring. While some crops have been sadly damaged, still the principal fruits have come through the untoward atmospheric conditions in a very fortunate manner. Taking apples, as perhaps the staple fruit crop, the prospects for the country as a whole are reported as good. There seems to be close on 70 per cent. of the apples returned as above the average, and of these, something like one-half is set as "very good"; less than two per cent is returned as bad." The prospects appear to be brighter in the southern counties than in the north. Plums and pears both appear to be failures, and cherries, of which comparatively few are cultivated, are not very hopefully spoken of. Gooseberries seem to have done well, over fifty per cent. of the total crop being above the average. The American mildew is a pest that seriously threatens this ported, is a significant and hopeful sign of the crop in Ireland, and growers are frequently urged to take active measures to check its spread. Currants and raspberries are reported as up to the average, and strawberries promised a good sea-"EMERALD ISLE."

The N. A. T. Company and Immigration.

It is neither necessary nor advisable, says The Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal Winnipeg, to take a political view of the Dominion Government's relations with the North Atlantic Trading Company, but whatever may have heen done in securing settlers by surreptitious means, such should be promptly abandoned. Canada has reached a stage that renders it no longer necessary to continue undignified and dishonest methods. Russian statesmanship, socalled was a policy of subterfuge and evasion. We do not believe that Canada's statesmen should descend to their level by pursuing a policy which has a strong resemblance to that of the thief in the night. As a country, we are far better withthose manigrants, if, to get them, we have to of as an example to our children, a violation of the moral code. We cannot expect to build up satisfactory trade relations with any country

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but we wish to thank our many friends for their

kindness, and, at the same time, express appre-

ciation of this tangible evidence that "The Farm-

er's Advocate" is being so faithfully preserved.

One of the most gratifying facts in connection

with our business is the universal esteem in which

the paper is held, and the cordial relationship be-

tween subscribers and publishers. May it always

Thoughts are like flowers-pluck one, and an-

other takes its place; leave it, and the parent

nind goes to seed, as it were, ceasing to put

It is not how much one does, but how much

he accomplishes, that counts. It takes very little

HORSES.

and Eastern work horses are being taken West.

Is it because we are so good at breaking

The foal is getting bigger and the grass short-

er. See to it that the mare's milk does not fail

Coach Horses.

The Cleveland Bay is one of the oldest breeds

the Chapman or pack horse. The breed flourished

when the roads in the more remote part of the

Kingdom were little better than tracks, and when

business was principally carried on by means of

horses. These horses, being both powerful and

active, were used as working horses on the farm, as well as to convey produce to the market-

town and their masters to "kirk, market, feast

or fair." In Devonshire and the north of York-

shire he flourished the longest, and now it is

said that in North Yorkshire and neighboring

districts alone can any horse be found approach-

ing in type the ancient pack or Chapman horse.

that he is the result of an elaborate system of

crossing between the Thoroughbred stallion and

the cart mare. This theory is not received with

favor among practical breeders or scientific men.

A horse produced in this manner could not be ex-

pected to reproduce with such trueness to type

and general characteristics as does the one under

discussion. There can be little doubt that the

Thoroughbred had much to do with the formation

of the breed, as the Cleveland Bay in many points

is very similar to him, especially in quality and

form of bone, croup and quarters, appearance and

action, and, to some extent, constitution and

staying powers; but it is very probable that

mares of more quality than the cart mare were the

dams. The most probable theory is that the

breed is the result of a careful selection from the

original breed of horses found in the southern

part of Great Britain, with frequent infusion of

fact that there existed a breed of clean-legged,

active horses, clear of Thoroughbred or carting

cross, in England more than two hundred years

During the latter half of the eighteenth and

first half of the nineteenth century farmers de-

cided that they needed heavier horses, and, in

order to get them, crossed their Cleveland Pay

mares with cart stallions. At the same time it

became the fashion to drive big, upstanding

horses, and, in order to get these, the mares were

crossed with leggy, flash-topped Thoroughbreds.

These two different lines of breeding out of mares

of the same class almost exterminated the true

Cleveland Bay. About the second quarter of the

nineteenth century an effort was made to re-es-

tablish the breed, and there being still some in-

dividuals of both sexes in existence, such was

possible, and was accomplished, with probably an

occasional infusion of Thoroughbred blood. From

this time until about 1867 the breed again flour-

Cleveland iron trade made a demand for heavier

ished, but now again came a reaction.

The

Leaving the region of theory, we come to the

Unfortunately, the breeders did not keep

the blood of Eastern sires.

ago.

Many theories have been advanced concerning the origin of "The Cleveland Bay." Some claim

He was formerly known as

THE CLEVELAND BAY.

Unbroken range horses are being brought East,

to keep some men busy a long while.

Fly nets for the fly days.

Cleveland Bay mares, and extinction again threat-Dozens of Back Numbers Coming In. ened the breed. About the year 1880 there was A request, printed in our issue of July 19th, again a general interest taken in the renewal of for page 740 of the Christmas number of "The the breed, and from that time to the present ef-Farmer's Advocate" for 1900, has brought us forts have been made to keep it pure. The Cleveland Bay Studbook was formed in or about the over two dozen responses. Only one was needed,

numbers in a satisfactory manner.

CHARACTERISTICS.

year 1884, since which the breed has increased in

The Cleveland Bay is a horse of quality and substance combined. He stands 161 to 162 hands. His legs are short; shoulders oblique; back and loins strong; croup long, and approaching the horizontal; tail coming out well up, well haired, and very gracefully carried; ribs long and well sprung; breast broad and strong. His head is lean, but rather large and plain, but well carried. The bone is flat, clean, and devoid of long hair, except a small tuft on the fetlock pad; pasterns of moderate length and obliquity; feet rather large and round. In action, he lacks the heighth and snap of the Hackney The shoulder action is free and extensive, and the hocks are well flexed. He is a good walker, and, while he lacks the high and flash action of some heavy-harness horses, he travels with ease, style and considerable speed. In color, he is bay, with black points, and without white markings. While the bright bay is preferred, the different shades of bay are admissible.

THE YORKSHIRE COACH HORSE.

The origin of this horse is supposed to have been the crossing of Cleveland Bay mares with upstanding, flash Thoroughbreds, as above mentioned, and while, of course, he cannot boast of as ancient an origin at the Cleveland Bay, he has claim to respectful antiquity. For over a hundred years he has been recognized, and prizes were Glanders and Its Detection.

The importance of some knowledge of glanders by the horse-owner, is sufficient warrant for the publication of a short description of the disease, which, while well known and understood by the modern veterinarian, is yet a subject regarding which the average horseman knows very little. At the outset, we would advise horse-owners to suspect every nasal discharge as dangerous until proved harmless.

It is also necessary for everyone to disabuse their minds regarding the spontaneity of glanders, be assured that when cases appear in localities hitherto free of the disease, that the contagion has been brought there. The following are excerpts from Canada's leading veterinary authority on this disease, given by him before the agricultural committee

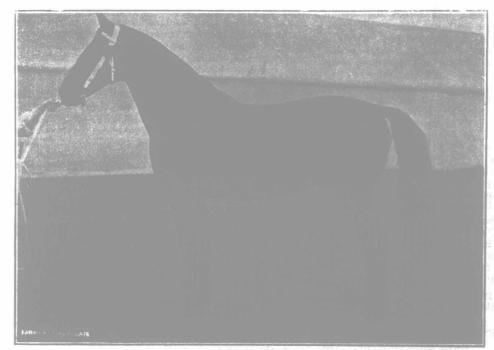
Mallein is the glycerinized extract of cultures of the bacillus mallei (the germ cause of glanders). During its preparation it is sterilized, and contains no living germs, and, therefore, it cannot communicate disease to a healthy animal.

Injection of mallein is usually done on the side of the neck, being most convenient, and the skin thin. Before injecting, the temperature is taken twice at three-hour intervals to get the normal (natural) temperature. As nearly as possible, the normal temperature is taken, and this injection is made in the evening. The next tion is made in the evening. The next morning, about eight hours afterwards, the veterinarian begins to take the temperature.

SYMPTOMS OF A REACTION.

If the horse is affected with glanders, there will be a rise. The temperature will go up, and about noon, or in the afternoon of the following day, it may register from a normal of 100 or 101 up to 103, 104, 105, and in some cases perhaps

106. At the same time, in the great majority of horses there is a swelling at the point of inoculation; there is a stiffening, also, sometimes a distinct lameness on tnat side, showing the mallein's effect. 'there is a general uneasiness, malaise, depression. The horse is dejected, and does not want to eat. He is very unhappy generally, and this condition continues for some time. The swelling in a case of glanders at the point of inoculation will generally be larger on the second day than it was on the first. In any horse that is injected with mallein, even if quite healthy, there will be a small swelling at the point of inoculation. In most cases it will



Cleveland Bay Stallion.

First-prize winner at the Royal Show, England.

land Bay, but has more quality, i.e., more of the Thoroughbred type. His head is smaller, neck more arched. He is narrower, and has less substance generally. In action, he has more style. The different shades of bay and brown are allowed, but there must be little or no white.

FRENCH AND GERMAN COACH HORSES.

These, of course, are the heavy-harness horses of their respective countries. They originally were large coach horses, of solid colors, principally bay or brown, with little white. They are large, stylish horses, somewhat after the pattern of the Cleveland Bays, but with finer, more stylish heads, longer and more graceful necks, and more fully-developed crests and more flash action. The German Coach horse still retains these characteristics, but there has been such frequent infusion of Hackney blood into the French Coach horse that he strongly resembles the Hackney in general style and characteristics, except that in most cases he retains the solid color; in fact, some individuals so strongly resemble the Hackney in style, form and action that, if given a Hackney pedigree, they might pass as a good representative of the breed. "WHIP." representative of the breed.

Can Deny His Stomach, but Not His Brain.

Mr. R. Robinson, Vancouver, B. C., writes: "Please find my subscription for 1906. One can do without an occasional meal, but not without 'The Farmer's Advohorses, and the cart stallion was again used on cate.""

given for him in Howdenshire in 1805. In form not be over a couple of inches in diameter. It is and general characteristics he resembles the Cleve- comparatively free from painful sensation, but the local reaction which I have described, combined with the symptoms, form almost positive evidence of the existence of glanders in some form or other in the system of that horse.

THE CLINICAL SYMPTOMS

of a horse affected with glanders were formerly looked upon, or rather the absence of the clinical symptoms was formerly looked upon, as evidence that the horse was not diseased; that day has passed away, and a great many cases of glanders show no external evidence whatever. As a rule, the first clinical symptoms shown is a tumefaction -swelling of the submaxillary lymphatic gland.

This is a small gland which is situated on the inside of the lower jawbone on each side, which is known by the name mentioned. That gland, which is often easily detected by any horseman, becomes enlarged and hard, and feels very often as if it were attached to the bone itself, instead of being movable and free. If close observation is made, it will invariably be found to be accompanied by a slight nasal discharge. It may he so slight as not to attract the attention of the owner or the groom, or anybody else. It is almost invariably the case that, with an abnormal enlargement of that gland, there is a little nasal discharge. It may only be occasional, but it is there, and a close examination of the membranes of the nose would show a slight tumefaction, a slight reddening and irritation, but hardly an inflammation. Now, that can go on for a long, long time-it may go on for years-and that horse, although he is not showing any other symptoms, is really infective (capable of giving

dangerous). effective way with outbreaks of glanders, and, as

As the disease advances this discharge becomes more pronounced. A little discharge from the eye will also be noticed. In an acute case of glanders, the animal becomes rapidly emaciated, and the discharge becomes profuse from both nostrils. Ulceration takes place inside the nose and the membranes of the nose—ulceration so intense that I have seen, inside of three days, in an animal apparently healthy, an aperature in the membrane between the two nostrils two inches in diameter.

In such a case there is a loss of appetite, a swelling of the legs, and a general bad condition of health, followed, of course, very rapidly by death. Some of these cases break out in repulsive and loathesome sores all over the body. I do not think there is any more miserable object than one of these acute cases.

Some cases of glanders, where the disease is acute, the temperature is very often so high that it would be hopeless to look for a rise in the temperature from the injection of mallein. In such cases we depend to a considerable extent upon the local reaction, which we always get, even in the most advanced cases.

It is very difficult to distinguish between an ordinary distemper in the initial stages and glanders in some cases. It would even puzzle a skillful veterinarian, without the use of mallein, in some cases. There is absolutely no immunity conferred by the use of mallein, and there can be no reaction excepting from glanders with the mallein test.

MODE OF DISINFECTION.

After cleansing the premises thoroughly and burning all debris, the interior should be well gone over with hot steam or boiling water, adding to the latter at least one quart of crude carbolic acid to each five gallons, after which the entire surface should be thickly coated with a hot solution of fresh lime wash, to which crude carbolic acid has been added in the above-mentioned proportion.

Outbuildings, fences and tying posts, with which infected animals have been in contact, should also, when possible, be thoroughly treated in a similar manner. All mangers, stable utensils, etc., should be treated with boiling water or burned. Lime wash with carbolic acid in it is used, because it she was on the disinfecting has been done. Nobody's word is taken for it in a matter of this kind, and when there is fresh lime on the woodwork of the stable, that is pretty good evidence. Formaldehyde is used in some cases. Where people have old stables, burning is the thing, but no compensation is paid. Straw roofs are very bad. We like to get a new roof in the case of a stable with a roof of straw. We generally get the man to burn his feed boxes and everything of that kind there is to burn.

Infection will take place in a great many different ways. It will take place by inoculation, by ingestion, but most frequently by inhalation. There is danger in a public drinking fountain, but where the water is always running, not as great as is generally supposed. Still, there is danger there.

A good while ago veterinary surgeons believed that a stable would keep alive the germs of glanders for years, and years and years. We have found out since that there is nothing in it—that about four months is the extreme length of time that the bacillus will live outside of the animal body under the most favorable conditions. Now, the explanation of the prevalence of that old belief is the existence of those latent cases of disease which have been explained to us by the use of mallein.

CAUSES FOR THE SPREAD OF GLANDERS.

Among the most dangerous and persistent agents in the dissemination of glanders and other diseases are the range horses, which during the last ten years have been shipped from the Western States in large numbers to supply the temporary shortages arising from the unfortunate cessation of breeding which resulted from a depression of prices in the early nineties.

The mortality from the disease on the range itself is not very great, the conditions being favorable to its maintaining a latent form, but it soon develops when the infected animals are broken, stabled and put to work, as has been demonstrated again and again, a chain of outbreaks having frequently followed exactly the route taken by one of the numerous itinerant bands of broncos imported for the purpose of being peddled to farmers.

While inspection at the boundary is enforced, it is, in many cases, impossible to detect the existence of glanders without the aid of mallein. Although involving considerable inconvenience to importers, it would almost appear necessary to make provision for the testing of all horses introduced from the other side.

In many States of the Union no serious attempt is made by the authorities to deal in an perity."

effective way with outbreaks of glanders, and, as a result, a good deal of private testing is carried on, the reactors being subsequently disposed of as soon as possible. As such horses are cold at a sacrifice, they are, as a rule, quickly picked up, and there is no doubt that some of them are brought into Canada, either by persons ignorant as to their true condition, or unscrupulous enough to run the risk of having them pass inspection at the boundary before the disease has developed sufficiently to admit of its existence being detected by ordinary method.

THE ONLY TREATMENT FOR GLANDERS IN HORSES IS THE BULLET.

After a trial extending over two years, the system of testing reactors was found to be unworkable and far from satisfactory, inasmuch as it was shown to be practically impossible to keep reacting horses under such close observation as might offer comparative freedom from the risk of spreading infection. Among groups of reactors held for further tests, one or more are likely to develop clinical symptoms, thus becoming virulent centers of infection, not only endangerthe other reactors with which they are in actual contact, they being in no way immune from re-infection, but through the various indirect channels with which horsemen are familiar, threatening the health of other animals not actually housed with them. More recently, frequent proofs have been furnished that many of even the so-called ceased reactors can be by no means looked upon as permanently cured. Several serious outbreaks can be traced directly to such horses, and, making due allowance for the possibility of re-infection from outside sources, I may say that am in possession of what I consider to be indisputable evidence in confirmation of the view that these animals are exceedingly dangerous. The risk attending their release is greatly increased by the tendency almost invariably shown by owners to dispose of them at the first available opportunity, when, falling into the hands of unsuspecting persons, they frequently introduce the disease among their new stable companions.

The policy of re-testing reactors having thus been fairly tried and found wanting, while that of slaughtering clinical cases and ignoring contact horses had proved worse than useless, there remained the alternative of leaving the disease alone, to spread as opportunity offered, or of applying the only practical, and, at the same time, the only specific remedy, namely, the destruction of all horses giving a typical mallein reaction, whether presenting any external manifestation of glanders or not.

The following paragraphs give the rule regarding compensation:

Horses, mules or asses affected with glanders, whether such animals show clinical symptoms of the disease, or react to the mallein test without showing such symptoms, shall, on an order signed by a duly appointed inspector of the Department of Agriculture, be forthwith slaughtered, and the carcasses disposed of as in such order prescribed, compensation to be paid to the owners of such animals if and when the Act so provides.

In the event of the owner objecting to the slaughter of animals which react to mallein, but show no clinical symptoms of glanders, the inspector may order such animals to be kept in close quarantine and re-tested, such re-test, however, in no case, to exceed two in number, and to be completed within four months of the first test, provided, however, that owners deciding to have their animals quarantined rather than slaughtered shall forfeit all right to compensation.

Compensation to the extent of two-thirds value is paid, up to \$150 for ordinary horses, the valuation of pure-breds being put at \$300.

In Manitoba, the work of dealing with glanders was supposed to have been carried on in an intelligent and systematic manner. It was not, however, the policy of the Provincial authorities to destroy reactors, clinical cases only being killed, while in some cases contact horses were tested and kept under supervision, and in others they were allowed to go without further attempt at control.

The results of pursuing such a policy are very evident, as will be seen by a reference to the figures. (In the light of recent events, the Manitoba policy helped propagate, rather than stamp out the disease.—Ed.) Glanders is practically incurable in human beings.

Eclipses All Rivals.

Mr. Dan. R. Chisholm, St. Andrews, N. S., writes. "You will please find enclosed one dollar and fifty cents, one year's subscription to 'The Farmer's Advocate,' I must congratulate you on your excellent paper. There is nothing like it in Canada on farming, etc. I used to see it many years ago in connection with our agricultural society. It will surely extend its usefulness in our growing country. With best wishes for prosperity."

Preparation of Horses for Exhibition.

Horses, like cattle, require a great deal of special treatment before they are fit to take a place in the show-ring and to win in keen competition, and, no matter how good an animals is, it can be made to look infinitely better by a course of preparatory treatment. It is, however, far more difficult to give explicit directions for the bringing out of horses to show condition than for the preparation of cattle, because in the case of the horse everything depends upon the age and the breed. The colt or filly cannot be, or ought not to be, prepared in the same way as the stallion, and the polo pony requires different handling to the cart horse or hunter. There is a fashion for each and every kind, but within the limits of this short series of articles it is impossible to do more than speak in general terms of the kind of treatment that will suit all kinds of horses which are being prepared for showing.

PUTTING ON CONDITION.

When bringing horses into show condition, 12 should be our aim to develop the muscles to the full, rather than to lay on too much fat. A wellfattened horse looks sleek and pleasing to the eye of the inexperienced, but the judge looks for the natural shapes and muscles, and does not want to have them hidden by a uniform layer of fat, which entirely spoils the contour of the body. It is all very well to fatten a bullock so that its back presents one unbroken line, and all natural depressions are filled up, but in a horse the judge looks for something more, and he estimates full muscular development at a far higher value than mere fatty development. No matter to what breed or class the horse may belong, it looks all the better if it possesses large, prominent, welldeveloped muscles.

This being so, it is plain that it is not alone sufficient that a horse which is being prepared for a show should be stall-fed, but that the animal should also be well and regularly exercised, so that the flesh may be firm and muscular. Owing to the horse's aptitude for rapid fattening, many exhibitors of these animals make the mistake of putting off the period of preparation too long, and then piling on flesh and fat too quickly within the last few weeks before the show. Horses can be prepared in this way, but it is not the best way; for rapid forcing is injurious, and it would be much more satisfactory to begin preparing three months before the show, by reducing the horse's work somewhat and increasing its The quality and quantity of food to be fed must depend entirely on the individual horse, and it would be worse than useless to attempt to lay down any strict rule for all horses. must study his horse and feed the foods which seem to agree best with it and to give the results. It is advisable, however, to vary the food, and to be careful not to overfeed any one kind, especially if it be a highly-concentrated kind.

THE QUESTION OF GROOMING

is one which it is extremely difficult to deal with in an intelligible manner in a short article, owing to the many styles in which horses are nowadays brought out. One rule which still, however, holds good in all cases is that young, untrained horses do not need to be groomed to a nicety, and that adult-trained horses cannot possibly be too well

The preparation of an untrained colt may be summed up in a very few words. It is undesirable that too much of the rough hair, which the judge expects to see, should be removed by sheeting or by continuous brushing, and it is only necessary that the skin should be well washed two or three times a week before the show, and that once a day the coat should be groomed with a brush. The animal should be liberally fed and well exercised, so that it may show forward condition for its age, and it should also be trained to lead with a halter. Something may also be done in the matter of teaching it to show up its shapes and paces, but with an untrained animal very much cannot be effected in this direction.

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A GLOSSY COAT MAY BE PRODUCED in the case of trained horses by the use of certain condiments; but for the most part these are the avoided as ultimately injurious to health, and owners ought to caution their grooms especially against using arsenical preparations. There is no condiment that will produce so good a coat as functions and wholesome feeding, coupled with the for hours every day, rubbing and brushing with all his might, and the result will be a shining skin that cannot fail to attract

THE MANE, TAIL, HEAD, AND FEET.

Much can be done to improve the appearance of a horse by caring well for the mane, tail, head and feet. The style in which the mane and tail are to be done up depends of course, on the class of horse—the hunter, the cart-horse, the carriage horse, the polo pony having each its peculiar style; but whatever style is in vogue, unremitting attention to these parts, not only immediately before it,

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will pay well. An expert groom will pull and trim the hair of mane, tail and ears to just the correct snape and size, and, by daily attention, will bring the hooves and feet to a state of perfection.

The feet of young horses, especially, need a great deal of attention at regular intervals during the period of growth. The rasp should be freely used on the hooves where necessary, as nothing will count for so many points against a horse at a show as unshapely feet. It is important that horses which are to be sent to a show should be made accustomed, by every possible means, to crowds of people and the attendant noises and bustle, for otherwise they are likely to cut up badly on the day of the show, and this spoils their chances, since judges are but human, and cannot be expected to "cotton" to an obstreperous animal which gives them a lot of unnecessary trouble. The necessary training to crowds may be given by leading, riding or driving the horse into a neighboring town on market days, where he will see the same kind of people and the same stir at the show later on. It is, indeed, a fact that an unlimited fund of patience and perseverance is necessary to bring out a high-spirited horse in proper form at a show, and were it not for the honor and glory of winning a prize, and the chance of a subsequent sale, nobody would be enticed to exhibit by the pecuniary value of the prizes alone.-[H. de Courcy, in Farmers'

Asks About Morgans.

A correspondent writes: "I would like you to tell me what sort of stock the breed of horses called Morgan comes from, and how they have been bred, where did they originate, and where are they principally bred?"

The Morgan is a family of horses produced in Vermont State. Their ancestry somewhat resembles that of the other American trotting families, in that they trace to importations of English Thoroughbred stallions. To get a clear grasp of the history of the Morgans, one must consider the conditions of horse-breeding one hundred years ago. Then the English Thoroughbred was the only equine aristocrat in domestication, and Thoroughbred stallions were very extensively used on common mares. Also, when such breeding produced a colt of more than ordinary merit, it was often kept entire and used in the stud. It was from such a source as this that the Morgans sprung. A horse called Figure, belonging to a man named Morgan, was taken from Springfield, Mass., to Randolph, Vt., as a foal in 1789, and in the new settlement used in the stud. His breeding is not definitely known, but it is generally supposed that his dam had one or two crosses of Thoroughbred blood and his sire was a Thoroughbred. Figure himself was used in the stud for about thirty years, but was not much appreciated until after his death in 1820. He was of a type very much like the horses that are fashionable now in fancy carriages, or, as most people are familiar with the type used by artists to illustrate light-running machinery, that will give a clearer conception. Sons of Figure, afterwards named Justin Morgan, were used in the stud quite extensively in the neighborhood, and as they were superior to other horses at the time, rung ul of the old horse. Added to this, that the breeders began to endeavor to establish a family or breed, and we have the history of the origination of the Morgans

But the breed was not to have so smooth a way. The craze for speed soon began to spread to far north Vermont, and soon the breeders of Morgan horses began introducing Hambletonian blood, with the object of clipping seconds off miles, and without regard to the effects in conformation such a policy begot. This practice became so general that the extinction of the Morgan as a separate breed began to be threatened, but with the advent of horse shows, and the desire for beautiful conformation, as opposed to extreme speed, the breed took a new lease of life. To-day the Morgan is considered a distinct breed, but there are many strains of Morgan blood throughout the light horses of the States and Canada.

The remarkable success of Figure as a sire was probably due more to his spirit or dynamic force than to his breeding. Whatever the reason, we know that he was one of those phenomenal sires that crop up once in a while and leave an indelible stamp on their kind.

Morgan breeding has been faked probably more than any other, for the reason that the public knows little of the individuals in its history, and has a very general impression that Morgans are a very superior class of animal. Generally, if a horse were black, and had some speed and attractive conformation, he could be faked for a true Morgan.

When the whole thing is sifted, we can only admit that the Morgan is a branch of the Standard-bred breed, in which graceful conformation has been set above speed performance, but that alone is sufficient to recommend the Morgans for ordinary light road work.

How to Know a Horse.

Says the Team-owners' Review: In examining a horse with a view to purchasing, never have the horse brought out, or up, or down, to you, but go to his stall, and investigate for yourself certain details which, once you know them, require no special acumen to decide upon, or to be aware of. For instance, is there grain in the manger, and the hour of feeding some time past? He may be a bad feeder, nervous, delicate-well to call the veterinarian's attention to this point. Is the straw under his fore feet unusually tramped or broken? Maybe he is one of these irritable, nervous "weavers" (horses which constantly sway from side to side), who are generally, also, bad feeders and poor property. Are stall posts or sides battered or kicked? He may be a kicker (by day or night, spoiling his own rest and that of other horses). Does he tear or eat his blankets? Is he tied in any special way, or simply, and as other horses are? Is he gentle to approach and to handle-no nipping, kicking, or pulling back on the halter? Does he stand square on both fore feet, or rest one or both alternately Does he back quietly from the stall, picking up each hind leg without sudden, spasmodic jerking? And when he turns in the gangway, does he do so smoothly, or does he flinch (in front) as if the boards were not even, or his feet hurt him more or less? Are his eyes staring and expressionless, his ears always forward ?-indicative of defective vision.

Once out of his stall, notice that he submits quietly to being wiped over, and betrays no resentment while harnessing, at accepting the bit, bridle, crupper, etc., etc., and decorously permitting all necesssary alterations and attentions. Accept no departure from absolute docility of deportment, for, be sure that if the animal betrays either excitability, nervousness or vice in the dealer's hands, he will be far worse with you, for you know you don't know, and he will know you don't know-and those combinations spell trouble. In the same way, see him led out and put to the vehicle to which he is to be driven, noting each stage of the process, viewing him always with the icily critical eye of the individual who does not (yet) own him. Excuse nothing, and make no allowances for less. If he makes a move you don't fancy, say so frankly, and look furtherthere are plenty of horses.

LIVE STOCK.



Dorset Shearling Ewes.

First at Bath and West of England Show, 1906. Exhibited by W. R. Flower.

Sheep Bloating on Alfalfa.

In sections of the Middle States, where alfalfa can be successfully grown, there have been serious losses from bloating, especially where sheep have been turned into the field in the morning, and allowed to gorge themselves on the soft tops of the We do not hear so much of trouble from this source in far Western States, which is probably due to a drier climate, but it is necessary to exercise much care in allowing sheep to graze in alfalfa early in the morning before they have had a chance to partially satisfy their appetities on A common remedy in cases of such bloating is to tie a large corncob in the sheep's mouth by a string over the back of the sheep's head, which will keep the sheep's mouth wide open and will allow the gas to escape. When this is applied in time it will generally save the

Sheep: Breeds and Management.

The active demand and rapidly-advancing market prices for lambs, sheep and wool has naturally turned the attention of an increasing number of farmers to the advisability of founding flocks and giving sheep a place in their farming operations. There are few districts in the Eastern Provinces of Canada in which sheep will not do well and prove profitable under reasonably good management and care, and if judiciously selected on a limited scale to commence with, there need be no hesitation as to the wisdom of establishing a flock at the present time. The question, which is the best breed to take up, will probably prove a puzzling problem to some, and it is a query which, as a rule, no one can safely answer for another, but which, after observation and a careful consideration of conditions and surroundings, it is better that each decide for himself. It is largely a question of personal preference or lik-It is, to some extent, a question of markets, and, to a considerable extent, of the prevailing breed kept in the district in which one resides, since buyers prefer to operate in a section where a considerable number of flocks of the same breed may be seen and selected from within a limited area, and at a saving of expense in travel and collecting for shipment. It is a convenience and a question of economy of expense if a carload or two of the same breed can be readily collected in one place. For this reason, it is often the best policy for a beginner to choose the breed that is doing well and proving profitable to experienced flockmasters in his district. This is wise, for the reason that a neighboring breeder of pure-bred sheep who has, by advertising or exhibiting, made for himself a widely-extended reputation and worked up a larger trade than he can supply from his own flock, may assist the beginner or small breeder by purchasing his surplus stock to supplement his own flock, which is being depleted by sales, or to fill orders he could not otherwise accept.

Now that both wool and mutton bring high prices, and the demand for both is so active that there is comparatively little difference made in the markets in the price per pound of either, and the difference in weight of fleece and carcass largely compensates for any discrimination that may exist in quotations as to quality, one may with comparative safety follow his own predilections in choosing between the breeds, whether of the long-wool or short-wool varieties. But in whatever breed is chosen, attention should be given to quality first, rather than to excessive size, for the reasons that size and quality are not generally or often found in the greatest degree in the same individual in any class of stock, and that medium-sized animals are more likely to have a strong and vigorous constitution and better feeding qualities, making better, returns for the food they consume, and living longer lives of useful-

It is not advisable that one lacking experience in the handling of sheep should go into the business on a large scale, no matter how profitable it may be made to appear. There are many things in the successful care of a flock that can only be learned by experience, and if, from any cause, things go wrong, and occasion loss, the smaller the flock and the investment, the smaller will be the loss. is true in the case of any class of stock, and possibly more true in the case of sheep than of some other varieties. Nor would we advise every farmer to necessarily take up eding of a pure-bred flock to begin with. A few good grade ewes may be a safer investment for many, since the initial outlay will probably be less, and by using a pure-bred ram of good type, the offspring will find a ready sale in the markets for mutton and wool, and the flock will improve in the profitable production of both, if the best of the ewe lambs be retained for breeding purposes, and the inferior ewes culled out from time to time. As a rule, a dozen ewes may be

sufficient to start with, and the flock will soon increase to the extent that an income may be derived from the sale, at least, of the ram lambs and the wool, which is a source of cash return which no other class of stock yields, and which costs nothing extra for its production. Farm stock of any class, and especially sheep, thrive best in small numbers together, and a limited number of sheep can be maintained on any average farm, with comparatively little expense for their keep, as they will do well on shorter pasture than any other class of stock, will consume many varieties of weeds, and may be wintered on cheaply-produced fodder, with little labor in the way of attendance or for housing. If one is ambitious to breed pedigreed stock, the investment for a half a dozen ewes need not be heavy, and, with judicious selection and management, in a very few years the flock may be paying very satisfactory dividends. It is, we believe, safe to say that, in view of the present aspects and future prospects of the sheep-breeding industry, there is little risk in embarking in the business on a moderate scale, and there are few farms on which a small flock may not be profitably maintained.

Sheep Notes.

Make all changes gradually.

You won't gain anything by crossing breeds.

Sheep like upland pasture. They need dry footing.

Wet or muddy yards are breeders of foot diseases.

What's the good of a salt box if you don't keep salt in it?

Give your boy a lamb, and he will soon get interested in sheep.

Remember that the lamb crop depends upon the care of the ewes.

Give your sheep good feed and care and they won't need condition powders.

Don't buy a new ram unless you are sure he is better than your old one.

The farmer who tries to raise lambs without roots and clover makes a mistake.

The lamb makes the sheep, and good care or lack of it produces a valuable animal or a scrub. Don't stack straw where the sheep can get at it. They will fill their fleeces with chaff, which will injure the value of the wool.

See that the water trough, spring or run furnishes plenty of pure, fresh water. Don't make your sheep drink green, slimy water.

Keep an eye out for a good ram, if you need one this year. Don't wait until the breeding season is on, or you might not get just what you want.

It isn't always safe to buy a show ram; he is probably fitted up for the occasion. You will get better results from one that is well bred and in good thriving condition. Good breeding and individuality are the things that count with a ram.

A beginner should not go into sheep, but grow into sheep; that is, start with a few, and breed up a flock by keeping the female increase.—[The Farmer

Recruits of the Stockmen's Fraternity.

Among the many hundreds of people who visit the fairs each year, some few become seized of the idea of keeping pure-bred stock. must be a fact, else why do breeders show, and where do their new customers come from? Many of those who make the venture in pure-bred stockkeeping have had the benefit of a boyhood's experience in such work, others have passed their childhood days in the neighborhood of a farm where cattle, horses, sheep and pigs far above the average were kept, and resolutely the determination to own some such stock took possession of the mind. That may have been many years ago, and the time since then may have been shortened by the hope and knowledge that some day would witness the bringing home of an animal around which would be centered the hope of the family and owner. Other converts to the ranks of stock breeders come with no particular early training, but find within themselves an affininty for the work, and frequently a peculiar natural ability to succeed with the commercial end of the enterprise. Whatever be the source and ultimate end of the new breeder, the fact remains that he is a certain quantity, and, further—and this is something that concerns him personally-he comes into the fraternity very often against every influence, except his own wish to take part in what to him appears a fascinating, if not tive field of work. Often his family ridicule him; unfortunate neighbors, living in the dim light of ignorance of modern agricultural methods, pass caustic comments, calculated to prove his unbalance; his credit at the bank may be less cordial-and all these things may have to be faced before the actual work of stock-breeding has be-

Old breeders see great slumps and prices ascend again to a higher level, and so are not disturbed by the fluctuations, but rather go forward with greater faith and more patience. When the time arrives, as it always does, when the products of the pure-bred flocks and herds sell for prices that will compensate for the periods of depression. there is not only remuneration for the labor expended and the capital invested, but also that mental satisfaction which comes of knowing that one has been in the forefront, that he has created and fostered standards in his community, and that, as a result of his example, the general average of the stock seen in his neighborhood has been raised in quality and enhanced in value.

A Dominion legislator who sports "M.D." queried Veterinary-Director-General Rutherford, in a meeting of the Agricultural Committee last session: What distinction do you make between "epizootic" and "epidemic"? "Demos" means people, and "zoon" means an animal. "Epidemic" would be a disease affecting people, and "epizootic" a disease affecting animals.

Rams as an Investment.

The letter of our friend, J. Leroy Davis, who is now in Montana picking up a few cars of breeding ewes for his Eastern customers, offers an excellent illustration of what can be done by investing money in good rams. In the instance which he cites, the first wool clip from the lambs sired by these pure-bred rams more than paid the cost of selecting and shipping the bucks to the Montana range, while the extra price obtained for the wool and mutton will pay for them over and over again. Another instance which has been brought to our attention is the experience of a large Western breeder, who purchased some 1,500 head of high-class rams from a prominent Canadian breeder, which cost him about \$18,000. The first lamb crop from these rams, which he sold at top prices in the Chicago market, more than paid the cost of the rams, which he continues to use, and is now raising some of the finest lambs shipped to Chicago from the Western ranges. These instances show what opportunities are offered to sheep-owners if they will but take advantage of

The outlook for a large demand for rams this summer and fall continues to grow brighter, and breeders who have yearling or two-year-old rams will do well to give them extra care, that they may be in a better condition to do service when the breeding season arrives. Traders and speculators are now busy picking up small bunches, but the breeder who wishes to obtain full value for his rams will hold them and sell direct to breeders. A little advertising will soon put him in communication with the prospective purchasers. There is now a large demand for rams of all breeds, and it only remains for the breeder to let the buyer know what he has to sell.—[Shepherd's Bulletin.

Black Tea for Scours.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate"

I wish to give the readers of "The Farmer's Advocate" a cure that never fails, and can always be depended upon at any time as a bonafide cure, one that a child can handle with every certainty of success. Whenever your calves, colts or young stock are troubled with scours, make them a cup of black tea; let it get almost cold, but not quite, then give it to the calf or colt in the usual way.

Don't throw this away and laugh at the idea of tea doing such valuable work, for the truth is it will cure when everything else fails. However, don't forget, when they are very bad, to give them a cup of tea from four to six times daily, taking care to keep them from the cows, as their milk will bring on the same conditions as you are trying to cure. This is a sure cure, and one pound of black tea ought to last a big ranch one whole year.

DR. D. W. HENDERSON.

Olds, Alta.

[Note.—One can scarcely refrain from thinking this prescription should be taken or given with a grain of salt; but it is not costly, and probably will do no harm. If any of our readers find it effective, we shall be pleased to have them report their success through our columns.—Ed.1

THE FARM.

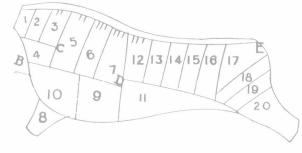
Beef Ring for Twenty Members.

Kindly give the beef-ring chart of March 1st, 1902, published in your worthy paper, of which I am a subscriber. I think it is the best I have seen.

J. A. CERSWELL.

Ans.—The accompanying cut, showing chart for apportioning the beef in a twenty-share ring, appeared in our issue of March 1st, 1902.

After the carcass is halved, cut each side across between Nos. 7 and 12, leaving four ribs on the hind quarter. After laying the front quarter on the table, cut off front shank No. 8, then cut from line B, making



two pieces (Nos. 10 and 9), then take off neck (No. 1), then take roast No. 7 (3 ribs in it), roast No. 6 (2 ribs), roast No. 5 (2 ribs). Then cut across to line C taking piece No. 4 (boiling piece), then No. 3 (2 ribs in it), leaving piece No. 2. After cutting up the two forequarters, let down the hind quarter can the table, and cut from line D, leaving flank, No. 11; then cut roast No. 12 (3 ribs); then follow along 13, 14, 15 and 1)

then cut across line E (rump roast), No. 17; then cut

Nos.	18	and	19, leaving hind sha	nk No. 2	U.
Nos.	1	and	18	Boil and	roast.
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* 4	7	7.7	11		* 4
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6.6	10	4.4	19	+ 4	1.4

Institute Work in the Old Dominion.

Thinking the readers of "The Farmer' Advocate" would be interested in the Farmers' Institure work of Virginia—that mother of States, which has given, perhaps, more celebrated men to the United States than any other, and whose boundaries once extended from the Gulf of Mexico on the south, to Chicago on the lakes, and as far west as the Mississippi—I will send a brief account of the third annual meeting of the Virginia State Farmers' Institute, which was held July 10th, 11th and 12th, in the City of Roanoke, with a representative body of farmers from all over the State to the number of a thousand.

The attendance this year was the largest in the history of the Institute. Credit is due the painstaking efforts of the energetic secretary, Prof. Soule, Dean of the Experiment Station, a Canadian whom many of the Ontario Agricultural College students will remember as one of the old boys of '93.

Farm problems are more or less similar the world over, as was shown by the first address, "Success with Alfalfa and Other Leguminous Crops." The place of chief importance was, however, given to cow peas and soy beans, while in Canada it would have been the old reliable red clover.

It was quite evident from the discussion on management of farm manure that the farmers were very much behind those in the Eastern Provinces of Canada in their care of an attention to this important fertilizer, though their discussion on commercial fertilizers showed that they understood this question better than we do at home. The small amount of live stock kept accounts largely for this, and also the fact that where cattle are kept, as in the famous blue-grss hills of South west Virginia, the cattle are not stabled, but run out the entire year, in bad weather being fed out in the open fields.

As might be expected from the State which grows tobacco for the world, and in which it has been the chief money crop for 250 years, "Tobacco, its Proper Fertilization, Growing and Curing," came in for a large amount of attention.

Joe Wing talked on the growing and feeding of lambs, and also enlarged on the opportunities which the country boy enjoys.

Prof. Soule, Director of the Experimental Station, gave report of recent investigations in stock-feeding, which certainly is a very timely subject for a State with thousands of acres of pasture lands going to waste for the want of cattle to graze them, and which imports by far the greater part of its meat supply from the

All through the State the cornstalks are burned in the field, and cotton-seed meal used for fertilizer, while the above investigations showed that, by combining the two, nearly as much fertilizer could be made, and the cattle would make a steady gain of about two pounds per day, while at present, if a farmer brings his cattle out in the spring without losing more than 100 to 150 pounds each be thinks that the

pounds each, he thinks that he is doing well.

Fruit-growing came in for a fair share of attention, as would be expected from a State which produces possibly the highest-priced apple in the world, the famous Albermarle Pippin, which grows in perfection on the foothills of the blue ridge.

Improvement of rural schools also claimed attention, but not more than it deserved for a State where the country schoolhouses are merely huts, and even then only open five months in the year, and where a large proportion of its white farmers can neither read nor write.

The subject of good roads came up for a large amount of attention, and well it might, as in a country with enormous quantities of easily-worked stone. I have yet to see or hear of a crusher outside of the cities, and the roads are merely trails across the hills: and when a hole appears, instead of filling it up, the traffic swerves off to one side. As a result of this, in many cases there are a dozen roads through the bush, all leading for the same place, making it impossible for a stranger to find his way through the country without a guide.

Dairy economics came in for a fair share of attention, still not what the subject deserved, when you consider the fact that, in a State where the first crop of alfalfa can be cut before the first of May, three-fourths of the butter is either cremery from New York, or oleomargarine from Chicago

In an address on "Building up Virginia." the

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inside the present limits of the old Dominion there are ten million acres of tillable, but untilled land.

Dr. John Spencer, veterinarian of the Experimental Station, formerly of Ontario, gave an interesting address on "Common Diseases of Live while Prof. Vanattor, another af the old boys of the Guelph Agricultural College, and at present Experimentalist at the Virginia Experimental Station, gave his results in the improvement in the yield of corn, a subject of great importance in a country where the chief grain crop is corn, and where it does not exceed 15 to 20 bushels to the acre.

The chief feature of the meeting was the free ride given by the Norfolk & Western Railway to all the members to the Experimental Station at Blacksburg, where they were given a free lunch and then taken in hand by Professors Soule and Vanattor, and shown around experiment plots, barns and stables, winding up with the working

of the milking machine. This farmers' excursion to the State Experimental Station is something of an innovation, as

at present the farmers know practically nothing of the work done there. From all sides were heard expressions of interest and satisfaction with the work done and the hope that the same trip could be enjoyed another year, and no doubt from the interest exhibited, this excursion will be but the inauguration of a system similar to that practiced at the Guelph College, where the whole month of June is given up to excursions from the different Farmers' Institutes. G. F. MARSH.

Farmers' Excursion to Truro, N. S.

The Nova Scotia Agricultural College is beginning to be patronized by the farmers of the Province, as the Guelph institution is by the farmers of Ontario, as a place where they can go for an outing, and at the same time see and hear things of practical value in their work. On July 10th the Pictou County (N.S.) Farmers' Association visited the College at Truro six hundred strong, and that number would have been doubled had it not been for the weather, which in the morning was showery and threatening, though later the day proved all that could be wished. The special train of thirteen cars arrived at Truro about ten o'clock, and shortly thereafter the visitors began to arrive on the College grounds. From that time until half-past one, the barns, poultry-houses, orchards and fields were thronged with those who were eager to see what was being done for them at their new "farmers' college," and to compare the condition of affairs with what they were a year before, when the same organization had visited the College. Judging from many expressions which the writer heard, they were not disappointed with the results of their observations.

From twelve until half-past one was devoted to refreshing the "inner-man," and then all gathered in the stock-judging pavilion, to listen to addresses, and to review some of the College live stock, which was brought into the ring for the purpose. The exercises began with a spraying demonstration by Prof. Sears, who urged the importance of a good spraying outfit, of small hose, of high pressure, and of mixing the ingredients in as dilute solutions as possible, if satisfactory results were to be secured. Bordeaux mixture was prepared, and the different steps were discussed.

The first address of the afternoon was given by His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. D. C. Fraser, himself a Pictou County man, who spoke of the new farmer and the old, comparing present-day methods and ideals with those of the past; and, while recognizing the sterling qualities of the "old fathers" of his County, urging also the value of the newer scientific ideas, as applied to farming, and urging also the advantages of Nova Scotia for farming, as compared with the great Northwest.

Mr. McGregor, one of Pictou County's memhers of Parliament, spoke briefly of the need of hetter roads, and some of the ways of accomplishing this important result.

Mr. James A. Fraser, editor of the Eastern Chronicle, a man who has always taken a keen interest in what was being done for the farmers, expressed his pleasure at what he had seen at the College, and at being there with the farmers of his own County, and gave some interesting remarks on several subjects of importance to

farmers. The last speaker was Principal Cumming, who spoke of the aims of the College, urging farmers to take an interest in their College, and to help those in charge by attending the courses (either long or short), and by giving the Institution their loyal support; and if criticisms are needed, as no doubt they will be at times, let them be made direct to the College authorities, so that they may profit by the critic's opinions.

These addresses were interspersed by short talks by Prof. Cumming, Mr. Fuller, and others,

into the ring.

At half-past four the session at the pavilion adjourned, and while some secured their suppers at the College, others took a last look about the grounds, while still others took advantage of the time before their train left to visit the town of Truro.

Altogether, it was a very successful day, and one which ought to result in good both to those who came to the College and the College itself.

The Case for Wide Tires.

In his 1965 annual report, Mr. A. W. Campbell, Provincial Highway Commissioner, makes out a good case for a Provincial wide-tire law.

A vast amount of the present wear of and injury to roads, he says, could readily be avoided by using wide instead of narrow tires on heavily-loaded wagons. Narrow wagon tires are the great destroyers of good roads. The injury done by these increases as the wagon gets older and the wheel wobbles loosely on the axle. A narrow tire on an old and heavily-loaded wagon can do more damage to a road in one trip to market and back than would pay for a new Wide tires, on the other hand, are a benefit rather than an injury to the road. They have a greater bearing, and do not cut into the Instead of two inches of road surface supporting the load, wagon and all, by doubling the width of tire the load is distributed over twice the amount of road surface. In making wagons, consideration should be given, not merely to the strength of the wagon and its wheels, but also to the strength of the roads to be travelled and the kind of wagon they have strength to sup-

Tests have been made from time to time of the effect of wide tires, not merely on the roads, but also on the pull required to move the loads. Among these tests have been those made by the British Association for the Advancement of Science in 1902, by the Experimental Station of Missouri University in 1897, and, more recently, by the U.S. War Department. The results in all cases have been practically the same.

With regard to the roads, it is found that wide tires leave a road in better condition than

before passing over it. 2. As to tractive effect, the only practical disadvantage of wide tires arises where the road is so soft that the wheels sink into it, and the mud sticks to the rims and packs between the spokes. On very hard, smooth roads, or roads covered with dust, wide tires require a very slightly increased tractive effort. On all other classes of roads, the advantage is in favor of the wide tire.

The practical application of the result of tests is that, for traffic on country roads, if wide tires of four inches and upwards are generally used, there would be a decided improvement in every class of road. The tractive power required would be less, and the cost of keeping the roads in repair would be much reduced. If all farm wagons were equipped with wide tires, the muddlest and stickiest of our roads would be very much improved, and many of what are now known as bad roads would be, for the most of the year, in fair condi-While the majority of wagons continue to have narrow tires, the few having wide tires are heavier to draw on very muddy and sticky clay roads; but on the great majority of roads-the average country roads-the advantage is in favor of the tire four inches wide and upwards.

It is urged against wide tires that they do not

President of the Norfolk & Western R. R. said that on the different animals, as they were brought long as narrow tires are commonly used, this will be the case to some extent; but, on the other hand, if wide tires were generally used, the ruts would not exist. In any case, the bottom of the ruts made by the narrow tires are uneven, and the narrow rims are constantly grinding against the sides of the ruts, creating the greatest friction, so that, the objectionable difference is not so great as it appears on first sight, if it exists at all.

It is further contended that wide tires come in contact with more loose stones than do those with a narrow tread. The greater resistance offered in this way is more than counterbalanced, however, by the loose stones dropping into the narrow ruts. In the one case the wheel goes to the stone, and in the other the stone gets in front of the wheel. The irregular bottom of the ruts and stones in the narrow ruts keep up a constant vibration of the wagon, which transmits a swinging motion to the tongue, galling and annoying to the horses, and destructive to convevances.

The Municipal Act of Ontario permits councils to pass by-laws regulating the widths of tires, but, unfortunately, it has been found difficult to enforce these, especially with regard to traffic from adjoining municipalities. To be effective, a carefully considered measure should be adopted, applicable to the entire Province, and coming into effect after a period of years, so that a certain amount of preparation can be made by those using wagons.

Wide-tire laws are adopted wherever good roads are maintained at their best. In the United States, seventeen States out of forty-five have laws referring to the use of wide tires. The laws of seven impose penalties for the use of unlawful tires. Six States provide rebates of taxes for the use of wide tires, and four grant rebates in rates of toll. In France, every heavy wagon is a roadmaker, with tires ordinarily from four to six inches wide. In Germany, four-inch tires are required. In Austria, the width varies from 4 to 61 inches.

The character of these laws varies greatly. In some cases the schedule is based on the weight of load carried, and in others it is based on the size of the wagon axle. The States of Massachusetts and Connecticut have most effective laws, which are vigorously enforced. A Provincial law, coming into effect after a term of years, requiring a certain width of tire for certain sizes of wagon axles, would not create hardship, might be accompanied by a rebate of taxes or a small bounty, and would result in a great benefit to the roads, decreasing the cost of maintenance.

Biological Content of Soils.

The countless myriads of micro-organisms which live in the soil, though until recently unknown, and their functions but partially understood, are as important factors in soil fertility as are chemical constituents or its physical characteris-The modern concept of the soil is that it is a living entity, rather than a dead mass; that it is a workshop, rather than a storehouse, or, rather a workshop in a storehouse, wherein the tiny plants, too small to be seen save with the aid of a miscroscope, are actively at work transforming raw materials into available plant food, reducing the relatively complex dead animal and vegetable matter, manure, stubble, roots, humus, leaf mold, etc., into simple forms suited for plant nutrition.

These hosts of helpers are as truly plants roll freely in the ruts made by narrow tires. So are the corn and clover, which, because of their



Pictou County Farmers at the Nova Scotia Agricultural College, Truro.

In the background are the judging pavilion and adjoining stables.

busy activities, are enabled to grow. They need air and water and warmith, as do those of a larger If either of these are lacking, their growth is hindered or ceases. Since their function, viewed from the standpoint of soil management, is the development of available plant-food from the soil, and since they are importantthough not the sole-agencies to that end, it follows that such soil conditions as favor their growth enhance, and such as retard their multiplication lessen the crop-producing power of the soil. These favoring and retarding conditions are not of a chemical nature, but physical in their character; from which it follows that bags of phosphate will not prove a cure-all. Such a procedure simply substitutes added plant food for that which might be developed by natural means from stores already in the soil. He who prepares a good seed-bed, who lightens, aerates and pulverizes the soil, promotes bacterial growth, and thus develops actual from potential plant food.— [Bulletin, Vermont Agricultural Experiment Station.

More Efficient Weed Inspection Needed. Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

In answer to your letter of June 25th, I am sending you a few notes in reference to the seed meetings which I attended. I think very few persons realize fully the danger of loss to their crops and farms by allowing some of the most noxious weeds to get a start. We found some of the worst kinds of weeds growing in almost every place we visited, and more particularly on the streets and vacant lots of the towns and villarges, in yards, around farm buildings, and in wet places where the crops were drowned out (would advise underdraining for the last mentioned places). Unless there is united effort on the part of private owners and municipal councils, who should at once appoint vigilant inspectors to enforce the law, and not allow any weeds to go to seed where they could be destroyed without injuring the growing crops-(I think it would be well for the Government to make it imperative for each council to appoint an inspector)—there is serious danger of the greater part of Ontario being overrun with some of the worst weeds we now have. Many persons do not know them when they first see them. One public school (at Durham, I think it was) had a large collection of weeds mounted for use in the school, an idea T would recommend every school board in Ontario to adopt.

Some new weeds (new to me, at least) were found in one or two places, "Good King Henry" and "Wild Barley" or "squirrel-tail," but perennial sow thistle, bindweed, bladder campion, buckhorn, curled-leaf dock and a broader-leaved dock (a very strong grower, and much harder to pull) appear to be spreading fast in many places. In some sections of Grey and Simcoe the alsike and red clover were very backward, and not covering the ground as they should, allowing many weeds to grow, which, unless cut or pulled before the crop is harvested, will make the seed unfit for sale in Canada. Many of the best farmers now realize the necessity of so cleaning the crop while

I think the feeling in reference to the Seed Control Act is generally favorable, and (except in the case of farmers selling seeds or seed grain to each other, and thinking they were not liable) fairly well understood. There was great interest taken by those present at every meeting, although the attendance in a few places was not large in some cases, owing to other local meetings or bad weather.

The crops, except where they have suffered on account of too much rain, are looking fairly well. We found that most of the local seedsmen kept the best seeds for their own customers, and some of them clean the seeds for ten cents and the

grain for five cents per bushel for the growers. In some sections they treat nearly all their seed grain for smut. Many are beginning to realize that the Ontario farmer must change his system, and go into mixed farming, instead of raising so much grain, keep more horses and cattle, or go into dairying or hogs, as circumstances may warrant, in either enabling him to have a short rotation, and assisting him to keep the land in better condition and the weeds in subjection.

It is very encouraging to find that a great interest is taken in the Women's Institute in so many places by the farmers' wives and daughters, and in those places we invariably found the seed meetings most largely attended.

York Co., Ont. A. FORSTER.

THE DAIRY.

The National Association of Dairy Instructors and Investigators.

On July 17th, 18th and 19th there was held at the Graduate School of Agriculture, University of Illinois, Urbana, a meeting of dairy instructors and investigators of the United States and Canada, for the purpose of effecting a permanent organization. This was accomplished, the name adopted being the one at the heading of this article, although Canadians figured in the programme, and on the committees appointed by the organization. A full programme of addresses and discussions was carried out. Prof. H. H. Dean, of the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, discussed the milking machine, and leading American experts contributed their ideas on a wide variety of practical topics. Some of the important points brought out in the papers and discussion

The urgent need of scientific work necessary to solve many dairy problems. For example, the control of moisture in butter; a quick and efficient method of determining moisture; causes and remedy of fishy flavor in butter; influence of pasteurization on food value of milk; influence of ripening on digestibility of cheese.

Emphasis was placed on the demand for more and better-trained men in dairy work, and raising the standard of dairy instruction. It was also agreed that less time should be devoted to lectures, and more to practical work in short courses

Every effort should be put forth to encourage keeping yearly records of delivery to the encourage

There is much need for more scientific and uniform work in connection with the subject of feeding dairy cows.

There is need of a decided improvement in market milk, to encourage larger consumption and make it a safe food. It was suggested that the establishement of a registry for dairies maintaining a certain degree of cleanliness of surroundings and quality of product, would aid in accomplishing this result.

Importance of studying the scientific principles involved in the manufacture of condensed milk.

The value of cheese as a food is not sufficient-

ly appreciated in the country, and efforts should be made to increase its consumption. Upon adoption of the report of the committee on permanent organization, the following office

on permanent organization, the following officers were elected:

President.—Professor R. A. Pearson, Cornell

University, Ithaca, N. Y.
Vice-President.—Professor Oscar Erf, Kansas
Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kansas.

Secretary-Treasurer.—C. B. Lane, Assistant-Chief, Dairy Division, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. Committees were appointed to make a careful study of the following problems, looking to more uniform and efficient work in these respective

Score-cards for the Registration of Dairies-Lane, C. B.; Pearson, R. A.; Trueman, J. M. Official Testing of Dairy Cows.—Dean, H. H. Woll, F. W.; Decker, J. W.

Our Relation to the National Dairy Show. Webster, E. H.; Erf, O.; Ruddick, J. A. Courses of Instruction.—Van Norman, E. H.

Eckles, C. H.; Hunziker, O. F. Experimental Work.—Production: Eckles, C. H.; Dean, H. H.; Fraser, W. J. Manufacture: Doane, C. F.; Farrington, E. H.; Lee, C. E. Membership.—Van Norman, E. H.; Lane, C. B.; Dean, H. H.

Travelling Dairy in Saskatchewan.

The Dairy Branch of the Department of Agriculture, Saskatchewan, have completed arrangements for the first travelling dairy work in the Province, and the first class commenced on July 3rd. The work this season will be conducted mostly throughout the "foreign" settlements, and the instruction is being given by a qualified dairymen, who is assisted by an interpreter. The classes are being held at central country points at the homes of farmers who have a good supply of water, and where a quantity of milk can be had for practical purposes. The instructor carries a full equipment of modern appliances for separating milk, cooling cream, making, working, salting, finishing and packing butter. work is being done each day in all these lines in a large open tent provided for the purpose, and the work explained through the interpreter as it progresses. A three-day class is being held at each place, and the milking of the cows and the best methods of caring for the milk and cream will be done under the supervision of the instructor each evening at the farm where the classes are being held. In addition to this, the instructor will be able, on account of the classes being held on the farm, to advise and point out where farm dairy methods can be improved with respect to stabling cows, proper milking places, where separating should be done, and the cream subsequently cared for and kept of getting at the very foundation and most important part of the dairy work, viz., the handling of milk and cream on the farm, that the farm home has been selected as a meeting place. where existing conditions may be seen by the class. and compared with work and conditions that are fully modern. These meetings were planned to extend over a period of six weeks or two months. and further ones may be arranged if attendance warrants. The Saskatchewan Department is beginning in the right place. With good raw material, it will be easy to secure good makers and

Summer Water Supply.

During the hot summer months more than usual care should be exercised in regard to the water supply in the pastures. Insufficient or impure water for a few days will affect the herd injuriously to almost the same extent as would exposure to the most severe blizzard in winter. This is noticeable not only in the quality and quantity of the milk, but also in the general health conditions of the animal.

Never Needs a Change of Name.

Mr. H. Palmer, Elmhedge, Ont., writes: "Enclosed please find the sum of three dollars, for which please give me credit. I have been a continuous subscriber to "The Farmer's Advocate" since the late sixties. It has estimally improved in usefulnes, and has never found it necessary to change its name."



Grinding the Scythe.

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THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

A Milking Machine in Operation.

The farmer's occupation is not one of ease at any time, but modern appliances are assisting in lessening his labors and relieving to a certain extent the difficulty in securing help. The widespread use of agricultural implements has done much to do away with the hard, laborious work on the farm, but any new invention that tends to make the farmer's life more livable will be welcomed, and doubly so when the invention



Attaching the suction valves of the milking machine.

brings in its train a cheapening in the cost of production.

An appliance of recent introduction which is receiving considerable attention by the large dairy operators is a milking machine. Handmilking has always had its difficulties, and how often these labors fall on the women on the farm, and added to the innumerable duties that already crowd on the weaker sex. The cumbersome hand of the hired help was not always the pleasantest contemplation for the nervous cow, and the results added to many other worries of the farm.

The introduction of a milking machine has already brought comfort to many, but its applicaion is as yet much limited, owing to its cost: The evolution of time will, if other improvements are a criterion, result in a wider application by cheapening down the cost to meet the requirements of the average farm.

The benefits of power are as yet only in their infancy. With the wider distribution of electrical energy, or the introduction of power produced by alcohol, as is already so common in Germany, the milking machine promises to take its place among modern farm necessities. This may take some time, but all live in the future to some extent, and the thought that the advantages will inure to others is surely a measure of comfort to those who have experienced the rigors of farm life.

To see one of these machines in actual operation, a visit was made to the pretty little village of Erindale, situated on the banks of the Credit r, about 18 miles from Toronto. On a farm of six hundred acres, originally owned by an English-church clergyman, the dairy farm of S. Price & Sons is now located. This company caters exclusively to a Toronto clientele, and in doing so have installed milking machines as one of the attractions of the purity of their supply.

The milking machines owned by Price & Sons are called the Burrell, Lawrence, Kennedy Milker, and are manufactured at Brockville, Ont., where a branch factory of the company is established, the head office and factory being at Little Falls, New York State. Each of these machines is arranged to milk two cows at a time, and the Price Co., who carry on an average of 100 milkers, have installed six of the machines. The simplicity of the machine makes it commendable, as its operation causes no concern to the merest novice.

The expedition with which it performs its work needs no further commentary than that of stating that the one hundred cows are milked inside of two hours, with two men and a boy assisting. Before the introduction of the machines the labor, entailed the employment of seven men, and the time was prolonged.

The machines on the Price farm are driven by electricity, and the outfit, with one four-horsepower motor, cost, complete, \$1,000. The entire cost of power for running the six machines is 24 cents per hour, as against, under the old regime, the cost of over four men for a like period. Messrs. Price & Sons are highly enamored of their purchase, which was made at the beginning of the present year, and the cost of repairs since then has not amounted to three dollars.

The visit of your correspondent to the farm was practically unexpected. The visit was made

on Friday, July 15th, just in time to witness the evening milking. The cows are housed in a modern, well-lighted stable. The animals did not show the least concern in the application of the rubber suction valves which are placed on the four teats, all being milked at the one time. The suction from the pump is perfectly natural, and reminds one exactly of the sensation experienced when a finger has been placed in a calf's mouth. The entire milking was gone through without a hitch, and in no instance did one of the animals show the slightest objection to application of the Those in charge of the cows were machine. questioned as to the operation on fresh heifers, and they stated that the modern appliance was more acceptable than milking by hand. the machine is removed from the udder the teats are stripped, and in only a few instances was there any milk left. 'The Prices' experience thus far shows nothing objectionable in the matter of drying up the cows by the use of the machines. Those who operate the machines have failed to notice any drawbacks, and in sizing up the whole matter, the only objection that might be raised is that bloody milk from an injured udder might become mixed with that in the normal condition, but this is supposing an instance not at all likely A single milking machine can be purchased for \$75, but this, of course, does not include any machinery or power. For farmers who can get a supply of power, or have means of manufacturing their own, it would seem that the milking apparatus will soon become a highly desir-For large dairies, such as the one referred to, the invention would seem to be filling a desirable place, even at the present cost. accompanying cuts show the machines and the interior of the Price & Sons' cow stable.

Cow Paths that Lead For Aport.

At the Illinois Experiment Station are two cows, the story of whose work is worth telling wherever cows are kept. They were both bought for good producers, but they didn't turn out In fact, their progress has been in opposite directions, and yet it is hard to tell which



The milking machine in operation at Erindale.

has the more valuable messages to farmers en- actual facts, and being complete and accurate for

gaged in dairying. These animals are neither freaks nor creations of the College, and they have not been abnormally developed to produce different results. were brought up alike on the farm, and obtained their early education in the same herd of one hundred cows in the same region. Here at the University, with the same identical surroundings and equal opportunities, they have drifted far

apart in character. It is not a difference of hide or horns or temper; not that one is wild and the other a pet; it is not a difference of beauty or intelligence or morals. The only difference of note is a difference in work, in earning money for the owner. Here is

how they differ. The milk of each of these cows has been weighed and tested, and an exact record of its amount and quality kept in the whole period, and every pound of the feed consumed by each cow, both summer and winter, has been set down in definite terms.

During the past three years cow No. 1 has produced 34,171 pounds of milk, containing 1,214 pounds butterfat, and cow No. 3, in the same time, has yielded but 11,491 pounds of milk, with 414 pounds butter-fat. This makes the annual production of the one 11,390 pounds milk and 404 2-3 pounds fat, and of the other 3,830 pounds milk and 138 pounds butter-fat.

These cows were both cared for in the same way, and given the same kind of feed, and encouraged to eat all they could make good use of. Cow No. 1 ate 1.56 times as much as cow No. 3, but produced 2.97 times as much milk and 2.93 times as much butter-fat. Or, reduced to a like feed basis, No. 1 produced 1.88 times as much as No. 3.

Feed fed to No. 1 produced 1.88 times as much butter-fat as when fed to No. 3; that is, equal amounts of feed made 188 pounds fat when fed to No. 1, but only 100 pounds when fed to No. 3. Each year No. 3 got only 138 pounds butter-fat from the same quantity of food that No. 1 changed into 259 pounds fat. The one cow is nearly twice as good a producer as the other on exactly the same feed.

This sounds significant. It gives a big hint as to the kind of cows to keep. But it represents only the parting of the ways. Let us follow What does this difference these cows further. mean to the practical farmer keeping such cows for the money there is in it?

Counting the butter-fat at 25 cents per pound, one cow returns \$101.16, and the other \$34.50 pen year. Taking out the known exact cost of feed in each case, the one cow brings in a clear profit of \$42.60 per year, and the other lacks \$2.86 of paying for her board at market prices

of feed. Eorty such cows as No. 1 would return a dairyman a clear prfit of \$1,704 per year, and a herd of eighty would make him \$3,408 above all The latter is a very good stroke of business to do with a herd that could be main-

tained on 200 acres of good land.
But what about cow No. 3? Her record embarrasses the situation (and it would embarrass the dairyman owning her, too). If she had made \$2.86 profit, there would be at least something to compare with. Then it would only take fifteen such cows to equal a single cow like No. 1. But No. 3 didn't do it. It was \$2.86 loss, instead of profit. For profit in milk production, a thousand or a million such cows would not equal one of the other kind. Here is where

numbers don't count, or rather where they count in the wrong direction. This is one of the few places that algebra comes in; the comparison, if any, must deal with the minus side.

The man with eighty cows like No. 1 could clear up enough money in ten years to buy another farm of 200 acres (at \$100 per acre) and have more than the price of a third such farm to go into family expenses and improvements. But the neighbor with a herd of cows like No. 8, losing \$229 every year, and having to pay out of pocket all the expenses of living, would, within a decade, have his farm well plastered with mortgages, with the probability of losing it all. Indeed, fully as striking a contrast as this is known to the writer as having actually taken place in a certain dairy neighborhood in Illinois.

While the contrast between these two cows is striking and startling, it is in accord with the

a three-year period, and including the feed as well as the milk record, it means a great deal more than a single year's comparison, or a comparison in which it is necessary to introduce an "if" or an unmeasured element. Only the feed and butter-fat are here considered. It is figured that the calf, the skim milk, and the manure are well worth the labor and interest on investment.

A single instance or a few exceptional cases of this kind wouldn't mean much. But the writer



Interior of dairy stables of Messrs. S. Price & Sons, at Erindale, Ont.

knows from actual testing of 800 cows in forty different herds that there must be thousands of individual contrasts as great or greater than this in the dairy herds of Illinois, and to indicate how widely such differences in production enter into practical business of dairying, the following additional data are given.

In eighteen dairy herds, in one section of Illinois, containing 328 cows, of which this station made a full year's individual test and record, there were fifty-two cows, every one of which was as poor or poorer producer than No. 3 (the highest yielding only 138 pounds butter-fat), and there were forty-three that produced 280 or more pounds of butter-fat each.

The poorest 50 cows in this 323 averaged only 116 3-5 pounds butter-fat for the year, while the best 50 averaged 319 pounds butter-fat. best 50 produced 273 pounds fat for every 100 pounds produced by the poorest 50-a difference of nearly three to one.

The feed of these cattle cannot be stated so exactly as in the other case. But it is known that on the average they were kept much cheaper on the farm than were the two University cows (which were not turned to pasture), and also that, as a rule, no chance was given for such a difference in the cost of feed as between No. 1 and No. Observation and inquiry into methods of feeding on many farms, indicate that few dairymen actually give one cow much advantage over another in feed. So this difference in production may easily mean a difference in profit still wider than that between No. 1 and No. 3. The record here is only for one year, but the hundred cows involved tend to keep the average representative.

Computing the butter-fat at 25 cents a pound, as in the other case, the poorest 50 cows made an average return of \$29.15, and the best a return of \$79.75. The feed of a cow is seldom estimated lower than \$30 per year, and it may go much higher, even on the farm. It is seen at a glance that there is no money whatever in the one class of cows, and that there is very good money in the other class.

The above data are representative of actual conditions in Illinois. One of the greatest and easiest steps of improvement in the dairy business to-day is to discover and weed out these poor The butcher will take them, and he is the only man who can get any money out of them.

The only farm that is able to keep this kind of cattle is-the poor farm, and the farmer who keeps them is headed for the same place. The only excuse for boarding No. 3's that is not a reflection on the owner is misguided charity.

Many dairymen would just as soon think of hunting for tigers in Illinois as for profitless cows, and would be just as much surprised to find such a cow as to come upon a "man-eater." These cows may not carry off our children, but they will take the bread and butter out of their

Within sight from almost every rise of ground and barnyard gate these presuming bovines walk forth unchallenged to pasture and plenty. And there is nobody to inquire what return they make. They "make a hand" easily enough in chewing grass and licking up bran and corn meal, but they do no udder business.

The biggest game in Illinois to-day is the same profitless cow. The only weapons required to bring her down-and the only ones that will-are the scales and the Babcock test. Isn't it time to stop guessing at these vital elements in the profit of the dairy business, and to find out for sure-by weighing and testing the milk-what each individual cow is earning for the owner

WILBER J. FRASER. Chief in Dairy Husbandry, University of Illinois

The Demand for Dairy Stock.

Breeders of registered Holstein, Ayrshire and Jersey cattle in all the Eastern Provinces of Canada, and also in British Columbia, report an unprecedented demand for their cattle for dairy This is especially true in regard to purposes. young bulls bred from good producing dams. These are wanted for improving the milking propensities of the heifers kept for breeding purposes, and which are to be the cows of the near future The startling comparisons published from time to time in the farm papers, showing the striking difference in the production of cows in the same herd, as revealed by the records of cow-testing associations and official tests of individual cows for the Advanced Registry, are evidently opening the eyes of farmers to the folly and loss of milking cows that do little or nothing more than paying for their board, and some less than that. The dairy, wisely conducted, is without doubt the most profitable branch of farming, but to make the best of it, attention must first be given to the class of cows kept, and their ability to produce profitably. The secret of success in this regard is bound up in the three words, breed, weed and feed, and the first essential is the use of a sire bred on producing lines. Young bulls of this class are plentiful in the hands of breeders, and can be secured at very moderate prices. There

is, therefore, no reasonable excuse for neglecting to improve the quality of our cows by this means, and the opportunity to secure the services of high-class sires should be seized by all who are not already provided with such. The coming exhibitions and local fairs will afford the opportunity for seeing and selecting such sires.

Cow-testing Reports.

MANSONVILLE, QUE.

The second test in the Cow-testing Association at Mansonville, Que., for the 30 days ending June 27th, shows a slight improvement on former reports. Only one cow gave over 1,000 lbs. milk; two or three farrow cows help to keep the average down. Herd No. 3 is more than double Nos. 8 and 12 in the average yield of milk, indicating what room there is among average factory patrons for increasing the milk production.

The number of cows tested was 262; the average yield of milk, 589 lbs.; the average test, 3.8, and the average yield of fat, 22.6 lbs. The highest average milk yield for a herd was 673 lbs., and the lowest 352 The highest test for a herd was 4.5, and the lowest 3.4. The highest individual milk yield was 1,070 lbs., testing 3.1; the lowest 510 lbs., testing 4.1. The lowest individual milk yield was 140 lbs., testing

ST. CAMILLE

The results of the third test at St. Camille, as tabulated for 30 days ending July 2nd, show the average yield of each herd, and, as a creamery is concerned here, the highest and lowest yield of butter-fat per cow in each herd. With a general average production of 26.2 lbs. fat for all the 182 cows, some individuals are low, giving under 20 lbs; but in contrast to this are a few good records of over 40 lbs. fat. The owner of herd 14 has just as good a cash income

in any other association so far, the records being, on the whole, very uniform. The average herd test runs fairly high, sustaining the present reputation of the Lake St. John dairy cows; but for this time of year too many cows are yielding less than 500 lbs. of milk per month.

In the St. Felicien test, for the 30 days ending July 2nd, the number of cows tested was 70; the average yield of milk, 614 lbs.; average test, 8.8; average yield of fat, 23.4 lbs. The highest herd average of milk was 721 lbs.; the lowest, 549 lbs. Highest average herd test, 4.1; lowest, 3.4. Highest herd average of fat, 26.2 lbs.; lowest 21.8 lbs. Highest individual milk yield, 930 lbs.; lowest, 400 lbs. Highest individual test, 4.6; lowest, 3.4.

Dairy Methods on the Rathbun Company Form.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

We are milking about sixty cows on a farm of six hundred acres, and usually carry from one hundred and eighty to two hundred head of cattle, including the cows. For our cows we have three different pastures, composed of ninety acres, one of which is a wood-lot of forty acres, where our cows pasture during the day. The others, night pastures, are old meadows that are gradually running to natural grass, and which we are improving, as we can, with manure applied with a manure spreader. These pastures, in addition to grazing our cows, give us a revenue of \$150 for the summer for town cows, and we have abundance of pasture. Our cows have access to running water in the fields and water in the barn, and we keep a supply of salt in the day pasture, to which they have free access.

As supplemental feed, we use, when necessary,

alfalfa cut and drawn to the barn, and fed before milking time; and I would like to say, just here, that for the purpose there is nothing to equal

Our cows at milking time are tied in the barn, and at the center of each fourteen cows we have a folding shelf, on which we set our milk-receiving pails. By each shelf we have a spring balance attached to a rope, and a milk sheet tacked to a board, and we are thus able to keep our milk pails clean, weigh the milk, and record the weights very quickly. We milk with dry hands, thinking it more cleanly. milker wears an apron, and uses cloth to wipe cows' udders before milking. We use strainer pails for milking, made wide at the bottom and nar-

row at the top. full they are carried from the stable to the milk-room and immediately strained again, and the milk passes over a corrugated milk-cooler. As soon as milking is done, the milk cans are set in ice-water, and remain there until ready to be disposed of. to our night's milk. Our morning milk we treat This refers the same as the evening's, except that we strain into a vat by the separator, which is in a room

by itself, away from the stable. Our cream is kept in long creamer cans, and set in ice-water immediately after being separated, and our separator is washed and sterilized every

time it is used.

We retail milk and cream in town, and what is not disposed of in this way we make into butter, for which we get twenty-five cents per pound the year round.

This is, however, a cheese-factory district, and prices run about as follows: For hauling milk, the average is about six cents per hundred pounds, and when the maker furnishes factory, hauls milk, and furnishes everything, the price for making is about 111-16 cents per pound. Last year the average price per cwt. paid by the factory was 88 cents. This year the prospect for price is better than last year, and the make in this district will be in excess of last year. While dairying is very confining, and where it is carried on extensively it is hard to get good help to milk, at the same time, with present prices for pork and dairy products, there is no other branch of farming that will pay better, or even so well.

short time during the day, and continue our stable



Wynflette.

Four-year-old Ayrshire bull; first at the Royal Show, 1906. Exhibited by Mr. James Howie, Hillhouse.

from his five cows as the owner of herd 19, who milks soon as the pails are which looks like energy going to waste.

The average yield of milk was 688 lbs.; the average test, 3.8; the average yield of fat, 26.2 lbs. The highest herd average of milk was 911 lbs., testing 3.6; the lowast 471, testing 3.7. One herd, giving an average yield per cow of 652, shows an average test of 5.0. The highest individual yield of milk was 1,060; the lowest, 365. The highest individual yield of fat was 48.8 lbs.

NORTH OXFORD, ONT.

The association near Ingersoll, Ont., has the distinction of being the first this season to touch the 1,000 lbs. mark as an average milk yield of all the cows, for the 30 days, ending June 21st. The individual yields are especially satisfactory, two members owning cows giving over 1,600 lbs. milk. In contrast to this is noticed one cow in herd 18, with only about 400 lbs. to her credit.

Herd No. 7 has the remarkably good average of 40.7

lbs. of butter-fat for twenty cows.

The number of cows tested was 288; the average yield of milk, 1,004 lbs; average test, 3.2; average yield of fat, 32.9 lbs. The highest milk yield for a herd (20 cows) was 1,196 lbs., testing 3.4. Eight other herds made average milk yields of over 1,000 lbs., running from 1,012 lbs. to 1,157 lbs.; the lowest, 793 lbs. The highest average herd test was 3.8, and the highest average yield of fat for a herd, 40.7 lbs. The highest individual cow yield of milk was 1,690 lbs.; the second highest, 1,630 lbs.; the lowest, 400 lbs. The lowest individual test was 2.9.

The table giving the result of the first test in the Lake St. John, Que., District, where seven associations until pasture is good, and at first turn out for a are now organized, shows less variation in the yield than

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feeding until the cows refuse to take it; and we

find this practice is very satisfactory.

During the time I have been farm superintendent here we have had only one heifer that has caused us any bother by kicking. If a heifer is uneasy, a little patience will usually overcome all the trouble. However, if patience won't bring the desired result, a cattle leader placed in the nose, and the head well pulled up while milking, is sometimes satisfactory. In a bad case, tie a rope around the hind legs above the hocks, crossing it to keep it from slipping down, and draw it tight; tie it, and let the cow jump or kick until she gets tired, and after two or three times she will usually give up. However, if heifers are handled properly when young, there will never be much trouble with kickers.

We do not reject the first few streams when milking. In the matter of stripping, we find that there is much difference in cows, some requiring prolonged stripping. Our milkers average about

six cows per hour.

Last year our best cow gave 13,665, and best ten cows averaged 10,600 pounds 3.5 milk. During the winter we feed clover hay, mangels and ensilage; feed about an average of five pounds grain per day to our milking cows, and feed according as they milk, but do not feed grain when cows are on pasture.

J. B. DAVIDSON, Hastings Co., Ont. Farm Superintendent.

The Cow Mother and Her Baby.

The following article, on the above topic, contributed to the Jersey Bulletin by a lady correspondent, is so full of sensible suggestions as to be well worthy of reproduction and remembrance:

Since much of future usefulness depends upon a heifer's first year in milk, she ought to be well fed and nourished, both before and after the birth of her calf.

As to the best time of year for this event, probably the month of October has more advantages than any other, and for reasons herewith noted. For a month or so after calving she will be on grass, and usually the pastures of autumn are good. Then going into winter quarters on full flow of milk it will not be difficult to preserve the flow, if the feeding is generous and of a character intended to help along in this direction. At the end of winter, when shrinkage naturally sets in, comes spring with a flush of fresh grass which starts the milk again. This increase will last, with gradual diminution, until well along into summer, when the young cow will be due again to freshen.

Too much importance cannot be placed upon keeping up the flow of milk during a heifer's first year as a producer. Up to six weeks of second calving, if possible, some semblance of milk-giving should be continued. After that the milking habit will be so well established that little trouble will ensue in this direc-

On the other hand, if the heifer drops her first calf in the spring, she is nearly dry by the time winter sets in. During the cold months the lack of green feed will finish her, and she will have ceased to give milk long before spring.

THE AGE OF THE HEIFER

may best be as near to two years as possible. In case of an animal dropped in the spring or summer, I should prefer to have her calve the fall following her second birthday; although some excellent and well-developed cows have been known to calve at eighteen months. The danger lies in getting over-fat when calving is delayed much beyond the age of two years. It ought not to be necessary to dwell upon the point of feeding a heifer generously. She is as yet immature, and must

During the months immediately previous to calving, when the demands of nature are particularly exacting, some supplemental food should certainly be provided. Nothing is better for the purpose than oats or wheat Before the advent of the little stranger, the prospective mother should be made acquainted with the stall she is to occupy. She should be familiar with the one who is to be her caretaker, and it will be a good idea to win her confidence by choice bits of food occasionally; also by kindness in handling. A heifer sometimes appreciates fondling, and shows her liking for it. Anything which tends to win her good will should be encouraged.

The well-littered maternity stall should be occupied by her for several days before the calf is expected. When it arrives it should be

ALLOWED TO SUCK

once or twice in the natural way, to ensure correction of the bowels. It may then be removed and taught to drink from a pail, its mother's milk twice or thrice

each day. Opinions differ as to the best time for removing a calf from its mother's stall. Having tried both methods, I incline to the idea that best results follow when it is not allowed to remain with her more than a single day. The longer the two are together, the stronger the attachment and consequent grief at parting. Yet I believe it best for the little thing to get

some mother's milk in the natural way. Feeding a young calf is very delicate business. Two quarts is plenty at one time, and great care is necessary that it is fed at the proper temperature. Nothing is worse than to give cold milk one time and hot the next. Equally bad is the overdose of milk. The delicate stomach cannot take care of it, and disarrangements speedily follow. Measure carefully, or, better still, weigh the milk, increasing the amount very gradually as growth advances. Bright clover hay should be offered at the end of two weeks. To promote rapid growth, yet not fat, give a little ground or whole oats after the milk. Blood meal in the milk is excellent as a bowel regulator, given in teaspoon doses.

As to the young cow, she will need kindest treatment, and after a few days generous rations. All is strange in connection with her new-found function of milk-giving, and she should be carefully dealt with, not forgetting that she is a mother, and, hence, entirely worthy of human consideration. The making or the marring of a future career depends largely on this first year. Gentleness first of all should be the rule, if she is to be trained so as to make a kindly-disposed cow for the years to come.

POULTRY.

Poultry Pointers.

A flock of healthy, growing chicks will drink quantities of water, and it must be given often and the vessels cleaned out frequently.

If convenient to do so, place the brood coops near the garden, so that the chicks may run in and gather bugs and beetles and butterflies.

One way to prevent egg-eating is never to throw eggshells in the yards. Dry them in an oven, and then crumble and mix them with the soft food.

Place drinking water for the chickens where it will be shaded. The hen will be more apt to lay, and the growing chicks will thrive better if furnished with plenty of cool, fresh drinking water.

The dust bath is a valuable aid in exterminating lice, which the old hen will make use of if given the opportunity. See that there is one in a place that the rain does not reach.

If the little summer chick stands around with' his

eyes shut, sleepy-headed, when he should be pert as a cricket, you may be sure that lice is the cause. Grease the heads, wings and breast. Use but very little

Reduce the quantity of all fattening food at least one-half. Anything that has a tendency to produce heat or fat should be fed very sparingly, except to poultry you are fattening for market. Be careful about greasing the chicks for lice. One

drop on the head, well rubbed in, does better than half a spoonful; too much grease kills. Grease little turkeys on their wings, in among the quill feathers. Every effort must be made to have the houses cool

at night. In the henhouses, remove all the glass windows and substitute a one-inch wire netting covering instead, to keep out rats, minks, cats, or other Most disinfectants are too expensive for the farmer to use in his poultry house as absorbents on the dropping boards. Sand or road dust covering the boards

will make cleaning easy, and will absorb odors and A boy's conception of how to make the hens fill the egg basket can hardly be improved upon. Said he: "I make my hens scratch so hard for grub that they are

glad to get on the nest and lay an egg, so that they may rest awhile." Place a camphor ball, such as are sold as "moth balls" at any drug store, in each nest, and there will be no lice on the fowls that lay their eggs there. Be

sure and have one in the nests with sitting hens also, and in coops where young chicks are confined. When you wish to "break up" a sitting hen, don't pull her tail feathers all out and duck her in water, but confine her in good quarters, without nests, and properly feed and water her. The thing you should

aim at is to put your hens in laying order again as soon as possible. This month you should be able to select from your early hatches such stock as will make, or, rather, promise to make, the best breeding stock. The culls can go to market as broilers. By culling out all unde-

sirable chicks, you will be giving those wanted more

room, and a much better chance to grow. It never pays to have crowded flocks of either chicks or hens. A successful poultry man says to use fine ground, dry land plaster in the poultry houses, if you want to rid them of all manner of lice and creeping vermin. Use it freely. Dust the inside of building thoroughly; the nests, the roosts, the walls and rafters and droppings, and any place lice can harbor or get a foothold.

Apply at least four times a year. Expecting the hens to turn out many and good eggs without shells and grit, is just like asking the miller to grind a good grist without good sharp stones. Keep

the mill wheels of your hens' gizzards freshly sharpened. Sand cannot take the place of grit for your fowls. What they need is something sharp. The round surface of a grain of sand is not going to do much toward cutting the hard outside husk of a kernel of corn, wheat or other grain.

If you have neglected the ounce of prevention, and must now use the cure, read carefully the next seven paragraphs:

Take out the nest hoxes, roosts and every movable fixture; clean up all the rubbish on the floor; paint every section of the house liberally with kerosene; and scatter sifted coal ashes all about the place, especially on the dropping boards.

If the little mites are seen in the cracks of the dropping boards, saturate the boards well with hot, soapy water; and with an ordinary scrubbing brush work the soapy water into the cracks and crevices.

Paint the roosts and nests well with kerosene, before replacing them in the house, and provide new clean straw for the nests; tobacco stems are better, if you can get them.

In a few days thoroughly fumigate the house with

sulphur.

In about a week after this, give the interior of the house a good whitewashing, adding an ounce of carbolic acid to every pail of wash.

Carefully examine all hens, and if they are infected, dust them well with a good, reliable insect powder.

At this time of the year the drooping chick must be carefully examined. A single gray louse on the head of a chick will soon end the little one's existence. When we find such, and the chicks are with a hen, we take a sponge and dip it in kerosene. After squeezing out all the oil possible, we rub this sponge well over the breast and under the wings of the hen. When the chicks gather under her their heads become anointed, and as it takes a very small amount of kerosene to wipe out the louse, the work is quickly done. In bad cases it may be necessary to repeat this treatment several times.-[Live-stock World.

Buyer and Breeder.

The breeders of pure-bred poultry are to-day relying mainly upon the mail-order business to sell Through this medium more eggs their product. and birds are disposed of than through any In view of this fact, it its interesting and at times amusing to note the relations existing between buyer and breeder. The buyers of to-day should try to come to a better understanding with the breeder as to what quantity and what quality to expect at a certain price. If this is done it will smooth out some of the rough places that are causing the breeders considerable

In the first place, the poultry-breeders are, we consider, those who make it a business to breed, raise and sell pure-bred stock and eggs for the general improvement and upbuilding of the poultry industry of our country. These, we find, put forth their best efforts to develop and improve certain breeds and varieties, and the purchasing public is reaping the benefit of years of experience.

There are many different things a breeder has to contend with. As before stated, he is mainly dependent on mail orders to dispose of his product. This is the result of judicious advertising in any paper whose readers he desires to secure as customers. Advertising is an art, and may be done in a great many different ways. Generally, the advertisement that has a true, honest ring about it will secure a fair share of patrenage. It need not be large and showy, but should be concise and compact, carrying conviction to the reader, and stating exactly what the vendor has to say. The stock or eggs advertised should be exactly as represented in the advertisemment, or rather better, if anything, and strictly honest business methods should be followed. Plenty of difficulties will arise by pursuing honest methods, without bringing dishonest practices into use.

The correspondence that usually follows judicious advertising entails considerable work, and forms no small item of expense with some breeders. Our time is worth money, and we should not be called to answer a flood of enquiries, the chief reason of which sometimes is idle curiosity. Right here let me state that a number of breede have adopted the plan of not answering any enquiry unless reply stamp is enclosed. business methods demand this, and common sense should certainly dictate as much. Moreover, it indicates that you mean business, and gives the breeder a certain amount of confidence in you as a probable customer.

Many men have many minds, as is aptly shown by looking over the correspondence between the would-be buyers and the breeder. What the buyer wants we have to guess at, unless he means exactly what he says. Practically all the breeders aim to give full value for the money, but when it comes to selling a prizewinning bird for a mere song, we consider the thing overdone. As an example, I quote from a postal card before me: "I want to get a Barred Rock cockerel. Must be first-class, and price reasonable." Now, what does this man want? Does he really mean what he says? Replying to his card, I offered grand breeding cockerels at \$1.50 each, and note the answer: "Yours, etc., received. In reply, would say that I have decided to take one of your \$1.50 cockerels, providing you ship C.O.D., with privilege of returning if not satisfactory. Would you please give me your price on eggs for incubation by the hundred." Doubtless, many a breeder could show up enquiries of this kind. In such cases there seems to be lack of forethought, lack of confidence, and lack of business methods. Then, why trouble a breeder if you have no con-

This state of affairs can be remedied if buyers would only intelligently study the difference in quality of good and inferior stock. Then, there is the price—the most important of all. What is a reasonable price for a farmer to pay for a purebred bird, or eggs from pure-bred stock. This depends largely on the kind of breeder, as each one has his price. If the pens are mated up in a haphazard way, with no fixed ideal, and no attempt made at improvement, the result will be and must be cheap and inferior, stock. The breeder who understands his business, and is endeavoring to improve his flock by systematic and intelligent breeding, cannot offer stock or eggs at mongrel prices. Such a course would be ruinous to himself, as well as to the poultry industry.

In buying breeding stock or eggs, too much stress cannot be laid on the fact that you are buying the fruits of the breeder's skill and experience, the value of which you get in the improved quality. Quality generally governs the price, and where is there a breeder worthy the name who is not striving to improve some special quality of his flock? A three-dollar bird of a heavy-laying strain is far cheaper than a dollar bird from a flock where no attempt has been made to increase the egg-producing qualities, or a bird that is the result of a pen mated up any old way. The same holds good in eggs for hatching-the cheapest are often the dearest. A breeding yard containing birds lacking in vigor and vitality cannot produce a very large percentage of fertile eggs.

A satisfied customer is one of the best advertisements, and a dissatisfied customer the poorest advertisement a breeder may have. But I am prone to believe, viewing it from a breeder's standpoint, that in the majority of cases the fault lies with the buyer, rather than with the breeder. Waterloo Co., Ont. "BREEDER."

Made Skim Milk Worth 1 1-2 Cents a Quart.

At the West Virginia Experiment Station, trials comparing skim milk with water, as a liquid for mixing the mash for laying hens, resulted in an increased production of 702 eggs from the use of 802 quarts of skim milk. Under the conditions prevailing in this experiment, and with eggs selling at 20 to 25 cents a dozen, it was concluded that the skim milk had a feeding value of from one and a half to two cents per quart. And yet some people sell whole milk for three cents a quart wholesale, and think they are doing well. Not every one can realize two cents a quart on all his skim milk, but by using it carefully, he should make from one-half to a cent a quart out of it for poultry, hogs, calves and colts. There is a deplorable lack of appreciation of the value of skim milk.

Buyers Want Fatted Chickens.

There is always a sale for fatted chickens, and consequently they never become a drug on the market, as do the unfinished birds. Fatted chickens are worth at least two cents per pound more than unfatted chickens, and at times command a greater margin. Something should be done to educate our farmers to produce the right class of poultry, as the American farmer is doing so, and consequently their poultry is in greater demand on the English market. M. P. MALLON, Poultry & Game Merchant.

GARDEN & ORCHARD.

World's Apple Crop.

Official reports from the Governments of the United States and Canada, and also reports from numerous growers and shippers in America and Europe, gives the following comparison of the apple crops during the seasons of 1904, 1905 and 1906:

Percentage of a full crop—

1	904.	1905.	1906
New England States	95	78	79
New York	85	70	75
New Jersey	67	78	67
Maryland	70	69	60
Virginia	44	6,5	55
Southern States	75	60	60
Arkansas	82	67	56
Michigan	79	68	71
Indiana	64	55	70
Illinois	59	52	80
Wisconsin	85	67	80
Missouri	62	44	82
Kansas	58	59	78
Nebraska	78	62	85
California	76	77	80
West of Toronto		40	60
East of Toronto		65	50
Nova Scotia		60	80
England and Continent	50	20	100

Always a Good Word for Us.

I have always a good word for "The Farmer's Advocate," and have sent you many new subscribers.

GEO. W. RYCKMAN.

Lincoln & Niagara, Ont.

Vegetable Crop Conditions.

According to the reports of the crop correspondents of the Ontario Vegetable-growers' Association, located in all parts of the Province, crops, as a whole, are looking well. Beans will be a very light crop throughout the Province. In many sections they are a complete failure, owing to blight and anthracnose. Onions will be a fair crop, in spite of the maggots, which did a great deal of damage early in the season. In most sections they will be a fair crop; in some sections exceptionally good. Potatoes on low land have been suffering from the rot; any considerable fall of rain will do a great deal of damage. Around Leamington, early cucumbers will be a lighter crop than usual, owing to cool, wet weather. Around Chatham onions will be a large crop. A frost did considerable damage around Scotland (Ont.) to cucumbers; the second planting will be a large crop. Around Niagara Falls vegetables have matured more rapidly than usual in other seasons; early tomatoes will be an enormous crop. In sections around Toronto and Kingston, reports show beans have been badly damaged. At Kingston onions have been largely ruined by the blight.

APIARY.

Honey Barrels.

Honey absorbs moisture from anything at all moist with which it comes in contact. The natural and common idea is that if barrels are at all loose, honey put in them will soon soak up the staves and make all tight. One would be tempted to keep them in a damp place, so they would keep tight and not soak up too much honey. Now, the very opposite is the case. My first experience with barrels was, I think, in 1903, when I filled some with honey at an outyard, and left them in a small frame house that heated up terribly during the day. At the next visit honey was oozing out through every crack between staves and headpieces. The insides of the hoops were smeared with honey so they would not drive. Well-I have had pleasanter experiences; but I got them fixed up.

Barrels for honey should be kept in a dry place, and if next the roof, so as to be heated by the sun and more thoroughly dried, so much the better. Then, when filled with honev, the same rule applies. Some advise placing in cellar after filled. This is a very pleasant way out of present difficulty, because the dampness will soon soak up the surface of the staves and stop small leaks; but if they are then shipped, and left standing in the sun on some platform, or in a hot, dry warehouse, this is all undone, and the leaks develop when they are beyond the shipper's control.

The time to stop leaks in barrels is before they are filled. They require careful handling from the first. If left standing on end in a shower of rain, the heads and stave ends soak up and attempt to swell. The hoops hold them in place, and the consequent pressure crushes the wood so that when dry again the shape of the staves is spoiled, and it is difficult to draw them together by driving. After being thoroughly dried, we go over every hoop in turn. The first hoop is taken off, set on an anvil or any smooth iron, and all the punch points flattened down with a hammer so the hoop will drive easily. It is replaced on the barrel and driven as tight as possible with a steel hoop-driver, which iron handle the same shape as that of a cold This tool weighs about a pound, and is chisel. driven by a steel hammer weighing about three and a half pounds. An ordinary carpenter's hammer is not heavy enough. I have never burst a hoop yet, though I have started the rivets on a The next hoop and all the others in turn are treated in the same way. Next examine the whole surface of the barrel for openings. Plug all holes except the bung-hole. Cracks crosswise of staves can be closed by laying on a piece of cotton and covering with tin nailed down well. Mark with a pencil any spaces where the staves do not come tight together at the end, remove the end hoop, and loosen the others so these cracks will spread enough to slip in strips of cotton or flags: then drive the hoops down tight again. If this coopering has been done any length of time before filling, drive every hoop the last thing before the barrel is put under the extractor, and there should be no trouble about leaking. The tamping with twine and tamping iron is a last resort to stop leaks which develop later. men can easily upend the barrels a week or after they are filled and give the hoops another driving. This should be done weekly as long as the hoops will move. In extreme cases of leaking, where the staves and hoops have got slipping with honey, the latter can be removed, and both washed thoroughly and sanded to make them I have not found the punch points neces hold hoops in place; when well driven, Sal the of stir. [Morley Pettit in the Canadialournal.

August Work in the Apiary.

The time to commence preparations for fall and winter is at the end of the clover-honey har vest, except in localities where a good fall flow may be expected. It is poor policy for a beekeeper to leave off all thought of winter until the first of October, and then find his bees in every kind of shape—some queenless, some with laying workers or drone-laying queens, some with plenty of honey, and some (generally most) with little or none for winter consumption. A little foresight will reduce the work of winter preparation in a great many cases to the simple work of packing the bees or carrying them into the cellar.

When clover goes out of bloom, watch for the dark honey which may follow, and generally does. more or less. At its very first appearance, remove all white honey which is still in the supers, and extract all that is thoroughly ripe, reserving, however, about one good solid comb for each colony in the yard. Combs of unripe or unsealed honey, put in supers by themselves. As soon as the supers are off a hive, and before you leave it "heft" it. A little practice will give you a good idea of its requirements. If it is light, mark it so with your pencil, or some other way If very light, get a super of unripe honey and set it under the colony, with the excluder between That's the handiest way of feeding the writer has run across yet, and it has the additional virtue of keeping the unripe honey out of the extractor. where it has no business. In fact, on the tail-up of the white honey flow, it would no doubt be found profitable to take every super of combs, as soon as extracted, and put it under a colony as described. Of course, where there is a prospect of a big flow from buckwheat, the case is different; but in a locality where the fall crop will average from ten to twenty pounds per colony, the best place for that ten or twenty pounds is in the brood-chamber. It is a mighty lucky colony, on the first of August, which isn't that much short on its winter supply. It is a common practice to put the extracted combs out and let the bees clean them up, but this too generally results in a few colonies getting all the honey from them, and moths taking a go at them after the bees have finished. Better keep the bees travelling over them every day, but not storing honey in them that they should be storing around their diminishing patches of brood.

A friend of "The Farmer's Advocate" says the juice of the broad-leaved plantain is an excellent application for a bee-sting. Crush some leaves, add a drop or two of vinegar to the juice, and apply to the sting. Has any other reader ever tried it?

THE FARM BULLETIN.

Argentina Enterprise.

At an agricultural congress, held recently in Argentina, a committee was appointed to report on the best method of defence against locusts, and particularly to consider whether it is advisable and convenient to offer a reward of a million dollars, gold, for the discovery of a method of destroying the insects easy and economical in its application. It is said many millions of dollars are lost nearly every year by growers of crops in the country. The President of the Republic, in his message, read at the opening of Congress, stated that ne had in view a great proj immigration, combined with railway and canal develop ment. He remarked that the Republic was nearly a hundred years old, while it had hardly six millions of inhabitants. Two inhabitants to a square kilometre, he described as "little better than a desert." He proposes to offer land to foreigners at very low prices, or as a gift, and to promote the construction of a railroad and canal through territories which it is desired to convert into farms for immigrants.

Our Foreign Trade, 1905-06.

The foreign trade of Canada for the year ending June 30th last, was five hundred and fifty-two million dollars, an increase of nearly eighty-two millions over the previous year. The imports entered for consumption amount to \$290,342,408, an increase of \$28,450,937 over 1905. Exports of domestic produce amounted to \$245,483,956, which is \$44,529,010 in excess of the fiscal year 1905. There was also an excess for the year of about nine millions in the exports of foreign produce. The exports of Canadian farm produce were \$120,518,297, as compared with \$93,331,608 for the previous year, an increase of \$27,186,689. The forest gives an increase of five millions, the fisheries five millions, and manufactures three and a half millions.

Experience Has Proved Its Value.

Mr. T. G. Smith, Rosemount, Ont., writes: "I enclose you \$1.50, the amount of my renewal to your paper. I have been almost a constant subscriber since it was first published. I could scarcely do without it. I get a great deal of valuable information from its pages.

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Entries for Toronto Exhibition.

In view of the fact that the majority of the entries for the Canadian National Exhibition close on Saturday, August 4th, it is worth while noticing some of the changes that have been made in the prize-list. In the horse department, the first prizes in all the breeding sections have been doubled, and other changes have been made in the way of increases. Separate classes have been added for Shetland, Welsh and Hackney ponies. The prizes for the trials of speed have already been increased, and will be decided on the every-heat-a-race

In the cattle department the premiums this year aggregate \$7,000, and are very largely in excess of any previous year; this was made possible mainly through the generosity of the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Additions have been made also to the Ayrshire and Holstein classes, and to the grade cattle. In sheep, wether sections have been added to each class, and arrangements will be made for the judging to take place under cover. In the poultry department, a number of sections have been added, and many extra specials donated, which it is anticipated will bring out, numerically, larger classes than have been the custom.

In the dairy building an up-to-date cold-storage plant has been installed, which will prove an undoubted advantage to exhibitors, particularly of cheese. In the floral department a section has been added for the best and most original designs in cut flowers. * In accordance with a request from the Ontario Beekeepers' Association, several sections have been added in the honey department. The women's and children's prize-list has also been materially improved, especially in the direction of the encouragement of art in the public schools. short, the premiums in the different departments have been increased as follows: Horses, breeding, \$725; harness, \$165; speed, \$400. Cattle, \$550; poultry, \$70; flowers, \$50; fine arts, \$180, and women and children, \$150. In order to become better acquainted with the numerous changes that have been made, it is most desirable that exhibitors lose no time in writing to the manager for prize-lists.

The management would esteem it a favor if entries were sent in as early as possible, as in that way the work of the office is greatly facilitated. They also say that this year there will be rigid adherence to the date set for the closing, and that entries received later than Saturday, August 4th, will be declared ineligible.

Road Improvements and Teachers' Salaries.

The bright prospects referred to in our last report still continue to bless the soul of the husbandman. Haying is over, and the pessimistic fears expressed by some regarding this crop have happily proved to be without much foundation. Though light in some sections, we think the average is good. Pastures are holding their own, and the cool weather has been favorable to the maturing of the wheat kernel, and if the crop can be cut before exposure to excessive hot weather the sample should surely grade No. 1 hard.

The council of the town of St. Mary's is making preparations for permanent improvements on the streets and the principal roads leading out of the town. This work was begun two years ago, and the work then done has given such satisfaction as justifies a continuance of the same system. After proper grading and levelling, crushed stone is applied, watered and rolled with a steam roller till the surface obtains a maximum a cement-like consistency, practically impervious to water. Side drains carry off the overflow, and, as a result, this kind of a road is practically dry after the heaviest rainstorm. True, heavy loads on narrow tires will cut slight ruts, but these are kept repaired, and we believe that the adoption of wide tires for heavy loads would leave this road almost as smooth and level as a board. Of course the price comes high. but we think that if the taxes now about to be wrung from an unwilling payer to reward a class of public servants beyond the market value of their services were applied to the betterment of our public highways, the dignity of the calling of agriculture would be enhanced because of its increased utility, more than it can ever be by throwing baits to tempt the brightest minds from farming into the teaching profession.

Judging from the wayside chat of the country byrays, we opine that it might be wise for Dr. Pyne to take an extended tour about the time his amended Education Act comes into force. The placid mind of the rural taxpayer is somewhat ruffled at the thought of inleasing the teacher's salary about two hundred big dollars at one fell swoop without plainly seeing any impensating advantages in the foreground, or even disrning their dim outline in the distance. His sense of British fair play and horror of monopoly has received a bock from which it may recoil with crushing force. He ills to comprehend why the Federal Government should ass legislation to maintain healthy competition, and Provincial Legislature by this Act apparently set hat law at defiance, in so far as it may apply to teachers' salaries. He fails to understand why a poor acher should receive as much salary as a good one. South Perth, Ont. J. H. BURNS.

[Note.-What do our teacher readers say to this?-

Last Prince, P. E. I.

I hear no complaints of the dry weather so far this season. It is, indeed, the reverse of the past year or two. Rains fell on about twenty days in June, and some of these were little short of a flood; the rivers and streams were running as full as at any time during the spring freshets. The weather has also been extremely cold, and those having low, wet land to crop found it very difficult to get it dry enough to seed, while a great deal of grain was drowned out. Early-planted potatoes have also suffered severely, and in many instances replanting had to be done. Many fields which would, under more favorable conditions, have given a good crop of clover hay, will be very poor. Indeed, some places everything is drowned out; in fact, there are very few pieces of real heavy hay to be seen in the country. Still, on account of the cold, wet spring, having will be two weeks later than usual, and the hay crop will do wonders in that time. We do not anticipate another hay famine by any means, but think the hay crop will fall short of the promise it gave some weeks ago.

The grain, especially the early sown on high, dry land, is looking grand; a beautiful rich color, and gives promise at present of a full crop. The late sown, on heavy, wet soil, has only got rightly started, but will come on very fast now, and may yet be the best crop. This is a favorable year for the starting of turnips, and the young plants are up thick and growing fast.

Fruit of almost all kinds gives every promise of a full crop, and to all appearance this is going to be a cherry year. Those who have attended to the spraying of their orchards will certainly have a satisfactory crop of fruit, but the trouble again this year will be to get a market for our fruit. Our local market is very limited, and unless some outside market is obtainable this year, the Island fruit-growers are going to lose a lot of fruit that is worth good money. It has been proven beyond a doubt that P. E. I. can raise as good fruit as anywhere in the Maritime Provinces, or even Canada. Our fruit made a very creditable showing at Amherst last December, but at the autumn fairs we cannot show our fruit to advantage in competition with the other Provinces, because of the fact that the season here is a month or six weeks later, and, as a consequence, all our late fall and winter varieties of fruit are only partially matured at the time our exhibitions are held. There are few on P. E. I. who make a specialty of fruit, but, speaking from experience, I find it impossible to make a success of apple-growing without proper wind-break. The south-west winds are most destructive to both fruit and trees when heavily loaded. Another great drawback here is far too many varieties and too many early apples. The early varieties would, perhaps, be most profitable if we had a home market for them, but those here who are making most out of fruit are shipping to Britain or Cape Breton, or elsewhere, and it is only the later varieties that will stand transportation to those markets.

This will be one of the most profitable seasons for the dairy industry that we have ever had. Cheese is selling at 12c., and factory butter at 22c. per lb. The pastures everywhere are excellent, on account of the rainy weather, and every day immense loads of milk are arriving at the factories from all quarters. Oats are getting very scarce, and are worth about 42c. to 45c. per bushel. Old potatoes are about all in, and the price has not advanced any; 18c. is the price. Strawberries are plentiful, and are worth about 10c. per quart; some early ones sold as high as 15c. Old hay is still cheap, about \$8.00 per ton, and the new will be still cheaper.

There are still a lot of good horses going off the Island, and big prices are being paid for them. Most any kind of a horse will bring one hundred dollars, while some are changing hands at two and even three hundred dollars. No trouble to sell a good milch cow just now, and grass beef is scarce and advancing in price. Eggs are 14c. per dozen. Potato bugs and horn fly in abundance.

Notes from Quebec.

The past few weeks has been most favorable for the growth of all crops; plenty of moisture in the month of June, followed by warm days, with abundance of sunshine, has brought the later crops ahead very quickly, and given us an abundance of grass. Pastures have been good up till the present, but are now getting a little dry, as we have had no rain for nearly four weeks. The hay crop, while not quite up to the average, is of fine quality. The winter-killing of the clover has lessened the amount of this valuable plant very materially. The early-sown oats, on the low lands especially, are extra heavy, and many fields show signs of going down. If we get good ripening weather, we will have an abundant grain crop. Corn, although late planted, has grown wonderfully, and promises to be the best crop we have had for several years. The apple crop will not be up to last year, to judge from present appearances.

The excessive dry weather of the past few weeks has shortened the pastures, therefore the milk flow has decreased, but prices of produce, especially cheese, are so remarkably high for this season as to more than compensate for the shortage in milk flow. Many combined factories have turned from butter to cheese making. At the cheese board here last week, butter sold for 21fc.; white cheese for 111c., and colored cheese for 11 7-16c. W. F. S.

An Error in Printing the Lord's Day Act.

A special issue of the Canada Gazette last week corrected two typographical errors in the Lord's Day Act, as previously printed in that Government publication. It seems that the word "nor" was omitted after the word "committed," the result being to create a misimpression, that any private prosecutor could lay information for breach of the Act within 60 days after the commission of the offence, without getting permission of the Attorney-General of the Province in which the Act was committed. This is not the case. The Attorney-General's permission must be obtained, no matter how soon action is commenced; and, furthermore, no prosecution may be begun at all after sixty days from the commission of the alleged offence. The insertion of the word "nor," therefore, amounts almost to a nullification of the whole piece of legislation, for prosecution will be cumbersome and expensive at the best. If the country wants the law to be effective, we believe it will be necessary to have an amendment next session striking out the word " nor."

It is worth finding out who was responsible for the error. Hon. A. B. Aylesworth, Minister of Justice, furnished "The Farmer's Advocate" with a pen-corrected copy of the Act, containing the same error as appeared in the Gazette. In common, therefore, with the leading newspapers, we had the Act wrongly printed before being apprised of the error.

The second mistake in the Gazette was in leaving the word "express" where it did not belong, in the clause making provision for carrying of express matter.

The King's Shires for Canadian Exhibitions.

In response to a request from English breeders of Shire horses, His Majesty the King and Lord Rothschild have consented to send representative animals of their noted Sandringham and Tring studs, respectively, to be exhibited at the Toronto, Ottawa and London exhibitions next month, as well as the "American Royal" at Kansas City in October. So far as known the consignment will consist of about ten animals, representing the different ages from yearlings to those of matured years, and will comprise two yearlings (a filly and a stallion), a two-year-old filly, a three-year-old stallion, a brood mare, three aged stallions, and a couple of good geldings. While these are said to be a first-class lot, it is not said they represent the strongest the Old Country could produce, and they do not come with that claim, but are a good representative group, which will doubtless make a very favorable impression upon those who see them, and will speak well for the great breed of draft horses to which they belong. This contingent will prove a great attraction to lovers of a good horse, and will greatly add to the interest of the exhibitions at which they are to appear. His Majesty's action in this matter puts British stock-breeders still further in his debt, for he has always proved ready to lend a helping hand in projects for the benefit of agriculture and stockbreeding, and Canadian farmers will gratefully appreciate the enterprise of His Majesty and of Lord Rothschild, in affording our people an opportunity of seeing the great English draft horse at or near his best.

Prof. Shutt's Tour in British Columbia.

One feature of the Dominion Experimental Farms' work is to directly assist the settler in new districts by giving him information as to the treatment of his soil and the crops most suitable for the location. To do this to advantage, it is necessary to visit the districts and make a personal study of their soils and the climatic conditions. It is on such a mission that Prof. Shutt, the Chemist of the Dominion Experimental Farms, left Ottawa last week to visit several of the larger agricultural areas in British Columbia, spending several weeks in the Kootenays, the Similkameen, the Upper Columbia, and the Boundary country, where many are now going with a view to fruit-growing. There are many problems to be solved in these areas, which are largely in the "dry belt," in connection with irrigation and the treatment of the soils. A large extent of the land will be travelled over by Prof. Shutt, who will also address agricultural meetings at all important points.

Fair Dates for 1906.

Cobourg Horse ShowAug. 14-16
Canadian National, TorontoAug. 27-Sept. 6
St. John, N. BSept. 1-7
Winchester, OntSept. 6-7
Canada Central, OttawaSept. 7-15
Western Fair, LondonSept. 7-15
Michigan West, Grand RapidsSept. 10-14
Sussex, N. BSept. 10-14
New York State, SyracuseSept. 10-15
Chatham, N. B
Peel Co., BramptonSept. 20-21
South Ontario, OshawaSept. 25-26
Dominion Exhibition, Halifax, N. SSept. 20-Oct. 5
Prince Edward Island Agr. and Industrial

Exhibition Oct. 8-12 Provincial Exhibition, New Westminster, B.C..Oct. 2-6 American Royal, Kansas City, Mo.Oct. 6-13 International, ChicagoDec. 1-8 Ontario Winter Fair, GuelphDec. 10-15 CaledoniaOct, 11-12

Managers of fairs whose dates do not appear on our list will confer a favor on our readers by sending in

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MARKETS.

Toronto. LIVE STOCK.

Receipts of live stock at the City and Junction markets last week amounted to over 200 carloads all told. Trade has been brisk for all classes of live stock,

with the exception of cattle; only the best of them find a ready sale. Exporters-\$4.40 to \$5.15, but only two loads brought the latter figure; bulk, \$4.60 to \$4.90 per cwt. Bulls sold at

\$3.50 to \$4.25 per cwt. Butchers'-Only a few of the best lots sold readily. Prime picked lots sold at \$4.60 to \$4.70; loads of good, \$4.30 to \$4.50; medium, \$3.90 to \$4.15; common, \$3.50 to \$3.75; cows, \$2.50 to \$3.50 per cwt. Common cattle slow sale; some few lots were shipped back to the country last week.

Stockers and Feeders-Trade dull in both classes, only those of good quality wanted. Steers, 900 to 1,050 lbs., at \$3.80 to \$4; steers, 800 to 900 lbs., \$3.60 to \$3.80; steers, 600 to 800 lbs., \$3.25 to \$3.60; medium stockers, \$3 to \$3.25 per cwt.; common stockers, \$2.10

Milch Cows-Prime-quality cows in demand at \$50 to \$60 each, and one extra fine cow brought \$70. Common to medium cows are slow of sale, at \$25 to

Veal Calves-Receipts have been large, causing prices for the common to medium to decline; \$3.50 to \$6 per cwt. Choice new-milk-fed calves, \$6.50 per cwt.

Sheep and Lambs-Receipts, 800 fewer week than for the corresponding week last year. Trade brisk in all classes. Export ewes, \$4.25 to \$4.40 per cwt.; export bucks, \$3 to \$3.50 per cwt. Spring lambs sold at \$7 to \$8 per

Hogs-Receipts, 1,625 fewer than for corresponding week last year. Trade brisk, market firm at \$8 per cwt. for selects, fed and watered, and \$8.25 per cwt., off cars.

Bulk of sales to local at that. number sold. buyers. Some few good horses brought good prices, but the demand is not great

port: Single roadsters, 15 to 16 hands, \$125 to \$175; single cobs and carriage horses, 15 to 16.1 hands, \$150 to \$250 matched pairs, carriage horses, 15 to 16.1 hands, \$300 to \$550; delivery horses, 1,100 to 1,200 lbs., \$125 to \$165; general-purpose and express, 1,200 to 1,350 lbs., \$140 to \$180; draft horses, 1,850 to 1,750 lbs., \$150 to \$225; second-hand workers, \$50 to \$75; second-hand drivers, \$40 to \$90,

COUNTRY PRODUCE. Butter - Deliveries . moderate, trade steady, with prices firm. Creamery prints, 22c. to 23c.; creamery boxes, 21c. to 22c.; dairy pound rolls, 19c. to 20c.; tubs, 18c. to 19c.; bakers' tub,

14c. to 15c. Eggs-Receipts fair, with prices firm, at

18c. to 19c. Cheese-Fair supplies sold at 12c. to 12ic. for large, and 13c. for twins. Poultry-Spring chickens, dressed, 15c

to 18c. per lb.; live, 18c. to 14c. per lb. Spring ducks, dressed, 15c. to 18c. per lb.; live, 18c. to 14c. Old fat hens, 10c. to 12c. per lb., dressed; turkeys, 12c. to 14c. per lb. Potatoes-Car lots of new, on track

easy at 65c. to 80c. per bushel. Hay-Baled, \$9.50 to \$10 per ton for No. 1 timothy, and \$7.50 for mixed. Straw-Easy at \$5.50 to \$6 per ton for

car lots, on track, Toronto. Beans-Hand-picked, market steady, at \$1.70 to \$1.80 per bushel; prime, \$1.50 to \$1.60; undergrades, \$1 to \$1.50 per bushel.

Honey-Market steady at 9c. to 10c. for strained, and \$1.50 to \$2 per doz. for combs.

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat-Ontario red and white No. 2, 78c., at outside points. Manitoba, No. 1 northern, at lake ports, 85c.; No. 2, 83c.

Oats-No. 2, 36 c. to 37c., outside Rye-62c. to 64c., outside. Barley No. 2, 49c. to 51c., outside.

Corn-American No. 2 yellow, 59c., at Ontario points. Peas-80c. to 82c., outside.

Flour-Manitoba patent, \$4.20, track, Toronto; Ontario, 90 per cent. patents, \$3.10 bid for export; Manitoba patent, special brands, \$4.60; strong bakers', \$4.10.

Bran-Sellers are asking \$15.50 to \$16, in bulk, outside; shorts, \$17.50 to \$18, outside.

HIDES AND TALLOW.

The market for hides and wool about steady. E. T. Carter & Co., wholesale dealers in wool, etc., have been paying Inspected hides, No. 1 steers, 121c.; inspected hides, No. 2 steers, 111c.; inhides, No. 1 cows, 12ic. inspected hides, No. 2 cows, 111c.; country hides, dried, cured, 11c.; calf skins. No. 1 city, 14c.; calf skins, No. 1, country, 13c.; sheep skins, \$1.60 to \$1.90 lamb skins, each, 60c.; horse hair, per lb., 30c.; wool, washed, 26c. to 27c. unwashed fleece, 16c. to 18c. Mr. Carter reports the wool and hide market as being easier, in sympathy with the English markets, and also that large quantities of wool are being offered at coun try points; in fact, larger than was Horses-Market dull, and only a limited looked for, and from unexpected quarters

FRUIT MARKET.

Receipts of fruit have been large, but enough to warrant dealers in shipping in there has been an excellent demand for a large number. Burns & Sheppard re- nearly all kinds. There is going to be

present indications. Prices are firm at following quotations: Red raspberries, per quart, 8½c. to 10c.; black raspberries, per quart, 9c. to 11c.; blueberries, per twelve-quart basket, \$1.10 to \$1.35; gooseberries, per twelve-quart basket, \$1 to \$1.25; red currants, per basket, 75c. to 85c.; black currants, per baskest, \$1 to \$1.25; red cherries, per basket, 90c. to \$1.85; green apples, per basket, 25c. to 35c.; tomatoes, per basket (Canadian), \$1 to \$1.25.

Montreal.

Live Stock-The local markets for live stock showed very little change, and prices held steady at around 5c. for finest. Possibly a few of the finest animals may have brought a fraction more. Medium to good cattle sold at 84c. to 4 c., and common at 2 c. to 8 c. Sheep and lambs were rather scarce, but prices were steady at 3ic. to 4ic. for sheep, and \$3 to \$5 each for lambs, calves leing \$2.50 to \$5 each for common, and \$6 to \$10 each for choice, a few bringing a fraction more. Milch cows were steady at \$25 to \$50 each, and hogs were steady and firm at 8c. to 81c. for selects, weighed off cars.

Provisions, etc.—The market for dressed hogs shows a slight advance. Prices are 11c. for choice fresh abattoir-killed hogs. Bacon and ham are rather in lighter demand. Prices hold about steady, at 11ic. to 12ic. per lb. for green flanks and long clean bacon, and 14c. to 17c. for choicest. Hams are 14c. to 14c. for extra large and large, 15c. for medium, and 15 c. for small. Barrelled pork is steady and unchanged in price, at \$22.50 to \$24 per bbl.

Horses-There has been some shipment of horses recently, on order of the National Transcontinental Railway, the building of which is shortly to commence near Quebec, otherwise the market remains unchanged. Prices are: Heavydraft, 1,500 to 1,700 lbs., \$250 to \$300 each; light-draft, 1,400 to 1,500 lbs., \$200 to \$250 each; express, 1,100 to 1,300 lbs., \$150 to \$225 each; choice saddle or driving horses, \$350 to \$500 good drivers, old, \$125 to \$150, and old, broken-down animals, \$50 to \$100.

Hides, Tallow and Wool-Dealers are paying, laid down here, 12 c. per lb. for No. 1 beef hides, 111c. for No. 2, and 10 c. for No. 3, and charging tanners c. advance. No. 1 calf skins are 15c. per lb., No. 2 being 13c., and lamb skins being 35c. each. Rough tallow is 11c. to 3c. per lb., and rendered, 5c. The market for wool is firm. Pulled lamb is 30c. to 32c. per lb. for brushed, and 30c. for unbrushed; tub-washed Canada fleece being 26c. to 28c.; Canada fleece, in the grease, 18c. to 20c.; Canada, pulled, brushed, 30c.; unbrushed, 27c. to 29c., and N.-W. Merinos, 18c. to 20c. There is not much activity as yet.

Cheese-Prices are now about 11 3c. to 115c. for finest Easterns, and 115c. to 11%c. for finest Ontarios, trading being n progress at these figures.

Butter-Light-salted creamery, choicest Townships, is quoted at 221c., good to fine being 22c. to 221c.

Eggs-For really reliable, fine eggs there is a good demand, and firm prices may be obtained. They cannot be had less than 17c., wholesale, for straightgathered, and if they are very fine they would be held for more. No. 1 candled stock is about the same figure, and selects are selling from 20c. to 21c. No one wants No. 2.

Potatoes-Prices paid to farmers were \$2.85 per bbl., these selling to the local trade, in single bbls., at \$3.25, and a shade more. The market is firm, and the list lot of old stock, consisting of 100 bags or more, was sold at 80c. per

Millfeed-Demand for bran has been so active lately that millers can hardly satisfy it. Prices for Manitobas, in bags, remain steady, however, at \$17 per ton. Shorts are in demand at \$20. Hay-It is now a certainty that the hay crop will be below the average in Que., advertises in this issue a dispersion quantity. Prices in England are easy, but those here are firm, at \$9.50 to \$10 per ton for No. 1 timothy, \$8.50 to \$9 for No. 2, and \$7.50 to \$8 for clover and clover mixed. No. 1 is most in demand; no export.

Grain-The only thing doing is in oats, and these are very dull, at 40%c., store, for No. 4, 411c. for No. 3, and 42c. for future issues of this paper.

very little cheap fruit this season from No. 2, for local account. There is hardly any demand for them, and prices are accordingly lower.

To Exporters of Fruit.

The following circular letter has been mailed to Canadian exporters of fruit: I am directed by the Honorable the Minister of Agriculture to announce that arrangements have been completed with the Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific Railways, to be effective from August 1st to September 30th, 1906, for the supplying of iced cars, as far as may be practicable, for the carriage of fruit, in carloads, for export via Montreal or

The cars will be supplied by the railway companies on request of shippers. The Department of Agriculture has nothing to do with supplying the cars. The Department of Agriculture has agreed to pay the icing charges to the extent of \$5 per car.

A copy of G. T. R. circular No. 914 is enclosed herewith. We have not yet received a supply from the C. P. R., but the terms are the same for both rail-J. A. RUDDICK, wavs. Commissioner. Ottawa.

Buffalo.

East Buffalo.-Cattle-Barely active and teady; prime steers, \$5.60 to \$6; shipping, \$5 to \$5.65; butchers', \$4.50 to \$5.40. Veals-Slow, and 25c. lower, at \$4.50 to \$7.25. Hogs-Slow, and 10c. to 15c. lower; heavy, \$7 to \$7.05; mixed, \$7.05 to \$7.10; Yorkers and pigs, \$7.10 to \$7.15; roughs, \$6 to \$6.15 stags, \$4.50 to \$5; dairies, \$6.75 to \$7. Sheep and Lambs-Firm; lambs, \$5.50 to \$7.25; yearlings, \$6 to \$6.25; wethers, \$5.50 to \$5.75; ewes, \$4.75 to \$5; sheep, mixed, \$3 to \$5.50.

Cheese Markets.

Vankleek Hill, the price offered was 11%c. Russell, all sold at 11 9-16c. Winchester, 11 c. St. Hyacinthe, Que., 111c., and cold-cured, 11 9-16c. don, Ont., sales 67 colored at 11 9-16c.; five lots of 130, 130, 130, 265 and 95, respectively, at 11 11-16c. Bellville, sales, white at 11fc., colored at 11fc.; 340 white at 11 9-16c., and 1,935 white at 111c.; balance sold on curb at board prices. Brockville, 11%c. for both kinds. Cowansville, Que., sales of cheese, 220 boxes at 11 7-16c., 38 boxes at 11 kc.

Chicago.

Chicago.—Cattle—Market steady; common to prime steers, \$4.25 to \$6.50; cows, \$2.75 to \$4.50; heifers, \$2.75 to \$5.65; bulls, \$2.60 to \$4.25; calves, \$5.75 to \$7; stockers and feeders, \$2.60 to \$4.25. Hogs-Choice to prime, heavy, \$6.70 to \$6.75; medium to good, heavy, \$6.50 to \$6.60; butchers' weights, \$2.70 to \$6.85; good to choice heavy mixed, \$6.50 to \$6.60; packing, \$6 to \$6.50. Sheep and Lambs-Market steady; sheep, \$4.10 to yearlings, \$4.25 to \$6; lambs, \$4.15 to \$6.75.

British Cattle Markets.

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London.—Cattle are quoted at 11c. to 12½c. per lb.; refrigerator beef, 9½c. to 9%c. per lb.; sheep, dressed, 14c. to 16c. per 1b.

SALE DATES CLAIMED.

Aug. 29th.-J. G. Clark, Ottawa, Ayrshires, Clydesdales and Yorkshires. Sept. 7th.-J. A. Cochrane, Compton, Que., at Sherbrooke, Shorthorns. October 12th.-Scottish Shorthorns, at Inverness, Macdonald, Fraser & Co.,

October 17th.—Capt. T. E. Robson, IIderton, Ont., Shorthorns. October 18th.-H. J. Davis, Woodstock, Ont., Shorthorns.

Perth.

Mr. Jas. A. Cochrane, of Compton, sale of his herd of 43 high-class Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorn cattle, 34 females and 9 bulls, imported and Canadian-bred, including good milking strains, on Sept. 7th, on the exhibitions grounds, at Sherbrooke, Que. (week of the fair). See the advertisement; send for the catalogue, and look for further notes in

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

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Lite, Literature and Education.



Henry Wadsworth Longfellow

At the mention of Longfellow one thinks at once of "The Psalm of Life," "The Village Blacksmith," "Wreck of the Hesperus," "Excelsior," "The Building of the Ship," "Resignation," "Evangeline," "The Courtship of Miles Standish," and "Hiawatha"; and these are the works, among all his voluminous writings, which, after a quarter of a century, endear him, and will still continue to endear him, to the lovers of English literature.

Henry Wadsworth Longfellow was born at Portland, Me., on the 27th Feb., 1807. He was of English descent, and on his mother's side was descended from John Alden, afterwards rendered immortal by the poet as the hero of "The Courtship of Miles Standish." The genius of poetry seems to develop earlier than that of prose, and Longfellow's poesy afforded no exception to the rule. At 14 he had written many verses, and had even attempted an ambitious poem, "The Battle of Lovell's Pond." In 1821 he entered Bowdoin College, where he was a classmate of Nathaniel Hawthorne, and here again he marked himself as a future votary of the muses by writing many poems, most of which showed but little merit.

In scholarship, however, he seems to have attained greater eminence, for on his graduation the College chose him for its new chair of modern languages, and, with a view of qualifying him better for it, sent him to Europe for a three years' course of study. On his return he appears, for some time, to have done little original work. "Outre-Mer" was original work. published during this period, but for eleven years he wrote no poetry, devoting such time as he could spare from his college duties to translating from the works of Spanish and German writers.

In 1835 he went again to Europe for a two years' term of study. In the same year his wife died, and, as with Tennyson, trouble aroused him

again to literary work. He wrote poems and a romance, "Hyperion," which was an immediate success, although at the present time it is but little read. In 1839 his "Voices of the Night," his first really important literary production, was published, and was followed by "Ballads and Other Poems," (1842); "Spanish Student" (1843); "Eight Poems on Slavery," "Evangaling" (1850); "The Spanishes and geline" (1850); "The Seaside and Fireside" (1850). In 1854 he resigned his Harvard professorship, and the first fruit of his leisure was Hiawatha, which was begun in June and finished in November of the following year. Following it came "The Courtship of Miles Standish," and the multitude of minor poems which have been collected as "Tales of a Wayside Inn and Birds of Passage. In 1861 his second wife, whom he had married in 1843, was fatally burned, but his only reference to this tragedy is in the little poem, "The Cross of Snow," which was found among his papers after his death. In 1868 "The New England Trag-edies" appeared, and in 1871 "The

Divine Tragedy." He also continued to make many translations, the chief of which was that of Dante's Trilogy.

His last poem, which was written on the 15th of March, 1882, closed almost premonitorily with the words:

Out of the shadows of night, The world rolls into light; It is daybreak everywhere.

On the 24th day of the same month he descended very suddenly into the dark valley to meet the daybreak of which he had dreamed, and was buried in the cemetery at Cambridge, Mass.

Longfellow is not one of our strong poets. Possibly he spent too much time in imitation and translation, and too little in vigorous mental endeavor on his own account. Possibly, too, his sweet and gentle character precluded the possibility of passionate or forceful work. Yet, ostensibly, that same sweetness and gentleness comes out in his writing, and has given him a hold on many who would be little attracted by

bolder themes and bolder expression. "Evangeline," notwithstanding the fact that it is somewhat devoid of local coloring, probably because of the fact that Longfellow never saw either Acadia or the lower Mississippi, is one of the classics of our language; the "Psalm of Life" is to the reader not only a poem, but an inspiration; "Hiawatha" is one of the most distinctively American bits of literature ever written.

In the peculiar versification of the latter, Longfellow followed that of the Finnish Kalevala, and it seems a stroke of genius that he should have recognized so immediately the peculiar rhythm and flow which would suit so exactly the story, the weird Indian superstition of which he would write. In "Hiawatha" he has, perhaps, sacrificed truth in omitting the revolting characteristics of the tribes which he has described; but it is not the office of poetry to portray the revolting, and he has surely caught the quick observation, the peculiar condition of mind which finds a soul in wild thing, and wood, and water, and which must come to

those who have lived as the uncultured redman in the vast shades of the "forest primeval." The beauty of his word-picturing, the music of his language, must appeal to the least poetical reader. Note the keen appreciation of nature, the harmony of sound with sense, in the following:

At the door on summer evenings
Sat the little Hiawatha,
Heard the whispering of the pine

trees.

"Minne-wawa!" said the pine
trees.

"Mudway-aushka!" said the

water.
Saw the fire-fly, wah-wah-taysee,
Flitting through the dusk of evening,
With the twinkle of a candle

With the twinkle of a candle
Lighting up the brakes and bushes.
"Wah-wah-taysee, little fire-fly,
Little flitting, white-fire creature,
Light me with your little candle,

Ere upon my bed I lay me,
Ere in sleep I close my eyelids!"
Saw the moon rise from the water,
Rippling, rounding from the water,
Saw the flecks and shadows on it,
Whispered, "What is that, Nokomis?"

Surely we want to know more about this little, observing Hiawatha who grows up to go forth in wrestling with the immortal Mudjekeewis, and is thenceforth sent out to

Cleanse the earth from all that harms it,
Clear the fishing-grounds and rivers.

Clear the fishing-grounds and rivers, Slay all monsters and magicians, All the giants, the Wendigoes.

Of his shorter poems, Longfellow himself prized Chrysaor most, but it lacks the human touch which has made others from his pen so long the favorites of our school readers. It is only to be regretted that he did not devote himself more frequently to the writing of those simple ballads of common life.



John Alden and Priscilla.

"Homeward together they walked with a strange indefinite feeling,
That all the rest had departed and left them alone in the desert."

—(Courtship of Miles Standish.)

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Baltimore Oriole

(Icterus galbula-Oriole and Blackbird family).

Among the most brilliantly beautiful of our birds is the Baltimore or Golden Oriole, which is quite common in some parts of Canada. One cannot mistake him. Early some morning, when the orchard is in bloom, you will hear his flute-call sounding forth above the songs of all the other birds in an insistent, almost martial strain. Go out and watch for the author of it. A gleam of golden orange, a flash of intense black through the white and pink of the upper blossoms! Yes, there he is! Creep near enough, and you may observe him more minutely: the head, throat and upper part of the back black; the wings also black, with flecks and edgings of white; tail feathers black with yellow at the the under part of the body brilliantly orange.

The coloring of the female is duller, her body being a light olive, and the wings brown with white edgings.

More interesting even than the Oriole itself is its nest, which, pouch-shaped and extending downward usually to a depth of 6 or 7 inches, is very firmly constructed of grass, hair, and wool, woven into a sort of bird-cloth quite strong enough for the Oriole's purpose. For greater safety, the nest is, as a rule, placed far from the ground, at the extreme end of a drooping branch. The eggs number from 4 to 6, and are a gray, curiously marked with purplish-brown.

The Oriole should be given every protection, as it is one of the most diligent grub and fly eaters of the feathered

Camera Competition!!!

Occasionally in past years we have taken advantage of the holiday season, with its migratory stirrings and pleasure-seeking impulses, to give a camera competition. So successful have been the results, that we have determined to give another one this year; but the conditions will be slightly different. Instead of bits of landscape, etc., we want, this time, photos showing something of distinct interest, apart from that of the merely scenic or artistic. Pictures of historic points, of curious objects in nature, of unique happenings, or those showing unusual light effects-all of these will be in order.

Photos should be at least 4 x 5 inches in size. It is not necessary that they be mounted, but they should be keen and clear in every part; otherwise it is impossible to secure good reprints.

Photos must be of scenes or objects in Canada, and must be sent by subscribers to "The Farmer's Advocate," although not necessarily taken by them. To subscribers only will the prize-money, etc., be paid. The prizes will range as follows

First	\$5.00
Second	. 3.00
Third	2.00
Fourth	1.00

We will reserve the right of purchasing any others which may be found available, at ordinary rates.

Kindly send photos so they will reach this office on or before the last day of August.

Chrysgor.

Just above the sandy bar As the day grows fainter and dimmer, Lonely and lovely a single star Lights the air with a dusky glimmer.

Into the ocean faint and far Falls the trail of its golden splendor, And the gleam of that single star Is ever refulgent, soft, and tender.

Chrysaor, rising out of the sea, Showed thus glorious and thus emulous, Leaving the arms of Callirhoe, For ever tender, soft, and tremulous.

Thus o'er the ocean faint and far Trailed the gleam of his falchion brightly: Is it a God, or is it a star That, entranced, I gaze on nightly.

-Longfellow.

A HERO OF THE DAY

In a rather inconspicuous portion of the big newspapers of a few days ago, quite overshadowed by the heavy-type headlines and voluminous reports telling of the throes in which Russia is now struggling, might have been noticed a little paragraph, briefly outlining an event scarcely less interesting, in its small way, than the Russian convulsion, one which at least might set the philosopher moralizing, and the lover of good, rejoicing. The event to which we refer was the conferring of the Cross of Chevalier of the Legion of Honor of France upon Alfred Dreyfus, who was recently reinstated, with full exoneration, in the office from which he was ignominiously expelled twelve years ago, under circumstances so harassing, and with consequences so unbearable that, before his time, he has been transformed into an old and broken man.

Can we imagine the two scenes First, the grim courtyard of the Military School. In the midst of it a man erect, pale, haughty in the consciousness of innocence. About him hardened faces, accusing words, estranged hearts in those who had been his friends. The word is spoken; the buttons and the gold lace

Current Comment row, enters. He wears the french Army, form of Major of the French Army, row, enters. He wears the full uni-The General of the forces steps up to him, pins the insignia of the highest honor France can bestow upon his breast. Instantly flags dip, drums roll, the military of France bursts forth in rejoicing. And amidst the boom and the acclamation Dreyfus retires, so affected that his broken heart almost ceases to beat, and

> One wonders if France will continue to bless this long-suffering hero, or if he will soon be neglected and forgotten, as many another once at the pinnacle of popular favor has been-for it is one of the ironies of time that not all men meet with their desserts in this life. Whatever may be the philosophy of it, and notwithstanding what those who would fain think otherwise may say, retribution does not always, on this side of the grave, at least, overtake the evil, nor what might seem their just inheritance fall to the good and the brave.

True, popular demonstration, such as that at present attendant upon Dreyfus in the capital of the European Republic, cannot always remain at fever heat, nor would any real regard to Dreyfus, and to many others who, perhaps, suffered less

he is with difficulty restored.

hero desire that it should. Yet, in than he, but who have, with infinite pains, done more for the world, the query may come, "Why save all the

Baltimore Oriole.

his eyes is broken the sword now monument when the subject of it held so contaminated by his touch shall have passed into the dim bethat no brave man may use it. . . . And yet there was one element nightmare which had come upon him. Had he been guilty of the hideous crime laid to his charge—that of betraying his country for gold-this one gleam had been lacking.

After that, the horrible exile to Devil's Island, where, it is said, he was kept almost continuously fettered, apart from friends, from the home-land, books, news of the world-all that makes life good. Then came the turning, and, last of all, the second scene in the old

courtyard. Once more it is filled with faces, faces now, however, filled with sympathy and affection. Strangely enough, after the lapse of so short a time, most of those sneering officers who had appeared on the day of condemnation are now absent. Some have gone to exile and poverty, others across the great borderland whence they cannot return. These absent ones, some would tell us, marked out by the guilt which they had foisted upon their victim, or by injustice in the conducting of his case, have met with a retribution which came switted know Presently, a traceing man, prema-

are cut from his uniform, and before dollars for the erection of a great yond, where eulogy can give no corporations still remembered pleasure, neglect no pain? mfort, to Dreyfus at least, in that great men have the opportunity of earning while they are able to do so, and may they be alive to the necessity of saving, as others must needs do, for old age. Let their salaries be such as will, with reasonable care, enable them to make this provision, not leave them dependent upon a pension which may still keep the ends together, nor expectant of one which will make up for a lifetime of extravagance and non-providence. But when a man's life, or a portion of it, has been wasted in consequence of the public's mistake, or his substance scarificed in behalf of its weal, and when for such reasons he reaches old age without the wherewithal to maintain the comforts of life, it is fitting that popular generosity be not all suspended for the erection of an insentient memorial-a testimony which may be right and good, provided the subject of it has never been permitted to suffer needlessly. Too often, it is to be feared, people go through the grim farce of sending flowers to deck the coffins of those who have starved they forget that the best praise, the kindest act, should be bestowed upon turely aged, ved; a countenance the living, not lavished upon the unseamed and fur - s to a great nor caring dead

WAS RUSSELL SAGE RICH OR POOR?

One of the richest men in the United States recently died, at an advanced age, in New York City. 11 is usually the fashion to speak well of the dead. No matter how much a man may have been criticised during his life, the moment his eyes close for the last time, his weaknesses are condoned, his mistakes covered, and his good qualities dwelt upon, and treasured like a belated bloom. But in the brief accounts relating to the passing of Russell Sage there is no such kindly leniency The meanest millionaire in the United States," say the public prints; and they go on to tell how from errand boy in a grocery store, he went steadily onward, gaining. amassing, leaping to wealth by strides and bounds, yet seldom spending anything in benevolence or charity. Perhaps the event of his life most derogatory to him was the fact that he once escaped assassination only by throwing one of his clerks between himself and the assassin, afterwards stubbornly contesting the case which the crippled employee entered against him. For such a man one can entertain little but contempt, and yet, in his later years, Russell Sage seems to have become less hardened, and he has said a few things which have been handed down as aphorisms worthy of a place among the wise words that relate to the conduct of life.

Upon the whole, however, it is a question if Russell Sage was not poor-poorer than the most humble laborer working in the streets of the great city, with the heart of a man still alive in him. Riches are not all to be considered by dollars and Openness of heart, benevcents. olence, "hosts of friends," usefulness to the community-constitute true wealth, and these the poorest in purse may possess, as well as he who counts his gold by the millions.

THE SIGNS OF THE TIMES. Almost every day some occurrence gives reason for the thoughtful ask anew, Where are we? What

is the world coming to? With the revelations of the packing-house investigations still reeking in our nostrils; with burrowing into jam factories, etc., going on on every hand, in Great Britain and elsewhere, as well as in the United States, and abominations cropping up at every turn; with the knell sounded by Ida Tarbell and Thos. W. Lawson still echoing in our ears; with the half-hushed enquiries into Standard Oil and other trusts still unsatisfactorily answered, and, in our own land, the losses occasioned by the New York Loan and other burning evil, it is little wonder that we should stop to query as to why these things should be.

Last of all comes the cry from New York State, voiced by the mouth of one so eminent as Dr. White, ex-President of Cornell University, that the Courts are fast becoming, when moneyed men are at stake, of no more use than figureheads; that murders in high places are on the increase, and that no murderer, provided he has the necessary gold and can speak from the refuge-house of a position among "The Four Hundred," need greatly fear the scaffold, the chair, or even a long imprisonment. On some pretext or other he will be, to some extent, at least, exonerated. An interesting case in hand is that of young Thaw, who recently murdered a prominent architect of New York, and who, curiously enough, as yet vigorously resents the plea of insanity which is being assiduously presented in his behalf. Thaw will meet the fate of the common murderer, or whether the efforts of his friends will prevail, is an interesting subject of speculation.

But to return. In consideration of all this, one of two things must be evident, either that the old earth has reached its climax in graft, deceit, and treachery, and that the

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inevitable reaction is at hand, or else that it is being subjected to a big house-cleaning, in which all sorts of cobwebs and foul things are being brought to light. At all events, the fact that a house-cleaning movement is actually afoot, is a wholesome one. When the operation begins in our homes it usually extends from cellar to garret, and it only to be expected that the Chicago packinghouse movement may likewise spread until it has, to some extent, beneficially affected all realms of injustice and wrongdoing. J. Ogden Armour may protest as he pleases that untruth has been told, and that the American export trade is being ruined. Perhaps, to some extent, both of these assertions are true Nevertheless, we may rest assured that some wrongs are being righted—and hat a great many people will, at least, eat cleaner meat and a other things in the immediate future. Incidentally, it is comforting to reflect that, so long as there are agitators to go abroad for the public weal, the world cannot be irretrievably bad. The muck-raker, may occasionally be a crank and an advertiser, but more frequently he

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA.

is a man of common sense and pub-

lic spirit who cannot abide that

wrong should be done. Reforms are

only carried out by the earnest and

Upon the dissolution of the Duma on July 14, and the consequent fury of the populace, it seemed that Russia was on the verge of dismemberment. To-day, however, the outlook is brighter. M. Stolypin, the new Premier, who displaced Goremykin, seems to be a man of power, and is spreading far and wide the message that the work of his Government will be strong reform in every department. He even signifies his desire for a union with the people, by attempting to induce public men of the masses to join the Cabinet. There are two dangers, however, that may stand in his way: First, the strenuous opposition of the members of the old autocracy still in power, who are crying for measures of repression, and whose words may possibly prevail with the Czar; second, the fact that, in order to prevent a revolutionary chaos which might bring every effort to a standstill, he may be forced into measures of repression misunderstood by the masses. Upon the temper of the Army, no doubt, much depends. M. Stolypin, perhaps, occupies as difficult a position as a premier ever had to face. He has not, however, committed himself. "There are two distinct movements in Russia," is his message to the people. "The first is social, and includes the labor and agranian and includes the labor and agrarian problems. The second is political. The former has all our sympathy, and will be the object of our utmost attentive study. The second will be dealt with as circumstances dictate. Force is required in all countries to suppress a revolution; but, I repeat, and cannot repeat too strongly, that reaction finds no place in our programme, and that all the reforms consistent with the highest spirit of liberalism will be carried out when

the ground is prepared.' With this, at present Russia must perforce be content. Whether the people will wait and see the outcome of the promised reforms, or arise in a general movement, such as seemed evident from the murders and uprisings of a fortnight ago, must be presently apparent.

NEWS ITEMS.

Mr. T. G. Blackstock, K. C. of Teronto, died on July 24.

A Peace Treaty was formed between

Guatemala and San Salvador.

Radium has been found near Mur-Bay, Quèbec.

or his services in bringing about

o in the Russo-Japanese war, ident Roosevelt will receive the ol prize.

The Quiet Hour.

A Life Well Lost.

He that findeth his life shall lose it : and he that loseth his life for My sake shall find it - S. Matt. 39.

Aye, life's not measured by the span Of time we chance to fill: True length of days may every man Determine as he will.

Who nobly labors for the weal. Of others more than self, For those whose needs do most appeal Ne'er moved by place nor pelf;

Who dares, in dauntless hardihood, While question friends and quail, To champion cause, that, just and good,

He yet feels doomed to fail :

Who steadfast strives o'er secret sin To gain full victory, That act without and thought within Alike may beauteous be;

Who doth his every duty do, For duty's sake, the same In private sphere and public view, Let praise be his or blame ;

Such life, though closed in merest youth, As age by man is told,

With Him who judges all in truth Vast centuries doth hold."

I have just been reading the inspiring life of Bishop Hannington, and would like to tell you something about it, feeling that some knowledge of the man and the work he did cannot fail to be helpful as well as interesting. I have been telling some of his adventures to the small boys among whom I am working, and they are as eager over them as if they were taken from Mayne Reid's books. However, I shall not repeat the thrilling stories of his adventures with lions or elephants-which are so well known-but rather try to let you see something of the splendid manhood which has made an immortal name for James Hannington in the history of our race. He lived greatly, and yet his earthly life, like that of his Master, was finished in less than forty years.

He was always full of life and fun and energy, from boyhood up, and seemed to be utterly fearless in danger, yet that strong nature was full of tender gentle-He seemed to combine the vigorous daring of a man with the sympathetic helpfulness of a woman. The children understood him perfectly, and knew how to value both the bull's-eyes which filled his pockets, and the advice, given so willingly, not to "sneak," not to tell untruths, etc. He had the highest opinion about the value of a soul, to interest and win the confidence of the boys and young men of his English needed it more than he did. Though he was very fond of riding, he sold his horse and transformed the stable and coach-house into a mission-room. It was papered, carpeted, and fitted up with seats and a harmonium. This is only one instance out of many of his self-sacrifice for the sake of others.

When he was preparing to go out as a missionary to Central Africa, he declared that if he died there no man must think that his life had been wasted. "As for the lives which had already been given for this cause, they were not lost, but were filling up the trench so that others might the more easily pass over to take the fort in the name of the Lord." He had to leave wife and children behind and says of them, "My wife was bravest of all," and as for the little ones, he characteristically, "Thank God that all the pain was on one side. Over and over again I thank Him for that." Indeed, thankfulness seemed to be the keynote of his life, and he constantly encourage! his companions in difficult places with the battle-cry: "Never be disappointed, only Praise!" He always found something to enjoy. On one occasion he and his men were fighting a fire in the long African grass which grew far over their heads and was terrific. They dashed through the fire to get at it from the rear, and the Bishop thoroughly enjoyed the battle with the flames, as he says: "It was simply

glorious. The unled figures of the men,

so many hundred demons; the roar of the and ached as though he had rheumatic dense rolling volumes of smoke formed a God for a pleasant night in my own wonderful plutonic picture. In the midst of it all the white men, scorched and dripping with perspiration, urged on the workers with all their lung power."

But the fever laid the brave man low before long. He struggled on as long as possible, but at last was forced to face the fact that he was "done," and must return to England. "The bright and buoyant figure which had so often led the caravan with that swinging stride of his. . . . was now bent and feeble, like that of a very old man." Even when his heart was full of the disappointment of failure, he wrote: "I am a practical failure, and I have suffered terribly. Forgive me. . . I hope my heart is full of praise for the tender mercies of the Lord. Even to-day 1 have experienced that." He went home an utter wreck, fully expecting to die. But his work in Africa was not yet done, and as his health returned he interviewed the Medical Board again and again, hoping against hope that he might be permitted to go back again. At last his prayers were answered, and he was sent out as the Bishop of Eastern Equatorial Africa, where he labored with all his heart for the short time allowed him. Some of the long marches must have been terribly trying in the blazing heat and with great scarcity of water. Sometimes the party had to push through closely-packed thorn bushes, which tore clothes and flesh without affording any shade. Often they had to camp without water. The Bishop says: "How little we appreciate our comforts at home-the blessing of a wash, for instance. No water means almost no wash. Being an old traveller I meet the difficulty by filling my sponge before starting, and tying it tightly in its bag. If we have two days without water, the first day I have what a school-boy would call a 'lick and a promise'; then the second day I wring out the water, and get quite a brave wash, the water afterwards coming in for

the dog and the donkey." Sometimes they had to walk all day and sleep all night in wet clothes. Once a member of the party died, killed by the terrible rain, while the Bishop escaped without even a cold. But he did not always fare so well, but suffered severely both from rheumatism and fever. It showed the spirit of the man that on one occasion he gave up his hammock to a sick friend, and pushed on through mud and wet grass, refusing to own himself beaten, but determined to move ever forward. In spite of the difficulties of the march on one journey they walked at the extraordinary rate—for African travelling-of 40 miles a day. It was no joke to walk all day, with blistered feet, and lie down at night on the hard ground. The Bishop's donkey was and would take any amount of trouble generally ridden by some other member of the party, who, in his opinion,

> professing to tell vou the story of Bishop Hannington, but only trying to let you see glimpses of the man in all his unselfishness towards men and joyous trust in God. Of course he was not faultless, but we can learn more by looking at his great virtues than by hunting for his small faults, so let us see how he met the last severe test of

> his courage and faith. When captured by the soldiers of an African king, he was dragged by the legs over the ground, and said, "Lord, I put myself in Thy hands, I look to Thee alone." Then he struggled to his feet and was dragged along, bruised and strained and knocked against banana trees. Feeling that he was being dragged away to be murdered, he sang, "Safe in the arms of Jesus," and then laughed at the very agony of the situation. Fancy anyone being able to see anything humorous in such a situation! He says: "My clothes torn to pieces so that I was exposed; wet through with being dragged along the ground; strained in every limb, and for a whole hour expecting instant death, hurried along, dragged, pushed, at about five miles an hour, until we came to a hut, into the court of which I was forced. . . I am in God's hands." The hut must have been a terrible black hole, filthy, unventilated and inhabited by numerous rats.

As day after day passed, the brave heart still kept its wonderful faith in God, in spite of the fact that he could

leaping, yelling, and dashing about like only move with the greatest discomfort, . . the lambent flames, and the fever. In his diary, he writes: "Thank tent, in spite of a tremendous storm and rain flowing in on the floor in streams."

Suffering from fever and rheumatism, penned up in a filthy, stuffy prison, not knowing what fearful fate might be in store for him, he still kept up his glad trust in a Father's watchful care, and wrote in his diary: "Let the Lord do what seemeth to Him good." He declared that he found much comfort in reading Psalm xxvii and Psalm xxviii. Certainly he proved that it was possible to praise God and to feel his heart dancing for joy, even though a host of men rose up against him. Under such circumstances he could hide himself in the secret place of God's awelling, could tarry the Lord's leisure and find real strength and comfort in his unfaltering trust in God. Is not such a faith worth having? "Almost torn to pieces, deprived of every comfort and all the decencies of life, latterly racked by fever, and with the shadow of an unknown doom darkening his heart, he never seems forea single instant to have wavered in his confidence in his God." So his biographer says, and goes on to describe his entrance into the fuller life beyond death in these words:

"The soldiers told off to murder him closed around and commenced to strip. from him his clothing. In that supreme moment we have the happiness of knowing that the Bishop faced his destiny like a Christian and a man. So circumstanced, and subjected to such indignity, he made one last use of that commanding mien which never failed to secure for him the respect of the most savage. Drawing himself up, he looked around, and, as they momentarily hesitated, he spoke a few words which graved themselves upon their memories, and which they afterwards repeated just as they were heard. He bade them tell the king that he was about to die for the Baganda, and that he had purchased the road to Buganda with his life. Then he submitted himself to them, and, kneeling down, committed his soul to God. A moment later a gun was discharged. It was the appointed signal. With a wild shout the warriors fell upon the trembling group of porters, and their flashing spears soon covered the ground with the dead and dying. At the same moment the Bishop fell. The two soldiers who were stationed, one on each side of him, plunged their spears into his body. They could do no more. The great and noble spirit leaped forth from its broken house of clay, and entered with exceeding joy into the presence of the King." Some of the Bishop's black servants escaped from the massacre, and from them we learn how he died-died as he had lived, simply and bravely. One of his companions said: "The more I knew him, the more I loved him. Oh, that loving, tender-hearted, winning forget those feet which trod over a hundred miles of desert that I might be carried in his own hammock. He saved my life!"

Bishop Hannington's last words to his

friends in England were: "If this is the last chapter of my

earthly history, then the next will be the first page of the heavenly-no blots and smudges, no incoherence, but sweet converse in the presence of the Lamb." After all, the glory and greatness of that noble life was not dependent on its romantic setting. You have the opportunity of living just as gloriously, though God may not have called you to fight in the van of the army where the eyes of the world are upon you. For that matter, Bishop Hannington could hardly have expected that the world would ever know anything of his imprisonment and death. It was not the thought of honor and glory that made him press on undauntedly and eagerly in the face of discomfort, difficulty and danger. He was flinging himself wholeheartedly into the service of a dearlyloved Master Who rewarded him every day with the glad consciousness of approval. Being a faithful servant, even in this world he entered largely into the joy of his Lord. And so can we, if we transfigure our lives by this quickening, invigorating principle. Each hour comes to us filled with opportunities of serving our Master joyously.' It is not easy to remember His presence and watchful care



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for our welfare, but habit can do won- humdrum duties can be. We are plantsciously for God and trusting Him al-

Habits are formed by constantly-repeated acts, and what is done with difficulty at first, by a persistent effort of will, becomes second nature in time, and is almost as instinctive as breathing. One who loses his life well-paying it out moment by moment to His King-

will find, even this world, that he has

gained it. His years will be rich and

full and joyous, and every day will bring

fresh surprises of how interesting the old,

ders, and it is quite possible to gain the ing either weeds or flowers every day lifelong habit of doing our work con- that we live, and it is very certain that what we sow we shall reap-to our joy or sorrow-even in this life. It is a very great mistake to think that one who chooses Christ for his Leader is saying good-bye to all earthly happiness. The opposite is far more often the way, for God has, in love, made the path of sin a very miserable one. Those who give freely of their very best will find that their gifts will be returned with splendid interest-good measure, pressed down, shaken together and running over.

"Give love, and love to your life will flow,

A strength in your utmost need; Have faith, and a score of hearts will

Their faith in your word and deed. Give truth, and your gifts will be paid in kind.

And honor will honor meet, And a smile that is sweet will surely

find

A smile that is just as sweet."

The Ingle Nook.

Women Who Have Achieved. When sitting here this afternoon,

wondering what should be my text for the next Ingle-Nook talk, I happened to glance at an open copy of the Indianapolis Home Journal, and there, right before my eyes, lay an article entitled "Clever American Women." Of course the heading was "taking"—we all like to hear Women." about clever people, even although as we read about clever women, we semi-unconsciously hope they are not bumptious and self-asserted and afflicted with the disease known as the "big head."

However, it is comforting to know that that stage of the clever woman is rapidly fading into the past. She has been emancipated, and is beginning to take things more as a matter of course now. On the contrary, the really clever woman, as well as the really clever man, is likely to be quite unassuming. No matter what the line in which she is finding success, before her things stretch out endlessly, often with unfathomable vagueness. She stands astounded before the vastness and mystery of it all, and forgets to be proud.

After all, this life, if it be one of progress, is very like walking towards a hill-top through a At first we plod on, feeling ourselves to be quite the center of things, knowing nothing of what is before. As we go on, one by one the landmarks crop up, here a rock, there a tree, here a spring or a stream or, a flower; we are finding out things as we go. Then, further up the hill the mists grow thinner; we see more and grasp more of the relation of things, this small, that large, this worth while, that not. And so it goes on, until from the hill-top we look down upon the broad landscape below, with its glimpses of forests, and spires, and hill-tops, leading on and on, endless-ly, into the "far away." Then, if we are wise, can we be other than humble?

Long ago a great philosopher represented himself as standing by the few pebbles carried in by the tide from the great unknown. In such an attitude must the thoughtful, whether man or woman, feel, in any age, at any time.

"So many worlds, so much to do, So little done, such things to be.'

Then, again, the "clever" woman by which is meant, perhaps, merely the one who keeps stumbling steadily onward, instead of standing still or going backward becomes so absorbed in her work in hand, whatever it may be, that she has no time to think how smart she is. realizes, too, that her 'talents' aren't the only kind of talents, and is willing to give credit to others where it is due

To come back, however, to these especial American women there are nine of them talked about in the article. There there, too, and not a picture seems to be that "1 : lampy or queer Woman, enther You know there i was taken ter was a time en granted that a must be eithe. personal appro-To-day, howe everywhere are proving the note



Miss Mary Proctor.

The nine women in hand (of whom we only give Miss Proctor's picture to-day) have all distinguished themselves in research. Mrs. Mabel Loomis Todd, the daughter and granddaughter of astronomers, not only takes observations, but writes the story of eclipses, etc., with all the ability of a man. Miss Frances Wieser has ferreted out many details of fossils, and makes drawings of them. Mrs. Sara Stevenson is an archæologist of note. Miss Anna B. Comstock has received medals in Paris and elsewhere for wood-carving, but finds her greatest work in the study of wild flowers. Miss Flora Patterson is one of the most famous mycologists (look that up in the dictionary, will you?) in the United States. Miss Evelyn Mitchell was the Cornell University entomologist sent to Louisiana to help study the yellow-fever mosquito and to make drawings of it. Dr. Eugenia Metzger is the present representative of the U.S. in the research work of the Zoological Station at Naples, Italy, while Miss Proctor, daughter of an eminent English astronomer, lectures extensively on astronomy, and has had charge of several expeditions to view eclipses of the sun.

And from these, one's mind roams on to many others more illustrious still, first of all, perhaps, to Madame Curie, who was mainly instrumental in the discovery of radium. In the women have become as artists, and writers, and musicians. Just now, it seems, are they stepping forth into the field of investigation and research.

Not all women, it goes without saying, no more than all men, can make a success in such fields. But there are fields and fields as homemakers, as teachers, as nurses, as good cooks, as poultry women all as necessary more necessary than those of art or research. The main thing is to go forward somehow, not to stand still, not to rust. And to know about those who have achieved in some way, is interesting, is it not? and instructive?

And now, Chatterers, we are going to try to have a series of "succe ful-women " articles in the Ingle Nook, provided you will help me. First, we will have a series of talks on women where rames have already found their way into joint as eminert in various ways. After that we shall have a series on suc cossful home makers, etc., and shall hape to amount many of whom the Chatterers would nee to hear and Would be ladjest as a programed in heart, of , but of thes, he to believe eld version for the present, if you let word not complete the wording in radio on the use has be-

scientist, author, teacher, etc., will you kindly send me her address, along with any interesting facts that you can think of in connection with her? Then I can write her and procure further data. Now, I am going to depend on you for help in this. I think the experiment should be intensely interesting, don't you? Of course, I don't mean to cut out your question-asking, etc. We can have that, too, but we want a little variety. Now, who will be first?

DAME DURDEN, "Farmer's Advocate," Ont.

A "Fair" Question.

Dear Dame Durden,-Many thanks for your trouble in getting the model for chicken-feeder. It is a model for chicken-ledge, success, as the hens cannot get in and scratch the feed about. I am sorry to have missed your request for ideas on the improvement of fairs, but one thing strikes me, that if the score-card were used by judges at our fairs, it would be more satisfactory. We send our best efforts, and do not know wherein we excelled or failed. But perhaps it was not on this line you asked for ideas. 'Jack's Wife's '' suggestion is good, but I think the place for the young mother and little charge is not at the fairs. I am sorry there is no Women's Institute in your neighborhood, for they have the material for an excellent president in "Jack's Wife," and I feel sure in her, hands it would not drift into trivialities. Do we all appreciate the chats as we should? If they were taken out of our literature, do you ever stop to think what we would miss? back with me for forty years, when every woman worked out her own ideas, when there were not so many helpful hints how to make life's burden easier. Thank you, Dame Durden, for your kind offer of the armchair. As we have a variety of recipes, here is one to make good housekeepers: Take an equal proportion of cleanliness, industry and strict attention, season them well with economy and good judgment, then add a large proportion of moderation and firmness; little scolding, if necessary. was taken from a cookbook, but if you follow directions, you will find it very satisfactory.

"GRANDMA." Hastings Co., Ont.

I am sure we will all say "Here! Here!" to Grandma's conclusion that Jack's Wife would make a good W.-I. president. If only the people of her neighborhood knew! And if I dared tell who she is, and where! But no, no-on a magazine staff one must keep so queet, and never tattle even a little but. But the temptation is often very great, I can as-SHIP VOIL

By the way, the Pair letters are

Will Someone Kindly Answer.

Dear Dame Durden,-For a long time I have been a silent reader of your Ingle Nook, and have at last ventured to ask a few questions. Have any of the Ingle-Nook friends ever made ice cream successfully without a freezer? We tried it once a few years ago, but were unsuccess-We have a cream separator, and so think that the process of separating makes the cream unfit for this purpose. If any of the friends eve separators, and have made ice erm successfully, I would be glad

still in order.

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to hear from them. Please give exact directions (how much cream, etc., to use), and tell about how long it takes to make it. I would also like to know whether it is possible to whip cream that has gone through a separator. How is the best way to whip it, just with an egg-beater, or how? I would also like to have a few recipes for icing cakes. We usually make ours from the white of eggs, but I am getting tired of that. We never use powdered sugar, as we think that is too expensive. But now I must close, as I do not want to ask too many questions for the first time. Wish-

ing you every success, from A FARMER'S DAUGHTER. We are surely venturing upon conundrums nowadays. Last week, talking of cooking without a fire, now of making ice cream without a freezer. However, we presume that some sort of homemade freezer must be used. Can anyone who uses a separator and has made ice cream successfully without a freezer, answer this? The following are a few icing recipes that may prove

Chocolate Icing.-Beat whites of three eggs to a stiff froth. Gradually add three cups white sugar. Beat very hard, and add grated chocolate to suit the taste.

Caramel Icing.—One cup brown sugar, 1 tablespoon water, 1 tablespoon butter, 1 tablespoon cream; boil 3 minutes. Beat till half cold, flavor with vanilla, and pour on

Lemon Icing.-Put white of 1 egg (beaten) and one teaspoon lemon juice in a bowl. Add a small cup of powdered sugar, and beat five minutes. The grated rind of an orange, with juice of an orange, may be used instead of the lemon juice.

Have you ever tried whipped cream on cake instead of icing? It is delicious, but must be made stiff enough to cut. In regard to whipped cream, I may say that any cream should be twenty-four hours old before whipping, and should be very cold, preferably kept on ice. An egg-beater will whip it very well, but a regular cream-whipper is better. The best kind is a sort of glass jar, with a whipping arrangement in the center. The price varies according to the size, but a very satisfactory one may be bought for \$1.25. Come again.

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About the House.

A Grist of Pickles.

Pickled Apples.—Use small sweet apples, and to every 7 pounds allow 1 pint vinegar and 3 lbs. sugar. Boil the vinegar and sugar, and in with them a teaspoonful each of cloves, allspice and broken stick-cinnamon, tied in a bag. When boiling, add the apples and simmer. When cooked, take out, put in jars, pour the hot liquid over, and seal. All sorts of fruit may be made into sweet pickles by this recipe. Hard fruit, such as crab apples, may be steamed first. If a sweeter pickle is desired, add more sugar.

Red Cabbage.—Shred, salt, let stand over night with a weight on. Drain, cover with cold water, pour off and measure the water to know the quantity of vinegar. To the vinegar add a little sugar and some spices tied in a bag. Put vinegar hot on cabbage. Seal.

Ripe Cucumber Pickle.—Take 2 dozen large ripe cucumbers, 6 white onions and 4 large red peppers. Pare and remove seed from cucumbers and chop well, but not too finely. Chop onions and peppers and add. Mix in one small cup salt and 1 ounce white mustard seed. Put in a muslin bag, and drain over night. Remove to glass jars, cover with cold

vinegar, and seal. Cucumber Pickles in Brine.-Make brine by using one cup salt to one gallon water. Put the cucumbers into the brine as gathered, until you have enough to make a good batch of pickles. Let stand in brine at least two days, but two weeks will not be too long. Rinse the cucumbers from the brine in cold water, then put in granite kettle with alternate layers of grape leaves, to give color. Dissolve 1 teaspoonful alum for every quart of water needed to cover the cucumbers. Pour this solution over, and bring to scalding point, then shove to back of stove and let stand closely covered for two Drain out and put in very cold water. Heat enough vinegar to cover the pickles, adding a bit of horse radish and celery seed, spices, etc. as desired, and enough sugar to give a sweetish taste. Drain the pickles out of the cold water, put in lars, cover with the vinegar slightly control, and seal. The alum in above recepe is used to prevent shrivelling Cauliflower Pickle.—Break in bits and boil for ten minutes in strong tar. Pour in some white, then the red, salt and water. Skim out and drain on a towel. When cold, put in airand cover with hot vinegar Smar, comes powder, spices, etc. may be "Fire Rose flour, Let rise When added to the vinegar when bodies, fight add batter, sugar, yolks of 4 as desired. Curry powder alone eggs up of stored raisins, and grated in: a very nice flavorier, and pred of a lemen. Beat into dough. a golden tinge to the packers.

Sliced Cucumber Pickles.-Pare and slice cucumbers, sprinkle with a little salt, and let stand over night. the morning drain, place in a jar and pour dressing over them. To make the dressing, place 1 quart good cider vinegar on the stove; mix one cup sugar, one-half cup flour, tw_0 tablespoonfuls mustard and two tablespoons celery seed with a little vinegar. Pour the mixture in the hot vinegar and boil a few minutes. When cool, pour over cucumbers till covered, and seal tightly.

Green Tomato.—Slice, sprinkle with salt, weight, and leave over night. Drain, mix with chopped onion, and cook in spiced vinegar.

Mustard Pickle.-One gallon vinegar, $1\frac{1}{2}$ pounds mustard, 1 ounce tumeric, 2 ounces mixed spice, alum size of pigeon egg, 1 pound salt. Put salt in vinegar and spice. Let all boil, then mix tumeric and mustard in cold vinegar. Pour the boiling liquid over this, stirring well. When cold, put pickles in, and stir all every second day for a week with a wooden spoon. Ready in a month.

Canning and Pickling Hints.

All jars used must be very thoroughly sterilized in every part with boiling water. Put jars in sidewise, so the water will touch inside and outside at the same time, and there will be little danger of the glass cracking. The rubbers should be adjusted before jars are sterilized, and should never be used twice When filling hot jars with hot fruit or pickles, place jars on a cloth wrung out of hot water, to prevent crack-A silver spoon placed in a jar will also be found useful. Always fill jars to overflowing. When cold, give the tops an extra twist, as glass contracts in cooling, leaving the ring loose. It should be remembered that neither tin, iron nor brass should be used with fruit or vinegar. Use porcelain or granite-lined vessels.

The amount of sugar used in all canning, etc., is a matter of taste. Unless put in in such quantities as to be quite too rich to be palatable, the amount of sugar does not affect the keeping qualities of the fruit.

Recipes.

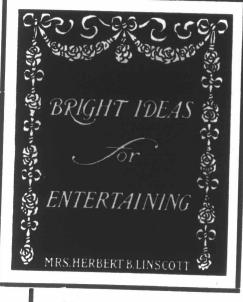
Watermelon Cake.-White part, 2 cups sugar, 23 cup butter, 23 cup milk, 3 cups "Five Roses" floor, whites of 5 eggs, 1 teaspoon soda, 2 teaspoons cream tartar. Red past 1 cup red sugar, 1 cup butter, 1 cup milk, 2 cups flour, I sup raisins, vol's of the eggs, 1 teaspoon soda, 2 teaspoons cream tarthen the rest of white,

Raised Raise Cake. Dissolve 1 yeast cake in I cup milk, and stir in 1 Let rise again an color par, and bake.

Little Leak

will soon sink a great ship, and the slightest neglect in milling will soon spoil a batch of flour. The most careful attention is paid to every minute detail in the milling of "Five Roses" Flour, which is tested and re-tested during every process of milling. This attention to detail has made "Five Roses" the leading brand of flour on the market to-day.

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A National Necessity.

The growing interdependence of the Provinces of this Dominion must be apparent to all. The product of one is a necessity for another. Not alone are the eyes of the Eastern Provinces, but those of every country in the world, directed to the almost phenomenal wheatproducing qualities of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alterta. Every hamlet, concession and side line in Ontario has contributed to the settlement of these fertile Western Provinces. The crops, according to the Governmental reports for this season, if safely harvested and garnered, will far surpass previous years in quality and quantity.

It is estimated 20,000 farm laborers will be required from the older Provinces in assisting in the harvest of their wealth. The sons of the West are now urgently appealing to the parental and patriotic instincts of the farmers of the East to send every strong, able-bodied man they can to aid them in this work of national importance.

The Canadian Pacific Railway has made the wonderful growth of the West possi-In the saving of the wheat and other crops, the interests of Canada and the Canadian Pacific are identical. The latter is Canada's National Highway. It has announced that on Aug. 14th, 17th, and 22nd, it will transport from different territories in the East, farm laborers to the Canadian Northwest at the nominally low rate of twelve dollars; in fact, this National Highway is offering an inducement to European farm laborers by making an exceptionally low rate over its Atlantic steamship service in connec tion with its railway lines. It now remains for the Ontario farmer to show his pride in the growth of his nation by cooperating with the Canadian Pacific in sending every available able-bodied man he can to the West.

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The Bat: A Fable.

A mouse one time rendered a service of some importance to one of the eagles of Jupiter. "Ask," said the grateful bird, anything that you desire, and in the name of my master, Jove, I promise to grant it to you."

"Oh, sir," said the mouse eagerly, "I have long felt the mortification of living among such vulgar creatures as the beasts, and have ardently desired to associate with the more refined society of the birds. If you could but grant me wings, my happiness would be complete.'

Consider well what you ask," said the eagle, gravely. "Nature has placed you in a certain grade of society, and you need not hope that wings alone will make you a bird."

I have considered the matter thoroughly," said the mouse, "and feel certain that if I had wings I could at least associate with those I have so long admired."

Very well," said the eagle, "be it so!" and, instantly, wings springing from the mouse's shoulders, the first bat was created.

"Alas!" said the poor, lonely animal, why was I not contented with the humble sphere that nature intended me to fill? My very wings, that I hoped would be my pride, now prevent me from walking upon the ground, where I be-

So mortified and disappointed was he that henceforth he ventured out into the world no longer by daylight, but only at night, when all other creatures had retired .- [St. Nicholas.

Pussy-cat.

Pussy-cat lives in the servants' hall, She can set up her back and purr; The little mice live in a crack in the

But they hardly dare venture to stir. For whenever they think of taking the

air. Or filling their little maws,

The pussy-cat says, "Come out if you dare:

I will catch you all with my claws."

Scrabble, scrabble, scrabble, went all the little mice,

For they smelt the Cheshire cheese; The pussy-cat said, "It smells very nice, Now do come out if you please."

'Squeak' said the little mouse, "squeak, squeak, squeak,"

Said all the young ones, too; We never come out when cats are about Because we are afraid of you.

So the cunning old cat laid down on the By the fire in the servants' hall.

'If the little mice peep they'll think me asleep,"

So she rolled herself up like a ball.

Squeak," said the little mouse, " we'll creep out And eat some Cheshire cheese. That silly old cat is asleep on the mat.

And we may sup at our ease." Nibble, nibble, nibble," went all the

little mice, And they licked their little paws: then the cunning old cat sprang up from

And caught them all with her claves

The Letter Box.

Dear Cousin Dorothy,-I have a sister named Edna Gertrude. She is three months old. We have four horses and one colt. We live in the country, but do not work a farm. I have two brothers-Gerald and Charlie. We buy our milk from Mr. Fail's We have a cat, but we have not a dog. We have Silver, twenty-seven hens, two roosters and ten chickens. We went to Elgin school, but Bic it is summer holidays now. We had two miles to walk to school, and I was

in the Junior Second reader. I studied history, drawing, writing, spelling, language, reading, nature study, arithmetic. My father has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for three years, and he likes This is my first letter to the Children's Corner.

CECIL CANNON (age 7 years). Elgin, Ont.

Dear Cousin Dorothy,-We have taken 'The Farmer's Advocate" for three years, and like it fine. I was twelve years old on Dominion Day. I am in the Fourth book. I have three sisters and one brother. For pets, I have one old cat. I call him Fanka. I also have two dogs. This is all for this time. Wishing "The Farmer's Advocate" every success.

IVA ALTA DREWERY (age 12). Mount Forest P.O., Ont.

From a Country Girl.

I am a farmer's daughter. I live one mile from Enterprise. I have a brother and a sister. My sister is one year old. We have 75 chickens, 6 geese and 6 turkeys. We have two dogs, named Rover and Keeper; 36 head of cattle, 5 horses and 5 calves. We are building a new house this summer. I am in the Second Reader. My teacher is a gentleman. have over two miles to go to school.

RUTH FINGLAND (age 9). Enterprise, Ont.

Dear Cousin Dorothy,-I have never written to you before, but have taken great interest in reading the Children's Corner. I go to school every day, and I am in the Senior Fourth Class. I have three brothers, two younger and one older than myself. But I have no sisters. We have one dog named Floss, and two cats and four horses. Well, I will not take up too much space. Wishing you every success

EMILY DAVIES (age 11). Hamilton, Ont.

Dear Cousin Dorothy, I have never written to "The Farmer's Advocate" before, and I enjoy reading the Children's Corner very much. For pets, I have two little pups, a dog and a cat. My cat likes me to nurse it. I have four sisters and one brother. I am the youngest of the family. I am eight years old, and am in the Senior Second. We have four calves and 22 head of cattle I have a little colt, and I like to pet it. We have four horses

TATELYS I AVEOUR Oxmead, Ont.

Dear Cousin Doroths, I have new omed your merry group before, but his alwaya taken great interest in it. I wonder if any little gul is the same agas I am I was twelve the light of November. We keep summer boarders. and have some coming soon. I go to school, and I am in the Fourth Book. The institution her the Education and We have a graded school here. This isotruction of the Bind, maintained by farming country. Well, I must not take with a few riddles I will close.

Two wretched comforters,

will a four of constraine to? It will

LITTLE BLADSHOLD L Malpeque, P. E. L.

Dear Come to be a day, I would not a exchange post seed with the a W to be. trading the the contract of a state of the contract of the con

Macroline and T

The Cross of Snow,

In the long sleepless watches of the night,

gentle face—the face of one long dead-

Looks at me from the wall, where round its head

The night-lamp casts a halo of pale light.

Here in this room she ded; and soul more white

Never through fire of martyrdom was led

To its repose; nor can in books be read The legend of a life more benedight. There is a mountain in the distant West

That, sun-defying, in its deep ravines Displays a cross of snow upon its side Such is the cross I wear upon my breast These eighteen years, through all the

changing scenes And seasons, changeless since the day she died.

-Longfellow

Just Smile.

and the world smiles with you. 'Knock,'' and you knock alone For a cheerful grin Will let you in

Where the kicker is never known

Growl, and the way looks dreary, Laugh, and the path is bright For a welcome smile Brings sunshine, while A frown shuts out the light

Sing, and the world's harmonious Grumble, and things go wrong, And all the time

You're out of rhyme With the busy bustling throng. and there's trouble brewing. Whistle, and life is gay,

And the world's in tune Like a day in June, And the clouds all melt away

The Builders.

All are architects of Fate Working in these walls of lim-Some with massive deeds and i.e.it, Some with ornaments of thyme-

Nothin - useless is, or low Each thing in its place is lest And what seems but idle show

Strengthens and supports the rest For the structure that we can

Time is with more the file : As the Most series are we sen Lon fell

The School for the Blind at Brantford.

Island is very pretty, and also a good the Outation be relative admits as pupils and ld fed bouth of lottle sexes, between up too much room the first time, so the ages of season and twenty-one, not ith a few riddles I will close.

What did Job's wardtobe rousist of disease of physical incumity, being rese When was beef the highest? When the proof to said the applicant shall tow jumped over the moon.

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GOSSIP.

The death, on July 18th, is announced of Mr. Martyn Flynn, a noted Shorthorn breeder, at Des Moines, Iowa. He was born in Ireland; emigrated to the United States at nine years old, and began work there, carrying water to the section hands on a railway. By industry, frugality and marked business ability he lecame a railway contractor, and later a breeder of Shorthorn cattle, and owner of extensive cattle and sheep ranches, was one of the founders of the People's Savings Bank at Des Meines, and was i's

DUNROBIN CLYDESDALES. Dunrobin Stock Farm is a name new to the readers of "The Farmer's Advocate," but one that will soon be noted as one of the leading stock farms in Ontario. It lies in Ontario County, one and a half miles from Beaverton Station, G. T. R., and comprises 500 acres of choice grazing and grain land, on which are erected buildings, quite equal to if not superior to those to be seen on any other stock farm in Ontario. The owner is Mr. R. E. Gunn, importer and breeder of Clydesdales, Shorthorns and Yorkshires. Mr. Gunn is a graduate of the Ontario Agricultural College-a business man, farming on business principles. He has lately returned from Scotland with a bunch of Clydesdale fillies, one, two and three years of age, which, together with the eight or ten head of imported and Canadian-bred mares that were on the farm previous to the arrival of the new importation, makes an offering to Clydesdale buyers second to none in the country. Prominent among these is the grand show mare, Imp. Pearl, by Gold Mine, dam by Mains of Ai ies, grandam by Prince of Carruchan. She is a brown, five years old, weighs 1,800 lbs., exceedingly smooth, stands on ideal less, is quality from the ground up, and moves grandly, a show mare of very high order. A close second to her is Imp. Rosalie, by Rozelle, dam by Prince Shapely. She is a bay, three years old, a very sweetquality mare, a show mare all over, in foal to the Toronto champion, Imp. Royal Baron. Another extra good one Imp. Dunrobin Jennie, by Mains of Airies. She is a bay, three years old, an extra well-balanced mare, very large, with plenty of quality, will make a show mare with a little more finish, and is safe in foal to the premium horse, Baron's Voucher, by Baron's Pride. A close second to her is the bay threeyear-old, Imp. Dunrobin Mabel, by Prince of Roxborough, another lig, clean-cut mate, with grand feet and legs. She is late W. S. Marr, Uppermill. Matheson, of Queen's Line, O Free (imp.) is a brown two year-old, by Goldunder, dam by Merry Hampton. She lighted with Canadian Lad, a very is a smooth, well-proportioned mare, on smooth, stylish yearling of the Roan ided underpinning. Dunro'in Pelle Lady family. Mr. Rolert Matson, of She is a half-sister to Baron Fyvie that sold for £1,200. She is the making of something extra. Imp. Dunrolin Flora is a brown yearling, by the great Ever-Lasting, that, when finished, will make a show mare of very high or er. Abigall imp.), a bay yearing, by Royal Blend, dam by Hiawatha, grandam by Darnley. is an extra large colt, with lots of quality-a rare good one. Marguerite (imp.). by I p to Time, dam by Merry Hampton. is a hay two years old, one of the thic's, smooth kind, with quality and size become in Maggie (imp.) is a bay year Sentry, grandam by Macgreener, weli balanced - mare, suckling can't by Royal Baron. Among the tar has bred mar s is Jessie Krir, a gold medal winner, by Lord dam by Cairnbrogic Stamp This is a show mare all over a horse calt by Royal Rica Bright, by The Bright simp Imp. Time o' Day, is a said Perize Maid, by Sir Malcolm dem by The Turk (importance) by Royal Baron. I destine to Ame compa, by Acide and to Sorting, is a big, record to

a fully fould by Hoyal Direct

a yearling stallage, i.e.

we think, our of " of colles we ever saw, and we

for him to carry off the red at Toronto this fall. All told there are 14 imported marcs and 5 Canadian-bred ones and the yearling stallion. All are for sale at living prices. They are an extra good lot, and their breeding is unsurpassed. Write Mr. Gunn, to Beaverton P. O., Ont., where he has 'phone con nection, or call and see the stock.

Simon James, of Hamilton, Ont., father of the well-known Canadian traite, Havers James, is probably one of the president at the time of his death, took part in the racing which charvery oldest of the men now living who acterized the earliest period of the probably three-quarters of a million Grand Circuit. Mr. James is now 81 years old and is hale and hearty, still taking an active interest in harness racing affairs. As far back as 1867, when the first Grand Circuit meeting was held in Buffalo, Mr. James won a race with a horse called Melton, and incidentally he won a lot of money on the outcome of the race. Since then he has owned many gool winners, and he has seen his son, Havers, pilot some of the fastest horses the turf has known to victory, among them two or three Caradian-bred champions. Nearly 20 years ago, Mr. James bought of the late R. Howard, of Buffalo, a black colt, by Wilkie Collins, dam Almontress, by Hamlin's Almont Jr. Later on, his son, Havers, drove this colt-Almont Wilkes to some Grand Circuit victoris, giving him a record of 2.19%, and still later drove quite a number of his get to fast records. Almont Wilkes is now 21 years old, but looks a dozen years younger, and nearly every morning Mr. James drives him out to the track to see the horses work. The aged horseman and his 21-year-old stallion are good examples of the longe ity which is conferred upon both man and horse by their association, which means recreation, outdoor exercise and forgetfulness of business cares on the part of man and reg.ilar work, proper diet and good care for the horse.-[Horse World.

> Messrs. W. G. Pettit & Sons, of Freeman, Ont., report a good midsummer trade in Shorthorns. "We have male the following sales in June and July To Messrs. S. W. Dunlap & Son, of the Dunlap Stock Farm, Williamsport, Ohio, the junior yearling bull, Pride's Ideal, an outstanding good one, which we had intended showing this fall at the head of our junior herd, but a tempting offer changed our mind. To T. A. McClure, Meadowvale, Ont., a choice senior yearling of the Marr Rean Lady family, out of Imp. Cinderella 7th, and got by our show and breeding bull, Imp. Prime Favorite, a Prince's Royal, bred by the Matheson, of Queen's Line, Out., sent us an order for a good bull, and was de-Palgrave, Ont., secured a good young bull, Balmoral Pride, out of Imp. Count ess of Balmoral, and got by Imp. Scottish Pride. We also sold two good. useful young bulls to use on grade herds to J. M. Speirs, Frin, Ont., and the Windermere Live-stock Improvement Company. We will exhibit this fall at the Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, our aged breeding bull, Imp. Prime Fa vorite, and 10 calves and yearlings of our own breeling, and will be plased to meet our many old friends and customers and make some new ones." Messis Pettit report excellent crops of all kinds. and abundance of p store, stock all looking well, one of the last secons por the

TRADE TOPIC.

CLARK - PORK AND BLAN- the ed you like dust since I reak to is erem and 6 month of the bar on

The sum of the second of the second secon e template taking e was of lexinotes

The Dispersion Auction Sale

HILLHURST SHORTHORN

Friday, September 7th, 1906,

ON THE EXHIBITION GROUNDS, SHERBROOKE, P. Q. WEEK OF FAIR.

34 Cows and Heifers, 9 Bulls and Bull Calves.

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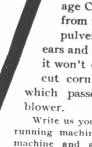
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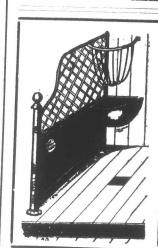
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We make the best Ensilage Cutters in Canada whether carrier or blower. Our Exhaust Blower however is, far and away, the best Ensilage Cutter made. The Ensilage from it is thoroughly mixed and pulverized - all hard lumps of ears and stalks are broken up. And it won't choke or clog because the cut corn falls on a shaker chute, which passes it immediately to the

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My New Importation of

Clydesdales & Hackneys



Have just arrived in their own stables. I want to point out to the breeders of Ontario, Manitoba, British Columbia, that without doubt I have the best consignment of Clydesthat without doubt I have the best consignment of Clydes-dales and Hackneys that I have ever handled. Combining size, action and quality, I think I am quite safe in saying that they are the best lot ever brought by one importer to Canada. My Clydesdales consist of stallions aged 2, 3, 4 and 5 years. Filhes aged 1, 2 and 3 years. Hackneys are 2, 4 and 5 years old. Many of them were prizewinners this year and last in some of the leading shows in Scotland and England. Parties wishing anything in my line will save money by seeing my stock and getting prices before buying elsewhere.

Thos. Mercer, Markdale, Ont.

DUNROBIN CLYDESDALES.



14 mmp. 5 Canadran-bred; from 1 to 5 years of age. The get of such cracks as Everlasting, Acine Mains of Airns Goldfinder, Prince of Roxborough, Olymphus, Royal Blend, 1 p to Time, Sentry, Rozelle, and Carbineer. All three years and over in fool. A high class lot, with size and quality. Will be solf

R. E. GUNN, BEAVERTON P. O. AND STATION.

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

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COLLIE PUPS for sale, from imported sire and pedigreed dam. Sable and white. Price on application. Andrew Weir, Masonville,

ARM hand wanted who thoroughly understands feeding, working and caring for horses, and who has also had some experience in caring for Shorthorns. Permanent position and good wages. None but an honest, sober, industrious man with the best of references need arrive. M. D. Kitchen Servicker, Per need apply. M. D. Kitchen, Sewickley, Pa.

C ENUINE bargains, Alberta lands. Write, and call when you come. Austin M. Fuller & Co., Strathcona.

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

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TO RENT for a term of years, the Ridgewood Park Farm, near Goderich, Ont. About three hundred acres. Good house and barns. Grazing lands well watered. Apply to Edw. C. Attrill, Goderich, Ont.

TWO FARMS' for sale in Guelph township, a containing 250 and 300 acres respectively. These are first-class stock and grain farms; well fenced; good brick dwelling houses and first-class outbuildings. Seven miles from Guelph and the O. A. C. G. D. Hood, Guelph, Ont.

THE Perfection Cow Tail Holder (patented) insures comfort and cleanliness while milk-ing. It will please you. Thousands sold. By mail, 15c; two for 25c. Agents wanted. Prices right. Address: Wm. Noxon, Picton, Ont.

() NE-HUNDRED-ACRE farm for sale, Sombra Tp., Lambton. First class buildings. Eighteen acres busn. Tile drained. Close to all conveniences. Particulars apply X, Farmer's Advocate, London, Ont.

Wanted An experienced farm foreman.

Must not use profane language or intoxiating liquors. Reference, age, number in family, religious persuasion and wages wanted must accompany application. A house, garden and quart of milk daily furnished free. Must be a good manager of boys. Services to begin October 1st, '06. Active church worker preferred. Address: Rev. T. T. George, principal, Muncey, Out.

()() ACRES, lot 19, con. 13, London Town-Township, 4 miles from city. Large brick house Basement barn. Good soil. Apply: H. 510 Duffern Ave , London.

GOSSIP.

Mr. G. A. Brodie, Bethesda, Ont. "My new importation of Clydesdales are doing exceedingly well, and I am already having numerous inquiries. I have sold to Mr. F. Cowan. Huntingdon, Que., the grandly-bred fouryear-old mare that, no doubt, will give account of herself later; also to Mr. Joshua Hoover, of Markham, the matched team of two-year-olds, got by the premium horse, Linesman. One of these was a prizewinner in Scotland." These gentlemen are to be congratulated in their wise choice, and will, no doubt, be amply repaid in the near future for their investment.

SHEEP AT THE HIGHLAND.

In the Border Leicester class, first-prize aged ram was Mr. Robert Taylor's (Pitlivie) Brilliant, bred by the Duke of Buccleuch, bought at Kelso last year for £80. Second went to Mr. T. McIntosh, and third to Messrs. Fairbairn. rating of shearling rams was: 1st, Mr. Hume, Barrelwell; 2nd, Messrs. Smith. Galalaw; 3rd, Mr. Wallace, Auchenbrain. Aged ewes-1st, Messrs. Smith; 2nd, Mr. Balfour, Whittingehame; 3rd, Mr. W. S. Ferguson. Shearling ewes-1st, Hume: 2nd, Kerr; 3rd, Findlay, Forfar. The champion medal went to the first aged ram, Pitlivie Brilliant.

In Shropshires, Mr. A. S. Gibson, judge, Sir R. P. Cooper's entries were placed first in all sections but one, over Mr. T. A. Buttar's strong exhibit. Oxfords, Mr. Jas. T. Hobbs, Maisey Hampton, England, won the President's Medal with his first-prize shearling ram.

CLYDESDALES AT THE HIGHLAND SHOW.

At the Highland Agricultural Society's Show, at Peebles, July 17th to 20th, Clydesdale stallions were judged by Messrs. Barrie and Kerr, and made a strong showing. In the aged class, Mr. Wm. Clark's Baron's Best, by Baron's Pride, was first. Mr. Wm. Dunlop's Baron o' Buchlyvie, by Baron's Pride, was second, and Messrs. Montgomery's Baron's Voucher, by the same sire, third. In the three-year-old section, Messrs. Montgomery were first with Warlaby (12779), by Rozelle, a son of Baron's Pride, and third with Baron Winsome, by the old horse. Second place was given Mr. Clark's Dunnydeer (12557), by Sir Hugo. A superb class of two-yearolds were judged by Messrs. Barrie and Cocker, and first place was given to Montgomery's Scottish Crest, by Baron's Pride; second to H. B. Marshall's Royal Choice, by Everlasting, and Mr. Wm. Taylor's Sir Oliver, by Sir Hugo, third. In yearling colts, Messrs. Montgomery were first, second and third, the first place being given to a son of Baron's Pride, second to an Uppermill colt, by Everlasting, and the third was by Royal Edward. The championship went to the two-year-old Scottish Crest, by Baron's Pride. In brood mares, first place was given

the black mare, Chester Princess, sold at the Blacon Point sale for 400 guineas, sired by Pride of Blacon, by Baron's Second went to Mr. R. Forest's Pride. Jean of Knockinlaw, another of the old Baron's get. Still another of his daughters, Mr. Marshall's Mimosa, was third. In the yeld mare class, Mr. Robert Park's famous Floradora, by Prince of Brunstan, was first, followed by Mr. Marshall's Pomona, bred by Her late Majesty, and sired by Baron's Pride, in second place, and Mr. Chapman's Winsom Baroness as third. Mr. Ernest Kerr's Veronique was a clear first in the three year-old class. She is by Montrave Ronald. The Seaham Harbor Co. was second with Silver Princess, first and reserve champion at the Royal this year. She is by Silver Cup. In the two-yearold section, first place was awarded Mr. Marshall's Baron's Brilliant, still another of the get of Baron's Pride. Mr. Neil son's Hilda, by Everlasting, was second, and Mr. Kerr's Baron's Pride filly. Delecia third. Another of his daughters. Mr. Kerr's Marilla, was first in the yearling class, and his Finella, by Royal Favorite, was second, third going to Sir John Gilmour for Brenda of Montrave, by Baron o' Buchlyvie The champion ship competition brought out all the firstprize winners, and, in addition, Mr. Kerr's Pyrene, champion at Glasgow and with Gwyte Edinburgh this year. She, like most of the others, was got by Baron's Pride. by Bacchus for hamis

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WINNIPEG EXHIBITION.

Shorthorns made a strong showing at the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition last week, Capt. T. E. Robson, Ilderton, being the judge. Sir Wm. Van Horn's Imp. Sunbeam came out in good form, and was the senior champion and grand champion bull. J. G. Barron's Meteor was the winning two-year-old bull. The progeny of Imp. Spicy Marquis was a strong feature of the show. Two homebred cows were to the front in Marchioness 14th, by Caithness, from the Van Horn herd, and Louisa Cicely, bred by Barron; Sylph (imp.), bred by His Majesty the King, won first in two-yearolds for Van Horn, who had the first aged and young herd, Barron Leing

second in each. Herefords were well shown by Jas. Bray, J. E. Chapman and H. M. Bing and Aberdeen-Angus by McGregor and Martin. Prof. Day, of Guelph, judged the dairy breeds, which were well represented. In Clydesdales, J. M. Gardhouse, Weston, judging, the senior stallions were headed by Imp. Perpetual Motion, by Hiawatha, shown by Bryce, of Arcoia Summit Prince, by Prince Alexander, was second, and Storm King, third (John Graham's, Carberry). The champion stallion was Sir Wm. Van Horn's inported two-year-old, Lord Hedwall, by Baron's Pride. The champion female was Bryce's Imp. Rosador, by Marmion.

SHORTHORNS AT THE HIGHLAND. The first prize in the aged-bull class went to Sir R. P. Cooper's white bull Meteor, by Moonshine Mr. John Ross Meikle Tarrel, was second, with Ajax a red bull, bred by Mr. Bruce, of Heatherwick. Two year-old bulls were easily led by Mr. A. T. Gordon's light rean, Fascinator, bred by Durno, of Jackston, and got by Lord Lyndoch, and later he was crowned champion bull of the breed Mr. Malcolm's Admiral was second, a son of Challenger. In the yearling class. Mr. Robertson was first with Avondale, by Pride of Avon. In the aged cow class, Mr. Geo. Harrison was first with Ursa Raglan. In two year old heifers Sir R. P. Cooper won first with Dalmeny Beauty 2nd, by Villager. In yearling heifers, Mr. Robt. Taylor stood first with Pitlivie Rosebud 2nd, by Golden Dawn The female championship went to Vr Harrison's Ursala Raelan.

Aberdeen-Angus.- In the aged bull ... Sir George Macpherson was to to Jeshurun, and Col Surth Grant Cold with Prince Forest In two year 12 or 11. Mr. G. A. Duff was first with the line bell Eblis, by Evarra. In pressure Mr. D. M. McCr ... was to Erica, Everlistics of Ballordell of aged bull Jestern was cussion, made Mr. J. E. Is famous June 1 and I trovers heifers, His Jas. Whyte

championship went to Mr. Kerr's firstprize cow, Juana Erica.

The champion of the Galloway breed was the first-prize aged bull, the fiveyear-old Campfollower 3 d. owed by Mr. D. Brown, of Stepford, by Great Scot. He is said to be one of the largest of the breed, weighing 23 cwt., and was probably the heaviest bull of any breed on the ground.

A judge's little daughter, although she had talked several times through the telephone to her father, had never gone through the formalities necessary in calling him up. The first time she tried it, she took up the receiver as she had seen others do. "Hallo! I want to talk to papa," she said, when she had placed her lips to the transmitter. "Number, please?" said the young lady at the exchange. "Singular!" she answered, surprised at the question, but proud that she knew something of the rudiments of grammar.

Seaside Excursions.

Low Prices to Famous Watering-places. The seashore, with its refreshing and invigorating salt breezes, has unbounded charms for those who are oppressed with the summer heat of inland cities, so the announcement of the Intercolonial Railway that very cheap fares will be in effect August 13, 14, 15 and 16, good for return until August 31, to such favorite amorts as Bic, Riviere du Loup, Murray Bay. Cap L'Aigle, Little Metis, Moncton, St. John, Shediac, Summerside, Charlottetown, Parrsboro, Halifax, Pictou, Mulgrave, Sydney, North Sydney, and St. Johns, Nfld. The return fare from Montreal to the Atlantic terminus at Sydney is only \$15, and proportionately low fares will be in effect on the dates mentioned to the other seaside resorts. And by the through trains, the "Maritime Express" and the "Ocean Limited," leaving Montreal at 12.00 o'clock noon, and at 7.30 p. m., daily, except Saturday, a fast and luxurious fourney is assured, the excellence their dining and sleeping-car arranged ments being unequalled on the continent. 'Tours to Summer Haunts," a profuselyillustrated publication describing these resorts of Quebec and the Maritime Provares, can be obtained on application to the Toronto ticket office, 51 King St., er General Passenger Dept., Mond ton, N. B.

Home-seekers' Excursion on Illinois Central Railroad. FROM JUNE TO NOVEMBER. 1906

I south and west and north-west and south-kentacky Tennessee, Mississippi, Louis-inchelling New Orleans. For above States, and third The sdays each month. Tickets the liver Laboral stop over arrangements, there is not true plus \$2. Reduced rates and access ery Tuesday June to November-ty one may limit to points in Iowa, Minne-led on and ell Canadian Northwest. See

C B. Wyllie. 305 Main street, Buffalo, N. Y.

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QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

CURING RAPE.

May rape be cured for future feed, or must it be used while green? I have a great deal more than my stock can eat at present. G. F.

Ans.-Wm. Rennie, formerly farm superintendent at the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, used to cut rape in the fall sometimes and leave it out in piles to freeze, these to be hauled in as required; but we have never heard of any other way of preserving rape, except ensiling, which is not a success.

OX-EYE DAISY.

How can one best destroy ox-eye daisy?

Ans.—See article on this subject in our Farm'' department, issue of July 19th. Practice a three-year rotation of: 1st-Corn, roots and potatoes; 2ndgrain seeded thickly to clover, cut the clover early, and break up the sod after the first year's crop, and plant to hoe crop again. Prevention of seeding and thorough cultivation are the key to suc-

MARE WITH ITCHY LEGS.

Mare, due to foal in August, has very itchy legs, both above and below the hock. The hair comes off in places about the size of a pea. Please give

A CONSTANT READER.

Ans.-Itchiness of the legs is a condition frequently accompanying pregnancy. Feed no oats, but let her run on grass. Give four drams hyposulphite of soda night and morning. Dress the legs well three times daily with corrosive sublimate one dram to a quart of soft water. She may not recover till after foaling.

chickens have sore eyes and go blind, then die. The ailment seems to start first in one eye. It swells, and a white matter runs out, and then the other one goes the same way, till it goes blind. Some of them will eat all the time, even after they are blind if the feed is held in front of them, till their eyes are swelled out. In a short time after they die. A SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—The trouble is roup. Kill all bad cases and burn; isolate all slightly affected; remove all from present quarters for a few weeks, and thoroughly clean and disinfect the building. Conkey's or Morgan's roup cure, used according to directions, will cure mild cases.

AVERAGE COW'S MILK YIELD.

I would like to know what, in your opinion, is a fair average quantity of milk for a cow to give in a day, and in a year. I have found that most people rather exaggerate the quantity of milk their cows give, which leads novices to get a wrong impression of what constitutes a good ordinary dairy cow. you might be good eno giving this letter publicity to induce some of your readers to give their views. I have five cows, four registered Ayrshires and one grade. Their dates of calving are as follows, respectively: November 23rd, 1905; January, 21st; February 5th, June 17th, and July 8th. They get no feed whatever, except on the pastures, which are poor just now, and our daily quantity of milk from the five is from 56 to 60 quarts. Do you consider this a fair average or not? Welland Co., Ont. AYRSHIRE.

Ans.—It depends on circumstances how much milk a cow should give to justify her retention in the herd. These circumstances or factors may be enumerated as feed (quantity and kind), percentage of butter-fat in the milk, general conditions and care bestowed on the cows. We do not take much stock in attempts to lay down an arbitrary minimum for all to come up to. Let each man keep individual records of his cows, and then fix his own minimum standard accorduely, weeling out the poorest cows as fast as he can get better ones by purchase or by raising heifers from the good We agree with our correcondent that most people overestimate the yield of their individual cows by 10 to 30 per cent. It is extra good work for a fresh-milch Ayrshire cow on grass—business education. Write Principal J to give 50 pounds (hardly 5 gallons) of W. Johnson, F. C. A., Belleville, for for a fresh-milch Avrshire cow on grass 5 per cent, milk a day for any con-catalogue giving full information as to

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

that will give 25 pounds at an occasional milking. Of course, a cow giving 20 pounds of milk testing 5 per cent. fat will make more butter than one giving 25 pounds of milk testing 3.5 per cent. fat, although the latter will make up part of the difference in butter by yielding at least a cent's worth more of skim milk for feeding. It will be seen, therefore, how difficult it is to prescribe a standard to which an average cow should attain. We may, however, quote conservative authorities. Prof. Dean, of Guelph, says: "In no case should a cow be retained in the herd if her yearly record falls below 6,000 pounds of milk, or 250 pounds of butter, without some good reason." Prof. Grisdale, of Ottawa, says the profitable dairy cow must give 5,000 pounds of milk a year. This would figure out to an average of 16 2-3 pounds per day for a milking period of 300 days. It is probable that the average dairy cow in the country hardly exceeds Prof. Grisdale's minimum standard, although most herds, given reasonably good feed and care, would measure up to it, and by selection and breeding they could be improved to do much better. Not one herd in ten gets a fair chance to show what it could do. We should say that an average daily yield of about 111 quarts, equivalent, roughly speaking, to 29 pounds of milk a day, is very creditable work for cows on poor pasture that have been milking

REGISTERING CLYDES.

as long as our inquirer's.

1. If I have a Clydesdale mare bred from an imported mare, both mother and daughter recorded in Glasgow, Scotland, what will it cost to have the daughter recorded in the Canadian Clydesdale studbook, and how many of the family would have to be paid for to have the daughter recorded?

2. If I send papers accepted and recorded in Glasgow, how long would I have to wait for certificate of registry Would I have to wait till there are enough pedigrees to fill a volume, or do I get the pedigree and certificate at

3. If I send pedigree and money, and they are not eligible and not accepted, are the papers and money returned?

4. Where is the place to have them recorded, Toronto or Ottawa, and to whom addressed, F. M. Wade, or the accountant, National Live-stock Records, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

Ans.-1. If the dam is recorded in the Scottish book, and the daughter is by a sire recorded in the Canadian book, as we understand the rules, the cost to a member of the Canadian Association would be one dollar for the daughter, and fifty cents for transfer of dam from the Scotch book. To a non-member the fee for registry is \$2.

2. Certificates of registry are issued at once on receipt of application and fee.

4. Write the accountant, at Ottawa.

Mr. W. H. Gibson, Manager of the Huntlywood herd of high-class Shorthorns, property of Sir George Drummond, at Beaconsfield, 15 miles west of Montreal, on G. T. R. and C. P. R., has is sued a very handsome and complete catalogue of the herd, which is admirably headed by the excellent and richly-bred imported bulls, Cicely's Pride (78954), of the Cruickshank Clipper tribe, winner of first in the aged-bull class at Toronto last year, and Gold Cup (86064), of the Sittyton Brawith Bud family, the highest-priced bull in the dispersion sale of the Trout Creek herd of Mr. W. D. Flatt, of Hamilton. Ten richly-bred bulls are included in the catalogue, and the 30 females represent many of the most popular Scotch families, in cluding Lavenders, Missies, Broadhooks, etc., together with superior specimens o Scotch-topped Bates families, thick-deshed and deep milkers.

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For the cure of Spavins, Ringbone, Curbs, Splints, Windgalls, Capped Hock, Strains or Bruises, Thick Neck from Distemper, Ring-worm on Cattle,



This prepara-tion (unlike others) acts by absorbing rath-er than blister. This is the only preparation in the world guar-anteed to kill a Ringbone or any

Spavin, or money refunded, and will not kill the hair. Manufactured by **Dr. Fradrick** A. **Page & Son**, 7 and 9 Yorkshire Road, London, E. C. Mailed to any address upon receipt of price, \$1.00. Canadian agents: om

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The International Horse Agency recently shipped from England per ss. Minneapolis, of the Atlantic Transport Line, to New York, the celebrated Derby winner, Rock Sand, which has been sold to Mr. August Belmont, of New York, for £25,000. They also shipped by the same vessel to the same purchaser the valuable Orms mare Toniary with her Line, to New York, the celebrated Derby valuable Orme mare, Topiary, with her

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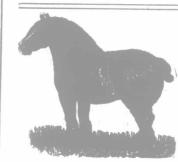
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(8 head) mares and filles; also one stallion, coming 9 years old. These are a first-class lot, some of which are winners at some of the best fairs in America. Also young **Shorthorn** cows and heifers, and two bulls, age 9 to 14 months. J. C. ROSS, Prop., Jarvis, Ontario.

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valuable Orme mare, Topiary, with her bay colt foal by Bushey Park, and covered by Melton.

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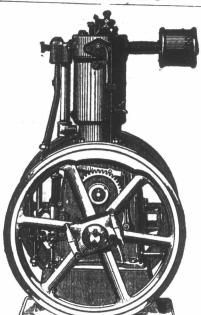
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(INCORPORATED)

GOSSIP.

Mr. W. H. Mancell, Fletcher, Ont., purchased, last week, from J. W. Mc-Callum & Bro., of Brampton, four handsome imported Clydesdale fillies. Mr. Mancell made a good choice when he secured this lot, as their quality and breeding cannot be beat, as they were all prizewinners in Scotland, and are sure to make a mark for themselves. They are Blossom of Muirton, Vol. XXVII, sire Royal Favorite; Kate, Vol. XXIX, sire Everlasting; Rosie of Drunglass, sire Spring Hill Baron, by Baron's Pride, and Grace Darling, Vol. XXVI., sire The Dean. Messrs. McCallum write: "We have sold all our late importation of fillies, and have 25 more coming in about a month.'

HOW SAGE FOOLED THE LAWYER. Russell Sage, multimillionare, of New York, who died recently, leaving his fortune of \$100,000,000 to his wife, had a horror of lawsuits. A clerk of Mr. Sage's said the other day: "I sought out the chief one morning in his office. You remember, sir,' I said, "my complaint against my wife's uncle?'
'Yes,' he answered. 'Well,' said I, the man is obdurate, and I think of bringing suit against him. What do you advise?' Mr. Sage was silent a moment, frowning thoughtfully. Then he said: Listen. When I was a clerk in Troy I had a case against a man that seemed quite as good as yours. I visited a prominent lawyer, and laid the whole matter before him in detail. When I was through he told me that he would be delighted to take the case-that it was a case that I couldn't lose. "It can't lose?" said I. "It can't lose," he repeated. I rose, and took my hat. thanked the lawyer, and told him that I wouldn't bring suit, after all. And then I explained that it was my opponent's side, and not my own, which I had laid before him.' ''

HILLCREST BERKSHIRES.

Hillcrest Stock Farm, the property of Mr. John Lahmer, Vine P. O., Ont., the well-known breeder of Berkshire hogs, is situated in Simcoe Co., about seven miles south-west of Allandale, and half a mile from Vine Station, G. T. R. Hillcrest Berkshires compose one of the best herds in Ontario. On the occasions of our previous visits we have seen many very choice animals in this now noted herd, but never before was the herd up to its now high standard. Prominent among the many good things are half a dozen seven-months-old sows, some of them weighing 250 lbs., all in pig to Imp. Stall Pitt's Winner, and all show sows, some of them exceedingly choice and capable of winning in any showring. Besides these are a number of younger ones of both sexes-perfect specimens of bacon Berkshire—and among them a number of show pigs. The main stock boar is Concord Triumph 13303, by Imp. Perfection, a boar whose get have won practically everything in sight the under-six-months class at Toronto for the last two years. He is a massive hog of great length and depth, with strong bone, and, if given a chance in the show-ring, would be hard to beat in any company. His lieutenant in service is Imp. Stall Pitt's Winner, first-prize winner at the Royal under six months. He is an extra smooth, even hog, not over-large, but quality all through, and has proven himself a sire of even, choice stuff. Among the dozen or more brood sows is Imp. Melody 19th that has to her credit prizes galore. A Mills-bred sow has a litter by Concord Triumph, and Imp. Lady Jean, another bred P. L. Mills, is in pig to him. Another of the good ones is Hollyrood's Fashion 15102, by Lord Hollyrood of Hillcrest, and out of the great show sow, Fashios Price cess. Hillerest Sample 15101, out of the Toronto winner, Miss Hill rest, and by the same sire, is another great broad Suelgrove Inglitate 13731 is full sister to Scelerove Kate, the noted show sow, and is equally as record an in-dividual. Hillerest Ideal Edea is reaof the Toronto medal winner. Miss High there mode. These mentioned are said a sout sample of the choice become of the choice. the lef. Mr. Labiner reports the or hands for Replactics as the test raises to

inces. His trade is continually increasing, and his business methods straight. Pairs or tries can be supplied not akin.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

ABSENCE OF CESTRUM.

Cows calved in February and March and have not shown cestrum since. I have four strippers since last season, which are the same. R. J. K.

Ans.-It is very singular that a whole herd should act this way. The proprietors of various patent medicines claim that their preparations will cause the regular \cdot appearances of æstrum, but I have known many to be tried without result. It is good practice to allow a bull to run at pasture with the cows, and under these conditions nature usually asserts herself. I have found that the administration of 2 drams nux vomica three times daily to each cow has often apparently had the desired effect by stimulating the nervous system. At all events it is worth a trial.

STERILE COW.

Cow had her last calf three years ago. and has been bred regularly since, but has not conceived. A. B.

Ans.—There are many cases of sterility in cows. If the ovaries are cornously diseased, nothing can be done. It is probable the cause is closure of the opening through the neck of the womb. When she next shows cestrum have her operated on. She should be tied in a narrow stall. The operator oils the hand and arm, introduces the hand through the vulva and vagina until his fingers come in contact with the neck of the womb; then, with a rotary motion he forces one finger and then, if possible, two, through the opening in the womb. In some cases the fingers are not strong enough, and a blunt sound is needed, and in rare cases even this will not succeed on account of fibrous growths, in which case she had better he left alone, as it is not wise to use a cutting instrument. If the operator succeeds in effecting an opening, she should be bred in an hour or two after the operation.

BURSAL ENLARGEMENTS.

About three weeks ago soft puffs appeared just above the fetlock joints of my five-year-old driver. They are getting harder.

Ans.—These are called windgalls, and are caused by driving. Some horses are predisposed to them. Give him rest; shower long and often with cold water, and after showering apply bandages. Leave bandages on until you can get time to apply cold water again, etc., etc. Soak the bandages in cold water before applying. If this does not effect a cure, blister repeatedly, or apply, with smart friction, once daily, a liniment made of 4 drams each resublimed crystals of iodine and rodide of potassium, and 1 ounces each glycerine and alcohol. Duran latter treatment he may to worked, but a surer way is to give a long rest and repeat blistering. Details for blistering are often given in these commis-

Miscellaneous.

PERENNIAL SOW THISTLE.

Is the inclosed weed sow this i. it the worst kind". What is the i means of killing it?

Ans. Yes, this is the peringers were perennial sew thistle, for maternacies concerning which see "The Latiner - A vocate" of July 19th.

ABOUT MILKING MACHINES. Can you give any information

milking machines Ass.- We have here time to time the falest internal is a address the milking realizer Walt of dames for an address term

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A few choice bull calves from my imported stock.

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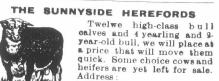
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HEREFORDS—We are now offering a few thick, smooth young bulls and a number of females—a low-down, even, beefy lot. If in want of something extra good, cerrespond with us. We can please you.

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Aberdeen-Angus bull for sale, Black Dia-mond, No. 826.3 years old ADerueen-Angus mond, No. 826, 3 years old mind, No. 826, 3 years old getter; has never been beaten in show-ring. Price reasonable. Also one Chester White boar,

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THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

Woman's Wit.

By M. F. Hutchinson. CHAPTER I.

Dacre sat alone, looking with eyes that were not a little sad into the fire of smouldering logs. Outside the wind roared, and now and again the heavy casements shook as the storm gathered fury and dashed hail against the small leaded panes. The very fire felt the force of the wind and burned broken-a thundering knocking, loud and dully.

The great house was very quiet, the withdrawing-room, save for the small upright figure in the chair covered with Spanish leather, was empty. Across the wide landing, Deborah, her ladyship's tiring-woman, moved about her duties, shuddering more than once at the violence of the storm, and sighing, as her mistress sighed, at the loneliness of the big house.

Downstairs in the hall, nodding in his chair, was Jermyn, the old butler, and through his dreams there flitted figures who at once passed up the great staircase and made the long corridors echo with merriment and joy. Heavy doors shut off the kitchens, where younger people, who did not care so much for the Dacre family, could chatter gaily now that the day's work was over. louder the laughter the less the noise of the gale penetrated.

Jermyn awoke more than once with a start, rubbing his thin fingers through his hair, and looking round the dimlylighted hall, as if he half expected some figure to step from the shadows and address him. More than once he sat upright in his chair, and listened attentively. The old house had weathered many a storm. It was not the roar of the wind that he feared, or even the crash of tiles falling; the sound of men's voices on the other side of the strong oaken door

would have been more terrifying. On the English throne there reigned a Hanoverian King of the name of George, while Lady Dacre wished, with all the strength of a loyal heart, that the name of the sovereign were James. Alas! old and grey-headed though she was, her active mind was not content with mere wishing, but she did what she could, and so openly as to bring down upon her reproofs from Sir Robert Walpole himself.

More than once the great Minister had limbed the polished stairs, bent over the lady's hand, kissing it with a strange mixture of anger and reverence, while he bade her leave plottings and plannings alone. More than one Jacobite had been hidden in Dacre House and successfully evaded pursuit through the help of the spirited lady.

But, alas! a terrible grief had fallen upon her: a servant had betrayed the hiding-place-the secret room-that had defied detection over and over again. A servant had found it impossible to resist bribes offered, and so the secret room and-well-they are after me." was a secret no longer.

In triumph the Bow Street runners had descended, exulting in the hope of capture, found every spring and opening as the traitor had described, but the room was empty! One hour before a barge had taken the man on whose head a price was set safely to the ship waiting ter here-none. You bring only danger for him.

Jermyn was horribly afraid, while he prayed with all his strength that no the great staircase a voice calledother unfortunate Jacobite escaping from the North would come to Lady Dacre's house as to a stronghold, because conrealment would be no longer possible and the risks were terrible.

Lady Dacre was certainly troubled. Her nuick tongue had defied the King's Ministers over and over again, and laughed at warnings. Let them send her to prison if they wished; she was a onely, sad old woman, but while even a few of the bricks composing the great house remained, she would not refuse a come in disguise; but they are searching what they believed to be their duty.

Sir Kohert Walpole was not softreacted, but the thought of the brave nice andy, over whose topic the dark and of the edy had so often spread and He turned a deaf ear to meet, and isand more than one was marriage simples.

There were, n'as ' no out'dret's feet to the entry therees and find we in the

silvery hair piled high above a face in which every daintily-cut feature spoke of courage and resolution.

So she sat alone in the great drawingroom and listened to the echoing storm, and thought with pity of the man who had betrayed his mistress. What happiness could the future hold for such as Where could she hide any unfortunate who demanded help and pity? She could not turn a servant of her King from the door.

The quiet of the house was sharply insistent, shook the big barred outer door, and penetrated even the upper room in which Lady Dacre sat. Deborah heard it, and clapped both her hands to her ears, and looked from side to side, as if she would dearly like to hide. Jermyn heard it, and the feeble fingers pressed lips that would tremble. A bar lay across the door; but who knocked in the height of a storm and in so peremptory a fashion? Only in the great kitchen, where the laughter and fun were at their height, the sound was not heard.

Ah-the knocking again! Jermyn clutched the arms of his chair; he would not open-no, he would not. Hark! a voice spoke. What was it? What were the words? His dulled hearing was quick that night.

"Open, for God's sake, open!" Who was this, then, who called in so pathetic a fashion? Not Bow Street runners, unless they were feigning trouble to gain entrance. No, no-it meant that out in the storm was another fugitive, someone calling on the house of Dacre for help in a desperate hour. Jermyn could not, would not open; he dared not.

Suddenly, another sound reached him. Just overhead a chair was pushed back on a polished floor; he recognized the sound-her ladyship was ringing a band-Shaking his head pitifully, he bell. went to the door, and with his fingers on the heavy bar called-"Who stands without?"

"A friend. Let me in. I cannot speak in the storm."

Jermyn hesitated again, but in these troublous times what was a man to do? Spies within, spies without-

The voice called once more, "The heather blooms," and Jermyn, reluctant as he was, let down the bar and turned the great key in the lock. It took all his strength to open the door in the face of the wind, but the person without helped, and then stepped sharply in and set back the bar, and turned the key with energetic fingers.

Jermyn saw a storm-stressed, rainclogged figure—a man wrapped in a long cloak, so wet that the water literally streamed from it, and a hat, battered by the storm until it was barely a hat, pulled over his face. His voice, though

he was breathless, was pleasant— "At last!" he exclaimed. " My good friend, I thought you intended to keep me outside. I am Lord Ferguson,

Jermyn made no attempt to fugitive, who was struggling with the folds of the thick cloak; he had flung his hat on the ground. The old servant forgot everything but his own overmaster-

"My lord, my lord, there is no shel-Both men started; from the head of

"Jermyn, who is there who cannot have shelter?" "One who knows the pass-word, my lady, one calling himself Lord Ferguson;

but what can be done, what can be done?" The stranger had succeeded at length in flinging the wet cloak from him. He

stepped forward to the foot of the stairs, and even the dim light showed the tall, fine figure of a man. " Alas, your ladyship, that I should

shelter to those who were risking life for eagerly for me, and it seemed, as many a one before has found it, the only course to come South, where they least look or expect a man on whose head a price is set, and trust to the kindness of those who love the King to get on to a sign dead undamited, regreated him a ship. Your lalyship, indeed, rather than bring trouble upon you I will go out into the storm again. 'Twas with the greatest difficulty I found a man to direct me hither, but-Deborah appeared, standing behind her

Continued on next page.)



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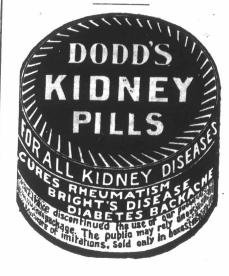
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yer, who spends most of his time trying to seem busy and prosperous, went out for a while, leaving on his door a card neatly marked: "Will be back in an hour." On his return he found some envious person had inscribed underneath: What for ?"



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is in good trim for fall shows. W. J. Shean & Co., Box 856, Owen Sound, Ontario.

SHORTHORNS Young bulls for sale, sired by Spectator, imp.

JOHN McCALLUM, Springbank Stock Farm,

mistress, and the fickering light of the of the frail old lady, looking down on the white face of the fugitive below.

"Ah, my lord, and in the old, right merry days I knew your mother! Out into the storm, forsooth! Not while I have a roof to my head! Jermyn shall light you to the best chamber, and Deborah shall kindle a fire of logs, and then; my lord, I shall beg the honor of your company in my withdrawing-room, where we may plan your concealment."

Jermyn groaned aloud and Deborah's teeth chattered. She received a sharp reproof from her mistress, and tried to murmur an excuse about the keenness of the wind.

From the head of the staircase, Lady Dacre returned Lord Ferguson's bow, and then swept back to the fire; the servants would obey carefully.

A fire in the best chamber! What rashness, what grievous folly! The storm without might be terrible, but, alack ! worse, far worse, would be the trouble awaiting the mistress of Dacre House!

It was not very long before, in dry garments, Lord Ferguson sat facing Lady Dacre in her room, telling her in a few rapid words of the warning he had received and the difficulties and dangers through which he had passed.

Her keen eyes rested on his face. She sat, leaning forward, and not one word or gesture escaped her. He was so young, this fugitive, little more than a boy, and engaged in the dangerous pursuit of carrying signed letters from King James, as they called him, to his royal servants, when the warning reached him. He must fly, and follow the daring plan that others had found successful-make his way to London, and, through the help of someone like Lady Dacre, get on of taking your duty in the hall." board a ship and sail to safety. He had heard no whisper of the disaster of the secret-room, though he had been careful to hide every trace of surprise at the order of the preparation of the best the storm, he might have been seen, fol-

Lady Dacre's heart went out to the boy; she could not stifle all misgivings, but surely some way of escape might be planned. She sat long after she had sent the weary fugitive to bed, turning over plans in her clever brain, while their heads. It seemed to their anxious hearts as if they saw the walls of a gloomy prison closing round their dauntless mistress. One order, and one only, she gave that night. Not a word was to be breathed to any of the other servants as to the arrival of Lord Ferguson, and the door of the chamber in which she hoped he would sleep long and securely must be barred and not open to anyone but Jermyn.

When the early sunshine, bright and clear after the violent storm, stole through the heavy curtains in Lady Dacre's room, it disclosed a red-eyed Deborah with the early morning chace late, a woeful waiting-woman, who received brisk commands with astonish-

'Deborah, open speedily the doors of the great cupboard yonder; spread my gowns so that I may see them well, and ladies went to the withdrawing-room, if by chance you have stored away silk or cloth of the same kind as any one of them, fetch it hither."

Deborah would have liked to question had she dared, but swiftly enough she produced a heavy, blue brocade skirt. and a length of the same material folded carefully away with lavender-scented

"Make as modish a gown, a skirt only of a length to suit my Lord Ferguson, a high mob cap, with some fine lace set here and there, and fetch hither also the shawl of Chinese silk that lies on the shelf yonder. Right steadily must your fingers keep to the task, Deborah, for my Lord must lie in the chamber yonder until all be ready. Now, woman, no sighs! Wouldst let a hand some lad go to the prison or the block for want of a little courage? Those clever fingers of thine will make nought of the task. Let us pray a good God guson, still and uncomfortable in his disthat the Bow Street runners may have guise, watched his hostess, and found no hint of his coming hither, for the pleasure in each praceful movement, and bolt in the best chamber door would not the abert plance of the brave eyes. What keep them out. Sit with the work in would be pare, he found himself vonderlooks the road without; your eyes are where said a rave hidden the sword he younger than Jermyn's, and there are no others I may trust.

Lord Ferguson rested contentedly great candle she carried lit up the figure enough, with only Jermyn to keep him company, in the great four-post bed or the best chamber. As night drew on, fire of logs-for the spring evenings were chilly-cast flickering shadows on the walls; these were hidden from prying eyes without by great shutters.

The night was not an easy time to the man on whose head a price was set. He had sacrificed so much for what he believed to be his duty, and his heart ached regretfully for the home he had been forced to leave. There were tears very near in his eyes as he wondered if he would ever again feel the heather beneath his feet. Would he ever look out again over the grand mountains of home? He would be fortunate to escape with his life. He lay listening to the sounds in the great house, and wishing he could remember more clearly the many stories he had heard of the brave Lady Dacre. How good she had been to him, and how terrible the thought that his coming in his dire distress might bring trouble upon so brave a woman! He longed then and there to bid Jermyn fetch his garments, and let him creep out and take his chance of safety.

The next morning Lady Dacre's plans were perfected.

CHAPTER II.

"My Lady Cowper," said Jermyn, dines with her ladyship to-day.

"My Lady Cowper!" exclaimed one of the serving-men, who found Jermyn a hard taskmaster. 1 saw no coach. "I attended her ladyship myself," answered the stern old man in his loftiest tone, "at a time when you were gossiping in the kitchen yonder, instead

Young Andrew blushed scarlet. It was true; he had deserted his post, and, alack, Jermyn knew it! Well, next time he wanted an hour or two for some outing or a visit to a fair, it would not chamber. Notwithstanding the fury of be granted—he might know that. At the very moment when the meal was to be served on the polished table in the small dining-room, Lady Dacre's bell rang sharply. Jermyn returned with orders that Andrew was to depart, instantly, in a hackney coach, with a message to Mistress Dartmouth, whom Lady Dacre hoped would visit her that afternoon. Jermyn and Deborah sighed and shook So it happened that only Jermyn waited on the ladies in the room, while the dishes were carried up the long passages by the other young man, whose training was not yet considered sufficiently perfect to permit of his helping Jermyn in the room.

He only saw, through the door, an elderly lady, in a mob cap, enjoying an excellent meal.

The robing of my Lord Ferguson in the costume prepared by Deborah's nimble fingers, put on over his own clothes, had made him forget care and possible danger in merriment. The white wig and the mob cap could not be taken seriously! The dark-complexioned, clean-shary face looked extraordinarily different beneath it, and Lady Dacre greeted him, exclaimed triumphantly that the disguise was perfect.

As soon as the dinner was over, the where it was Lady Dacre's habit to have a dish of tea served early, and Andrew was sent by Jermyn upstairs with a sealed note he had brought for his mistress. He was an observant youth, but the mistress who had given this order also knew that the difficulty of treading securely on the highly-polished boards of the withdrawing-room was still sufficiently great, and made him exceedingly anxious to deliver his message as speedily as possible and depart. The agony of carrying a tray into the room was one that he could hardly disguise. He noticed an elderly lady sitting under the shadow of the brocade curtains at the window, and that was all with which he concerned himself.

Jermyn carried in everything necessary for the making of the tea, and for a little while the dainty chink of china was the only sound in the room. Lord Fere's old one man held

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

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

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Just now: One pair of matched geldings 5 and 6 years old; show team. JAS. McARTHUR, Goble's, Ont.

Riverview Shorthorns and Oxfords Shorthorns represent Crimson Flowers, Athelstanes, Lady Janes and Roses.

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

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SCOTCH-TOPPED SHORTHORNS Three young bulls, from nine to thirteen months old; also several young heifers by Scottish Baron (Imp.) for sale. Prices reason

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

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

Brown Lee Shorthorns—Present offering is 3 young bulls from 9 to 15 months old, a nice straight, good-doing lot, sired by Blenheim Stamp; also females of all ages, daughters of Imp. Sir Christopher and Imp. Beaucamp. Prices very reasonable. DOUGLAS BROWN, Ayr P.O. and Station.

the top of the great staircase? One

man, knowing that the bravest woman in the world had risked all for him? It was very quiet and peaceful there: war and danger, trouble and death seemed very far away.

A door opened jerkily, and Deborah stepped into the room, a woeful, agitated Deborah; her cap awry, her hands twisting each other, and tears running down her plump cheeks.

'Madam-they are here!" she gasped. Alack, we are undone!"

Lord Ferguson sprang to his feet, and catching his foot in the long skirt to which he was so unaccustomed, nearly ell to the ground. Lady Dacre held up one small hand, looking angrily at De-

"My Lord, you must please to pardon this ill-mannered woman. What is it, Deborah? Who comes? The Bow Street runners-is it not so? Why these tears? Wipe them away at once, unless you would anger me past forgiveness. Are we not prepared?"

Brave words! A heavy knocking sounded on the great door in the hall. Deborah fell to trembling again.

"My lord, sit there, I beg you; take the news-letter in your hand. Nod your head as if sleep crept upon you. Speak not one word, whatever you hear or see. Deborah, instantly to Jermyn, and bid that the door be opened straightway! They must think we have nought to Deborah, Deborah, remember!"

The waiting-woman's trembling hands set her cap straight, and, rubbing her eyes, she passed swiftly down the stairs, but Jermyn was already in the hall on his way to the door, so she crept back, and stood on a small landing, where she could hear and not be seen. Lady Dacre did not even move from her chair; she could look steadily into the face of danger; she believed in the right of the cause for which her family had sacrifice? so much, and in the power of God. She smiled with steady lips more than once at Lord Ferguson, to whom the moments were very bitter. Ah, if he should bring trouble and punishment on his brave hostess! He longed for his own clothes; he would not be afraid if he might stand, sword in hand, and meet them so. Then he shuddered to think how terrible were the penalties for those who resisted! He felt like an animal caught in a trap. Very distinctly through the house came the sound of voices.

"See, then, man, 'tis clear writ. order to search this place, aye, from cellar to garret. We shall go, friend, wherever there may be room to hide a goodly personable man, for such is my Lord Ferguson, of whom His Majesty King George has some urgent need. Well, who is this? Come, a fine young man like you can have no liking for the thought of prisons! Well, art ready to act as guide?"

answered quickly.

"Bow Street runners! And Master Jermyn, is it your will that they go up the stairs? 'Twill disturb her ladyship, and--''

Two or three voices joined in laughter. 'Come! Master Jermyn, as you call him, has nought to say to this. Here be the warrant, with the seal upon it. Up the stairs we go. Her ladyship cannot withstand us."

Lady Dacre listened with a tightening of her lips; the hands moving about the tea-tray were perfectly steady; she looked across, searchingly, at the figure seated in the shadow of the curtains. The steps were ascending the stairs, were almost at the door, when she realized one thing. She had made a mistake! Alas, she had been so proud of the disguise, so delighted with gown, shawl, and the cap, resting on a white wig, that she had completely forgotten that Lord Ferguson wore the shoes with a large buckle with which Jermyn had provided him on

Those shoes might betray all. The dress, and she dared not whisper a warning. She would not turn her proud tender, sympathetic heart, how many and Oh, my lady, what if they see her! through the brain of the furitive At mayed, but only for a moment. this critical moment even a hint whisper- basket of choice fruit lay on the table. ing greater caution might end di-astrous-

ly, through his chivalrous desire not to bring evil on a woman, and that woman his mother's friend.

There was only one thing to do: she must trust to nimble wits and to the help of One mightier than the mightiest.

The door opened further, rough-shod feet stepped into the room carefully, and Lady Dacre blessed the polished floor. What matter, provided Lord Ferguson escaped, if it took days of rubbing to restore its glory !

She moved slowly, and faced the three men at the door with haughtily-raised eyebrows and a mocking smile.

"What, the runners again! Truly my poor house is honored! Since the day that you bribed a poor servant to blab my secrets there is surely nought to fear, now, from me? Truly, I see the warrant: the red seal thereof is great enough even for old eyes! My poor house, then, shall be searched from cellar to garret. I would pray you speed about the task. I have yet to know that e'en such a warrant as you hold there permits the disturbing of myself and Lady Cowper, who has dined with me, and, as you see, would fain rest. Methinks, an you disturb her ladyship, her husband as great in the king's favor as Sir Robert Walpole, you may bring a hornet's nest about your ears."

"Lady Cowper!" repeated the foremost of the runners slowly.

"Aye, as I have said. Prithee see that my chairs and tables, the great settee yonder, conceal no Jacobite, and then get you gone; but hark to me! Destroy any of my furnishings, and the matter shall be straitly reported."

One of the men moved cautiously forward, his eyes fixed on the figure seated in the great chair close to the curtains. Lady Dacre saw the gleam in his eager eyes, saw too that for the moment he was thinking only of the strangeness of an old lady slumbering unmoved, though such important people as the Bow Street runners were in the room. She watched him as carefully as he watched the so-called Lady Cowper. Then there was a sudden swift movement, a crash, and the tray, with its burden of dainty china, fell to the ground. Lady Dacre burst into angry speech, and the man, who thought himself the cause of all the mischief, rubbed his head slowly, as if he would find words to express his feelings. The china was, as he knew, well worth many pounds, and Sir Robert was hard on those he termed clumsy folk. Then the warrant had teen issued with a caution: Lady Dacre was not to be distressed and annoyed unnecessarily.

"Idiots! Think you I shall let this pass? All my china lying on the floor Ah, Jermyn, is that you? Look, look!"

The men in the doorway gazed stupidly from one to the other, and at the sleeping figure, for Lady Cowper awoke with a start, and let the news-letter fall from Andrew's youthful and indignant voice her hand; then she nodded once or twice as if overcome with sleep.

The men muttered and murmured, while Why, there is not Lady Dacre lamented her loss shrilly, another, and we hide no one here. voluby, and presently, very sheepishly, they withdrew. An order was called down to a man they had left below not to stir from his post or allow anyone to pass him. Then the search of the house began.

When the tramp of feet sounded from the floor above, Lady Dacre sprang up and walked the room rapidly once or twice. What could she do-what must be the next move? If the runners returned and found Lady Cowper still asleep! They were already suspicious, and she knew it would be fatal.

She looked, from the open window, on to her garden and the road beyond, noticed the brightness of the spring sunshine, and grew more determined to spare no effort to save the boy from the terrors of prison.

He whispered a few words. "Let me run for it!

Lady Dacre shook her head, listening intently. The men were moving from room to room above. She set her hand upon one of the casements, and then feet were distinctly visible beneath the found that Deborah had stolen to her

"My lady, yonder is my Lady Cowper's head to see if the men were actually at own coach, she hath but now stepped the door, but she knew quite well, in her out at the house of my Lady Winchilsea. For a moment the mistress was dis-

(Continued on next page.)

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Externally, heals Sores, Ulcers, Abscesses, and all Eruptions.

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Scotch Shorthorns. The Sunny Slope herd comprises Cruickshank Bellonas, Mysies, Villages, Brawith Buda, Braadhooks. Bruce Augustas, Mayflowers. Campbell Bessies, Urys, Minas, Clarets, Kilblean Beautys, Herd bulls: Scottish Hero (imp.) (20065), a Shethin Rosemary, and Chief Ramsden = 60568, a Shethin Rosemary, and Chief Ramsden = 60568, a Miss Ramsden. Correspondence so literated. Visitors welcome. Long-distance 'phone in house.

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Fairy Queens, Urys, Flores, Clarets, Isabellas, Rose of Autumns, Village Girl. Fe-males of all ages 3 choice young bulls. Prices right. Breeding unsurpassed.

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D. Bartlett & Sons, Smithville Ont. Breeders of Shorthorns and Dorsets. For Breeders of Snorthorns and Dorsetts. For sale: Young cows and heiters at all ages. Dorset shearlings and lambs of both sexes, of choice quality, suitable for show purposes, at moderate price; P. O. and Station: Smithville, Ont.

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James Douglas, Caledonia, Ontario.

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

SHORTHORNS, LINCOLNS & OXFORD DOWNS Herds headed by imp. Royal Prince and imp. Abbotsford Star. For sale: Nine bulls, six months to one year, three from imp. dams and imp. sires; also females. Oxford Down sheep and Barred Rock cockerels. John McFarlane & W. H. Ford, Dutton, Ont., Elgin County.

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ANNANDALE HOLSTEIN HERD

Have won during the past show season at Ottawa first and sweepstakes on cow. first on 3-year-old, first on 9-year-old class. At Guelph (dairy test) first and sweepstakes on cow first and second in cases. At Guelph (dairy test) first and sweepstakes on cow, first and second in heifers. At Chicago (National) first and sweepstakes on cow, also second-prize cow, second and third on *y-vear-olds, second on 1-year-old heifers, and a host of other prizes (different cows at different shows)

Bull calves, 4 months and under only, for sale from great dams and greatest of sires. Buy young if you want them from Annandale Stock Farm.

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HOLSTEINS FOR



springbull calves, from week old up, sired by the grandly-break old up, sire Howitje B. Pietertie, whose dam record is over 82 lbs. milk in one day, and from great-producing cows of the most fashionable strains. Can spare a few cows and heifers, from one year up; 75 head to select from. Cheese 13c. Don't delay if you want one from this herd.

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

G. W. CLEMONS.

St. George, Ont.

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

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

MAPLE GROVE HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS

For Sale: Three bull calves, sired by Lord Wayne Mechthilde Calamity, and all out of Advanced Registry cows.

WALBURN RIVERS, Folden's Corners.

Maple Glen Holsteins—Three sons of Sir whose grandam holds world's largest official record for her age, and grandsire has over 60 tested A. R. O. daughters—the most by A. R. O. daughters—the most by any bull or Broth C. J. GILROY & SON, Glen Buell, Ont.

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a number of which are
in the advanced registry. Our stock bulls have
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offering: Several young bulls and a few females.
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edged breeding, are unsurpassed.
G. MACINTYRE, Renfrew P. O. and Stn. SPRINGBROOK HOLSTEINS & TAMWORTHS Two rich bred bulls, ready for service, from Official Record cows; also a few choice females. One Tamworth boar ready for service. Some nice spring pigs just weaned, both sexes. All high-class stock. Come and make your own choice.

A. C. Hallman, Breslau, Ont.

QUEEN CITY HOLSTEINS

If you would like to purchase a young Holstein bull whose sire's dam has an official record of 550 pounds of milk and 26 pounds of butter in seven days, write to R. F. HICKS, Newton Brook P.O., York Co.

Holsteins at Ridgedale A few choice bull and heifer calves on hand for sale, sired by Prince Pauline DeKol 6th. Ages up to ten months. Write for what you want, or come and see them. Shipping stations: Port Perry, G. T. R., and Myrtle, C. P. R., Ontario Co R. W. WALKER, Utica P.O., Ont.

She told Deborah to take it up and go the lady stepping into the coach, and Jermyn go for her ladyship's coach. This feeble woman, but a man. order must be given clearly, but she must find opportunity to whisper to him to tell the coachman my Lady Dacre had a message for his mistress.

Deborah did as she was told, and Jermyn's voice arguing with the man below was soon heard.

Lady Dacre crossed the room, and talking resolutely, as if the visitor were truly Lady Cowper, slipped a purse of money into the pocket of the gown, and whispered a few words. "S.ip off the skirt and shawl in the coach, let yourself out and make the best way you can over the fields to the river, hide yourself till evening, then Jermyn shall come to you at the river stairs yonder."

"Ah, your ladyship, it grieves me that you must leave me so soon! I pray thee take my arm, for the stairs are steep. Deborah! Where is the woman? Come hither; descend in front of my Lady Cowper so that she rests one hand on your shoulder, the other on my arm." In this way the shoes were hidden. Slowly, step by step, they descended, and the sound of approaching wheels told Lady Dacre that the coach was at the door.

The runner came forward and eyed them curiously, but Lady Dacre, still talking, took not the slightest notice of his presence, stepped out of the open door, and to the astonishment of the coachman on the box-the footman was attending his real mistress-a stranger was handed in by Jermyn. Lady Dacre smiled as gaily and unconcernedly as if no plot were on foot.

"My good Rogers, drive with all speed to my Lady Winchilsea's-oh, stay, I promised Lady Cowper that these should be sent to her early in the day." Jermyn handed up the basket of fruit. 'Twould be a gold crown into thy pocket if you would drive with speed this little distance, for I would not have her ladyship know that I used her own coach to carry my present! Swiftly, friend; the rout yonder hath but just begun-swiftly. Stretch down a hand. There-I thank you!"

The coachman was astonished and bewildered, but Lady lacre had got her way. In the coach was the person who had passed as Lady Cowper, and the man, with the gold crown in his hand, was driving rapidly, anxious to reach the other end of the Mall before he could be needed. He wondered, stupidly, why Lady Dacre did not use her own coach.

They swung out of the gates and rolled down the road. Lady Dacre, breathing quickly, re-ascended the stairs, and met the runners rushing down.

"Stop the coach! Stop the coach!" the foremost man cried furiously. "Stop the coach !

Shouting, bawling furiously, they rushed past Lady Dacre, scowling at the man in the hall, who began to run and cry too, out into the drive. Jermyn, closing the great gates, shot in a bolt, the coach had swung down one of the treebordered roads.

The runners, in their fury, shook their fists and muttered threats; it was some time before the bolt gave, and the gate was a high one. They can for some moments, fruitlessly, here and there, calling for a hackney ceach, and though a crowd of people gathered, there seemed no means of following

Two of the men started to run, and presently, to their amazement, met the self-same coach slowly returning. They shouted to the driver, who thought them mad, wondering indeed if all the world were not mad. He had left the basket of fruit at Lady Cowper's house, and was now returning, as he imagined, to Lady Winchilsea's with the lady who had been forced upon him by imperious Lady bules. Imero

He drew up slowly what had the runners to do with him? They tore at the fare or poorly-grown bulbs handle of the coach door, and when at placed or thinned out to three length it of ened they found only a apart in the row should term the skirt, a shawl, a wig, and a cap! The box s shoes, that had helped to betray the can fugitive as he stepped into the coach, were not there.

Their indignation and pury knew nor bounds. They told each other and all thickly the passers by that a dangerous Jacobite out of had escaped, helpst by Lawy Pacre this way, they They had been suspicious from the very line as when beginning yes, indeed, and one of them permittion as sheet widow with set

with it down to the hall, bidding vowed to his fellows that there was no

They must catch him, and that at once. So great was the excitement, so garbled the stories told, that half of those engaged in the search were perfectly confident that they were following on the track of a Jacobite dressed up as a woman. Many harmless country people were stopped on the roads that day.

Lord Ferguson, in his own clothes, even mingled among the crowd, and managed to elude his pursuers, till night-fall, when he and Jermyn dropped down the river with a boatman who could be trusted, and a ship was found.

Lady Dacre kept her brave air until she heard of his safety, and only then tears fell down her cheeks, and she called herself a lonely old woman.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

SEND WEEDS PACKED IN MOSS.

I am enclosing a sample of a weed which grows in one of our pastures. It comes up very thick, forming a mat through which no other plant can make its way. It grows in clusters, and from the center of each of these there is a stem about a foot long, on which is a small yellow flower. Please give the name of this plant and how best to get rid of it. A. J. McI.

Ans.—This plant belongs to the numer ous Compositæ, most of which are bad weeds by reason of the immense number of seeds each plant produces. We cannot identify genus and species without a fresher specimen. All correspondents sending plants for identification, should pack them in damp moss.

LAWN GRASS SEED MIXTURE.

We would appreciate any information relative to mixing grasses for good mixtures of the lawn-grass seed. THE ALTA. NURSERY AND SEED CO.,

LTD. Ans.-I may say that the maxture we have found to give the best satisfaction here is composed of equal parts by weight of Kentucky blue grass, red-top grass (Agrostic vulgaris) and white Dutch clover. Some do not care for so much white clover in their lawns, and in such cases the clover seed might be used in smaller quantity, or even left out entirely. For my part, however, I prefer a good quantity of the clover in the mixture. These grasses are hardy here, and stand well the extremes of winter and summer, and in the course of time make a very dense ground cover. Many persons make the mistake when sowing lawn-grass seed in sowing too sparingly Those who are used to sowing seed for hay sow but a few quarts per acre, whereas a good seeding for a lawn should have at least two or three bushels per H. L. HUTT.

O. A. C., Guelph. BREAKING ONION TOPS

I have planted out some 5,000 onions from seed-Prizetaker and Silver Skin The bulbs are now about 11 inches across. When is the time to break the tops down to stop thick-neck? These onions are planted three inches apart, according to directions in seed catalogue. Is this too close? They seem somewhat crowded. They are a very strong lot. W. H. N.

Ans.-There is little or nothing to be gained by breaking down the tops of onions to prevent thick necks or scal lions. The tops usually die down natur ally when the bulbs have reached full development. Breaking them down be fore they are full-grown would merely check the growth for a time, but would not cause thick necks to form good Thick necks are usually the sult of using poorly-selected se d, that seed which has been taken in mount A much larger crep.

There is no case so old or bad that we will not guarantee Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste to remove the lameness and make the here go sound. Money refunded if it ever fails. Easy to use and one to three 45-minute applications cure. Works just as well on Sidebene and Bone Spavin. Before ordering or buying any kind of a remedy for any kind of a blemish, write for a free copy of

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AYRSHIRE CATTLE.

All animals bred and carefully selected for size, constitution, long teats and deep-milking qualities. Select animals of both sexes for sale at reasonable prices. For further information and prices write. and prices write

A. KENNEDY & SON, Hillview Stock Farm, Winchester Station, C. P. R. Vernon, Ont.

SHANNON BANK STOCK FARM FOR AYRSHIRES AND YORKSHIRES Young stock of both sexes for same from imported stock.

W. H. TRAN. - Cedar Grove, Ont. SPRINGBROOK AYRSHIRES. Gave over 7,000 lbs. of milk, testing 3.9 per cent. butter-fat, during 1905. For sale: One bull 4 years old, Comrade's Fancy of Glenora 15790; bull calves of this year; also females of all ages.

W. F. STEPHEN,
P.O. Box 163. Huntingdon, Que.

Huntingdon, Que. AYRSHIRES FROM A PRIZEWINNING HERD Have some nice bull and heifer calves for sale at reasonable prices. For particulars, etc., write to WM. STEWART & SON.

Campbellford Stn. o Menie P.O., Ont.

BARREN COW CURE makes animals breed **Abortive Cow Cure** prevents animals aborting. Cures guaranteed or money refunded.

L. F. SELLECK. Morrisburg, Ont. AYRSHIRES Choice stock of either sex, different ages, for sale. Prices n. Dyment, Hickory Hill Stock Farm, Dundas Stn. & Tel. Clappison, Ont.

Maple Cliff Dairy and Stock Farm Breshers of Clydesdale Horses, Ayrshire Cattle, Berkshire and Tamworth Pigs. R. REID & CO. Hintonburg, Ont. O., Hintonburg, Ont. Celeral Experimental Farm.

Ayrishines and Yorkshires

temple of above S () . Menie P O

B

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE. GOSSIP

ABSORBINE-THERE IS NOTHING BETTER

"I have used Absorbine for horse-At., Syracuse, N. Y., under date of Jan. to use-does not blister or remove the hair, and horse can be used. A prompt remedy for bunches and blamishes, sprains, cuts, etc., etc. \$2 per bottle, express prepaid. W. F. Young, P. D. F., 73 Monmouth St., Springfield, Mass.

SABLE RIVER SHROPSHIRES.

One of the oldest-established and highest-class flocks of Shropshires in Canada is the Sable River flock, the property of Mr. Geo. Hindmarsh, Ailsa Craig, This flock, which now numbers over 120 head, was founded on imported stock, to which have been added as necessity required fresh blood from the leading Old Country breeders, nothing but the best procurable imported rams being used on the flock, and the result is plainly manifest in tre big, heavy-boned, perfectly-covered animals that go to make up this now noted flock. season's lambs are by an imported Buttar-bred ram. Mr. Hindmarsh says he never had a better lot of lambs. Certainly we have seen no better-covered, evener, nor more growthy lot anywhere. A little later they will be for sale, both ewe and ram lambs, together with about 15 shearling ewes. Mr. Hindmarsh has shipped sheep all over Canada and the Unuted States, and has never had a complaint of misrepresentation. He is absolutely reliable. Write him to Ailsa Craig P. O., Ont.

AN EXCELLENT JUROR.

The judge had his patience sorely tried by lawyers who wished to talk and by men who tried to evade jury service.

"Shudge!" cried the German. "What is it?" demanded the judge. "I t'ink I like to go home to my

wife," said the German.

"You can't," retorted the judge. "Sit down."

"But, shudge," persisted the German, 'I don't t'ink I make a good shuror." "You're the best in the box," said the

judge. "Sit down." "What box," said the German.

"Jury box," said the judge.

"But, shudge," persisted the little German, "I don't speak good English." "You don't have to speak any at all,"

said the judge. "Sit down." The little German pointed at the lawyers to make his last desperate plea. 'Shudge,' he said, "I don't make

noddings of what these fellers say.' It was the judge's chance to get even

for many annoyances.

"Neither can anyone else," he said.

KILLED AND BURIED

A certain village on the Roman road to Scotland used to have a bad reputation among cyclists. Few ever got through it without suffering from the attacks of a big dog, which (incited, it is believed, by its owner) flew viciously at passing machines, and gave the riders a very bad time. Often enough had the Mabel of Knowhead (imp.) is a Mysie, dog's decease been reported, but the story of its ultimate defeat and death is graphically told in the neighborhood.

One hot day a meek-looking clergyman stopped at a wayside inn and begged Boniface to give him a meal. He explained his inability to pay for it, by declaring that, as he was passing through an adjacent village, a brute of a dog jumped out of a house and got under his motor. He rode it down and killed it, and had given the owner all the money

ver certain yer kilt that dorg " he asked. Indeed, yes. To make sure it was really dead, I compelled them to bury it while I was there.'

The Canadian Commercial agent at Lee's and Hull, Eng., says he is in formed by the largest dealer in canned goods in his district that the huge inflesh, and think there is nothing better," dustrial classes in the north of England writes Henry A. Kappesser, 205 Pond do not want fancy dishes, such as canned tongue and canned clicken; their favor-9, 1906. Absorbine is a pleasant remedy six-pound tins. Whole families are emite dish being corned beef in two- and ployed from early morning till late at night in the Yorkshire mills, and a very large quantity of American corned beef is consumed in the dinner-hour, as a ready substitute instead of a hot meal, and for this reason, corned beef is in great favor amongst retail shop-keepers in this dis-

ALBERTA VETERINARIANS MEET.

Alberta veterinarians met in Edmontor on July 4th for the purpose of appoint ing the Veterinary Council for Alberta. The following gentlemen were nominated to the several positions, and if these nominations are approved of by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, they will retain them: President, Dr. Riddle, Calgary; Vice-President, Dr. Murphy, Strathcona; Secretary-Treasurer and Provincial Registrar, Dr. Sweetapple, Fort Saskatchewan; Councillors, Dr. Hannington, Lacombe, and Dr. Pichering, Edmonton.

PLEASANT VALLEY SHORTHORNS.

This well-known stock farm, the property of Messrs. Geo. Amos & Son, lies half a mile from Moffat Station, C. P.R., and 12 miles south-east of Guelph. Their choice herd of over fifty head of Scotch Shorthorns are noted all over America from the fact that until lately they were headed by the Toronto grand champion bull, Old Lancaster (imp.), a bull whose striking individuality and superiority as a sire has seldom been equalled in this country. The herd, 12 of which are imported, represents such fashionable strains as the Orange Blossoms, Fragrances, Victorias, Rosebuds, Golden Drops, Jilts, Buckinghams Nonpareils, Mysies, Cecilias, Miss Ramsdens and Clementinas; prominent among which are the following: Collynie Fragrance (imp.), by Scottish Fancy, dam by Sergeant at Arms, and her half sister, Sweet Fragrance (imp.), by Alastair, a pair of big, smooth, thick roans, heavy in calf to Old Lancaster. Flowery (imp.) is an Orange Blossom, by Knight of Strathbrogie, dam by Star of Morning. This cow is an extra good one, and has a nine-months-old bu!l calf by Imp. Greengill Victor that will make a herd header, and she is carrying a calf to Imp. Old Lancaster. Augusta's Girl (imp.) is an Augusta, by Princely Archer dam by Clear the Way. She has a yearling daughter, by Greengill Victor (imp.), a rare good one, and is now in calf to Old Lancaster. Princess Victoria (imp.), by Morning Pride, dam Victoria 7th, by G. O. T., one of the very thick kind, has a yearling daughter and a sevenmonths-old heifer calf, both by Old Lancaster, that are a show pair all through. Mina 4th (imp.), by British Prince, g.-dam by Champion of England, has a cracker of a daughter by Knight Errant and an eight-months-old bull calf by Old Lancaster. Scottish Queen (imp.), by Scottish Prince, dam Fancy 3rd, by John Bull, is a Jilt, one of the right kind, and has a ten-months-old bull calf, by Old Lancaster, that is a prizewinner sure by Prince Victor, dam by Vice Chancellor, has a yearling daughter that is a show heifer all over. Meadow Beauty 3rd (imp.), a Kilblean Beauty, by Ben Lomond, dam by Lord of the Meadows, is heavy in calf to Old Lancaster. Nonpareil Violet 31140, by British Statesman (imp.), dam Nonpareil 42nd, by General Booth, has a yearling daughter, and a three-months-old bull calf, both by Old Lancaster, a rare good pair. Space forbids a more extended individual mention. The herd is one of the very best in the country, both as individuals and in breeding. In heifers there are seven yearlings, part of them show animals, one two years old, and several calves. In young bulls there are eight, part of which are show animals. All are sired by Old Lancaster (imp.), and the cows are nearly all in calf to him. Anything in the herd is for sale, imported or Canadian-bred. The P. O.

address is Moffat, Ont.

MILBURN'S Heart and Nerve Pills.



Are a specific for all heart and nerve troubles. Here are some of the symptoms. Any one of them should be a warning for you to attend to it immediately. Don't delay. Serious break-down of the system may follow, if you do: Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Dizziness, Palpitation of the Heart, Shortness of Breath, Rush of Blood to the Head, Smothering and Sinking Spells, Faint and Weak Spells, Spasm or Pain through the Heart; Cold, Clammy Hands and Feet. There may be many minor symptoms of heart and nerve trouble, but these are the chief ones.

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills will dispel all these symptoms from the system.

Price 50 cents per box, or 8 for \$1.25. WEAK SPELLS CURED.

Mrs. L. Dorey, Hemford, N.S., writes us as follows:—"I was troubled with dizziness, weak spells and fluttering of the heart. I procured a box of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, and they did me so much good that I got two more boxes, and after finishing them I was completely cured. I must say that I cannot recom-

Shropshire 🏕 Cotswold Shoop

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS and



mend them too highly.

Choice ram and ewe lambs. Also 50 shearling ewes for sale. Apply

CLYDESDALES

JOHN BRIGHT,

Ontario Myrtle Station, DORSET HORN SHEEP and SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

The latter representing the Romparell, Missis Ramsden, Missis and Glester families exclusively, and the former comprising more Royal winners and more St. Louis prisewinners than any other flock in the world. Stock for sale always

JOHN A. MeGILLIVRAY, North Toronte, Ontario

We have some extra good yearling rams for flock headers, all sired by imported ram. We also have 50 yearling ewes and 100 ram and ewe lambs. These are principally sired by our famous imported ram.

HENRY ARKELL & SON, ARKELL, ONT Guelph, G. T. R. Arkell, C. P. R.

SOUTHDOWNS

Having sold short, I am now booking orders for future delivery of show and breeding flocks.

COLLIES

Puppies by imported Holyrood Clinker, out of imported and home-bred prizewinning dams. Robt. McEwen, Byron, Ont.

FAIRVIEW SHROPSHIRES Have the world's record for the largest per head winnings at the greatest of world's fairs—St.

Also have the record for their 22 years in the leading show rings, including three world's fairs, of winning more first and champion prizes than all competitors combined.

Do you need a few real good ewes? Or a choice ram to head your flock? If so, write for circular and quotations to

JOHN CAMPBELL, Fairview Farm, Woodville, Ont. FARMER'S ADVOCATE "Want and For Sale" Ads. bring good results. Send in your ads. and you will soon know all about it. The Wm. Weld Co Ltd., London, Ont

COOPER 1 Paste 250 Million Sheep if it ever if-minute well on ordering Dipped in it Every Year. Has no equal. One dipping kills ticks.

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quality of wool. Improves appearance and condition of flock. If dealer can't supply, send \$1.75 for \$2 (100 Gal.) Pkt. to Evans & Sons. Ltd., Montreal & Toronto.

lice and nits. Increases quantity and

DEVOTED TO now ready.

Free on request. ASTHMA & HAY - FEVER.

HAMPSHIRE

Issued quarterly, containing short articles on the origin and cause, and the principles involved in the successful treatment of Asthma and Hay-Fever. Special Hay and Summer Asthma n

DR. HAYES, Dept. D. D., Buffalo, N. Y

FOR SALE: 26 JERSEYS under ten years of age. Prime condition. Sound. Nine due to calve August and September. Cheviot and Dorset Horned Sheep, 1 Poland-China Sow, and 3 Boar Pigs. F.S.WETHERALL, Rushton Farm, COOKSHIRE, QUE.

Brampton Jersey Herd For sale: 10 bulls, from 6 to 18 mths. old, descended from St. Lambert or imported stock; also females of all ages. For full particulars address: B. H. BULL & SON, 'Phone 68. Brampton, Ont.

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

"Reserve" for Champion in the Short

wool Classes, Smithfield, London, 1904 SPLENDID MUTTON

GOOD WOOL GREAT WEIGHT This highly valuable English Breed of Sheep is unrivalled in its

Wonderfully Early Maturity.

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

JAMES E. RAWLENCE Secretary Hampshire Down Sheep Breeders' Association.

Salisbury, England.

The Riby Herd and Flock of Shorthorn Cattle and Lincoln Sheep

The largest of each in England. Established 150 The largest of each in England. Established 150 years, with world-wide reputation both in the show ring and sale yard. Holders of the 100-guineas champion prize at Smithfield Show, London, 1902, against all breeds, and breeder of the two 1,000-guineas rams, and also the heaviest sheep at Chicago Show, 1903. Selections for sale. Cables-DUDDING, KEELBY, ENG. 0

Lincolns are Booming

We have only a few more ewe and ram lambs and breeding ewes for sale. We have seven choice young bulls, Scotch-topped, and a grand lot of heifers and young cows for sale at reasonable prices. Write or come and see us.

F. H. NEIL & SONS, Telegraph & R.R. station, LUCAN, ONT.

BROAD LEA OXFORDS

Present offerings are 28 ranch shearling rams seven shearling ewes, one show ewe four years old. Will also book orders for ewe and ram lambs from imported ram.

Cerrespondence promptly answered. Visitors always welcome.

W. H. ARKELL

R. R. Stations:
Mildmay, G. T. R.
Teeswater, C.P.R.

Teeswater, Ont. COTSWOLDS egood shearling ewes and ewe lambs, and a choice ram lambs, right type, for sale.

E. F. PARK, Burgessville, Ont. Oxford Down Sheep, Shorthorn Cattle,

Yorkshire Hogs.

he possessed as compensation. The landlord's eyes grew wide. "Are

"Then come inside and have a dinner at my expense, parson," cried Boniface, enthusiastically. "That dorg's been kilt mony a time before, but you're the first Present offering: Lambs of either sex. For prices, etc., write to John Cousins & Sons, Buena Vista Farm. o Harriston, Ont. man 'at's had the gumption to stop an'

▼ 人13:

Imported and Canadian-bred M. VANDERLIP, Cainsville, on T. H. & B. and B. & G. division of Grand Trunk. Telephone and telegraph, Cainsville,

HILLCREST HERD OF ENGLISH BERKSHIRES

Sires in use: Concord Triumph 13303, got by Perfection (imp.) 9801, possibly the best sire in Canada to-dey. Stoll Pitts Winner (imp.) (1213), first at the Royal On hand, young sows, sired by Concord T., bred to Stoll Pitts W. These are choice and lengthy. JOHN LAHMER, Vine P.O., Ont.

HAVE JUST IMPORTED

Shropshire RAMS AND EWES.

Cotswold Rams and Ewes

THAT I HAVE EVER OWNED.

Will quote close prices on application.

ROBERT MILLER, Stouffville, Ontario.

Sheep Breeders' Associations.

American Shropshire Registry Association, the largest live-stock organization in the world. Hon. John Dryden, President, Toronto, Can. Address correspondence to MORTIMER LEVERING, Secretary, Lafayette, Indiana.

Consignments solicited. Write and get our price

E. T. CARTER & CO., TORONTO.

COTSWOLD SHEEP

From one of the largest breeders in the home of the breed. We have bred the prizewinners at the leading English shows. Address:

W. HOULTON, Broadfield Farm, Northleach, Glos. ENGLAND; or S. HOULTON, Calgary, ALBERTA, Canadian representative.

Canadian Agents for the Original McDougall's Sheep Dip & Cattle Dressing Imported direct. Price: Imperial pints, 35c.; imperial half gallon, \$1.25; imperial gallon, \$2.25

Sold by druggists, or charges prepaid on one-gallon tins. THE WORTHINGTON DRUG gallon tins. THE WORTH CO., Toronto, Ontario. Suffolk

JAMES BOWMAN, Elm Park, Guelph

SHROPSHIRES

Shearling ewes and rams for sale.

GEO. HINDMARSH, Ailsa Craig. Ont. NEWCASTLE HERD OF TAMWORTHS and Shorthorns.—We have for immediate sale several choice boars ready for service, and sows bred and ready to breed, together with a lot of beautiful pigs from two to

four months old. Also a few choice heifers in calf to Donald of Hillhurst No. 44690, and a few nice bull calves and heifer calves. All correspondence answered promptly Daily mail at our door, and prices right. Colwill Bros., Newcastle. Mount Pleasant Herd of Tamworths and Holsteins. A large herd of choice pigs of all ages on hand. Mount Pleasant type of hogs are profitable breeders and ideal bacon hogs. Pairs not akin. Herd headed by Colwill's Choice No 1343. Won sweepstakes and silver medal at Toronto, 1901-2-3. Also a few bulls.

Bertram Hoskin, The Gully

Tamworths and Dorset Horn Sheep. A choice lot of pigs of different ages and both sexes. Some fine shearling rams and ewe lambs JAMES DICKSON, Orono, Ontario,

Morriston Yorks. and Tams.



on hand, for sale Are both sexes o both breeds. Bree trom prizewinners

Charles Currie, Morriston P. 0 , Schaw Sta., C. P. R.

CHESTER WHITE SWINE

and **Shropshire Sheep.** 1 - yearling, ewe and a fine lot of spring lambs. Write ter prices

ELMFIELD YORKSHIRES

Have a few young sows from 4 a months, bred and ready A can, from imp damand sire & B. Muma, Ayr, Ont GEO. M. SMITH, HAYSVILL

LARGE ENGLISH YORKSHIRES



Pigs of the most approved type, f both sexes, all ages, for sale at all times. We have more imported ani-

mals in our herd than all other breeders in Canada combined. We won more first prizes at the large shows this year than all other breeders combined. We won every first but one and all silver medals and Barrens and Large and a silver medals and a silver medals and Barrens and Large and a silver medals and a silver medals and a silver medals and silver medals an every first but one and all silver medals and Ba-con prizes at Tor nto and London, and at St. Louis we furnished all the first-prize hogs in the breeding classes except two; also supplied both champion and grand champions. Prices reason-

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



importation of young boars and sows from noted herds in Britain combining size

combining size, length and quality, many of them being of different breeding to any hitherto imported, and all are offered for sale, together with a number of choice Canadian-bred pigs. Imported sows can be furnished in pig. Write: H. J. DAVIS, Woodstock, Ont.

YORKSHIRES NUNKLAND

Imported and Canadian-bred.

We keep 35 brood sows, and have constantly on hand between 100 and 900 to choose from. Can supply pairs and trios not akin. Quality and type unsurpassed. Prices right.

JAS. WILSON & SONS, FERGUS, ONT. G. T. R. and C. P. R. Long-distance 'Phone

Oakdale Berkshires



Imported fresh from England. The produce of these and other noted winners for sale reason able. Let me book your carder for a pair or trio not akin.

L. E. MORGAN, Milliken Stn. and P. O.

Ohio Improved Chester Whites

100 Pigs to Offer of the long, deep, heavy sort. Breeding stock selected from the most noted families, with a view to size and quality. Booking orders for choice spring pigs; also a few fall pigs for sale. Pairs furnished not akin. Express charges prepaid. Pedi. akin. Express charges prepaid. Pedigrees and safe arrival guaranteed.

H. E. GEORGE. Crampton, Ont.

Glenburn Herd of

Now on hand, a number of sows, 5 and 5 months old, for spring farrow; also a large number of September sows and boars. Booking orders for spring pigs. o

DAVID BARR, JR., Rox 8 Renfrew, Ont.

Glenhodson Yorkshires.

Sows bred to farrow in July, August and September Young pits from three to six months old Pairs not akin. Satisfaction guaranteed

GLENHODSON COMPANY, Myrtle Station, Ont.

Long-distance phone at farm. Lorne Foster, Mgr. Rosebank Berkshires

FOR SALE: Young stock from six to eight weeks old; sired by Maple bedge Doctor and Concord Professor Some choice sows bred and ready to breed. Express prepaid JOHN BOYES, JR., CHURCHILL P. O.

Letrov S. for G T R.

For Sale Ohio Improved the Cir Whites, the istered herd in Caractal your choice coming pages as well as in forces, a pairs not akin, express the grees and safe delivery many to the control of the contr

E. D. GEORGE, Palnam, Ont.

Yorkshires!

Have seems rand spa Mar : April: Max tr W. E. WRIGHT, GLANWORTH, ONTARIO ners P. O., Fenelon Fal Station IMPROVED YORKS THEFT

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

DOING STATUTE LABOR.

Can you let me know the meaning of section 7 of the Act relating to the duties of pathmasters? Sec. 7 states that a day's statute labor is to consist of eight hours of faithful work, exclusive of the time of coming and going to and from the place of work. Should time be counted from the time a person leaves home, or from the time a person gets to the place where the gravel is to be put (on our division we had to pass over the place where the gravel was to be put to the gravel pit, about a mile further), or should time be counted from the time they reach the pit. The men had been told that work would be started at halfpast seven and quit at half-past eleven. Ontario.

Ans.-It must be a section of the township by-law that you refer to, as sec. 7 of the statute on the subject (Ontario Statutes, 1904, Chap. 25) does not make any such provision. We would have to see the by-law in order to answer your question definitely; but, going upon your statement alone, we would say that the time would begin from arrival at the place where the gravel was to be put.

ENTICING SERVANT AWAY

A hires B for \$20 per month, to Dec. 1st, about 51 months. B tells C on a Sunday that he is hired for a month, and names the wage. C says he will give him a little more to leave A and go to him. A finds it out from B, and writes C that B is hired with A to Dec. 1st, and can't go. C goes to A and tries to get him to let B go; says B can do A harm, even to burning his buildings; says A had better not go to law, as he would have the costs to pay, even though he won his case. A refuses to let B go. C goes to B, out at the field, and ratifies his Sunday agreement. This is on Saturday. Next Thursday C meets B and tells him unless he comes at once, he (C) will hire another man, and B will be out of the job. B leaves A Friday noon, without completing his first month, and goes to C.

1. Can A collect damages off C?

2. If so, how? SUBSCRIBER. Ontario.

Ans.-1. Yes.

2. By suit. It would be advisable, before bringing the action, to demand of C the return of B.

PORTABLE FENCING, ETC.

1. Can you suggest a portable fence been using stakes driven into the ground any kind would be received gratefully.

2. Has there been any change made in the principal fall fairs. the number of crosses required to register Clydesdale, and what are the required number now for a filly and gelding? 3. Is a horse by the name of "Eng-

land's Glory," which was around about thirty years ago, registered, and if so, what was his number? 4. Whether are pigs bred from a Tam-

York hog, the most profitable to a farmer?

5 Have you any way of getting rid gun seems to take an endless amount of

shamade wire looked wire tending is

ported by John Kemp, Weston, travelled in Peel County.

4. The York-Berkshire cross is preferred.

5. We know no better plan than shooting and destroying the nests.

REGISTERING CLYDESDALES.

I have a Clydesdale mare that has three straight crosses in her breeding from imported stock on the sire's side. If I breed her to an imported horse, can I get her offspring registered, and what proceeding would be necessary in order to having them registered? W. A. M. Ans. -- Her female offspring having

four crosses by registered Clydesdale sires would be eligible to registration. Stallions to be eligible must have five crosses. Write the Registrar, F. M. Wade, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, for blank forms of application for regis-tering Clydesdales. The rules are printed on these forms.

QUESTIONS RE BROODER ILLUSTRATED.

- 1. May the heater for that brooder plan, which you had in your paper March 29th, be made of tin instead of iron? 2. Does the lower smoke pipe go into
- the heating chamber? 3. Does the lamp chimney go inside the lower smoke pipe?
- 4. Can the heat reflector be made out of a round piece of tin without making it into a cone? A READER.
- Ans.-1. Ves
- 2. Yes.
- 3. Yes. 4. It can, though more heat will be wasted.

GOSSIP.

Mr. Frank Harding, Secretary of the American Cotswold Association, writes: The demand for Cotswold rams to go to the ranges and to farms where comparatively few sheep are kept, is as strong as for any previous year in my memory. There seems to be no question in the minds of sheep owners as to the place the Cotswold ram occupies. There is no breed of sheep or grade fleck but what a good Cotswold ram crossed on them will improve the value of the fleece and the price of the carcass. Sales of Cotswold rams from the east to the west exceed those of any other breed. In point of number of sheep recorded the Cotswold stands second only. We don't see so many Cotswolds advertised for sale as some of the other breeds, but this should not be taken as an indicathat might be moved from one field to tion of their standing. The supply of another without needless labor? We have registered breeding stock this year is not as large as the demand, still I do not and rails wired to them, but found it look for increased prices over a year ago. unsatisfactory. I would prefer one in A greater number of Cotswold sheep are which rails could be used, if such are being imported this year from England suitable for the purpose, but an idea of than for ter years past, and a good exhibit of Cotswolds may be looked for at

SHORTHORNS AND YORKSHIRES FOR CANADA.

Mr. A. T. Gordon, Combscausway, Insch, has s ld an important draft of highly-bred Shorthorns to Mr. H. J. Davis, Woodstock, Ontario. There are worth or Berkshire sow, crossed with a eight of them altogether, and they include a couple of nice heifers—a Rosewood and a Dairymaid, the former bred by Mr. Duthie, Collysie, and both in calf of sparrows around the barn? The shot to Mr. Gorden's notable prizewinning sire, Fascinator, a two-year-old Jealousy using on them, and does not seem to heifer, a yearling r an bull, which was a bessen their numbers much. J. H. B. prize taker at the Turiff Spring Show Ans 1. We can suggest no better de and Sale, and a very promising bull calf, that you have used. Worse wire, or Cornerstone.

From Mr. W. B. Wallace, Broomhouse. Lamburgh, Mr. Lavis has bought three very the clar Yorkshire sows, four out the of the sous was or or the Ayr and Edis-I'm of the gilts were full · · · · · · · W. Watare's first-prize pen of to the same shows, the har he second prize pen of 1 distribute. Mr Dayie saler of tics the and Smiller I I -- Fil smere, ...

