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# THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

PERSEVERE SUCCEED

\* AGRICULTURE, STOCK, DAIRY, POULTRY, HORTICULTURE, VETERINARY, HOME CIRCLE.\*

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Vol. XLIV.

LONDON, ONTARIO, AUGUST 12, 1909.

No. 881

**Bell PIPE TONE Organs**

THE MOST SATISFACTORY ORGANS FOR HOME USE

IN BUYING A **Bell Organ**

you secure one with the charming tone of a pipe organ, and at a price that will please you. Buy a Bell and get the best made. We are the only makers of the patent Pipe Tone Reed Cells. Send for free catalogue No. 40.

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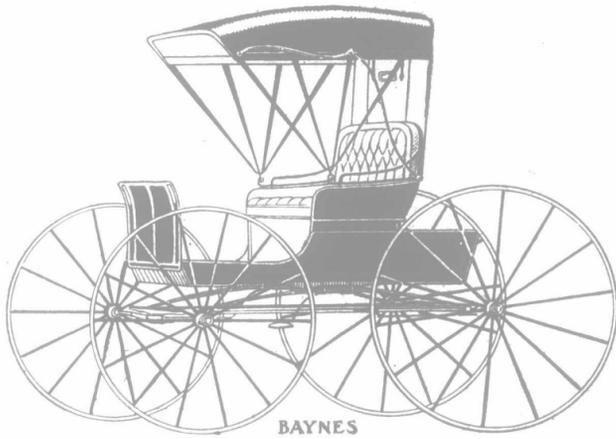
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Any size with the London Adjustable Silo Curbs. Send for Catalogue. We manufacture a complete line of Concrete Machinery. Tell us your requirements.

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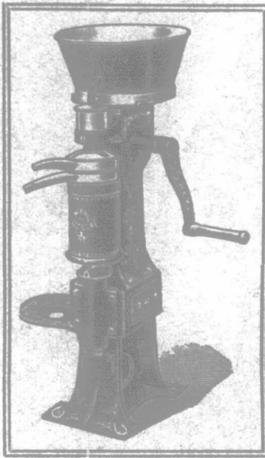
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Try the MAGNET against all others for skimming.

Try the MAGNET for easy turning. Examine closely its perfect ball race, and also figure out the difference in cleaning the MAGNET with its one-piece skimmer—less than 5 minutes, as against 20 minutes in many of the others, a saving of 18 days' work each year.

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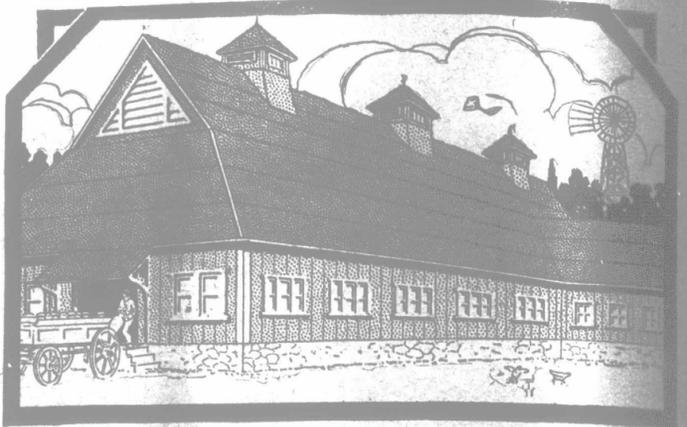
Send for "Two Ways of Binding," it explains our work.

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Easy to Erect, Durable,  
Cheap

Watrous Engine Works Co., Limited,  
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**EASY FOR YOU**

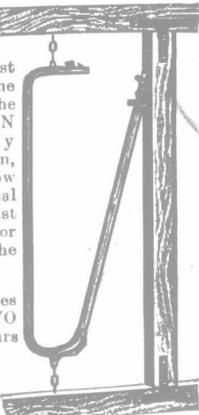
But DIFFICULT for the BEAST  
To Open this STANCHION

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**NOW PLOW**

for all kinds of roads. Complete with two men. Does the work of fifty men.

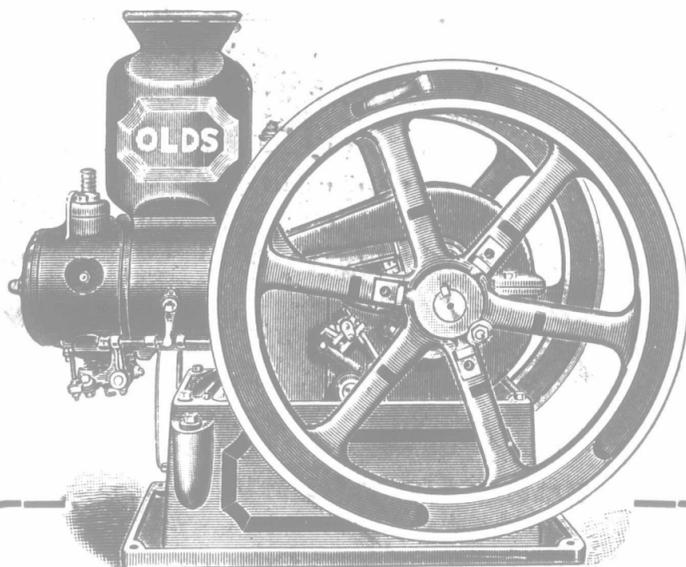
**and Stump Puller** large stones and deposits them in fences. machines will be exhibited on the Fair grounds at Toronto and Ottawa.

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The things that should decide you in selecting the right engine are: **What will it cost to run the engine**—(1) how much gasoline does it use; (2) how many parts are there to get out of order; (3) what will the repairs cost; (4) will the mixer always work; (5) will the gasoline pump get out of order; (6) if water is left in the engine and it freezes, what will have to be replaced; (7) if it is guaranteed, what is the guarantee worth?

**The OLDS ENGINE**

is the most economical engine to run of any. (1) The gasoline cost is very low, because the new Seager mixer automatically makes exactly the right mixture of gas and air all the time. (2) It is the simplest, because it has no small, delicate parts to get out of adjustment. (3) You are guaranteed against buying any repairs for one year, because we make the following proposition:

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J. B. SEAGER, Gen. Mgr.

An engine that is as finely built as the Olds, that has the Olds quality of material and workmanship, **could not be successfully sold for any less than our prices**, backed by our kind of guarantee, or with a record of so many thousands of satisfied customers.

The United States Government uses them in its military posts, government work of spraying and irrigating, because the Olds Engines have stood the most severe tests they could put them to.

Every farmer who requires an engine can afford an Olds Engine. It does not pay to buy a cheap machine of any kind, and the price you pay for an Olds is only a slight per cent. over what it costs us to build them right. We make so many in a year we can afford to have our percentage of profit small. You are really getting an engine of the very highest possible quality at the right price. In fact, you get all of your money's worth—one hundred cents worth for every dollar.

Our catalogue mailed you free tells you just what you should know about an engine. Write for it to-day before you forget it.

Write me personally, telling me what you want the engine to do, and you will get a personal letter from me that will give you the facts you want. To save time you can write to my nearest representative.

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Users of Sharples Dairy Tubular Cream Separators know Tubular superiority. Read what they say:

Clahwilliam, Man., Nov. 7:—"I tried a 'bucket bowl' and Tubular. I learned that, if I used the 'bucket bowl', I would lose enough in two years to purchase a Tubular."—A. H. Gustafson.

Lower Millsiream, N. B., March 5:—"Tried two 'bucket bowl' machines but preferred the Tubular."—J. E. McAuley.

Rocanville, Sask., Feb. 5:—"Since using the Tubular and discarding the 'bucket bowl', we find dairying a pleasure instead of a toll. Tried four others before purchasing Tubular."—Jessie Miller.

Fox Hill, N. B., Aug. 1:—"The Tubular can be cleaned in 7 minutes, whereas the 'bucket bowl' I previously owned required 30."—H. M. Campbell.

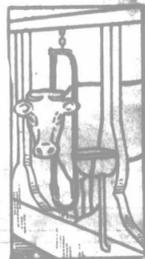
Bowden, Alta., Feb. 11:—"I used a disk filled 'bucket bowl' but find the Tubular much easier to turn and clean."—Geo. Hawkins.

The manufacture of Tubulars is one of Canada's leading industries. Sales exceed most, if not all, others combined. Write for Catalog 193.

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Toronto, Ont. Winnipeg, Man.



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are swinging Stanchions. See the comfort and freedom they give to cattle. Are strongly made to stand the roughest usage, and save lumber and labor in fitting up cow stables. Saves time in tying cattle because the latch is easily operated and absolutely secure. Made in five sizes. Write for Catalogues and prices.

**A. M. RUSH**  
PRESTON, ONT.

GOES LIKE SIXTY SELLS LIKE SIXTY \$65  
GILSON Gasoline ENGINE  
Pumping Cream Separators, Churns, Wash Machines, etc. Free Trial Two-Horse Power Ask for Catalogue  
GILSON MFG. CO. 160 York St. Guelph, Ont.

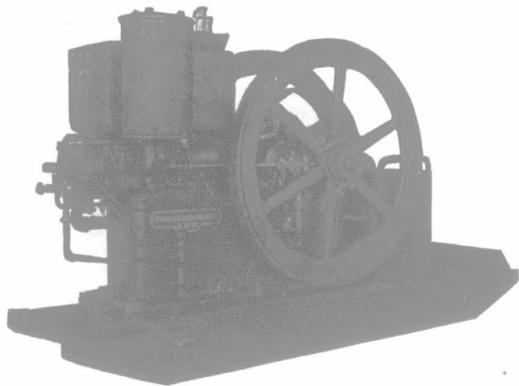
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Write for our free catalog which fully describes and illustrates The Original **Mt. Gilead Hydraulic CIDER PRESSES** For custom work in your locality they are money makers. Built in sizes 10 to 400 barrels per day. Hand or power. Also Steam Evaporators, Apple-Butter Cookers, Vinegar Generators, etc. We can show you how \$1,500 clear profit can be made. Hydraulic Press Mfg. Co., 110 Lincoln Ave., Mt. Gilead, Ohio.

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MEMORIAL BELLS A SPECIALTY FULLY WARRANTED  
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Established 1866

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### FAIRBANKS-MORSE GASOLINE ENGINES

Lead all others. They are fully guaranteed for one year against all defects in material and workmanship.

EVERY ENGINE IS IN FACT

The Farmer's Advocate.

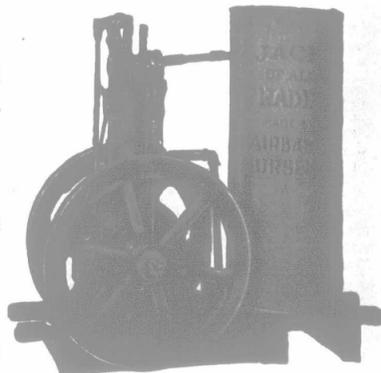
They are always ready. A mere turn of the wheel and you have any amount of power to do your work

**QUICKER, EASIER, BETTER.**

Send for our Free Catalogue G. E. 102 of Fairbanks-Morse Gasoline Engines for Farm Work.

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The Farmer who gets every piece of labor-saving machinery possible for field work and lets his wife drudge along with cans and crocks in the Dairy is mighty mean. A

## De Laval Cream Separator

MAKES THE WIFE'S LIFE WORTH LIVING.  
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**The De Laval Separator Co.,**  
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New Grand Stand, one of the finest on the continent.  
Return to Night Spectacular.  
Greatly increased Prize Lists, especially in Live-stock Departments.  
New Buildings, Improvements, and Highest Class of Special Attractions.  
65 Special Sweepstake Prizes, including 35 Gold Medals.  
New Process Department.  
Stock Buildings all renovated and made attractive.  
Don't miss the 1909 Exhibition.

Write Secretary **E. McMahon, 26 Sparks St., Ottawa,** or a Prize List.

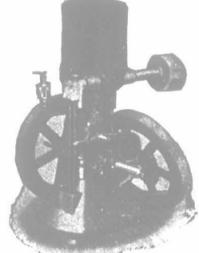
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### TORONTO

August 28 to September 13, 1909

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Greatest live-stock exhibit on the continent.  
Entries close August 14th.  
For prize lists, entry blanks and all information address:  
**J. O. Orr, Manager**  
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Cheap fares from everywhere.



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### Gas or Gasoline ENGINES

1½, 2½ AND 5 HORSE-POWER.

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THIS IS THE SHEET METAL AGE.

To make a factory, warehouse, barn, shed or outbuilding of any description, wind, water, snow, fire and lightning proof cover it with

which are accurately pressed from the best and most durable British Steel it is possible to procure.

All corrugations are straight and true, assuring an accurate fit at both side and end laps without waste. Special hip and ridge covers make tight, neat joints at these points.

Where warmth is not important "Galt" Corrugated Sheets save three-fourths of the wood sheeting as well as considerable labor, and will give good service for a life time of at least fifty years.

It costs no more for a "Galt" Corrugated Sheet Steel Building than for a wood one. Which do you think is the better investment? Galvanized or painted material always in stock. Complete information in catalog "S-B."

The Galt Art Metal Co., Ltd.,  
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You can depend absolutely on **PEERLESS** Fencing to hold live-stock under any and all conditions. It is made of all No. 9 steel wire heavily galvanized and has lots of spring in it, making ample provision for contraction and expansion due to changes in the temperature, sudden shocks, etc.

## PEERLESS

The Fence That Saves Expense

is held together by the Peerless lock which holds the wires securely and makes Peerless Fence absolutely stock proof. The lock cannot be slipped or knocked loose. Write for our new book—it will interest you. It's free.

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Hamilton, Ont. Winnipeg, Man.

BEST RESULTS OBTAINED FROM "ADVOCATE" ADVERTISEMENTS.

# The Farmer's Advocate

## and Home Magazine

"Persevere and Succeed."

Established 1866.

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1876.

Vol. XLIV.

LONDON, ONTARIO, AUGUST 12, 1909

No. 881

### EDITORIAL

J. A. Jackson, Elgin Co., Ont., whose letter appears in this issue, is another farmer who lets his hogs fatten themselves by turning them into the corn field. Read what he has to say.

Passing the farm occupied by a horse-dealer lately, it was noticed that he had been feeding baled hay to horses running in the pasture field. The pasture was not very bare, only getting that way; and, in beginning to supplement the pasture so early, it is to be presumed that the dealer thought it more profitable to keep his horses in fair flesh than to bring them back to condition after they had got thin. Probably, also, he had some regard for the pasture itself, and did not wish it nipped close, as that would check later growth. It is in order for cheese-factory patrons and other milk producers to imitate the example set by this horse-dealer. If such a course is profitable for him, it is even more so for them. Green food is, of course, better for milk production than dry, and, by beginning to feed what has been sown or planted for this purpose in good season, the shrinkage in milk flow which usually takes place at this time of year may be materially lessened.

The holiday season has come to be recognized and established as the correct thing for dwellers in towns and cities to religiously observe. Trains have been loaded with excursionists going to the seaside, the lakeside, the wild northern woods, or the quiet countryside. Dwellers in the country can scarcely appreciate the delight with which the humdrum and confining labor of office or store is exchanged for a week or two of outdoor life. It is probable that this matter of taking holidays has become a popular fad, and that some return home more tired than when they went away for a rest, but there is no doubt that a thorough change is good for almost everyone. Canada is wonderfully favored in having so many fine places for picnics or for camping parties, every little neighborhood having within easy reach some beauty-spot in which at least a day may be delightfully spent; while, for those who can take more time, and can afford to spend more money, there are the pure waters of the St. Lawrence and other rivers, or the great lakes on which to sail or by which to camp, or the northern rock, lake and wood region in which to stay for a time. But farmers and their families may feel aggrieved at the mere recounting of such places of resort, as the holiday time is their busiest season. They need not. The fact that farmers are so busy in the summer season makes it possible for city people to get away then, as business is slacker than usual, and the farmer's turn comes afterwards, when the show season is on. On the whole, it is doubtful whether the average farmer does not get as many holidays as the average of those who live in towns. It is the few, only, of these latter who take any extended holiday, the artisan class and factory workers, who constitute the great bulk of the population of cities, being kept grinding at work very steadily.

It would be well if farmers and their wives not only took a day off now and again, as many of them do, but should plan for a few days' trip by rail or boat once in a while, and see some of the grand sights our country affords. A suitable time could be chosen, and their minds would be refreshed by the change, and they would have more delight ever after in their country and their surroundings.

### Readjusting the Burden of Taxation.

Close students of public affairs will not miss the deep significance of the Parliamentary struggle now in progress over the budget of the Hon. Lloyd-George, present British Chancellor of the Exchequer. The perpetual pressure, under existing world conditions for armaments, often overstimulated by panic, and the genuine needs of social reform, as expressed in old-age pensions, the new employment scheme, and other measures tending to improve the condition of the masses, necessitate increasing national expenditures. Financiers must, therefore, find new sources of revenue. The burden may be laid on the necessities and comforts of the people, upon industry and commerce. This is the protectionist or so-called tariff-reform method. The alternative plan is that of Lloyd-George, to levy, rather, on the economic surplus, vast incomes, unearned wealth in the form of land, etc., in the hands of the few, and luxurious expenditures. It is proposed, in short, to tax certain incomes and properties, on the ground that society, and not their individual recipients, have "earned them." That this is the trend of the age, there can be no doubt. The public will not, we feel sure, be long confused or diverted by the munificence of "Carnegieism" or of Mr. Rockefeller, or of those imperial patriots who howl for Dreadnoughts but who want someone else to pay for them. There has been a nervous wail from some of the great landed interests and financial magnates, but where, they have been reminded, would they go to fare any better, or even as well, as under the new financial proposals in Great Britain? The House of Lords will naturally seek to frustrate or delay the movement, but signs are not wanting that it expresses the mind of the nation, rather than a resort to the perilous experiment of protectionism, in place of the system in which the very warp and woof of the Empire is interwoven, and which has made it the foremost commercial and financial power in the world. With regard to the land taxes, if the new budget in some measure results in bringing the land within reach of those who want to live on it, thus relieving the unwholesome congestion of the cities, it will be one of the best things that ever happened England.

### Rural Telephones.

That rural telephones are extending rapidly, is very evident to anyone who travels the country roads. Poles and wires are, in some rather remote sections of the country, to be seen on every concession line, and where lines converge to a switchboard in some village, quite a city aspect is given to the place by the array of wires which meet there. Going into one of the homes having connection on the circuit, the ring of the different calls is heard, especially at the noon hour, or in the evening. Men are notified to come to threshings, buying and selling is done, orders are given to grocers, bakers and butchers, and friendly gossip and chat are indulged in over the telephone, where, only a few years ago, the speediest communication was by mail (slow at that), or by driving or going on foot. The isolation of the farm has been for many completely broken up, and farmers themselves have acquired a confident tone in regard to what is taking place in the neighborhood, and in the world outside, which is new and refreshing. Scarcely anything, among all the things new and strange that have been coming in of late, has made such a difference in the farmer's outlook, and to the feeling with which life on the farm is regarded, as has the rural telephone. The rapidity with which lines

are being extended shows that a felt want is being supplied.

Country medical doctors appear to have been the first to recognize the advantage of the country telephone, and many short rural lines were erected at their own private expense. These lines, cheaply constructed as many of them were, served their purpose, and were a standing object lesson of the possibilities of the future. Anyone who had occasion to send off a hurried call for the doctor, would ever afterwards be a convert to the new idea. New ideas develop slowly, however, and it was long before there were more than an isolated company here and there throughout the country. But, within the last three or four years a wonderful development has taken place. This movement has not been confined to one Province, or one section of a Province, it is general throughout the country. Among the letters from secretaries of independent telephone companies, which we publish on another page, is one from Sherbrooke County, Quebec, where a strong independent company, having 365 miles of poles, and connection with four other independent companies, is in operation, with rapidly-extending business. The other letters are from Ontario, and refer to smaller organizations, more purely rural. From these latter, we learn that a farmers' telephone company is usually formally organized at a public meeting called for the purpose of discussing the question, after its having been agitated privately for a time. The starting of one local company is often the signal for the formation of another in an adjoining district, and thus the fire has spread. It is estimated that there are about 300 independent rural-telephone companies operating in Ontario, and that they represent over 20,000 rural telephones. In the Province of Quebec there are approximately 100 companies, with some 7,000 telephones in use. The older companies are continually and rapidly adding to the number of their patrons, and new companies are springing up everywhere. From the number of inquiries being received by electrical supplies companies, from those who are thinking of starting new telephone lines, and wish information as to materials needed, and prices, it is estimated that a 50-per cent. increase may be looked for in a year or two.

After a telephone company has been in operation for a while, the advantages of connection or amalgamation with other like concerns becomes evident, and there is a strong trend in that direction at present. In the Counties of Leeds and Grenville, Ont., a union of seven or eight of the companies operating there was lately formed for the purpose of facilitating the handling of business between the different companies. Coming to another section of the Province, there is a chain of independent telephone companies, reaching from East Toronto to within a few miles of the town of Lindsay. So it is everywhere. Connections are being made not only between neighboring companies, but in many instances with the Bell Telephone Company as well. The whole country is fast becoming a network of wires, and the time appears not far distant when from every settled district it will be possible to call up and speak with any other part of the country, or any town or city, within reach by long-distance telephone.

There are some companies organized on a purely mutual system, each subscriber for a telephone being obliged to become a shareholder of the company, total shares being sufficient to build and maintain all lines. In such a case the annual charge may be purely nominal, all that is needed being sufficient to pay for a switch opera-

# THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

## AND HOME MAGAZINE.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE DOMINION.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY  
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED)

JOHN WELD, MANAGER

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

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tor, a matter of two or three dollars a year. Generally, though, a charge of at least ten dollars a year is levied on all, and the profits are divided at the end of the year. In most instances, however, a joint-stock company is formed and incorporated, and users of telephones pay a fixed rental, twelve dollars per year, being a common charge.

Whatever system of organization may be thought best, a board of directors, to have control of the management, is a necessity. The most important official of such a board is the managing director, who may also be secretary, who looks after construction and repair work, and in some cases also collects rentals. It is essential that repair work, in particular, be promptly attended to, as great annoyance and dissatisfaction result if there is delay in restoring connection. This is probably the weakest point in the rural-telephone business.

In the early days of rural-telephone construction, particularly in the United States, lines were put up very cheaply indeed, in some cases wires being attached to fence posts, and elevated only at crossroads and gateways, but the experience has been costly. Cheap construction and poor materials and instruments resulted in inefficient service, and consequent dissatisfaction among the patrons, and loss of business. We have it on the authority of one of the electrical supplies companies that Canadian rural-telephone companies are now acting more wisely, as their lines are being built well, and they are using only first-class equipment. There is a Government standard, and its requirements are being lived up to. Of course, a telephone line such as is called for cannot be built for next to nothing. It costs, at present prices of material, from \$70 to \$90 per mile, and instruments extra. These expenses are being cheerfully met, as the investment is a paying one, rural companies reporting all speak in hopeful terms of rapidly increasing business, and the country telephone outlook, involving, as it does, the convenience and privilege of the Canadian farmer, is bright indeed.

### The Dominion Entomologist.

Charles Gordon Hewitt, D. Sc., F. E. S., who has been appointed Dominion Entomologist, successor to the late Dr. Jas. Fletcher, with headquarters at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, was educated at the Macclesfield Grammar School and University, of Manchester, England, where he obtained Zoology, Botany and Dalton Natural History prizes; graduated in 1905 as Bachelor of Science (B. Sc.), with first-class honors in Zoology, and was awarded a University Graduate Scholarship. He was appointed the same year as Assistant Lecturer and Demonstrator in Zoology in the Manchester University, and two years later was appointed to the newly-instituted Lectureship in Economic Zoology, which he resigns on accepting the post of Entomologist to the Dominion.

The degree of Master of Science (M. Sc.) was conferred in 1907 for research, and the degree of Doctor of Science (D. Sc.) was conferred in 1909 for his researches in economic zoology, especially entomology.

Dr. Gordon Hewitt has been a keen naturalist from childhood, and, on passing to the University, in addition to the three-years' Honors course of Zoology, he has made a special study of insects. He has also studied at various freshwater and marine biological stations, and has made a special study of those animals and parasites which affect man and animals, and also agriculture, horticulture, and forestry.



Chas. Gordon Hewitt.

Recently Appointed Dominion Entomologist.

His chief work has been upon the house-fly and its allies, which he has studied in all the various aspects, especially the relation of house-flies to public health, and the results of his investigations, extending over a number of years, are comprised in a detailed monograph, published in the Quarterly Journal of Microscopical Science, 1907-1909, and other journals. In this connection, he is assisting in an inquiry of the (English) Local Government Board, on the carriage of infection by flies.

He has also investigated the life-histories, etc., of other injurious insects, such as the Root Maggot Fly, and also the large larch sawfly, which some years ago destroyed the larches in Canada, and is causing great destruction to the larch plantations of the English Lake District. He was asked to report on this to the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries.

In addition to other work on economic entomology and zoology, his services have been in great request in the matter of insecticides.

During the last few years he has been investigating the feeding habits of birds in relation to agriculture, etc., and, recognizing the want of exact knowledge on this subject in England, he has organized and is secretary of a committee of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, which is meeting in Winnipeg in August, the object of which is to investigate the feeding habits of certain British birds by a study of the contents of their crops and gizzards, and the conditions under which the birds were feeding, with a view of ascertaining their precise value.

He has recently taken an active part in instituting courses for a science degree in agriculture in the Manchester University. He is a Fellow of the Entomological Society, joint hon. secretary of the Association of Economic Biologists, and of the Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society, and a Foreign Member of the American Association of Economic Entomologists. He sails for Canada on September 10th, by the Empress of Ireland.

Eighty to one hundred dollars will put an intelligent, thrifty, industrious Ontario farmer's son, with a High-school-entrance standing, through the first year at the Ontario Agricultural College, paying all expenses, including books, clothes, board, and railway fare, providing he is willing to put in some spare time working, at about eight cents an hour, instead of playing football or hockey. The sophomore expenses come a little higher, one hundred and twenty to a hundred and forty dollars being a moderate estimate. Of course, some spend more, but they need not; and the seven-months' college year affords a five-months' summer vacation in which to earn money.

## HORSES.

### Size in Drafters.

Prof. Carlyle, of Colorado, said some plain things to Clydesdale men at Winnipeg Exhibition, where he judged the class, on the question of size in the breed. He told them that the Clydesdale was being left behind in the matter of substance, that over-emphasis of the old Scotch adage, "No foot, no horse," had apparently stimulated an era of breeding, in which quality, as regards feet and legs, was deemed the outstandingly important thing in draft horses, and weight of minor consideration.

There was some truth in the criticism offered by the Professor. The Clydesdale has been improved markedly during the past twenty-five years in every point save this one of substance. His feet are larger, stronger, and sounder; his pasterns more sloping and springy; he has less hair on his legs, and a flatness and density to his bone which his forbears never had; his gait has more style and energy; his knees go higher, and his legs closer and more nearly in line. But in the matter of size there has not been the same marked improvement. Development in this respect has not been so pronounced as in others. There has been too much emphasis on quality, so-called, and too little consideration given to substance. The result is that, on this continent, in a field that was once pre-eminently the Clydesdale's own, the breed is criticised for lack of size. Other breeds are crowding it for popularity in the United States, and are coming into our own country in increasing numbers each year. Breeders need a thorough awakening to the fact that substance is as much an attribute of quality in draft horses as clean, flat bone, sound feet, or any of the other points thought of in the understood meaning of the term.—Winnipeg Farmer's Advocate.

### The Horse Trade.

In sympathy with the continued keen demand and high prices prevailing for good horses of all classes, and especially of heavy drafters, importers are this year bringing from Britain larger and better consignments than usual, and we are assured, are profiting by the call for greater substance and weight, while paying due attention to quality of bone and feet. The horse department at the shows this fall promises to be even more attractive than usual, as competition will evidently be stronger and keener than ever before in this country. There is ample room for many more first-class stallions and brood mares in this broad Dominion, and the probability, almost amounting to a certainty, is that the progeny of such stock will find a ready sale at profitable prices for many years to come. Persons contemplating the purchase of a stallion or a few brood mares will do well to make early selections, for the best available are usually first placed, and are generally the best investment.

While the foregoing remarks appear to apply primarily to imported stock, we would not willingly leave the impression that these are better, or a more desirable investment, than home-bred animals, of which we have many first-class specimens, better, perhaps, than some of the imported stock, and which may be secured at prices well within the means of the general farmer. The supply of horses, for an assured market, at good prices, depends upon the farmers; and, as only one or two foals, as a rule, are bred on a farm, and a large proportion of farmers are breeding only one, there is little danger of over-stocking the

market. Vast areas of land in Western Canada have yet to be brought under cultivation, and work horses are one of the first needs of the settlers. This will prove an outlet for the average class of horses, while our growing cities and the export trade will afford a sure market for the best.

**Cost of Raising Colt.**

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

The cost of raising colts is a problem which may well interest stockmen and farmers in general. There are few, if any, farmers within twenty miles of a city who do not at some time engage in the business.

It may be difficult, or impossible, to give a definite idea as to cost, as conditions and localities differ so widely; that which would suit one farm might not suit another. Stock-raising is not generally considered profitable near a city, where produce of farm can be marketed, and equivalent in manure returned to farm, so will suppose farm to be not less than twenty or thirty miles from city.

In calculating the cost of raising a colt, will suppose the farm to contain 150 acres, of light clay loam, worth, say, \$50 per acre. One acre of such land should be sufficient to pasture a two or three year old colt, if in a high state of cultivation, with favorable weather conditions; but weather conditions are not always favorable, either summer or winter. Probably two acres would be a fair average needed, and even with that amount it may be sometimes necessary to supplement it in the month of August, when the grass becomes dry.

Heavy-draft horses are usually looked upon as the most profitable for farmers to raise, as they are easier to handle, and there are fewer misfits, and they also find a readier market. In Canada, Clydesdales predominate, but Shires and Percherons are good horses. Will endeavor to show the average cost of raising a colt of the ordinary heavy-draft class, up to three years of age.

**FIRST YEAR'S COST.**

Value of dam at four years, \$200.00.	
Service fee, \$10, and interest on same and value of dam for six months, at 5%.	\$ 15.25
Food for dam, say 3 weeks before grass, 3 lbs. bran and 10 lbs. oats per day, at 1½c. per lbs.	3.42
Hay, 13 lbs. per day, at \$10 per ton.	1.36
Two acres of pasture for mare and foal.	5.00
Supplement, month of August, cut grass, oats and vetches, or silage.	5.00
Aftermath, say 3 acres.	5.00
Winter—Clover hay, 7 lbs. per day, six months, at \$10 per ton.	6.30
Bran, 1 lb., 5 lbs. oats per day, 1½ cents per lb.	13.50
Carrots, 3 lbs. per day, boiled, mixed with bran, at 20 cents per bushel.	1.80
One ton cut straw for litter.	4.00
<b>Total, first year</b>	<b>\$ 60.63</b>

**SECOND YEAR'S COST.**

Interest on service fee.	\$ .50
One acre of pasture.	2.50
Supplement, month of August, cut grass or oats and vetches.	2.00
Aftermath, say 2 acres.	3.32
Winter—Nine lbs. good clover hay per day, at \$10 per ton.	8.10
Oats, 8 lbs., bran, 2 lbs., per day, at 1½ cents per lb.	22.50
Carrots, 5 lbs. per day, at 20c. per bush.	3.00
Cut straw for litter.	5.00
<b>Total second year</b>	<b>\$ 46.92</b>

**THIRD YEAR'S COST.**

Interest on service fee.	\$ .50
Pasture, 2 acres.	5.00
Supplement to pasture, August, cut grass or oats and vetches.	5.00
Aftermath, say 3 acres.	5.00
Winter—Hay, 14 lbs. per day, at \$10 per ton; 10 lbs. oats, at 1½c. per lb.	35.00
Carrots or other roots, 6 lbs. per day.	3.60
Two pounds bran per day, 1½c. per lb.	4.50
Cut straw for litter.	5.00
<b>Total third year</b>	<b>\$ 63.60</b>
<b>Second year</b>	<b>46.92</b>
<b>First year</b>	<b>60.63</b>
Annual depreciation of mare.	10.00
Mortality of foals.	5.00
Breaking colt.	10.00
<b>Total at three years</b>	<b>\$196.15</b>

In estimating the cost of raising colt, there are many other foods grown on the farm which may be fed, as well as those mentioned, perhaps with economy, as seasons differ. The foods, as given, are valued at a price which should allow a profit

to the farmer producing them, so that the farmer has not only the colt to look to for remuneration. Have allowed \$10 for annual depreciation of mare, as mare should be worth, at 12 or 13 years of age, or at the end of her breeding career, \$100 or \$120, if well taken care of, and should be good for four or five years in city or lumber camp. In my opinion, it is wise to breed the mare at four years of age. If the mare is strong, robust, and well developed, it may be advisable to breed her at three years, as it gives an opportunity to ascertain if she is going to be good at the stud while she is young. If not a success in two or three years, she should be turned off as a worker, when she is at her highest market value. Although mares differ as to the number of foals they produce, yet six or seven is a fair average. Unless the mare is good as a breeder, I do not think it wise to keep her after 12 or 13 years of age, as she depreciates more rapidly after that age, and, if her feet are good, may be very useful for city work for four or five years.

Have allowed \$10 for breaking, and \$5 for mortality up to two weeks of age. According to my experience, there is a loss of one foal in five up to that age, after which the mortality is very low. I have not allowed anything for veterinary expenses, though I believe these should be considered, as sometimes they are highly necessary, though I have rarely had occasion for such services. Have considered manure sufficient to cover cost of attendance. Have allowed \$10 for service

on the farm, the Standard-bred and the racer are probably not profitable to the ordinary farmer, as they do not always meet with ready sale, and some of them are too light to work, while others do not want to work if they could.

Que. SUBSCRIBER.

**LIVE STOCK.**

**Founding a Flock.**

If one has had little or no experience in keeping sheep, it will be well to start with a few, and learn from experience, as well as from observation and reading, how to care for them. For, while no class of farm stock requires less labor in their care, or cost less for their keeping, perhaps no class is more subject to ailment from overfeeding, or drop out of business so quickly from this cause. For this, and other reasons not necessary to mention here, the novice will do well to start with not more than a dozen ewes, and those not expensive ones. Healthy, young grade ewes may be bought at a moderate price, and the best time in the year to secure them is, as a rule, in September or October, when the lambs have been weaned, and the ewes are in improved condition; or, if yearlings are preferred, that have not had lambs, they will also be in good condition. The same season of the year is also the best for the

selection of a ram to breed them to. The ewes may be grades of the breed the buyer fancies most, or which is best suited to the farm or the markets, and the ram should be a pure-bred one of the same breed, selected for trueness to the best type of the breed, a medium-sized animal for his age, with a wide forehead and nostrils; a short, thick neck; full heartgirth; a strong back; short, straight legs and pasterns, and a fine class of lustrous wool, of uniform quality all over. For ten to fifteen ewes, a strong and vigorous ram lamb will answer very well, and may be bought for about \$25. Good grade ewes may not cost more than \$10 each, and may possibly be secured for less. For more than twenty ewes, an older ram is preferable, and an aged ram that has proved a good breeder may be had at a bargain price from a breeder who has used him two or three seasons, and is making a change, and it may prove a good investment to the buyer. As a rule, it is



**Bute Baron (imp.) (11642).**

Clydesdale stallion. Sire Sir Everard, the sire of Baron's Pride. Included in dispersion sale of stud of James J. Hales, Chatham, Ont., Sept. 1st, as advertised. (See page 1305.)

not wisdom to buy ewes older than three years, though we have known cases of aged pure-bred ewes, secured at butcher's price, proving the foundation of a good flock, at little cost. The ram should be kept separate from the ewes in the fall, until the date at which it is desired to breed them. It is good practice to keep with him for company an old ewe or two, intended for sale to the butcher, or a few ram lambs or wethers, if such are on hand. If the ewes are grades, and the object be to sell the male portion of the produce to the drover or butcher, there is economy in having the lambs come in April or May, as the ewes can be carried through the winter at less expense for feeding than if the lambing season is earlier, since they must have some grain for best results from that time until grass comes. The gestation period in ewes is five months, and, to have lambs come in April, the mating should take place in November. If the object be to have lambs in January or February, for show purposes or the early butcher's market for spring lamb, the mating should be in September or early in October, in which case warm winter quarters and better feeding of the ewes will be necessary. Good profits are made by farmers living within easy

fee, because it is the fee generally charged, but it would be more profitable to use a \$20 sire, provided he is worth the money. Perhaps the best way to be sure of his value is to look up his pedigree and the quality of his stock. Have estimated the cost of raising colt at \$196.15; and if the mare has been well mated, colt should be worth \$50 more than dam. This would leave a net profit of a little over \$50, which is none too much, as there is a possibility of it being less, but I have produced horses under similar conditions worth \$375, and this is by no means the limit.

Heavy-draft horses require more nourishment than the smaller breeds, as weight is one of the great essentials for a drafter, and they should be fed in such a manner as to increase weight as much as possible, consistent with a good sound constitution. Very often, colts do not get enough of exercise. The Hackney is a very good breed, and makes a very good general-purpose horse, and, on farms where land is light, may be very profitably raised instead of the heavy breeds. But, should they be blemished or unsound, their value will be much more impaired than will that of one of the heavy-draft breeds. Although a driver may be necessary

distance of city markets from the sale of early lambs, which frequently bring from six to ten dollars each at eight to ten weeks old.

With fairly fresh pasture, no matter how short, the ram may run with the small flock of ewes in the breeding season without extra feeding; but if he has been grain-fed, for show or sale, he should be given a feed of oats, or oats and bran, once or twice daily. It is a good plan to color the ram's breast daily with a mixture of lampblack in water to mark the ewes that have been served, and to change the color at the end of two weeks to notice what proportion are returning, and again at the end of four weeks, as the period of oestrus in the ewe is about 14 to 16 days. If many are returning the second time, it is evidence that the ram is not proving a sure breeder, and it may be well to secure another. In experience, however, this is not often found necessary.

### Fattening Hogs in Corn Field.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I see in your issue of July 15th, under the heading of "Hogging Down Corn," an account of some farmers in Essex and Middlesex counties who have had satisfactory results in fattening hogs by turning them in uncut corn in the field. I have done the same in the past, and considered it financially satisfactory, but always felt guilty of being wasteful when going near the field and hearing the frozen and dried-up stalks rattling with the wind. The plan I now adopt is more profitable and satisfactory. We plant some fairly early maturing variety, which grows a good-sized stalk—Early Butler seems to fill the bill with us here. We plant in hills, 3 ft. 8 in. apart each way, and when cultivating the last time sow rape among the corn. Have been growing from 75 to 125 bushels of husked corn to the acre for the last five years. When the corn gets to the glazed stage, and a day or two before filling the silo, we break off the best of the ears, about three-quarters of them, leaving one-quarter to go in with the silage. When breaking off the ears, with husks left on, we throw them from four rows of corn into one row on the ground, which is convenient, as a man can walk between two rows and break from them and throw the ears between the next two by his side. By taking a little care to throw the row of ears a little closer to one row of cornstalks than the other, the stalks can be cut with the corn binder without driving on the row of ears; but we prefer cutting by hand with the corn hoe, as a man can get enough more stalk at the ground to pay his wages, and we are not bothered with as large a stubble when next working the ground. Care should be taken when drawing the stalks for the silo not to drive on the rows of ears; they should be thrown back from the headlands at each end of the field, so that the teams can turn without driving on them. If we have a few more stalks in the field than will go in the silo, we cut and draw them off the field and shock them. Then we are ready to turn the hogs in the field of corn, ears and rape. If the rape has not done well, so that the hogs cannot get what green pasture they would eat, we open the fence in some adjoining field of young clover or green pasture of some kind, and let them run in both fields. It is surprising the amount of rape or green pasture they will eat when getting all the corn they care for, and it is essential that they get it, or some other light feed, with the corn, as the corn is not a proper food to feed alone to hogs. There should be a box of salt kept for them near their drinking and wallowing place, which should be in the field or near by. We always try to have hogs enough to turn in the field to eat the corn all up in at least two months time, as they won't do well in the open field when the weather gets very cold and wet. They should have a dry shelter for a sleeping place. They should be taken out of the field before they get the corn entirely all cleaned up, as they would have to do too much travelling to be good for them when getting the last of it. Some brood sows or other pigs can be turned in to clean up the field. Corn will stand quite a lot of wet before it spoils when the husks are on the ears, but it should be watched, and after a very heavy rain, when the top side of the ears dry a little, take the horse hay rake and take every other tooth out, and run up the rows of corn and stir them up; the raking won't hurt the rape, and will keep the corn from spoiling.

The hog is a lazy animal, and don't care to husk and shell off any more corn than he wants to eat, though he will sometimes slobber some of the corn off of the cob on the ground, and leave it, but when he comes along again, or the next hog comes along, he will pick that up rather than bother husking and shelling. If the weather should become extra wet, so that you have to rake it over pretty often to keep it from spoiling, it is a good plan to turn some small pigs in with the large hogs, as they will keep the shelled gathered up. One year we took the pains to weigh 44 shoats, which weighed 4,840 lbs. the day we turned them in a 12-acre field of ears of

corn and rape. They ate the corn up in 46 days, and when we took them out and weighed them they weighed 9,394 lbs., having made a gain of 4,554 lbs. We estimated there were about 75 or 80 bushels of husked corn to the acre for the hogs; the stand of rape was good, and there was a stream of running water in the field. They had nothing else to eat for the 46 days but the corn and rape and all the salt they wanted, and nothing else to drink but the water.

Elgin Co., Ont.

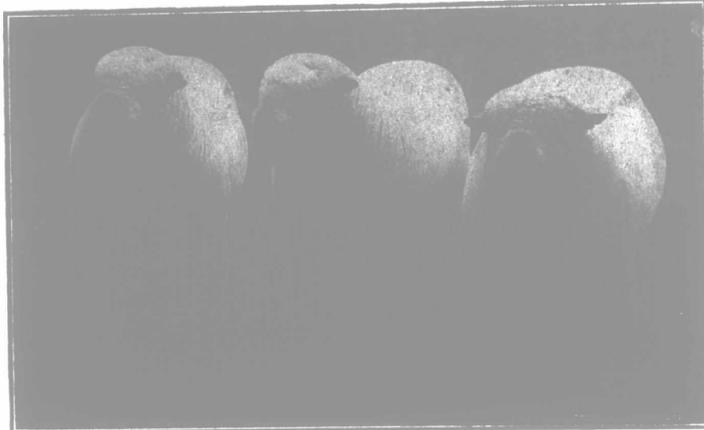
J. A. JACKSON.

## THE FARM.

### For Good Roads.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

The public in general, and your readers in particular, are very grateful for your interest in good roads for the benefit of the farmer. Your illustration and description of the split-log drag, and the benefits to be gained by its use, are very opportune, when so much is being written and published in the interests of good roads for Ontario. A few are opposing the movement, thinking that a growing class of wealthy people are advocating it for purposes of pleasure and amusement, and hindering the taxpayers to a certain extent from using the roads when so improved. But roads of some kind are just as necessary as are farms and residences. W. B. Rittenhouse, in supplementing your article in a recent July number, and advocating the assistance of the Provincial Government to some scheme for the bringing into general use of the split-log drag on earth roads, should receive support from farmers generally in different parts of the Province. If one million has been set apart for good leading roads in Ontario, as farmers we would be satisfied if less than a quarter of that amount were set apart for the improvement of our earth roads. As the matter is to a certain extent educational,



Shropshires Fitted for Show.

it would be well that the initiation of such improved roads should be general throughout the Province, which might, for the purpose, be divided into districts, or the present county boundaries used, limiting the payment of prizes or bonuses to a fixed number in each district or county. Every municipality making application for a portion of the grant should have an inspector, who might be also an instructor, or two adjoining municipalities might use the same official.

Competition is good; prizes might be awarded for best in each municipality. Let judges be appointed by Provincial authorities, who should view road before work is commenced, then annually for three years, when prizes would be awarded. Many things would necessarily be taken into consideration in making awards. No doubt, in a few years' time, the value of this kind of road would be appreciated, and become general, and this, in many sections, would be one way of solving that annoying question, statute labor. Farmers would take pride in their roads, work would be done at a time when farm work was not urgent, and we would have but three classes of roads—"good, better, and best."

We would have roads useful and safe, and a good degree of enjoyment in their use.

You, Mr. Editor, with other editors of agricultural papers, and men from different parts of the Province who are interested in good roads, might wait upon the Provincial Government next fall, asking for a grant, and possibly a commission or committee might plan a feasible scheme or basis for expending the money in the interests of good earth roads for all who may use the same. Hoping to hear from other parts of the Province upon this important matter.

York Co., Ont.

D. JAMES.

### The "Retired Farmer" Again.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I judge, from a late issue of "The Farmer's Advocate," that you are under the impression that I am "cooped up" in a house in town. Whilst I do live in town, I have the "back yard" to exercise in, and, as there are 25 acres in my back yard, one can do several things therein. To see things grow, as you say, is always interesting, but some of us, who have watched things grown on ordinarily-tilled land, like a little change. My back yard comprises hill and dale, bog-swamp and sand-hills, and, to make a beauty-spot out of an eyesore, to make a park out of a wilderness, is just now furnishing me with exercise and pleasure. Already, I can show corn—yes, corn supposed to be unsuited to low land—growing on this bog-hole, where only a year ago the frogs held their merry meetings each spring, and bullrushes swayed their lofty heads throughout the summer. The high land is sandy, and the "natives" tell me it has not been plowed for forty years before I purchased it, and was not growing enough grass per acre to pasture a hen. On the same land there are now growing potatoes, corn, mangels and strawberry plants, which would delight the eye of any good farmer. The hill-sides, too steep for a horse to climb, are set out with little pines, which will, as the years roll by, make for utility and beauty. It is in such work as this that the "retired farmer" can truly find rest from the more exacting life of a large farm, and "The Highlands," my retreat, has already become a subject for the picture-post-card artist.

Certainly, we like to see things grow and grow where never useful plants grew before since the world has been; and they tell me I am growing every day—younger. If a man is not any older than he feels, then I am just "four years old." A person told me the other day that I had the reputation, among the natives, of making a success of everything. That would be, I consider, the highest possible compliment, and I feel it in my bones that I am going to make a success of the "retired-farmer" business.

Neither have I lost my affection for the cow. Calamity Jane is being provided, in her old age, with the comfort which is her due; as long as she chooses to live, there will be something good for her to chew, and when she finally lays down her life, her bones will not be desecrated by being picked by cannibals, but we will bury her deep in a quiet spot, where the squirrels play, the birds sing, and the woodpecker beating his tattoo overhead will not disturb her sleep. No tablet of stone is needed upon which to record her works and keep her memory green. The records of a

good cow are now put in the pages of books for future generations to read and profit by; their memory is kept green through their offspring furnishing irrefutable proof that blood tells, that breeding counts.

Can you tell me, Mr. Editor, how it is that so many that say the country is the best place in which to spend old age live in the cities and towns? If they believe that, why don't they get out into the country? I saw a gobbler tied up to a stake, with a string about his leg. It was easy to see why he did not go where he wanted to, and I guess it must be about the same with the city chap. I have sympathy for anyone who has not full liberty of action. Did they not keep me in bed for three months at a stretch, and when I did get out to see my stock, I got such a shock at their condition that I had a relapse. They said I went back to work again too soon, but the sight of the stock was enough to make anyone sick. Yet, there was an abundance of good feed, and men to give it out, but it takes more than that to make a success of feeding. It is the same with all classes of stock, and I have had to do with nearly all kinds, excepting donkeys and goats.

Again, "In the good old summer time," over which poets and artists enthuse, the farmer has to fight weeds, a host of kinds, and myriads of each kind; flies and bugs, seen and unseen. There is hardly a plant that has not its insect enemy, and several have many. These pesky things will not call a true whilst the farmer takes a spell off in Muskoka or some other resort, like his fellow townsman. There is really no chance for a farmer to relax as long as he is on the fighting line. His enemies are small, but very numerous and very aggressive, and even if he has men to do the work, to be most effective, he must, like the cap-

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tain on the field of battle, say: "Come on, men!" not "Go on!"

When the grain was mostly all sold, and less stock kept, there was less to do in the winter, but selling grain is soil robbery, and that could not continue, so it is absolutely necessary now to feed stock of some kind to retain fertility on the farms. It is thus plain that the present-day farmer has to keep at it all the year round; any relaxation on his part means loss. His best plan is to put up such an effective fight whilst he is at it that he can afford to enjoy the result of his labor afterwards, not fight all his days, and leave no time for enjoyment of his work.

It is not so easy for the farmer to save money, as there are so many wanting to rob him in one way or another. Just now, glowing reports are seen in the papers of the promise of good crops—wheat yield of 40 bushels per acre, etc. Well, I have been travelling about a good deal, and it makes me feel bad to see such poor crops. There may be some fields of wheat that will yield 40 bushels, but there are many that will not yield 15 bushels. A farmer here has just threshed his wheat. When he cut it, I asked him how he found it, and he said, "Very good," and it did look better than much I have seen, yet the actual yield is less than 400 bushels from 27

acres. This spreading of glowing reports is simply playing into the hands of the dealers and speculators. When the farmers have the grain to sell, every effort is made to knock down prices, but when it passes into other hands, it will be the other way about.

The bold brigand held up people at the point of the revolver, and took the risk of getting shot, instead of money. The cowardly brigands of the present day rob by combination, manipulation, and by act of Parliament—and this is called civilization. GEO. RICE.

## Independent Rural Telephone Companies.

The rural-telephone question is one of increasing interest to farmers generally. "The Farmer's Advocate," believing that information on the subject would be welcome to its readers, especially to some who may be thinking of having a telephone system installed in their districts, sent out to officials of rural-telephone companies, whose addresses it was able to secure, a list of questions, as below. We publish correspondence received from four companies, and would request any others who have had experience that would be helpful, to send in replies also.

Ques. 1.—What steps did you take to organize a rural telephone company?

2.—Would you advise others to begin as you did?

3.—How is your company organized and managed?

4.—About what does it cost per family service for complete outfit—poles, wires, instruments, etc.? What system do you use?

5.—How much, and in what way, do you charge your patrons for use of telephones per year?

6.—Give some idea of the mileage of your company's lines and the number of telephones in use. How many telephones do you have on one circuit?

7.—Is your business increasing?

8.—Do you have connection with other independent companies, or with the Bell Telephone Co.? If so, on what terms?

9.—State briefly some of the advantages to farmers of having telephone privileges.

### Fifty Miles of Poles.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

If I can give any information on the telephone question I will gladly do so, realizing that it has become an interesting topic among farmers and others of the rural districts.

Organization of a company was begun by a general meeting of farmers and others, being called by a few of the most interested parties. After some delay a company was organized, as a Co-operative Association. But only nine men took hold of it, contemplating only to connect themselves with two neighboring railway villages, seven miles apart, and also to accept any other party only as subscribers or renters. We became a registered company, at cost of \$5.00, not including lawyer's fees, which may be from another \$5.00 to as much as his conscience would allow him to put on. It cost us \$17.50 for everything.

This way of organizing answers well, unless it be for convenience in raising money if needed, and unless the company means to go into the telephone business as a speculation.

The policy of our company was to own everything, and charge an annual rental, costing the renter \$12.00 per year. If it were a mutual system, and each renter a shareholder, outside of the cost of switching, etc., which will amount to \$2 or \$3 per phone—unless, as in our case, an operator is engaged at a salary—the cost per family would be the cost of line, which for a metallic system would be about \$70 per mile, not including instruments, at about \$15 per set; so it will be seen that one mile, with four instruments, would cost \$130. Cost of material always varies, though. For instance, poles have cost us, for 25 ft. x 5-inch top, from \$1.14 for Michigan cedar to \$1.45 for Canadian cedar. The Canadian cedar is better. Wire costs in the neighborhood of \$3 per cwt. in Toronto for the best telephone wire. It takes 320 lbs. per mile for metallic or two-wire system, which is the better plan.

We have in the neighborhood of 50 miles now, as the people seemed to realize the convenience of the telephone, and came to us with petitions, asking us to extend our lines; and we nearly always did build or extend when there was a prospect of three or four phones to the mile. Some districts failed us, so we have but an average of a little better than 2 telephones per mile so far, or in all about 108 sets in 50 miles.

We have some light circuits, and some heavy ones of about 25 families on a line. This is plenty heavy enough, but answers well, as our instruments handle that number easily, and it is an advantage to be able to call up anyone without going through a switch.

Our business is increasing rapidly, but not being able, through lack of laborers, we do not extend as fast as we might. There seems to be a great demand for lines all through Middlesex County.

We are connected with every rural line we come in contact with, having free service over each line. We are also connected with the Bell system, having free service with their town subscribers.

The advantages to farmers are many, giving them town connection and keeping them posted as to markets, and in touch with the veterinarian or doctor at all hours. Besides, there are many advantages in being connected with all your neighbors socially, as well as from a business standpoint. We use the selective or push-button system, which calls our switch or Bell Central GEO. L. SHIPLEY, President Falkirk Telephone Co. Middlesex Co., Ont.

### Large Rural Telephone Co.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

In organizing our company, we only talked up the matter with friends, and got them interested in the telephone business.

The company is financed by sales of common and preferred stock, held by about 112 stockholders.

Our charges are: For private residence, \$15 per annum; business places, \$25 per annum.

Rentals are paid six months in advance; first payment due when telephone is installed.

We have about 385 miles of poles, and about 600 miles of wire. We have single line in town, and country or farm lines have from one to twelve and fifteen on one line.

Our business is extending very rapidly. We have connections with four other independent companies, but have none with the Bell Telephone Co.

The telephone is an advantage to farmers in many ways, by keeping them in touch with the city market, with the butchers, the grocers, and making farm life nearly as pleasant as living in the city. PEOPLES' TELEPHONE CO. Sherbrooke Co., Que.

### Rural Phones Need Good Material.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Rural telephones are deservedly, we think, commanding great and increasing attention, and we are always glad to be of benefit to others through the experience we have gained by a little over two years' work in a rural company.

In the inception of our company, a number of farmers in the neighborhood decided that a rural-telephone line would be in the best interests of the farmers. The question was then agitated, a meeting of all interested in the building of such a line was called, and the company was organized. We would advise others to begin as we did.

The management of the company is vested in a Board of Directors, composed of the President, Vice-President, Sec.-Treasurer and Manager, and one other member of the company.

The company, after organizing, as before stated, became incorporated as a joint-stock company.

It is impossible to estimate the cost per family of a complete telephone service, as it depends on the length of line to be erected between each, but for good poles, counting thirty to the mile, the cost to us is about forty or forty-five dollars a mile; brackets are about \$1.80 a mile, while four-pin cross arms are nearly \$3, and six-pin cross arms correspondingly more expensive. Wire, supposing only a pair of wires were run on the poles, costs about \$10 a mile. We know that there is a general impression that a rural-telephone line can be built at a merely nominal cost, but we find that we cannot build a good line for much less than \$90 a mile, counting in the cost of digging holes, stretching wire, etc. Besides this, the approximate cost of each instrument installed is \$18.00.

We use the metallic circuit system. We charge our patrons \$12.00 a year rental for the use of our own line. When they use other lines connected with ours, they, of course, pay the fee, if any, charged by that line.

We have about 75 miles of line, carrying from two to ten wires. There are 148 telephones in use.

We do not carry more than twenty telephones on one circuit, as we find the service with more than that number on one circuit very unsatisfactory. Our business is increasing very decidedly.

We have connection with two other rural lines, the connection up to the present being free. We also have connection with the Bell Co. at two points.

A telephone line is, we think, specially advantageous to the farmer. It brings him into touch with the commercial centers of the country, and gives him many of the city man's advantages, without his disadvantages.

In the saving of time, the telephone is especially useful. Take, for instance, the farmer who, amid the rush of haying or harvest, suddenly finds he must have a man from the city to repair some implement. Instead of driving all the way to the city and back again, he walks into the house and telephones, and the man is sent out at once. Or, perhaps, it was only the repairs that he needed. They would be sent by next train to the nearest railway station, and would be at their destination in a very short time.

As for the saving of lives of both human beings and animals by the saving of time in securing veterinary or medical aid, the advantages of a telephone are too well known to need comment, as are also its advantages socially.

There is one thing we would advise in connection with the building of a rural telephone line: Get the best quality in everything. There is no greater mistake than in trying to make cheap, or, in other words, inferior material "do." Good service, the best of service is the life of a telephone line, and it is impossible to get good service with anything but the best material.

We would advise anyone thinking of starting a rural-telephone line, and wishing information regarding the building, working, etc., of such a line, to write to some telephone supply company, which will be able to give him much of the information he will require.

We would also advise him, if possible, to get in touch with some man or men who have had experience in successfully running a rural-telephone line. In that way they will be able to help and advise him just as he goes along, for there are always such a number of small perplexities and difficulties arising, upon which it is very difficult to give advice, except just as they arise. Middlesex Co., Ont. A. B. TELFER, Sec.

### A Vigorous System.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

The old adage that "experience is a great teacher," was evidenced in the organization and construction of the system of the Leeds & Grenville Independent Telephone Company, Limited, of which I was Secretary up to the date of my departure in April.

We called a public meeting, appointed delegates to canvass the several sections to see how the people felt on the question, and had these delegates report at a meeting one month later as to results. At this latter meeting we decided to go ahead and form a joint-stock company with a capital of \$40,000, divided into 1,600 shares, of \$25 each. We got our charter from the Ontario Government, and then proceeded to build. We did not allow anyone to hold stock who was not a telephone subscriber. For the use of the telephone we charge \$10 a year, payable quarterly in advance, and the company supplies everything and keeps the line in repair. This appears to us to be the better plan, for each subscriber then knows just exactly what his 'phone is going to cost him a year, and he is not liable for anything more than the amount of stock he has paid for.

We have a board of nine directors, and they appoint a managing director to look after the construction work and the collection of rentals, and also all repair work.

As mentioned above, all its costs for the use of the 'phone is \$10 a year. Of course there is the share capital which a man purchases, but on that he may expect a fair dividend after the company is thoroughly organized and running smoothly.

We use the metallic system, and we had in operation on the 31st day of March some 55 miles of line, and in the neighborhood of 160 'phones, at a cost of \$10,000. Since that date they are building 18 miles more, and adding about 80 subscribers. Our business is increasing far more than we anticipated.

We connect with the Bell Telephone Company at two points. It is not advisable for any independent company to sign an agreement with the Bell, in which it agrees not to connect with another independent company. According to the law as it now reads they have to give connection, but in any case they will do so, and we found that although they tried to drive a hard bargain (and so did we) that they gave us a square deal.

The telephone is of advantage to the farmer in that he can get the doctor at any hour of the day or night, and it brings him into communication not only with his neighbors, but the outside world.

In conclusion, I would state that, taking into consideration the experience we had, it is best for any section inaugurating a telephone system to have a lawyer look after the organization proceedings and get the directors started right.

Then as regards construction, do it all by contract, and build according to Government standard.

R. E. GRIGGS.

York Co., Ont.

### Uses Disk After Harvest.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

In regard to the after-harvest tillage of unseeded stubble fields, I may say that peas and corn are the only crops which we care to grow after a crop of cereal grain. For either, we prefer sod, but sometimes, through failure of a clover catch, or other uncontrollable circumstances, we have such stubble fields to deal with. In preparation for either peas or corn, and when time with men and teams can be spared, we would prefer to either disk or gang plow lightly as soon as possible after harvest, and harrow sufficiently to form a good earth mulch. By so doing, sufficient moisture will be retained to germinate any weed seeds which may be in the surface soil, and the cultivation will also have the beneficial effect of rendering unavailable plant food available, which will be needed for the next crop, after a crop of cereal grain has been grown. On heavy lands, which are often so dry and hard after harvest that plowing can scarcely be done, the disk harrow is the better implement to use, as a finer earth mulch can be formed than with the gang plow and smoothing harrow. Then, before winter, we would plow more deeply. This plowing will bring to the surface any weed seeds which have been buried too deeply to germinate, and these can be destroyed the next spring, before the seed is put in the ground. If we had not time to treat all our stubble land in this way, we would do the part intended for corn first, and depend upon the one late plowing for the peas, as keeping the corn field free of weeds is one of the essentials to success with this crop. On our soil (clay loam), plowing deeply after harvest, and allowing it to lie this way until the next spring, is not advisable, as the soil would become so run together and compacted that it would be very difficult to prepare a good seed-bed.

Lincoln Co., Ont.

H. W. HOUSER.

### No After-harvest Tillage.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

In regard to the after-tillage of stubble fields, there is no practice in this locality of such tillage. The most of the stubble fields are summer-fallowed the following season, or plowed early in the fall. As we have never tried such tillage on our farm, I am not able to speak from experience, but should think it would be of considerable advantage where a hoed crop, such as corn or roots, is to be grown the following season. A stiff-tooth cultivator would be my choice of an implement to do the work with. Land treated in this way could be plowed in the late fall, or cultivated over, and the furrows run and ditched. Such a cultivating in the late summer would destroy a lot of weed seeds. I would prefer the plowing in the late fall, after the cultivating, as that would bring up fresh weed seeds, which would be destroyed with the cultivator the following season, when cultivating the crop.

I do not think, where grain is to be sown the following season, that there would be any material advantage over early fall-plowing, as, owing to the press of work at that time of the year, it is doubtful whether a farmer could treat much of his stubble land with the cultivator.

Welland Co., Ont.

THOS. McCREDEE

### Soil Preparation for Wheat.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

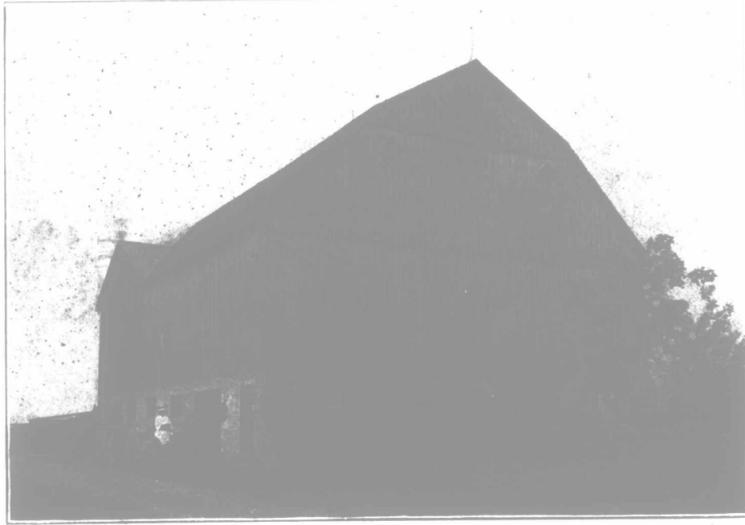
In preparing a field for fall wheat, I always prefer the old-fashioned summer-fallow; but, in fitting stubble land as soon as the crop is harvested, it should be worked shallow. It is a good plan to run a mower over to cut the stubble short, so that it will not choke in the cultivator. I prefer the cultivator to the disk or gang plow, as it breaks all the ground to the same depth. After cultivating, roll down; then, as soon as the weeds start, plow to a depth of six inches, and work thoroughly. In case the ground is not good and rich, it is well to give it a coat of well-rotted manure that had been repiled in spring to kill all weed seeds. Manure should be put on with a spreader, so as to top-dress evenly, using about twenty loads per acre. I always try to sow about the 10th of September. In this locality the land is mostly clay loam, and we think it does wheat good to harrow in spring, as soon as the ground becomes dry enough. If the field is to be seeded, we sow before harrowing about seven quarts per acre of mixed grass and clover seed.

Lambton Co., Ont.

### Preparation of the Soil for Grain Crops.

KILL WEEDS, CONSERVE MOISTURE, AND GROW BIGGER CROPS.

To be successful, a systematic rotation is necessary, either three, four or five-year, this to be arranged according to locality and requirements. When a rotation is carried on, grain follows the hoed crops, therefore the land is thoroughly cultivated and hoed during the summer; and as soon as the corn, roots or potatoes are harvested, plow the land thoroughly, then leave it exposed to the winter frost. In the spring-time, the disk



Barn of Wm. Cottrelle, Halton County, Ont.

harrow will be found best for the corn land; the cultivator for the root and potato land. Next, harrow all the surface thoroughly before sowing the grain, grasses and clovers.

For fields not in the rotation, that are over-run with foul weeds, to be sown to grain next season, just as soon as the hay or grain crop is harvested, cultivate, without plowing, the sod field can be cultivated as well as the stubble. Cultivate over the whole field but once; next, take a good heavy harrow and run it crossways of the cultivating. By this operation you will loosen and shake out a great deal of the sod. This will bring it up to the surface, so that it will be dried out completely by the sun. Next, pass the cultivator in opposite direction to the first, also the harrow, until about six cultivations and harrowings have been given. The whole of the sod should be cut and dried out on the surface. Cultivations should be continued at intervals on very warm, sunny days, until autumn, then plow the land thoroughly.

Another plan may be followed with success, especially in a wet season. As soon as the crop is harvested, plow four to six inches deep, disk harrow and harrow thoroughly, and sow rape or white turnips in rows, so that they may be kept thoroughly clean. Do not delay the sowing after the land has been plowed, and, as soon as the plants appear, put on the hand wheel hoe first, then the cultivator, and use the hoe freely. This appears to be a lot of work, but the crop will pay for it. This is an excellent plan for those wishing good fall pasture for either sheep, steers or hogs.

If feed is not required, after plowing and

working the surface thoroughly, sow buckwheat broadcast, at the rate of three bushels per acre. By plowing deep and working the surface thoroughly, getting the buckwheat in promptly, it should make such a rapid growth that in a very short time the ground would be perfectly covered with buckwheat, which will smother out most of the weeds. The buckwheat can be plowed under later in the autumn. It will be necessary to use the roller and a rolling coulter when plowing the buckwheat under.

### CULTIVATION FOR CORN.

If the land requires cleaning, I would advise the same treatment as for grain during the summer and autumn. If the land is quite free from weeds, allow the clovers and grasses to grow well up to the time for sowing the corn; one plowing in the spring-time will then be sufficient.

### CULTIVATION FOR ROOTS.

I would advise the same summer and autumn cultivation as for grain, manure being applied before the last plowing. If no manure is on hand in the fall, apply it during the winter, and plow under in the spring. Where the land is perfectly clean, I would plow thoroughly fairly early in the autumn, then again in the spring-time. The spring plowing for corn or roots is the cheapest labor spent on those crops, as it lessens the very expensive after-work of hoeing, gives you a better seed-bed, and bigger crop.

JOHN FIXTER,

Supt. Macdonald College Farm.

### Plow Lightly After Harvest.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

In regard to the question of after-harvest tillage, would say that we do not touch our grain fields here after harvest, for the reason that we invariably seed down with clover when we sow grain. If it is not intended to leave the field to meadow next year, we sow clover just the same for fertilizing purposes. The above remarks apply to our regular rotations.

In our work in connection with variety tests, where we sometimes sow two crops of grain in succession, we have tried various methods of fall or late-summer treatment, and find that plowing with a very shallow furrow, using a two, three or four furrow gang plow, is more satisfactory than trying to rip up the land with a disk harrow or cultivator. The advantage being in this, that the weeds, etc., are covered and soon rot, whereas, if the surface is merely worked up, they remain exposed, dry out, and the field presents an unpleasant appearance all the season. As to results the next year, I may say that we have not noted very much difference in the two methods of treatment. In either case the land is plowed again in the fall, say the latter part of October. We have not found it advisable ever to plow deep early in the season, unless it was intended to ridge up in the fall rather than plow again, in which case a furrow of usual depth is run, the soil kept well worked up during the latter part of August and September, and about the middle of October ridged up by means of the double-mouldboard plow. This treatment has given us better results than any other of the different systems or plans tried.

The treatment outlined above is that given to land upon which it is intended to sow grain the next year. If it is the intention to sow roots, then the normal plowing is given, manure applied on the surface and worked in during the fall and the land ridged up. This has given uniformly good results.

Where corn is to be grown, our experience is to allow the clover or grass to grow until late in the fall or next spring, spread the manure on the surface and plow in with a shallow furrow. Of course, if stubble land without clover or very dirty land was to be treated, then a different system would be advisable; in fact, the plowing of a normal furrow, ridging up in the fall, has given us the best results with corn, as well as with grain, under such conditions. The reasons for this last plan seem to me to be obvious. The surface soil, being exposed to the light and air, all the weed seeds therein have a chance to germinate.

nate and vegetable matter begins to decompose. This weed-free, food-rich soil is then in nearly perfect condition as a seed-bed for coming crops, hence if it can be kept near the surface good results are almost certain. The only way to keep it near the surface, and at the same time ensure a good seed-bed, and the conservation of the easily soluble plant food that the partial summer-fallow has prepared, is to ridge up as already mentioned. This, at least, is the way in which I account for the good results which in my experience always follow such treatment.

J. H. GRISDALE, Agriculturist.  
Central Experimental Farm.

**Prefers Plow After Harvest.**

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Re after-harvest cultivation, the plan I follow and think best, where the next crop is to be grain, is to plow all grain fields not seeded as soon after harvest as possible. I plow lightly and harrow well with spring-tooth harrow, so that any grain that shook out and weed seeds have a chance to grow. Late in the fall I plow again, going an inch or two deeper, and leaving it rough through the winter, so that the frost has a chance to pulverize the surface. If manure is spread on in winter, it can be disked in and well mixed with soil in the spring.

For corn or roots, I would give the land the same treatment, except that for corn I would manure the land before the first plowing, so as to have the manure thoroughly incorporated with the soil, enabling the plant to get an early and vigorous start, which is so essential here in our short season. Ribbing up the land might be preferred by some in place of the second plowing, and would, perhaps, be better to kill out couch grass, as the winter frost would leave the land so loose that it would be easily worked out in the spring.

P. E. ISLAND. WALTER SIMPSON.

**THE DAIRY**

**Well-insulated Curing-room Without Ice Chamber.**

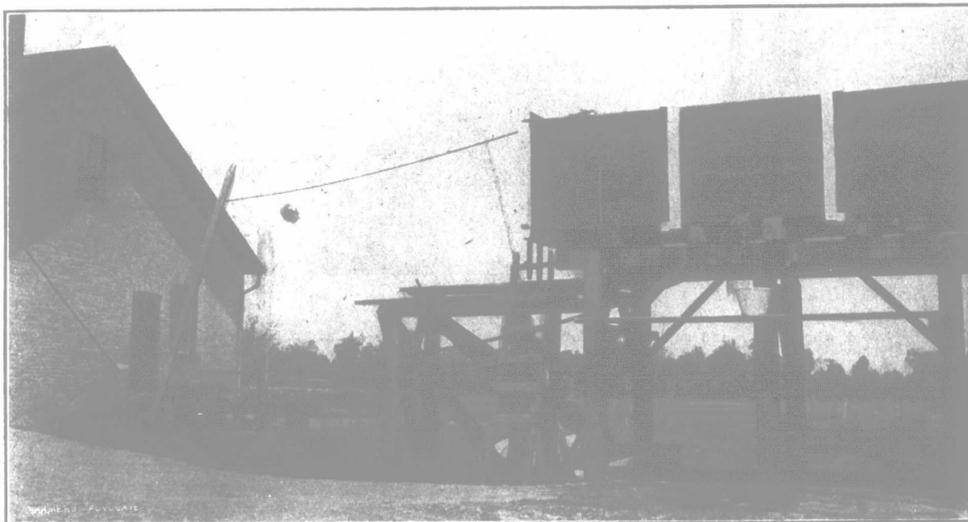
The East Zorra and Blandford Cheese Factory, at Innerkip, is a co-operative enterprise, run by a joint-stock company: maker, E. M. Johnson. At the time of our visit, on July 14th, they were making about 26 cheese a day. Butter is made during about six months in winter. The factory was erected in 1873. Last year, about 180 tons of cheese were made in six months, and nearly 21 tons of butter in the winter. One hundred and eight patrons send in the summer, and 60 in the winter. The building is an immense, rambling structure, which our artist found it necessary to photograph in two sections.

The Innerkip factory curing-room, although not equipped with an ice-chamber, is so well insulated that the temperature seldom goes as high as 70 degrees, 68 degrees being about the highest figure recorded last year. This, however, is 8 degrees too high, and would be obviated by an ice-chamber. The building containing the curing-room is 100 feet long by 50 feet wide, and the curing-room chamber is in the center of this, the north end of it, formerly used as a curing-room, being now the boxing-room, while at the south end is the buttermaking room. The curing-room itself is about square, 50 x 50 feet. Two feet of

stone wall are boarded on the outside. Inside is a dead-air space, then matched lumber, then another air-space stuffed with shavings, then matched lumber again, making in all a wall nearly four feet through. In the ceiling is also a ten-inch space, stuffed with shavings; the floor is cement, a three-inch surface coat having been applied on the top of the old concrete floor. The inside of the factory is all painted. The make-room at this factory is about 80 x 40 feet, with a press-room 50 x 20 feet. Eight vats are provided to handle the milk. Mr. Johnson, the maker, deserves particular credit for the condition in which

**Good Feed, Poor Cows.**

At several cheese factories in Western Ontario the average production per cow has been conclusively shown to be approximately 2,800 pounds of milk only for the full factory season. In one group of cow-testing associations in Western Ontario, 450 grade cows had an average yield of 1,050 pounds of milk during June. There is food for thought: As much milk in one month from one set of cows as in three months from other sets! There is evidently urgent need of more careful selection of the better class of dairy cows,



Elevated Whey Tank at the East Zorra and Blandford Cheese Factory, Innerkip, Ont.

Piping for pasteurizing whey in tanks since replaced by another system, as per plans in "The Farmer's Advocate" of June 17th.

all machinery and appliances are kept. Three separators and jacks, stored upstairs, all looking like new, turned out to be, two of them 13 years old, and the remaining one 9 years old. The latter was purchased since Mr. Johnson came to the factory, and has been so well cared for that it has not cost a quarter for repairs for the running part, the only expense being for oil and renewing the rubber rings. Each year they receive a coat of enamel, costing about 50 cents for material to enamel each separator and jack. The cheese were very nicely finished, of good flavor, smooth texture, and indicated capability in the make-room and general management of the factory, together with a quality of milk supply above the average.

The National Dairy Show Association will hold its fourth annual dairy exhibition at Milwaukee, Wis., in the new Auditorium, October 14th to 24th. It is desired to make this dairy show a strong representative of all dairy interests, to bring together dairymen, butter and cheese makers, farmers, and manufacturers of dairy products from all parts of the country for educational purposes; also, to have present at this gathering the best and most up-to-date makers of dairy machinery, and to show choice herds of cattle representing all the different dairy breeds. Many eastern exhibitors of cattle and machinery will find that they can ship direct to Milwaukee, without going through Chicago or reloading, cars being run across Lake Michigan on the great car ferries.

and need of more intelligent care and attention, real dairy sense, in the handling of the one class of farm stock that brings in the regular income. Plenty of choice individual cows, in the single month of June, gave from 1,800 to 2,100 pounds of milk, or almost as much as the poorer, unselected dairies averaged for the whole factory season. A great many of our farmers need to wake up to the folly of wasting good time and good feed on poor cows. Milk records will quickly indicate which to keep as the foundation of the good herd.

C. F. W.

**Experimental Septic Tank at Innerkip Cheese Factory.**

The common practice at cheese factories has been to run the wash water into the whey tank, which is open to the dual objection that it not only dilutes the whey, but introduces impurities into the whey which need not be there, and which must detract from its wholesomeness and value for feeding. Of course, where the whey is pasteurized, the wash water is pasteurized with it, and the injurious effects reduced, but still the whey would be much better if the wash water could be kept out of it.

With a view to solving the awkward problem of sewage disposal, the Provincial Department of Agriculture, two years ago, requested Mr. Hodgetts, as Medical Health Officer, to put in a couple of experimental plants for the treatment of factory sewage. The one at the East Zorra and Blandford factory, at Innerkip, was duly installed,



A Large and Well-known Factory.

East Zorra and Blandford cheese and butter factory at Innerkip. Has well-insulated curing-room (though without ice-chamber), in barn-like building at the left.



Rear View of Innerkip Factory.

Showing lower whey tank, and septic tank for treatment of sewage. Latter to be seen in lower right-hand corner of picture.

according to directions, and has given entire satisfaction. Visiting this factory recently, we took a photograph and obtained a few notes as to its construction and working. The tank is of cement, 16 x 6 feet, and 7 feet deep, this being, however, much larger than would be required by an ordinary-sized factory. The tank is divided into five chambers by plank partitions. The sewage enters the first chamber, or settling tank, and the more liquid portion runs through a hole in the partition to the second chamber, and so on, until from the last of the four settling chambers the liquid is syphoned off from the bottom into an empty compartment, whence a drain carries it away, distributing it underneath a field. In the drain are 1,400 4-inch tiles, branching out in every direction. The consistency of the liquid, as it drains away, is to all appearance like that of dish-water, but floating on the top of the settling tanks is a thick, putrid, greasy scum about two feet thick on the first one, but progressively shallower in the others, the sewage losing much of its solid matter as it passes along. Seasoning of the plank cover has left cracks, permitting the escape of more or less odor, and gas. This could be avoided by having a galvanized lining, or some other form of tight-fitting cover. In all other respects the tank gives perfect satisfaction, and it is believed that it will solve the problem of sewage disposal at cheese factories.

#### What Cool-curing Does.

The following summary of the effects of cool-curing on cheese are taken from the 1906 annual report of J. A. Ruddick, Dairy and Cold-storage Commissioner, Ottawa.

Cool-curing delays the curing not more than a week or ten days.

It effects a direct gain by saving from 1 to 1½ per cent. in the shrinkage of the cheese during the period of curing.

It eliminates the heated flavor and mealy texture which are characteristic of all ordinarily-cured cheese in hot weather, and thus avoids what has been one of the chief defects in a large proportion of the Canadian cheese.

It tends to retard the development of bad flavors in many cheeses which would otherwise be very inferior on that account.

It protects the cheesemaker in some measure from unjust claims arising from causes over which he has no control.

Cheese which have been properly cured do not require subsequent storage at an extremely low temperature to check the injurious processes which are set up by high temperature, but may be kept under conditions suitable for developing the rich, "nutty" flavor which is essential in a strictly fancy cheddar cheese.

General improvement in the quality increases the consumption of the cheese enormously, thereby increasing the demand, and ensuring a better average price.

Since pasteurization of whey has been demonstrated to be a successful means of insuring the delivery of whey fat to the patrons in wholesome condition and in fair proportion to each, and since this small trace of fat in the whey has by experiment been indicated to add materially to the feeding value of the whey, patrons will be wise to resist appeals to permit the manufacture of whey butter, unless on a basis of liberal cash compensation to themselves.

## GARDEN ORCHARD

### In the Farm Garden.

The ill-effects of the late wet spring, like the report of Mark Twain's death, have been grossly exaggerated. New potatoes on July 7th was not so bad for the farm garden in Western Ontario, and not in the peach belt, either. A couple of tile drains across the half-acre plot, rotted manure plowed under in the fall and sprouting the early seed tubers helped to hurry them along. I have little use for Paris green in the early potato plot. It is a poison that injures the tops more or less, causing deterioration in the crop, so I simply pick off the first generation of striped bugs and eggs and dump them in the fire. That practically wins the fight. Applying Bordeaux mixture for blight and killing the Colorado beetle in field crops is another story.

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It's a mistake to try to plant all the garden stuff at once early in spring. We want some for very early surely, but the first crop of weeds is a bad one, and for speed can give beets and lettuce odds and then distance them. Better let them sprout about an inch and destroy them with the harrow. It's wonderful, too, what a little extra fining or mellowing of the soil will do in promoting the growth of later-planted seeds. At the end of July the soil becomes very warm, and if advantage is taken of a passing shower to moisten it, vegetable seeds will sprout with rapidity. Have a succession of peas, lettuce, beans, beets, corn (early and late varieties), so there will be something fresh and wholesome for the table right on into September. I tried hastening the growth of a row of salsify (vegetable oyster) planted after the middle of July by soaking the seed in warm water, making the soil extra mellow and moist, and sprinkling over the row some litter of fresh-cut grass, which kept the earth damp even under the broiling sun. In four or five days the salsify was up an inch high, and garden turnips, sown late in July, were up in



Judging Holstein Cows at Winnipeg Exhibition, 1909.

three days. The weeds seem to give less trouble at this season.

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I have been interested in watching the struggle of a couple of flowers, very vigorous plants on the start, with dodder, a fine, twining, yellowish thing generally found on clover. It came with the flower seed, and appeared first in the hot-bed. Once it germinates it does not depend directly on the soil, but lives on the plant, sucking its life juices as a parasite. Round and round the stalk and limbs it twines, throwing tendrils like those of a devil-fish from branch to branch, surmounting the top in triumph, reminding one of the old pictures of the famous statue, where the sea serpents strangle Laocoon and his two sons. The botanists tell us the best way is to burn up the flower, dodder and all, before it seeds the ground.

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It's simply fun to look after a garden if one keeps the weeds down from the start. Tillage will then be to other ends than a mere struggle for existence, and, of course, incidentally, we uproot any stray intruder whose head crops up. Some gardens seem to be conducted with the object of growing weeds, which swallow up most of the plant food and drink and smother out the parsnips and carrots. The use of the cultivator and hoe should be to hold the moisture in the soil for the cabbages and corn and tomatoes, and make fertility available. Water has been called Nature's great conveyor of food to the plant, but it's a mistake to think we need rain every other day to keep things growing. After a dry spell of two weeks everything in the garden was luxuriant. By stirring the top soil occasionally to break the little capillary channels from below, the evaporation of sub-surface moisture is checked. So, during nearly a fortnight of drouth, I watered the garden with the hoe. "We water ours with the hose, too," murmured the town visitor.

AQUA FORTIS.

### Spraying for Plum Rot.

Indications are that the losses from brown-rot on plums will be severe this season. It spreads most rapidly on varieties like the Lombard, which bear heavily in clusters, and sometimes develops after the fruit is picked and in the baskets. It is well now to go over the trees and pick off and burn all affected plums, and then spray with ammoniacal copper carbonate, which is recommended for the last two applications, for it does not discolor the fruit as the Bordeaux mixture, and, lime not being required, is more easily prepared and applied. The carbonate of copper, which is the fungus-destroying ingredient in the preparation, is insoluble in water, so should be dissolved first in the ammonia, which becomes at once a deep indigo blue. Use a glass or earthenware vessel for the purpose, diluting with water lastly in a wooden tub or barrel. Some of the booklet directions are not specific enough in regard to first dissolving the copper carbonate in the ammonia. The formula given (see April 1st "Farmer's Advocate") is 5 ounces copper carbonate, 2 quarts ammonia, and 40 gallons water. The copper-carbonate-ammonia mixture may be kept in a large corked bottle or closed jar, and diluted with water for another application if the fungus threatens to spread nearer ripening time. Pick up and destroy all the fallen, affected fruit, and also the shrivelled mummy plums which hang on the trees after picking, and from which spores spread.

Those who like to experiment with new treatments may try calcium benzoate as a spray, instead of the ammoniacal copper carbonate. Directions for the preparation were given on page 1182, issue July 22nd.

### Essex Fruit Prospects.

There is an old saying that "lightning never strikes twice in same place," and another not so old, "two good peach crops never come in successive years." But old sayings are sometimes contradicted, while seemingly established rules may be broken. This is true in case of our peach crop this year, for while the yield of 1909 may not be so large as that of 1908, yet in many localities it will be above the average. Peach-growers are finding it necessary to give artificial support to many trees, and thus prevent the heavily-laden branches from breaking. During the cold, wet weather in early spring many trees suffered from curl-leaf, but, apparently, this has largely been overcome and trees have resumed their dark-green hue, presenting a most beautiful appearance, with their rounded forms, rich foliage and laden boughs. Plums, while not a general crop, are in certain sections quite plentiful, and in orchards where continual spraying was practiced, will be abundant.

Apples, although much below the expectations warranted by the extraordinary bloom, are not a total failure, and wherever spraying was followed, are promising a fair yield. Orchards situated on high, dry, sandy soil, are, in many places, quite heavily laden. Neglecting to spray has not only lessened the crop, but likewise given an inferior grade of fruit. It would be money in farmers' pockets could they be induced to take interest in and pay more attention to the growing of apples suitable for marketing. With the superior advantages at the disposal of residents in this southern district, an excellent grade of choicest fruit might be expected every year. Pears are not so plentiful as last year, but, from all appearance, will be sufficient to meet local demand.

Quinces may also be seen growing in some sections; their stunted appearance, peculiar flavor and color forming a striking contrast when compared with other richer, more luscious and delicately-tinted fruits. With present prices for small fruits, and prospect of comparatively the same for larger fruit, growers are certain of profitable returns.

Essex Co., Ont.

## APIARY.

### Honey Crop and Prices.

The honey-crop committee of the Ontario Beekeepers' Association met in Toronto on Tuesday, August 3rd, with Secretary P. W. Hodgetts, at his office, in the Parliament Buildings, and considered reports from members of the Ontario Beekeepers' Association, and others. The number reporting was greater than any previous year, which shows increased interest and appreciation of the work of the committee. The average yield per colony is given as about 59 pounds—a trifle over that of last year, which reported 55 pounds. The committee concluded that honey should command almost as good a price, and suggested for No. 1 light extracted 9½c. to 10½c. per pound, wholesale, and 12½c. per pound retail. For No. 1 white comb, \$1.80 to \$2.25 per dozen, wholesale. No. 2 comb, \$1.50 to \$1.75 per dozen, wholesale. There is evidently little or no old honey on hand or on the market, and the quality of the new crop is excellent. Beekeepers are advised not to overcrowd the early market, but to reserve stock to supply the later demand. Number of colonies have increased 32 per cent. over spring count.

### Bees in Greenhouses.

In the State of Massachusetts bees have been turned from their natural employment of gathering honey, and are being used for the pollination of plants in greenhouses. This is learned from a bulletin from which we have already quoted. The practice originated in that State, and is still largely confined to it, though growers in other places have taken it up to some extent. There are in the State 118 greenhouse cucumber-growers, and these find it profitable to introduce bees into their greenhouses as soon as the cucumbers begin to bloom.

If the houses are large, two or more hives, according to the area of the house, are placed on boxes on the beds, or hung in the gables of the house. Various other methods of introducing the hives are also employed. Not being able to secure sufficient stores in winter, the colonies dwindle or become depleted in seven or eight weeks, or less. It is a common practice among the growers to feed their bees sugar, syrup, or other sweets. Besides, not being able to secure nectar to any extent from the cucumber blossoms, the bees are unable to gather much pollen, which is probably a factor in the rapid depletion of the colonies. During the spring and summer, however, bees in the houses fare better, because they are able to escape, through ventilators and lights of glass placed for their exit, to the fields, where they secure nectar and pollen.

When it is considered that practically all of the colonies used in the greenhouses are totally ruined each year, it can be seen that there has sprung up a strong demand for bees for this purpose, and that this demand is increasing. In illustration of the extent to which bees are used for the pollination of greenhouse cucumbers, it may be mentioned that one grower, who picks 10,000 bushels annually, requires 80 colonies of bees; another, having 40 acres under glass, requires 35 to 40 colonies; a great many of the smaller growers use from 5 to 20 colonies. The average for all growers, large and small, is 8 colonies each. These are supplied mostly by the beekeepers of the State, and, in consequence, considering the number of bees kept, that class of trade has assumed larger proportions than anywhere else on the continent.

## POULTRY.

### Care of Chickens in August.

Now that the chicks have all been hatched and a good start made in their growth, see to it that they have every possible advantage to continue growing. By all means, if they are intended for laying or breeding stock, give them as much free range as possible, for this is the leading element in securing rapid and strong development in raising chickens. You may not be situated so as to give them much of a run, but do the best you can, for it means much in building them up for business. A corn field is an ideal place for a lot of half-grown chickens to run in, or an orchard or a lot having some bushes or shrubbery on, is also a very good place for them. If you are located so as to allow them to run in a grove or woodlot, where there are plenty of leaves to scratch over, they will thrive and do well. The only objection to places of this kind is their being exposed to small animals, which will sometimes catch them.

Closely yarded or cooped chickens are never equal to those having plenty of free range, for they lack stamina, their muscles are soft, and if you keep them over for breeders and have trouble in hatching and raising the chickens from them, you may lay the cause wholly to poor breeding stock, and you will not be much out of the way either. The chicken that is on a good range has the benefit of all that goes toward making a strong, healthy bird, and if he has a strong constitution to start with, he will be pretty sure to be nearly disease-proof.

Fresh air, sunshine, if not too hot, and plenty of exercise, do a great deal more for a chicken than the food or ways of feeding it. There is not much healthful exercise to be had running about in a small yard with the earth fouled by years of poultry-raising on it; there is not the incentive to exercise that is found in running after insects through an open lot. The hustling, hungry chick is pretty apt to grow into a big healthy fowl.

Nearly every poultry-raiser has noticed that in every brood of chickens there are a few that are much more lively than the others, even as early as three or four days of age; they are right to the front, ready to eat and chase an insect at every opportunity. Unless something unusual happens to such chicks, they will grow up faster and develop better than the others. It is a good plan to keep your eye on these chicks, and if they are not too far out of the way in some point, be sure to have them for next year's breeders.

As soon as the chicks get a good start, say six to ten weeks old, I like to get them into quarters where they are to remain, if possible. I do not like the idea of changing them about continually. Last year I was compelled to move the broods about often to make room for the younger ones, and in nearly every lot I could see a difference in them right after moving them around. It checks their growth, until such time as they become wonted to their new quarters. I am quite in favor of colony houses, and have them arranged so they can be moved handily; then by drawing them along, a few feet each day, the chickens will hardly notice the change. In taking a brooder from a lot of chicks eight or ten weeks old, I place a box at first where the brooder formerly stood, then the change is not so great as to make much difference with them.

Now, as to feeding chicks at this time of their growth. Most any of the small grains are excellent, if clean and sweet. I find a ration consisting of equal parts of wheat, cracked corn, buckwheat, barley (with a few sunflower seeds added) to be the best for rapid growth. A mash of wheat feed and hominy feed once a day is also very good, but, better still, feed it dry in hoppers where the chicks can get it when they wish. See that your grain is clean, and not musty, for a chicken will not do well on moldy and heated grains. There is no rule as to how much to feed. I feed them all they will eat up clean without leaving, and find it a pretty good plan too. Beef scrap is excellent to promote their growth, and green cut-bone, if it is sweet and fresh.

Most of the ailments of chickens two or three

months old are principally due to digestive troubles, therefore this should be carefully looked out for and avoided as far as possible, by careful feeding, having plenty of grit before them, and seeing that their drinking water is kept cool and fresh, and an abundance of it. I honestly believe that impure water, in hot weather especially, is the cause of more diseases among chickens than any other agency. Great care should be taken that the coops are kept clean, and by no means allow them to become filthy from the accumulation of droppings. Coops or buildings that become wet at each rain storm, and remain so for several days, are decidedly bad for the chickens to roost in, and should be avoided. You may think that there could not possibly be a louse on any of your large chickens, but it is well to look them over occasionally and be sure.

I make it a point to clean the coops at least twice a week, and thoroughly spray the perches with a good lice-killer. The coops are also sprayed two or three times during the season with whitewash, which helps to keep the lice down, and also makes the houses light and the air in them pure and sweet. As soon as they can be distinguished, separate the cockerels from the pullets. This gives the pullets a better chance to develop than if the cockerels were allowed to run with them.—A. A. Vandervort, in the Standard.

### Are Incubator-hatched Hens Good Layers?

Could you tell me if hens raised in an incubator are as good layers as those raised under a hen? The reason I ask is that before we got an incubator our hens were splendid layers, but since we got a machine they have done very badly; in fact, this year has been our worst. They look healthy enough. We are obliged to raise them artificially, as the hens won't sit. Do you think it should make any difference in the producing of eggs or even sitting? Any information on the subject would be thankfully received. L. T. Huron Co., Ont.

Ans.—If the parent stock were constitutionally strong and undoubtedly good layers, the progeny should be equally as good; yea, better, if the best egg layers of the parent hens were selected and mated with a cock bird from an equally good egg-laying strain. We are told by reliable sources of the great benefit derived by breeding from carefully-selected stock. In poultry a mechanically certain and also a popular means of selecting the best laying and best market types (the two in one, if at all possible) of fowls to breed from is the trap-nest. I have lived to see the great benefit of breeding from carefully-selected specimens. As compared with haphazard methods, the careful selection of breeders will win every time. The day of having three or four male birds of different breeds and of all colors of plumage in the barnyard at the same time is fast passing away. The terms, care and effort, will win every time.

If the germs are strong and your incubator a good one, there should be no difference in the egg-laying qualities of hens so hatched, as compared with the hen-hatched offspring.

If there is deterioration in any department of farm stock it is too common a fault to blame every other cause but the right one, and that cause (and I say this kindly and cautiously) is frequently our lack of knowledge of the real cause. When I say this I hope I will not be mistaken. I do not say it applies in this case.

Your correspondent is to be heartily thanked for bringing this important question up for investigation, and in such an intelligent way. I would advise breeding by selection. A. G. G.

### Hens Do Not Lay.

Will you please tell me why our hens do not lay? We have about fifty well-bred Plymouth Rocks, one and two years old, and we are only getting from six to nine eggs a day. They have the freedom of the farm, all the water they need, and a pail of barley, oats and buckwheat, mixed, divided into two feeds morning and night. They are healthy, and go singing around all the time. I don't think they are lousy, as I keep their house clean and use coal oil on the roosts, and ashes and insect powder in the nests. Do you think they need oyster-shells, or anything of that kind? E. J. S.

Ans.—There must be some grave reason for hens kept under such conditions (which are almost ideal) not laying well. Here we have hens enjoying the run of the farm—which means green food and insect life galore—besides being fed twice per day on a half a pail—each time—of a mixture of barley, oats and buckwheat! Why, the hens should be shelling out, at the very least, three dozen eggs per day, instead of a miserable half dozen or nine! Here is one of those peculiar situations sometimes to be met with in poultry-keeping. The man who says there is no money in hens, rises up and shouts, "I told you so. You are only wasting money on them pesky hens." But the woman, told of by A. P. Hillhouse, of Bondville, Que., in a letter to "The

Farmer's Advocate" of January 21st, 1909, as making \$2.76 per hen per year profit, does not say so. No, she exclaims, "Sit down; you know nothing about it."

Well, if anyone was to come and ask me why my hens did not lay well, under the circumstances so intelligently described by your correspondent, I should think hard for a while, and answer as follows: "I would at once change my system of feeding from all hard grain to a mash, composed of varied ground grains, in the morning, and a feed of buckwheat, or wheat, at night. I would feed greater variety, and I would feed this variety more liberally. It is almost impossible to get a laying hen too fat. It is quite possible that the hens may be moulting, if they have laid well during last winter and spring-time; and it is quite possible that when the change is made to the mash, once per day, that the hens may commence to moult; or, they may lay well for a short time and then commence to moult. If so, it is just the right time to bring on the moult, so as to have the birds ready to begin laying for winter in November. I would certainly give oyster-shells, if I thought it was required, but hens running at large usually pick up their own grit."

A. G. GILBERT.

## THE FARM BULLETIN

### Nova Scotia Crops.

A crop report has been issued by the Nova Scotia Department of Agriculture, based upon estimates of 128 correspondents, the majority of which were submitted on or before July 20th. The season of 1909 was from seven to ten days later than that of 1908, seeding being done during the last of May and early part of June. May, excepting the latter part, was wet, and was followed by a drouth of over a month's duration, which checked growth of all crops, but since June 28th there had been frequent rains, and great improvement in crop conditions. The hay crop, as a whole, will be lighter than usual. From some counties reports are favorable, but on the whole there will be but 90 per cent. of an average crop. Oats and other grains had improved very much since more favorable weather prevailed, and promised about 98 per cent. of last year's crop, and the same percentage of the average yield. Potatoes are flourishing, and likely to be above the average. Turnips and other roots, though checked in the early stages, have since made rapid growth. Corn and other forage crops, of which there is an increased area, looked well. Pastures had improved up to an average condition. There is likely to be an abundant crop of apples of good quality, as also of pears, plums and cherries. On the whole, crops will be about an average, with slightly-increased area.

### Important Meeting of Veterinarians.

The Toronto Veterinary Medical Association announce that "their first annual meeting" is to be held on the grounds of the Canadian National Exhibition on Friday, September 3rd, 1909, 10 a.m. The Farmers' Institute tent has been placed at the disposal of the association for that day. Foremost among matters to be discussed is the bill to amend the act of incorporation of the Ontario Veterinary Association, introduced at the last session of the Legislature. For further particulars address F. L. Wingate, V.S., Secretary, 443 Bathurst St., Toronto, Ont.

According to Brantford, Ont., advices of Aug. 6th, thirty head of cattle belonging to a farmer named Simons wandered through a defective fence in the farm between St. George and Paris and bunched on the Grand Trunk track for the night. A freight crashed into them, killing twelve outright and so badly injuring four more that they would be killed. The despatch added that a big gang of men was necessary to dig a trench a hundred feet long to bury the dead cattle where they fell alongside the track.

It seems a dear price to pay for maintaining a poor fence. The warning should not be lost on others.

From the consensus report of the dairy instructors and inspectors of the Ontario Department of Agriculture, it is evident that in some sections of the Province crop prospects are better than for the last two years. Last year the quantity of milk available for the manufacture of cheese and butter was much below the average, but through 1909 there has been a slight increase all along. Also, while there is still room for improvement, the milk producers seem to be improving the conditions of milk production.

An international agricultural exhibition will be held at Buenos Ayres from June 3rd to July 31st, 1910, in celebration of the centenary of the independence of the Argentine Republic.

### Winnipeg Farm-motor Contest.

In the West there is a very keen interest taken in engines, or motors, as they are now called, suitable for threshing, plowing and traction purposes, as was evidenced by the crowds that followed the tests made in a contest at the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition. The motors competing were made to haul heavy loads at a steady speed, to plow virgin prairie, and also cultivated land, and there was also a brake test, in which, by means of a rope wound around a pulley and tightened gradually, the power of the engine was ascertained, and its behavior under strain observed. Much care was taken to observe running condition, steadiness, balancing, etc., and consumption of fuel for work done. It is noteworthy that of the motors competing, nineteen in all, all but four were gasoline engines; the others being driven by steam. The steam engines were in a class by themselves, and the others were arranged in classes according to horse-power, which varied from fifteen to forty each. Ten manufacturing firms, both Canadian and American being represented, entered for the contest.

The items taken into consideration and the possible score follow:

Brake test .....	20
Plowing test .....	20
Protection of working parts.....	5
Variation of speed.....	10
Clearance of working parts .....	5
Price .....	10
Distance travelled without replenishing .....	10
Hauling test .....	15
Turning capabilities .....	5
Accessibility .....	10
Ease of manipulation .....	10
Steadiness of running .....	5
Design and construction .....	20
	145

The scores of prizewinners ranged from 100 to 115.4 points. In the plowing contest some good work was done, one 36 h.p. engine hauling 14 fourteen-inch plows turned over 4.29 acres in 75 minutes. From 2.4 to 4 gallons of gasoline, or from 123 to 150 lbs. of coal, were consumed for each acre plowed.

Several eminent American visitors were present, beside experts from firms competing, and all admitted that it was the greatest engine test they had seen.

### Farmers' Institute Club Convention.

The past winter has seen a good deal of activity along the line of Institute work, connected with the organization of farmers' clubs, and Superintendent Putnam, of Toronto, reports that from correspondence which he has had with directors of institutes, he learns that many of the States are giving more and more prominence to the establishment of local organizations, through which the farmers in each district will have an opportunity of discussing their own conditions, interchanging experiences, and applying the lessons of the agricultural reports, the press and the Institute lecturer. These local organizations also form a splendid means through which the State or Provincial Department can arrange for meetings to be addressed by agricultural specialists.

There is no doubt but that the coming winter will see a great many additional clubs formed, and with a view to placing the work upon a still sounder basis, it has been decided to call a meeting of representatives of some of the more successful clubs of Ontario for September 8th. The meeting will be held in the Agricultural Tent in the Canadian National Exhibition grounds at 2 p.m., and all Institute members will be made welcome.

### A Scheme for Fruit-growers.

An enterprise styled the Ontario and Western Co-operative Fruit Company is being promoted in the Niagara district by two men, J. B. Berry and J. W. Jones, of Winnipeg, who appear to be trying to organize a company for the purpose of giving themselves employment in distributing the fruit of the members. Their idea is locally reported as being to secure about 200 fruit-growers as shareholders, to the extent of one hundred dollars each, shareholders only to have the privilege of shipping. It is intimated that a number of fruit dealers in the West are also to be secured as shareholders, it being their business to handle the fruit and develop the trade. Endeavor seems to have been made among the growers to impress the necessity of some energetic means to cope with American fruit dealers catering to the Western trade. A trustworthy correspondent in the Niagara Peninsula informs us that the promoters have got a number of recently-settled fruit-growers in his district to work with them, but were not making any headway among the shrewd established growers, who regard their claims as too sweeping.

### Fruit Crop Report.

Throughout Eastern Canada the weather was hot and dry during June and the early part of July, which caused a shortening of the small-fruit crop. The drouth was broken about the middle of July, and weather conditions since have been favorable for fruit development, says the July fruit-crop report, issued from Ottawa July 31st. This does not apply to certain districts, however.

In the fruit-growing counties of Essex, Kent and Elgin very little rain was received last month, but immediate rain may yet give good conditions for the apple crop, though small fruits and vegetables will be much shortened.

In the counties bordering on Lake Huron, and to some extent in those from Lake Ontario northward, the drouth caused a heavy June drop, but subsequent rains have improved the outlook for apples.

In the Niagara District frequent showers have been received since July 16th, and though the strawberry crop was shortened, conditions are now favorable for all fruit crops.

In Nova Scotia heavy showers in July have improved the prospects for apples.

From the Ottawa and St. Lawrence valleys, Prince Edward Island and British Columbia, favorable weather for fruit is reported.

There has been a slight decline in apple prospects since last month. The later varieties of apples promise the best crop. The best reports are from the far east, and promise, generally, a medium to full crop. Early apples, light to medium; fall apples, light to medium; and winter apples, medium; is, for the country as a whole, a fair summing up of the prospects.

Prospects for pears have fallen off. Only a light to medium crop is expected.

Plums will be fairly plentiful. Peaches will give a medium to full crop for the early varieties, and a little above medium for the later sorts.

Tomatoes will be a good average crop.

In addition to the usual insect pests, the aphid has been unusually prevalent on all kinds of fruit this season, and is reported from all the Provinces.

### Alberta Wool Clip.

A special despatch from Winnipeg to the Toronto Globe states that the shearing of Alberta range sheep shows a rather lighter clip than last year, both in total and in the yield per sheep. The total will be in the neighborhood of 400,000 pounds. The fleece is not as heavy as last year, owing to the character of the winter. The fall was rather dry, and the sheep did not meet the hard weather of the new year in very good condition. Spring was late and the grass slow, and naturally the wool suffered. The whole of the clip has not been sold. The best yet bid is 13½ cents for one lot of wool, about 25 per cent. of the Alberta clip, at three shearing pens. There is a possibility that the wool may go to Boston buyers, even in the face of eleven cents per pound duty.

### Millet Smut.

During the past year a fungous disease of millet appeared at various places in Iowa. The botanical section of the Iowa Experiment Station found upon investigation that the disease was millet smut, a trouble very common in the millet-growing sections of Europe. It was probably imported to this continent in seed brought from Germany. Professor Panmel finds that the disease can be prevented by soaking the seed for two hours in a solution of one pound of formalin to forty-five gallons of water.

A full account of this disease, together with other fungous diseases affecting millet, wheat, oats, beans and melons, is given in Bulletin No. 104, of the Iowa Experiment Station; Director C. F. Curtis, Iowa Experiment Station, Ames, Iowa.

### Middlesex Crops.

Oat cutting in East Middlesex is in full swing, and the coming week will see its finish. Many fields of barley and oats were cut last week. The latter seem to have stood the drouth better than the oats, which will be a light crop. A great deal of fall wheat has been threshed from the stock, and the yields are reported by the machine men at from 20 to 35 bushels per acre, and a few as high as 40 bushels.

The secret of eloquence is earnestness.

**U. S. Tariff Revision.**

In the long fight which has taken place in the U. S. Congress and Senate over tariff revision, Canadians have taken but a languid interest. This would not have been the case fifteen or twenty years ago. Canadian trade with the United States is certainly of great proportions, but there are other channels into which our exports have been diverted, and which have been developed until there is less of a feeling of dependence on the markets across the border. Again, it is realized now more than it used to be that Canadian interests are not considered by

our neighbors to the south, and that no change of tariff favorable to this country need be looked for.

President Taft, in his pre-election speeches, had pledged himself and party to tariff revision, and it was implied and understood that the revision would be downward. In the Payne Bill, as it will be known, which has at last been agreed upon, after long conference and repeated amendment by joint committee from the Congress and Senate, there are changes both in an upward and downward direction, and while Republican newspapers are claiming a victory for the President, it looks as if, on the whole, rates have been raised and

the ultra protectionists have won. At first he had asked for free hides, petroleum, coal and iron ore. Through his influence, no doubt, hides and petroleum were made free, but ore has still a duty of 15 cents, and the coal duty, though reduced to 45 cents per ton, still holds. In many other lines, notably on cottons, tariff rates have been raised. The Democratic leader said the President had been deceived and imposed upon. He produced a table showing that the Payne Bill increased the Dingley average ad valorem rate by 1.71 per cent. On the whole, except in the matter of hides, Canadians will notice but little effect of the new tariff.

**GOSSIP.**

Mossom Boyd, Bobcaygeon, Ont., has purchased from the Shire stud of Capt. Heywood-Lonsdale, Market, Drayton, England, the Shire stallion, Lord Cecil, and two fillies of the same breed, by Severn Melbourne.

A. J. Hickman, Court Lodge, Egerton, Kent, England, whose advertisement as shipper of pedigree stock runs in "The Farmer's Advocate," writes: I am pleased to tell you that, through your Winnipeg edition, I have purchased fifteen gray Shire fillies and a good gray stallion, for Mr. J. H. Beard, of Gleichen, Alta. Several of these have won prizes, and they sail early in August. I have also purchased twenty Suffolk Punches, five stallions, and fifteen fillies, for G. A. Hamilton & Son, of Loveland, Colorado. Several of these have won prizes at the Royal and other shows. I am shipping them to New York on August 7th. I have also recently shipped to Major Carnochan, of New York, eight in-calf Kerry heifers, purchased from the herd belonging to the Duchess of Newcastle.

**CLYDESDALES AT AUCTION.**

The auction sale of 20 imported and Canadian-bred Clydesdale mares, fillies and stallions, the property of Jas. J. Hales, to take place at his farm at Chatham, Ont., on September 1st, as advertised, should attract the attention and consideration of breeders, farmers, and dealers. Rarely indeed are so many good imported mares and fillies found on one farm in Canada; and the two imported stock horses are high-class in breeding and individuality. Bute Baron (imp.), whose picture appears on another page in this paper, is more than half-brother to the noted sire of champions, Baron's Pride, being got by Sir Everard, the sire of Baron's Pride, while his grandam was by Springhill Darnley, the sire of Baron's Pride's dam, and a son of the noted Darnley (222). Bute Baron is a big, strong-boned horse, standing 17½ hands, and weighing close to a ton, has grand action, and a perfect disposition. The other stud horse, Eureka Prince (imp.), is a bay five-year-old, sired by Euseka, by Baron's Pride, dam by Gregor MacGregor, by MacGregor, by Darnley (222). He is a very thick, broad, well-proportioned horse, has grand quality of bone, and true action, and is proving an exceptionally good sire, as the fillies in the sale got by him, and the fact that his book this year contains 110 mares (this third season in the county), amply evidences. There is also in the sale the capital two-year-old stallion colt, Gold Seal, a red-roan son of King's Seal (imp.), by Rozelle, by Baron's Pride, while his grandam, Princess Alexandra, was by Prince Patrick (imp.), by Prince of Wales (673), and was champion mare at the World's Fair, Chicago. He is a closely-built, strong-backed, deep-bodied colt, with grand quality of bone and pasterns. Space will not admit of individual mention in this issue of the females in the sale, of which there are sixteen, eight of which are imported mares, 5 and 6 years old, four of which are nursing splendid milky foals by imported sires. These mares are of the most desirable age, and of high-class quality, have proven sure and good breeders, and are all believed to be safe in foal again to imported horses. There are also several excellent yearling and two-year-old fillies, bred from imported sire and dam. They are all in fresh condition, on good pasture, with special fitting for sale, and will not go back in the hands of buyers. They will be sold without reserve to the highest bidder and good bargains may be had at this sale. See further notes next week and send for the catalogue.

**FARM LABORERS' EXCURSIONS****20,000 Men Wanted for Western Harvesting**

To meet the demand for farm laborers in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, special second-class excursions will be run by the Canadian Pacific Railway from all Ontario stations. Cost of one-way ticket to Winnipeg is \$10.00, and from Winnipeg to points where laborers contract to work, they will be carried without charge. After at least one month's work in the harvest field, a ticket back to Ontario starting point will be issued at \$18.00. Tickets are only good on Farm Laborers' special trains. Tickets will also be issued to women, but no half-rate for children. Leaving dates of excursions are as follows:

August 19th and Sept. 7th, from all stations in the territory between Toronto-Sudbury line and Toronto-Sarnia line of the Grand Trunk.

August 23rd and Sept. 7th, from all C. P. and G. T. R. stations on Toronto-Sarnia line and south thereof (in Canada and all stations in Ontario on M. C., P. M. and T. H. & B. Railways).

August 27th and Sept. 10th, from all stations east of Toronto-North Bay line, and including Kingston, also stations on C. O. and B. of Q. Railways, and stations on K. & P. south of Renfrew.

For the three excursions in August, special trains will be run from all points on the C. P. R. If you are in any doubt as to date of excursions from your district, apply to local C. P. R. agent, who will also furnish times of special trains, or write to R. L. Thompson, District Passenger Agent, C. P. R., Toronto.

Running down coyotes with a motor car is said to be one of the diversions in a newly-opened section of Montana. It is exciting sport, and the bounties help to pay the gasoline bill.

John McFarlane, Dutton, Ont., in sending us a change of advt. writes that he has disposed of a beautiful roan Short-horn bull to Martin O'Brien, Bothwell, Ont.; also a yearling one to Kenneth McPherson, Dutton. Still have two dark-red ones at low prices. Mr. McFarlane has for sale Lincoln ram lambs, of Dudding breeding, and Oxford Downs, sired by a St. Louis prizewinner; also a few young Clydesdales, and a handsome chestnut Hackney filly coming two years.

Grosse Isle, near Detroit, Mich., is to be converted into a second Guernsey Island, according to a correspondent of Hoard's Dairyman. An up-to-date dairyman named H. B. Scott set the movement on foot by importing from the Island of Guernsey, in the English Channel, 16 pure-bred registered Guernsey cows. Besides these, many Guernsey cattle have been kept on the Island for a good while. The Farmers' Club of Grosse Isle, called W. F. Raven, college agent for the establishment of co-operative breeding associations, to the Island, to give them a talk and advice, and the upshot of the whole matter was a decision that henceforth only pure-bred Guernsey sires are to be used, and those who cannot afford to own pure-bred sires will be given the service from sires owned by the company, so that in a few years only pure-bred and good grade Guernseys will abound on the Island.

**TRADE TOPIC.**

**CHANGE IN NAME OF COMPANY.**—There has been an important change in the name of one of the largest manufacturers of agricultural engines in the world, and after July 26, 1909, the Olds Gas Power Co., of Lansing, Mich., makers of the famous Olds gas and gasoline engines, will be the Seager Engine Works. Mr. Olds has not been connected with this institution for a number of years, and the management has been entirely in the hands of the Seagers. On account of the greatly-increased business, it became necessary to increase the capital stock, and it was considered an opportune moment to make a change in the name. The capitalization of the Olds Gas Power Co. was \$615,000, but the capitalization of the Seager Engine Works is \$1,500,000. The plant has been greatly increased, and for many months departments of it have been running 20 hours a day. The demand from the agricultural districts for Olds Engines has been very large, and this has been supplemented by a large foreign business. There is no change whatever in the management or personnel of the officers. The Olds Engine has been on the market for thirty years, and this factory, which is one of the most modern in the world, has built nothing but Olds Engines, devoting their entire time and energy to the manufacture of an engine that can be run successfully without any mechanical experience.

**QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.**

1st.—Questions asked by bona-fide subscribers to "The Farmer's Advocate" are answered in this department free.

2nd.—Questions should be clearly stated and plainly written, on one side of the paper only, and must be accompanied by the full name and address of the writer.

3rd.—In Veterinary questions the symptoms especially must be fully and clearly stated, otherwise satisfactory replies cannot be given.

4th.—When a reply by mail is required to urgent veterinary or legal enquiries, \$1.00 must be enclosed.

**Veterinary.****ABSCESSSES.**

Team running on pasture and working a little have developed abscesses. An abscess formed at the root of one horse's tail, which, when lanced, healed immediately, but a lump remains. The other horse's fetlock swelled, and several abscesses have broken. The holes remain open and discharge a fetid fluid.

A. S. D.

Ans.—This is a form of blood-poisoning, and it is hard to give the cause. It is possible there is some weed in the pasture that caused an alteration in the blood. Change the pasture, or keep the horses in the stable. Flush out the cavities of the abscesses three times daily until healed with a five-per-cent. solution of carbolic acid. Lance any fresh ones that appear, and treat as above. Purge each with 8 drams aloes and 2 drams ginger, and give each 1½ ozs. Fowler's solution of arsenic twice daily for ten days.

V.

**POLL EVIL—CANINE DISTEMPER.**

1. Mare got head caught in ladder and pulled back until she threw herself. She has developed poll evil. Would the accident cause the trouble? Is the disease contagious? I took her to my veterinarian and he gave me a blister for it.

2. A year ago last March my dog's nose got rough and sore, and his eyes discharged matter. His eyes got better, but his ears began to discharge matter. His appetite returned, but on account of his ear trouble we killed him this spring.

H. F. R.

Ans.—1. No doubt the accident caused the trouble. It is not contagious. Do as your veterinarian advises. It is probable he will have to operate, but in some cases external applications effect a cure. When pus forms and an operation is necessary, it is usually necessary to operate more than once, as fresh sinuses form, and it usually requires from 3 to 12 months to cure; therefore, do not blame your veterinarian if the case proves tedious.

2. The dog had canine distemper, which became complicated with canker of the internal ear, for which there is practically no cure.

**Miscellaneous.****SOW THISTLE IN NEIGHBOR'S FIELD.**

Find enclosed parts of a weed I pulled out of a neighbor's field of oats that is full of it.

1. Is this not the sow thistle?  
2. What steps can be taken to get rid of it? Can the neighbors pull it, contrary to the owner's wishes?

G. W. M.

Ans.—1. Yes; it is perennial sow thistle, one of the most pernicious weeds known.  
2. Unfortunately, we think not. Refer the matter to your township clerk.

**LOST TIME THROUGH ACCIDENT—BREAKAGES.**

1. A hires B to work on farm for one year. B fell through scaffold in the barn and was not able to work for one week; now B refuses to put in lost time. Can A keep it out of B's wages?

2. Also, B has broken some articles about the farm accidentally. Can A make B pay for them? A. J. W.

Ans.—1. We think not.

2. Unless the breakages occurred through wilfulness or culpable carelessness, A has no claim against B by reason of the mishaps.

**COW FAILING TO BREED.**

I have a young cow, four years old, that I cannot get in calf. I would like to know what you would do. She came in when two years old and again when three. This spring she calved in good condition, milked well, and in about two months took the bull, and in nine days took him again, and has taken him every three weeks since for five times. What would you advise to do? S. E. L.

Ans.—It is probable her ovaries have become diseased, and, if so, nothing can be done. It would probably be better to cease breeding her for a few months in order that her organs may become normal in condition. If you try her again, it would be well to use a young bull.

**ALFALFA AFTER BARLEY.**

I have a field of barley this year. I would like to know whether I could sow alfalfa this fall on it. I intend plowing it as soon as barley is off. It had corn on it last, from sod plowing. I did not plow it last fall, but sowed the barley on this spring by working it up well with the harrow. If it would do to sow alfalfa, how should I prepare it? How much per acre—20 lbs.? Would it do to sow any rye with it or not? H. A. B.

Frontenac Co., Ont.

Ans.—The plan proposed would be extremely unlikely to produce a successful seeding. Gang-plow, roll, and harrow just after harvest, cultivate occasionally, then fall plow, and sow the alfalfa next spring, either alone or with a very light nurse crop of, say, 3 pecks of spring wheat to the acre. Sow 20 pounds of alfalfa per acre.

**Incorporated 1885**  
THE  
**TRADERS BANK**  
**OF CANADA**

Capital and Surplus, \$ 6,350,000.  
Total Assets, 34,000,000.

You would find it very convenient to have a **Joint Deposit Account** with the nearest Branch of the Traders Bank, in the names of yourself and your wife or son.

Then either could do the necessary banking when in town, depositing or withdrawing money on the one signature.

It would save you many a trip on busy days.

\$1.00 opens a Savings Account.

**THE BANK FOR THE PEOPLE.**

74 Branches in Ontario. The Manager of the nearest would welcome your account. 70

**MARKETS.**

**Toronto.**

**LIVE STOCK.**

At West Toronto, on Monday, August 9th, receipts numbered 100 carloads, consisting of 2,165 cattle, 88 hogs, 250 sheep, and 29 calves. No exporters sold. There was a good steady trade for butchers', at a decline of 10c. to 20c. per cwt. from last week's prices. Sheep, lambs and calves, steady. Hogs, \$8.10, fed and watered, and \$7.85, f. o. b. cars at country points.

**REVIEW OF LAST WEEK'S MARKET.**

The total receipts at the City and Union Stock-yards last week were as follows:

	City.	Union.	Total.
Cars	168	186	354
Cattle	2,668	3,299	5,967
Hogs	2,629	628	3,257
Sheep	2,385	879	3,264
Calves	497	170	667
Horses	2	108	110

The quality of fat cattle, both butchers' and exporters, was not as good; more of the medium quality butchers' and exporters being on sale than at any market this season, but there were a few loads, about twenty, of as good shipping cattle as could be desired. There were many good lots of export heifers that sold for more money than many of the steers. The market was strong for the good to choice cattle, which sold from 10c. to 20c. per cwt. higher, but steady to easy for medium quality.

Exporters.—Export steers sold from \$5 to \$6, with one load at \$6.20, and three loads at \$6.30. Export heifers sold at \$5.40 to \$5.87 1/2. Export bulls sold at \$4 to \$5 per cwt.

Butchers'.—Prime picked lots sold at \$5.20 to \$5.50, load of good, \$5 to \$5.25; medium, \$4.50 to \$4.75; common, \$4 to \$4.25. Cows, \$3 to \$4.10 per cwt.

Stockers and Feeders.—The market for stockers and feeders was unchanged. Steers, 900 to 1,000 lbs. each, sold around \$4 to \$4.30; 800 to 900 lbs., \$3.50 to \$4; good stockers, \$3 to \$3.50; common stockers, \$2.50 to \$3.75.

Milkers and Springers.—There was a fair trade for about 80 or 90 cows, which changed hands at \$45 to \$55 each for the best, and \$30 to \$40 for common to medium.

Veal Calves.—Moderate receipts sold at \$3 to \$6 per cwt., the bulk selling from \$4.50 to \$5.50 per cwt.

Sheep and Lambs.—Receipts were not as large as the previous week. Sheep sold at steady prices. Export ewes, \$3.50 to \$4 per cwt.; rams, \$2.50 to \$3 per cwt.; lambs, \$5 to \$6 per cwt., with few at latter quotations, the bulk selling at about \$5.50. There is one thing to be said about lambs, the bulk of them were of poor quality.

Hogs.—Receipts were light, packers were quoting lower prices, and, as a rule, were paying fully as high for them as the previous week. Selects, fed and watered, sold at \$8.25 at the market, and \$8, f. o. b. cars at country points. We also heard of farmers being paid \$8, to which the drovers' commission of 15c. would have to be added.

Horses.—Trade at the Union Horse Exchange last week was quiet. Monday being Civic holiday, there was no sale. On Wednesday, about 50 horses were sold by auction, as well as private sale, one consignment being bought for the West. Prices ranged as follows: Drafters, \$175 to \$200; general-purpose, \$140 to \$180; expressers, \$160 to \$190; drivers and carriage horses, \$150 to \$200; speeders, as high as \$275 was paid.

**BREADSTUFFS.**

Wheat.—Ontario No. 2 new winter wheat, \$1 to \$1.02; old wheat, nominal, at \$1.20. Manitoba—No. 1 northern, \$1.27; No. 2 northern, \$1.25; No. 3 northern, \$1.24, on track at lake ports. Rye—No. 2, 75c. Peas No. 2, nominal, 92c. Barley—No. 3 extra, 62c.; No. 3, 61c., nominal. Corn—No. 2 yellow, 80c. to 80 1/2c., track, Toronto. Flour—Ninety per cent. patents, old wheat flour, \$5, on track, Toronto; new wheat flour for export, \$4.25, outside points. Manitoba first patents, \$6.20 to \$6.40; second patents, \$5.70 to \$6.

**HAY AND MILLFEED.**

Hay.—Baled, in car lots, at Toronto, unchanged, at \$13 to \$13.50. Straw—Baled, in car lots, at Toronto, \$7 to \$7.50. Bran—\$22.50, in bags. Shorts—\$23.50, in car lots.

**HIDES AND WOOL.**

E. T. Carter & Co., 85 Front street East, Toronto, have been paying as follows: No. 1 inspected steers, 60 lbs. up, 12 1/2c.; No. 2 inspected steers, 60 lbs. up, 11 1/2c.; No. 1 inspected cows, 12c.; No. 2 inspected cows, 11c.; No. 3 inspected cows and bulls, 10c.; country hides, cured, 10 1/2c. to 11 1/2c.; calf skins, 14c. to 16c.; horse hides, No. 1, \$2.75; horse hair, per lb., 30c. to 31c.; sheep skins, \$1.30 to \$1.50; wool, unwashed, per lb., 12c. to 13c.; wool, washed, 19c. to 21c.; wool, rejects, per lb., 14c.; tallow, 5 1/2c. to 6 1/2c. per lb.

**COUNTRY PRODUCE.**

Butter.—Unchanged, but firm. Creamery pound rolls, 23c. to 24c.; creamery solids, 22c. to 23c.; separator dairy, 21c. to 23c.; store lots, 18c. to 19c.

Cheese.—Receipts large; prices unchanged. New, large, 13c.; twins, 13 1/2c. Eggs.—Receipts are none too plentiful, and firm, at 22c.

Potatoes.—A few farmers' loads are being offered on the farmers' market, the quality of which was none too good, being small and scabby. These sold at 70c. to 90c. per bushel. American potatoes are selling at \$3.25 to \$3.50 per barrel.

Beans.—Prices are still quoted high, and firm. The supply and demand are both limited. Primes are quoted at \$2.20 to \$2.30, hand-picked, \$2.35 to \$2.45.

**FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.**

There was a good trade, at good prices, all week with heavy supplies of the seasonable fruits. Raspberries, 8c. to 10c. per box, cherries, choice, \$1 to \$1.25 per basket, red cherries, 65c. to 75c. per basket, blueberries, \$1 to \$1.25 per basket, apples, fine, \$1 to 50c. per basket, gooseberries, \$1 to \$1.10, thimbleberries,

box, 17c.; Canadian plums, 75c. per basket; red currants, 65c. to 75c. per basket; black currants, \$1.25 to \$1.50 per basket; Canadian peaches, 75c. to \$1 per basket; watermelons, 35c. to 40c. each; cantaloupes, per crate, \$4.50 to \$5.50; mushrooms, per lb., 75c.; egg-plant, basket, 75c.; green corn, per dozen, 15c.; green peppers, per basket, 50c.; cabbage, crate, \$1.50 to \$1.75; cucumbers, basket, 15c. to 20c.; beets, basket, 25c.; Canadian tomatoes, 60c. to 80c.; carrots, basket, 30c.; butter beans, basket, 30c. to 35c.; celery, dozen, 40c. to 50c.; Spanish onions, case, \$3.25.

**Montreal.**

Live Stock.—Receipts of cattle last week were fairly large, so that prices were on the easy side. Trade was moderately active, choice steers selling at 5 1/2c., fine at 5 1/2c. to 5 1/2c., good being 4 1/2c. to 5 1/2c., medium 4c. to 4 1/2c., and common 3c. to 3 1/2c. per lb. Some inferior qualities sold below 3c. Calves were not very plentiful, and prices held about steady, common stock selling at \$2 to \$5 each, and choice from \$5 to \$8 each, a few ranging up to \$10 each. Sheep were in only moderate demand, and the supply not heavy. Prices ranged around 3 1/2c. per lb. for good. Lambs sold freely, and the supply was satisfactory. Prices ranged around previous figures, 6 1/2c. per lb. Hogs experienced a slight decline, recent high figures having brought out large receipts. Prices ranged from 8 1/2c. to 8 1/2c., generally, though a few brought 9c., off cars.

Horses.—This market was dull last week. Inquiries were light, but, as supplies were the same, the market held firm, and bargain-hunters did not meet with much encouragement. Heavy draft, weighing 1,500 to 1,700 lbs. each, \$225 to \$300 each; light draft, 1,400 to 1,500 lbs., \$180 to \$240; small horses, weighing from 1,000 to 1,100 lbs., \$100 to \$150 each; inferior and broken-down animals, \$75 to \$100; choice saddle or carriage horses, \$300 to \$500 each, according to quality.

Dressed Hogs.—11 1/2c. to 12 1/2c. per lb. for fresh-killed, abattoir-dressed. Demand for cured meats was only moderate, though prices continued steady.

Potatoes.—No more old potatoes in the market, demand being exclusively for new for table purposes. Prices of these declined considerably, supplies having become more plentiful. Montreal Island potatoes sold by dealers at \$2.50 per barrel of 180 pounds, these costing all the way from \$2 up to \$2.25. In bags of 90 pounds, dealers obtained \$1.40 for best. Almost no American potatoes are being offered, one car of loose stock having arrived, however, and being sold at \$1.40 to \$1.50, the quality being very fine.

Eggs.—Market continued to advance; quality of stock offered inferior, and much waste in candling. The cost in the country was higher, being from 21c. to 21 1/2c., and occasionally 22c., No. 1 stock selling at 23c. per dozen here, selects bringing 26c., which is one cent more than the previous week.

Butter.—Market was a fraction lower than in the previous week, the outside figure paid in the Townships early last week being 22c. Finest creamery was quoted at 22c. to 22 1/2c. here, in a large way, 4c. more being realized for small lots. Fresh dairy butter cost 18c. to 18 1/2c. in the country and sold here at 19c. to 19 1/2c., according to quality. Exports are not one-tenth as much as a year ago.

Cheese.—Exports of cheese, while somewhat behind those of a year ago, are very fair, and the market continues moderately firm. Prices were about 4c. lower than week before last. Quebec cheese sold at 11 1/2c. to 11 1/2c. here, Townships at 11 1/2c. to 11 1/2c., and Ontarios at 11 1/2c. to 11 1/2c. per lb. Demand fair.

Grain.—Declines in the market for oats last week were very severe, and prices dropped to 7c. to 8c., lower than the recent high mark. No. 2 Canadian Western were quoted at 50c. to 51c., carloads, store No. 3 extra feed, 49c. to 50 1/2c., No. 1 feed, 49 1/2c. to 50 1/2c., and No. 3 Canadian Western, 49c. to 50c. per bushel. No. 2 barley sold at 71c. to 72c., Manitoba feed barley at 67c. to 67c., and buckwheat at 69 1/2c. to 70c.

Feed.—Practically no demand in the market for feed. Manitoba feed, \$22 per ton, in bags, and \$21 per ton

**IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA**

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Capital Authorized, \$10,000,000.00  
Capital Paid Up, 5,000,000.00  
Reserve, 5,000,000.00

**SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.**

\$1.00 opens an account. Interest paid at highest current rate from date of deposit.

Farmers' sale notes discounted. Branches throughout the Dominion of Canada.

per ton, pure grain mouille being \$33 to \$35, and mixed mouille being \$28 to \$30.

Flour.—Market held steady save for Ontario flour, this having declined 25c. Prices, \$6.30 per barrel for Manitoba first patents, and \$5.80 for seconds, Ontario winter wheat patents being \$6.50, straight rollers \$6.25 to \$6.35, and Manitoba strong bakers' \$5.60.

Hay.—Demand good, at \$14.50 to \$15 per ton for No. 1 hay, carloads, Montreal; \$13 to \$13.50 for extra No. 2 hay; \$11.50 to \$12 for No. 2; \$10.50 to \$11 for clover mixed, and \$9.50 to \$10 for clover.

Hides.—Market experienced quite a little change. The placing of hides on the free list in the United States has strengthened the tone, and prices have advanced all around. Dealers have been paying 11 1/2c., 12 1/2c. and 13 1/2c. per lb. for Nos. 3, 2 and 1 hides, respectively, and 15c. and 17c. for city calf skins, and 14c. and 16c. for country calf, all selling to tanners at 1/2c. advance. Lambskins advanced to 30c. and 35c. each, horse hides being \$1.75 for No. 2 and \$2.25 for No. 1, each. Tallow continued unchanged, at 1 1/2c. to 3c. per lb. for rough, and 5 1/2c. to 6c. for rendered.

**Cheese Markets.**

Peterboro, Ont., 11 1/2c. and 11 7/8c. Madoc, Ont., 11 3/8c. Woodstock, Ont., 11 5/16c. Vankleek Hill, Ont., 11c. Alexandria, Ont., 11 5/16c. Brockville, Ont., 11 1/2c. bid. Belleville, Ont., 11c. and 11 5/16c. Kingston, Ont., 11 5/16c. Russell, Ont., 11 1/2c. Winchester, Ont., 11 1/2c. bid. Napanee, Ont., 11 1/2c. 11 7/16c. and 11 1/2c. Cornwall, Ont., 11 7/16c. Picton, Ont., 11 7/16c. Perth, Ont., 11 1/2c. white; 11 1/2c. colored. Brantford, Ont., 11 5/16c.; twins, 11 1/2c. Kemptville, Ont., 11 1/2c. Ottawa, Ont., 11 5/16c. to 11 1/2c. St. Hyacinthe, Que., 10 1/2c.; butter, 21 1/2c. Victoriaville, Que., 10 1/2c. New York, N. Y., State full cream, 14 1/2c. to 15c.; State full cream, small or large, colored or white, fancy, 14 1/2c.; State full cream, good to prime, 13 1/2c. to 13 3/4c. do., common to fair, 11c. to 13c.

**Chicago.**

Cattle.—Steers, \$5.60 to \$7.65; cows, \$3.50 to \$5.50; heifers, \$3.50 to \$6; bulls, \$3.60 to \$4.50; calves, \$4 to \$8; stockers and feeders, \$3.75 to \$5.15.

Hogs.—Choice heavy, \$8.20 to \$9.25; butchers', \$8.05 to \$8.20; light mixed, \$7.80 to \$7.90; choice light, \$8 to \$8.15; packing, \$7 to \$7.60; pigs, \$7.50 to \$7.90, bulk of sales, \$7.65 to \$8.05.

Sheep and Lambs.—Sheep, \$4 to \$5; lambs, \$6.25 to \$7.85; yearlings, \$5 to \$5.40.

**Buffalo.**

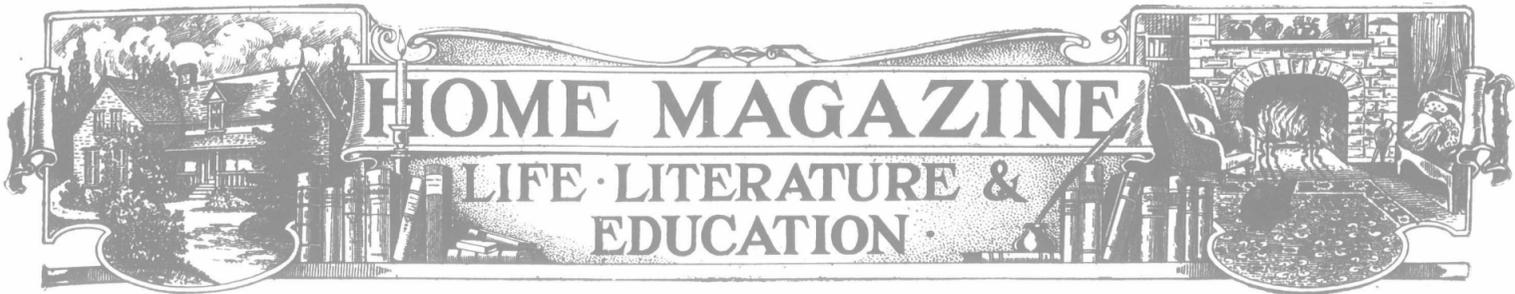
Cattle.—Prime steers, \$6.40 to \$6.75. Veals, \$6 to \$9.

Hogs.—Heavy, \$8.55 to \$8.60; mixed, \$8.50 to \$8.55; Yorkers, \$8.35 to \$8.50; pigs, \$8.25 to \$8.35; roughs, \$7.20 to \$7.40, dairies and grassers, \$8.25 to \$8.40.

Sheep and Lambs.—Lambs, \$5.50 to \$8; yearlings, \$5.25 to \$6.

**British Cattle Markets.**

London cables for cattle 13c. to 14 1/2c. per lb. for Canadian steers, dressed weight; refrigerator beef, 10c. to 10 1/2c. per lb.



Commenting on the course in agriculture taken by a number of teachers-in-training at the O. A. C. last term (the course described by Prof. McCready in these columns a short time ago), a contemporary says: "Perhaps women may be able to teach agriculture as interestingly as men, but there will, nevertheless, be widespread regret that the proportion of male teachers-in-training remains so small, in spite of all that has been done to restore the balance of numbers in the profession."

Doubtless, this regret must exist. At the same time, the disparity between the numbers of men and women engaged in teaching must be expected so long as the disparity between the salaries paid for teaching and other occupations in which men engage stands as at present. This is an era of high salaries. The average young man who knows that a successful traveller or advertising agent, or what-not, may, within a very short time, draw a salary of anywhere from \$1,000 to \$2,000 per year, with expenses, is likely to hesitate before going into a teaching profession which pays from \$500 to \$800 per year in rural schools, expenses to be deducted. Besides, he is likely to consider the cost, in hard cash, and hard work of the long preparatory Collegiate course, a business man often gets along famously with "Entrance" and a six-months' training at Business College. On the other hand, the exceptional young man may go into teaching because he knows it will keep him in touch with educational topics. But does he intend to stay there? Not for a moment. He intends to use the profession as a very temporary stepping-stone, and he looks ever, on and on to fat professorships and other opulent positions requiring brain and originality, while lining the pocket. The pocket may, and probably does, stand second, but it looms large, all the same.

And so we may keep on regretting that men, who are supposed to be capable of knowing more about agriculture than women, do not stay in the rural sections. But they never will stay there until one of two things happens: either salaries must go up—say, by reason of the establishment of consolidated schools—or the spirit of altruism must grow so strong that a man will be willing to work for sheer love of man in a section which can pay but \$500 a year. With that—the millennium?

Every day brings nearer the time of the overhead passenger vessel. Following M. Bleriot's flight over the Channel, came Orville Wright's remarkable record of July 27th, when, at Fort Meyer, Va., he accomplished nearly 50 miles in one hour 12 minutes and 40 seconds. Since then he has made a cross-country flight of 10 miles, going at the rate of 42 miles an hour. While, in fact, the dirigible—the Zeppelin type—promises to be chiefly of use as a terrible instrument of war, the uses of the aeroplane—the monoplane, as used by M. Bleriot, or the double plane adopted by the Wrights—promises to be legion, both for military and other purposes. The French War Minister says that the army of France will be provided with a "swarm of these wasps" in the early future, and other European countries are equally likely to take sec-

ond place. Even Canada is not out of the race, one of the most interesting features of this summer's camp at Petawawa, notwithstanding the disastrous ending, being the experiments carried on by Messrs. McCurdy and Baldwin with the aerodrome, Silver Dart, and later with the "Baddeck I."

When the aeroplane has been perfected for military purposes, but a short step will establish it as a vehicle of rapid passenger transit. Its advantages, when imperfections shall have been eliminated, are patent. [Since the above was set in type, it has been announced that Great Britain has ordered a rigid dirigible, also three non-rigid balloons, and two aeroplanes, for experimental purposes.]

Three years ago, a group of educationists, brought together by the exertions of Dr. Patton, of Nottingham; Mr. W. T. Stead, and other well-known men, met in conference in London, Eng. The object of the conference was to consider what means might be employed in the schools to "impart higher ideals of conduct, to strengthen character, and to impart the desire to work for social ends." As a result, an inquiry into the subject was instituted in Great Britain and her Colonies, the United States, and some European countries; and in the following year, at a meeting over which Mr. Jas. Bryce presided, commissioners were appointed to prepare reports on the methods of moral instruction and training in the schools of Great Britain and Ireland, France, Germany, Switzerland, Belgium, Norway, Denmark, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and Japan. The report of these investigations has recently been issued in two comprehensive volumes, (1) The United Kingdom, (2) Foreign and Colonial.

The workings of the committee and the publishing of the report have not been heralded by blare of trumpet—only sensational things challenge the attention of the world—but they have joined silently with the forces which are surely inscribing another high-water mark on the records which indicate progress. The physical ideal, the purely intellectual, have had their day. In the twentieth century, which may cull the best from all the centuries, men recognize the deficiency which has not particularly emphasized "higher ideals of conduct," and which has glorified individual, to the overlooking of "social ends." Man's duty to his neighbor is not an unimportant consideration, and the future which will attempt to inculcate a sense of it from the cradle up, is promising.

Among the ironies which public occurrences often afford, may be placed the publishing of Prince Kuropatkin's pamphlet, for the Russian Parliamentary Committee, at the precise time of the Czar's recent visit to liberty-loving England. The pamphlet makes startling revelations, and shows what political repression means under the government of the "absolute" monarch. "It is there shown, on official and public evidence, that the prisons are so overcrowded with political and common offenders that in many gaols five prisoners are crammed into the small cubic space constructed for one, and that, in consequence of the

overcrowding, scurvy is common and the gaols have become pest-houses, from which typhus spreads through the cities. The iron beds and chairs are removed from the cells to make room, and prisoners live on a bare floor furnished with an open sewer. At Tiflis and other prisons, if they approach the window, they are shot from outside. At the caprice of the gaolers, they are stamped upon and beaten without mercy. The condemned are flogged up to the foot of the gallows. They are hanged while bruised and bleeding with torture. They are hanged while raving in the delirium of typhus. They are strapped to iron planks, without moving for days and nights together. They are overrun with bugs and lice. They are carted like logs to the hospital in fetters, and their irons may not be removed without the doctor's certificate of death. Women are stripped and flogged by men, and at Kazan the governor of the prison incited the common criminals to violate the "political" women, and offered them rewards. There are forms of torture which are thought too hideous to be spoken of, but they were not too hideous to be perpetrated at Riga, nor too hideous to be pardoned or rewarded by the man in whose honor the City of London prepares a golden casket. Space forbids to tell of the 160 suicides in little over two years among prisoners in their despair, nor of the hunger, strikes in protest against cruelty, nor of the starvation and misery of Siberian exiles, nor of the Government's paid agents who tempt to crime in order to betray."

People everywhere are asking, What is the matter with the schools, that pupils who have succeeded in passing examinations qualifying them for entrance upon the teachers' training course should be capable of perpetrating such mistakes as those which appeared recently, to the extent of three columns, in the Toronto Globe:

"Champlain formed the Indians into the Hudson's Bay Company."

"Hudson was the founder, and Champlain the first governor, of the Hudson's Bay Company."

"Egerton Ryerson, afterwards Lord Strathcona, was one of the Fathers of Confederation."

"Asquith is now the Poet Laurier, but is greater as a prose writer."

These are just a few of the answers selected at haphazard. There were hundreds of them, quite enough to afford the examiners an entertainment better than comedy during the hot "examining" days of July—if, indeed, the examiners did not weep, for sometimes even they have sympathetic, patriotic souls, and are capable of wailing, "My country! my country!"

What has been the matter? We give it up, but may hazard the opinion that the weakness has developed since history, as a "counter" on examinations, has been relegated somewhat to the background among the studies on the curriculum. Until a tribe of supermen and superwomen have been evolved for the teaching profession, it will always be so—subjects that count on final examinations will have due attention paid to them; those that do not will be neglected—and history, in the public schools, at least, does not occupy the position of importance that it held some years ago.

History may not, it is true, be as valuable, as a developer of the mental faculties, as some other subjects; but, as a study for culture, for inspiration, for warning, it should not be overlooked. We need more culture in Canada, not less, and students capable of giving such answers as the above cannot surely be called cultured, nor deemed very capable of exercising a strong cultural influence over the children whom they may teach. The Toronto Globe deserves credit for having brought this matter before the public in so convincing a way.

During the Tercentenary celebrations at Quebec, last year, the lack of inscriptions to designate the scenes of historic events was frequently deplored. Since then, the Committee of History and Archaeology have taken the matter in hand, and have composed a series of tablets, to be executed in bronze. Those already prepared number twenty-five, and cover events from 1613 up to the nineteenth century. As is well remarked by "Canada," "Other cities with a history would do well to follow Quebec's example, and so help the rising generation to acquire a knowledge of the glorious story of their country, and the men of both races who laid the foundation of its greatness."

#### People, Books and Doings.

A woman, Mrs. Ella E. Young, has been appointed superintendent of the public schools of Chicago.

Rev. Arthur Lea, M. A., a graduate of Toronto University, has been appointed Bishop of Kyushu, Japan, by the Archbishop of Canterbury.

The engagement of Dr. Wilfred Grenfell, of The Labrador, to Miss Anna McClanahan, of Illinois, is announced.

Sir Charles Rivers Wilson, President of the Grand Trunk Railway System, is inspecting the Grand Trunk Pacific construction. He will spend six weeks in Canada.

Following a protest of the Audubon Society, the United States Treasury officials have ordered that \$1,500 worth of aigrettes, seized on two Atlantic liners, may not be sold by auction in New York, but destroyed.

In recognition of the literary eminence of their grandfather, and in consideration of their straitened circumstances, are the reasons given in a white paper issued for the granting of a civil-list pension of \$2.50 a week to each of the four granddaughters of Charles Dickens. The recipients are Mary Angela Dickens and her three sisters.

The experiments in patient-labor, adopted at Muskoka and Toronto Sanatoria, are proving very satisfactory. Patients are permitted to work for short periods only, just enough to give exercise and provide an interest which may minister to the mind, as the exercise ministers to the body.

A number of fine pictures from abroad, as well as from Canadian artists, are promised by the Art Department of the Canadian National Exhibition, which will be opened in Toronto on August 28th. New features will be an exhibit of photography from the best photographers

of England, Germany, France and Italy, and a fine exhibit of British art pottery and china.

Professor Emmerich, the cholera expert, of Munich, has announced that he has determined the mode of action of the cholera bacillus, thus opening the way for combating the disease. He attributes the rapid spread of cholera to bacilli-laden dust.

Owing to the failure of the fish harvest, the Labrador fishermen, with whom all Canada, through the efforts of Dr. Grenfell, has become acquainted, are facing starvation.

### Teachers-in-training at Guelph.

Although somewhat belated in publication, the following list of names of teachers who have completed the courses in Elementary Agriculture, etc., at the Farmers' University, the O. A. C., Guelph, may be of interest:

#### ELEMENTARY INDUSTRIAL ARTS.

Miss L. E. Abbott, Lucan; Mr. G. K. Casselman, Williamsburg; Miss Mollie E. Cluff, Clinton; Miss Edna Copp, Clinton; Miss Agnes A. Curtin, Brockville; Miss E. E. Daniels, Alvinston; Miss N. B. Gibbons, Leamington; Miss E. E. Gott, Amherstburg; Mr. F. H. Huffman, Colebrook; Miss Arlissa Hagerman, Athens; Miss A. E. Harshaw, Toronto; Miss F. E. Jamieson, Stanstead, Que.; Miss Myrtle Justin, 46 Askin St., London; Miss Alice Jull, Norwich; Miss Maude Johnston, Cornwall; Miss Minnie E. Kilty, Clinton; Miss Catharine Kennedy, 269 Brockett Street, Sarnia; Miss G. P. Keys, Blake; Miss Annie C. Laing, St. Mary's; Miss Etta Lane, Toronto; Miss Isabel Law, Drumbo; Miss Jennie MacKenzie, Rathburn; Miss Margaret March, Dutton; Miss Annie M. McEwan, Martintown; Miss Catherine McLeod, Star; Miss Annie Moran, Essex; Mr. E. W. Moss, Wales; Miss Josephine Murray, Wilton Grove; Miss Nellie Myers, Goodwood; Mr. John D. Medcof, Holleford; Miss Clara E. Neelands, Woodford; Miss Emily M. Parker, Toronto; Miss Addie A. Phillips, Toronto; Miss Lulu Russell, Walkerville; Miss Jean Sivell, Owen Sound; Miss Mary Smith, Parkhill; Miss Nellie E. Spearin, St. Mary's; Miss C. E. Thomson, Aylmer; Miss Juanita Thomson, Toronto; Miss Cora Tiffin, Thamesville.

#### AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE.

Laura E. Arnold, Kinlough; Ella E. Baker, Littlewood; Emma Batterman, Williamsford; Annie M. Bell, Glanford Station; Frances A. Bennett, Hamilton; Annie M. Boal, West Montrose; Anna Catherine Brown, Fergus; Charlotte M. Casey, Eganville; Bessie E. Cristelaw, Blind River; Irene May Clark, Simcoe; May S. Cody, Embro; Elma E. Daniels, Alvinston; Ella M. Dewart, Warsaw; M. Ella Doupe, Kirkton; Alice Dunning, Cumberland; Irene Dunning, Cumberland; Jessie R. Eakins, Port Burwell; Mabel A. Edwards, Balsam; Gertrude K. Elliott, Lucan; Gretta E. Fahey, Dundas; Edith C. Fetterley, Cornwall; Lena M. Fields, Smithville; Mary Fitzgerald, Hagersville; Evelyn Ford, Galt; Laura G. Francis, Brooklin; Laura Fuller, Stratford; Grace Gilmour, Dee Lake; Bella E. Groves, Fergus; Mary G. Groves, Fergus; Maggie G. Hamilton, Wychwood Park; Jennie L. Harkness, Irena; Olive E. Hodgins, Lucan; Helen Johnson, St. Thomas; E. Gertrude Jones, Ottawa; S. Louise Jones, Whitby; Grace B. Jones, Brampton;

Lucy A. Kenny, Princeton; Margaret King, Plattsville; M. C. Lloyd, Toronto; Clara Lovelless, Fanshawe; Mabel McClung, Cayuga; Jennie McDonald, Wyoming; Eliza S. McLauchlan, Milbourne; Ella McLean, Chesley; — McClelland, Air Line Junction; Myrtle B. Matthews, Acton; M. Florence Millen, Fordwich; Fanny Monteith, Stratford; Margaret Kay Murray, Avening; M. B. Nicholson, Beaverton; May A. Nolan, Fingal; Adele O'Neill, Bulger; Katie O'Reilly, Eganville; Margaret Padfield, Gorrie; L. E. Patmore, Flora; Mabel Patterson, Laurel; Eleanor

### A Trip to New Ontario.

(Continued.)

Long before the sun was well up we had left the roses and birches of The Forks, and were following the so-called East Branch—South Branch would seem more appropriate—of the Montreal River, our course now lying directly towards Gowganda. Although the stream was much narrower than the main river, there was the perpetual expansion into lakes, as before. We crossed Nest Lake in a bracing wind that taxed our canoe-men somewhat, but it was glorious—

and down, waving branches about our heads to keep off mosquitoes and black flies, which were here truly terrifying. It was our first experience of them at their worst, and we began to understand why "tenderfeet" were flying the country, and prospectors moving to outlying towns, until the nuisance should have abated. With incessant motion, we could not avoid bites—bites from mosquitoes that stung, and from black flies that bled. What, then, must be the fate of men working in the heart of the woods, where, they say, the insects are much more numerous than along the waterfronts? There are but two sources of consolation at this time of the year. In the first place, the black flies do not bite much after sundown, and practically not at all in the tents, where they seem to be confused at being entrapped, and creep about aimlessly on the canvas. In the second, about the middle of July the mosquitoes develop a sort of yellow fuzz on their heads, which seems to act as a soporific. After that they give comparatively little trouble. In the meantime, the people do not say, "How do you do?" or "Good day." They say, "Are the flies bad in there?" or "How are the flies?"

Along the portages we saw numerous traces of fleeting encampments—the "bed of boughs" and little ashy spot, with a few charred sticks across it, which marked the place where once had been a home for a night. It was Ruskin—was it not?—who defined a home as a "bit of the world with a fire in it and a roof over it," or something to that effect. This is nowhere more true than in the woods. As soon as your tent is pitched and the fire built, you are at home, and the bed of boughs proves a by no means bad resting-place. But the bed of boughs needs to be built aright. The tenderfoot is likely to tumble the branches in in a promiscuous mass, making a last sorrowful effort to smooth them down before he "turns in." The experienced bushman lays them carefully, upside down, and shingle fashion. Occasionally a stem protrudes, but the odor of spruce or balsam makes up for all, and, as you fall asleep, with the sound of murmuring trees and lapping water in your ears, you have no repinings for down-south mattresses.

The tenderfoot, too, builds his fire in an awkward fashion. He cuts a great mass of stuff and piles it up, kindling-wise, adds a log or two, then strikes a match, gets on his knees, and proceeds to transform himself into a bellows. The bushman, on the other hand, snatches a screed or two of birch bark, throws a few twigs on top, and applies the match. As the tinder burns, he adds to it, bits of dried moss and twigs, whatever comes handiest, and finally the branches and logs that make the "good cheer." This is the true Indian method, and very effective it is.

The "lady birch," by the way, is one of the most useful, as well as the most beautiful, of the trees of this country. Everywhere you see the white trunks gleaming among the jack-pines and spruces along the waterfronts, and hence you know that the ready fire, the bit of writing-paper, the drinking-vessel pro tem., and a score of other things, are waiting for your hand. Indeed, the deep woods is the place par excellence for developing resourcefulness in emergency. Your canoe goes a-leak, you plaster it up with spruce gum. You "go in" with but an axe in your hand, and in an hour or two your tent poles and your table have been evolved from the rough but ready material of the wilderness: a bent stick serves for a crane whereon to hang your pot and kettle, and a tump-line makes an admirable clothes-line whereon to hang your dripping clothes. As for the tarpaulin, its uses are legion; you must go to the North country to find them out, and to find out how many are the things

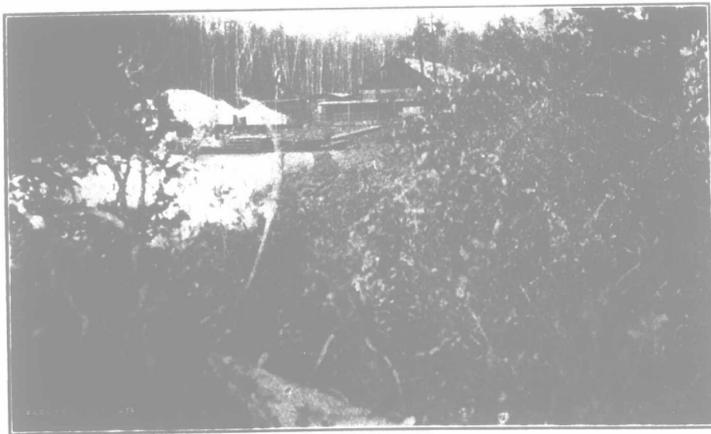


Silver Queen Hotel, Just Outside of Gowganda.

At the beginning of the portage leading to this hotel is a bill-board advertisement, proclaiming that the Silver Queen Hotel is provided with "spring beds with mattresses."

Perrott, Alliston; Lizzie A. Rankin, Nipissing Junction; May Riddell, London; Blanche A. Robertson, Dundas; Edna M. Root, Rockport; Effeda Roy, Georgetown; Violet M. Savage, Ridgeway; Jean Schleihau, West Lorne; C. M. Sherrard, Uxbridge; A. M. Sillers, Walkerton; Lizzie K. Smart, Vesta; Ivey M. Spense, Eden Mills; Gertrude M. Sprague, Queensville; Nettie A. Stewart, Blyth; Maud Tanton, Byron; Lizzie H. Taylor, Smithville; Myrtle M. Trainor, Binbrook; E. Gertrude Tucker, Orono; Edna May Twiss, Woodburn; C. P. Van Valkenburg, Port Whitby; Bessie Van Every, Waterloo; Lulu G. Vickery, Port Perry; Helena J. Waddell, Oro-

the ripple of the sun on the water, the curling of the waves as they rushed towards us, the mastery of the elements which sent our light bark swiftly forward in the very teeth of the wind. There is no vessel so responsive as the canoe. The slightest movement of the paddle is sufficient to propel it; the slightest influence of wind or current enough to deflect it from its course—the reason, probably, why, in the hands of a novice, it is the most dangerous of water craft. Under control of the expert, however, there is comparatively little danger. Indeed, you cannot but gain confidence as you watch these canoe-men of the North—the short, swift strokes, the unend-



Hotel and Tents in Gowganda Town.

no; Mabel Walsh, Wingham; C. Hazel Washburn, Rockport; Ella Weatherhead, N. Augusta; Florence Weatherhead, N. Augusta; Florence Wegenast, Aylmer; Margaret White-man, Teeswater; Clara Williams, Toronto; Lily E. Wilson, Lindsay; May C. Wright, Blind River; Jennie L. Young, Brockville; Anna Higginson, Hawkesbury; Mary Watson, Alfred Centre; Mary E. Eaman, Avonmore; Edith M. Smith, Chesterville; Anna McIntosh, Poland; Sarah Duff, Berwick; Elizabeth Mansfield, Goldstone; Zella Hingham, Port Colborne.

ing watchfulness, the readiness to meet emergencies of wind or wave or current.

Between The Forks and our destination, Lake Obushkong, were several portages, or, rather, trails for passengers, for the canoes were not always taken from the water. In one place we walked for perhaps half a mile through the woods, over low ground which looked as if it might some day be farmed, although farming land in this country is surely at a discount, and had a wait of half an hour at the next landing, a half hour which we spent in pacing up

AUGUST 12, 1909

with which you may help yourself, if you are put to it. The other day, for instance, one of our geologists lost his pencil, but he came cheerfully in at night with his notes written, quite legibly, with charcoal. "Fortunately," he said, "he had been travelling through burnt country."

On coming up through Nest Lake, we met a canoe, the first since leaving Stony Creek, although the woods gave evidence enough of the presence of prospectors earlier in the season. It was still cold, and Mrs. C. and I had our coats buttoned to the throat, collars up, and hats pulled down over our ears. The men in the passing canoe eyed us curiously, and as they drifted to the stern, we heard one exclaim, "What's them in that canoe?—Two sports from New York?"—a question which gave our party some amusement, besides affording an interesting side-light on the idea held by these sinewy North-country men in regard to the tenderfoot from the big cities. Numbers of the city men, to be sure, take to the woods and its ways as a duck takes to the water, but there are always a few of the other kind in evidence. We saw some of them a little later, immaculately-groomed fellows, swathed in cheese-cloth to keep off the black flies, while U. M. T. C. (United Mining and Transportation Company) men did the paddling. Once a canoe touched camp in which were two men who had ventured to take charge of the craft themselves. One wore a cork jacket, and the other had a rope fastened around himself and then to the end of the canoe.

A few miles farther to the southward we came to the point at which the Gowganda trail, which cuts across via Stony Creek and Lake, again joins the Montreal. Here a very high bluff forms a difficult, though short, portage, and here an almost continuous line of men may be seen carrying freight and canoes across, the canoes on their heads, the freight (by means of tump-lines passing over the forehead) on their backs. The most bulky-looking baggage is by no means the most difficult. We saw men, great strong, muscular fellows, here transporting boxes, which seemed to tax them to the uttermost, and were most certainly bringing out streams of perspiration on the bronzed faces. We asked them how much the boxes weighed. They said, "Nearly two hundred pounds." For such work, \$3.00 a day, with board, is the usual wage.

From this point, the river was alive with canoes, going and coming; and, when we finally reached "home," the camp of the Dominion Geological Survey, on Obushkong Lake, at the close of that busy Sunday of travelling, we felt that we were very much in the heart of things. The canoes en route to Gowganda go directly past the place which formed our landing, and a gasoline launch passes twice a day. Right across from our camp, which consisted of five tents and a cook-shed, a doctor from Boston, and two others, were encamped on an island. A little farther up, two Queen's students were installed as fire-rangers, and upon the opposite shore a large encampment marked the claims on which the Haileybury hockey club were busily doing prospectors' work.

We enjoyed our stay at Obushkong—"Narrow Grass Lake," as the word signifies in Indian. It is 12 miles in length, with bold bluffs, veritable hotbeds of black flies, here and there, and the usual rocky, wooded hills elsewhere. A few shallow and reedy spots afford harborage to numbers of fish, and during our ten days' stay our table was seldom lacking in deliciously-fresh pickerel pike and perch. In the evenings, the doctor's party used to sally out in their canoe with a mandolin, and the Queen's students with a bano, so musical concerts from the water were no rarity.

But even the presence of all these

people—these tangible people, with their atmosphere of civilization almost de luxe—did not seem as strange to us, in the midst of these great forests as the constant sensation that we were in the midst of unseen throngs, trekking everywhere through the woods. From morning to night we could hear the sound of blasts, the constant cannonade of the rocks, which might too often

is always the chance of losing time and money, and making nothing. It is a great game of chance.

A few words regarding Gowganda itself may not here come amiss. The word Gowganda, with its curious suggestion of Central African nomenclature, is a corruption of the Ojibway "Gowgandah," or "Gowgandach," signifying silver or big pickerel, hence gives no clue to the char-

packing-box structures, which indicate the more pretentious business places. The main street is narrow and crooked, and thronged with people—engineers, speculators, and prospectors, in knaki. At its foot, upon the day on which we visited it, about fifty canoes were tied, and others were constantly coming or going. Two or three gasoline launches also ply back and forth from the various landings.

On referring to the report issued by Mr. A. G. Burrows, of the Ontario Bureau of Mines, I find that attention was first directed especially to the Gowganda district in 1907, in which year a belt of diabase was found west of Bloom Lake. In the following year, native silver was found in the same vicinity, also near Leroy and Miller Lakes, and claims were soon staked. The first important discoveries were made on the Gates, Blackburn and Bonsall properties, and not long afterwards valuable deposits were also found on the Mann, Reeve-Dobie, Boyd-Gordon, and McIntosh-McLaughlin claims. Of these, the Reeve-Dobie was sold last winter for \$500,000.

Following these discoveries, of course, came a rush. Hundreds of claims were staked, and at one time during last winter 650 teams were employed on the Charlton road, and 200 on the Sellwood road, hauling in provisions and mining apparatus. At that time, the freight charges were at first \$2.50 per 100 pounds, and, immediately before the break-up of the roads, \$100 per load.

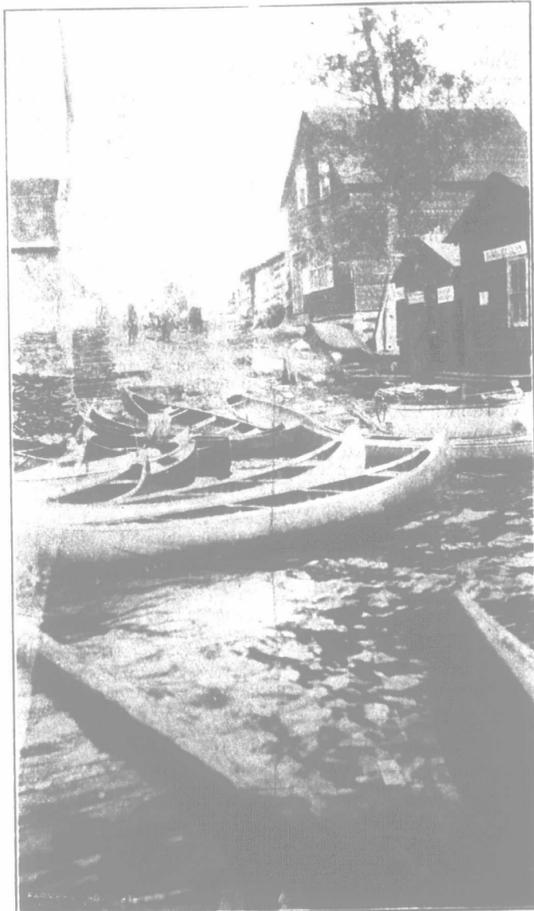
At present, four ways of reaching Gowganda are either planned, or under construction. The Charlton road, the wagon-and-sleigh road above referred to, runs from Charlton on the T. & N. O. railway to Elk Lake, and, barring a fiasco, will be put through all the way to Gowganda by September. This road, when completed, will open up the Miller Lake and Everett Lake camps. In summer, the distance from Elk Lake and Gowganda may be covered by canoe, via the Montreal River and Stony Creek.

Plans to make surveys for railway construction from Charlton to Gowganda are now under way, and if the region continues promising, will no doubt be pushed through by the T. & N. O. at an early date.

There are also some prospects of continuing the C. N. R. from Sellwood, a few miles north of Sudbury, to Gowganda, and the C. P. R. propose and have partly constructed a line of transportation to connect Gowganda with Biscotasing. In winter, the Sellwood road, before referred to, affords convenient transportation across this portion.

At present, the chief mining properties center about Miller Lake and Gowganda. The Boyd-Gordon, Mann, Bartlett, O'Kelly and Silvers have all begun mining operations with financial backing, and most of them have already got in mining machinery, and are busily engaged in sinking shafts, constructing log camps, and stripping veins. So far as results are concerned, little can as yet be said. Everything is in preliminary stages, and, although some small quantities of very rich ore have been sent out from the Bartlett, Boyd-Gordon and other claims, practically all of the money that has changed hands has been by speculation, as, for example, in the case of the Bartlett property, or the Mann holding, which sold for a quarter of a million.

We have been told that diabase claims (40 acres) have frequently been sold for \$5,000, but that is not saying that all a prospector has to do is to stake a claim anywhere, and dispose of it at will. The trouble is that a considerable proportion of prospectors are working almost entirely in the dark, squandering both time and money through sheer ignorance of the kind of rock in which minerals may be found. For instance, yesterday, one of the geologists of our camp ran across a place in which preparations for sinking a shaft were apparently in prog-



The Main Street of Gowganda.

Fifty canoes and a gasoline launch were lying at the foot of this street on the day of our visit.



Camp of the Dominion Geological Survey on the Montreal River.

Three other tents and a cook-shed are hidden among the trees. The white tree-trunks are those of birches and poplars.

mean, though not loss of life, yet of hope. Nevertheless, silver is being found, with indications that may point to great future wealth in this vicinity, and very substantial prices are being paid for some of the claims. In Gowganda, the manager of the Bank of Commerce told us that the number of mere boys who had realized as much as \$50,000 or \$60,000 since coming to the vicinity was surprising. On the other hand, there

acter of the surrounding country, which is literally a mass of high, rocky bluffs, bleak and desolate enough where cleared for mining operations, yet rich in fascination to those upon whom the lure of the hidden mineral has taken hold. The location of the town itself, however, is rather attractive. As yet, it straggles around the whole northern end of Lake Gowganda, in a thin, ragged line of log cabins, tents, and

ress. An excavation about 20 feet square and 15 feet deep had been made—in Laurentian rock, at that, an improbable source for silver. As said before, the rocks of this section consist of Laurentian, Keewatin, Huronian, or, as tabulated by Mr. Burrows:

Post-middle Huronian.—Diabase.  
Huronian.—Quartzite; arkose; grey-wacke; conglomerate; and slate.

Laurentian.—Granite; syenite; gneiss—intrusive into the Keewatin, but not into the Huronian; igneous contact.

Keewatin.—An igneous complex.

Discoveries of native silver are here confined usually to the diabase, thus differing from Cobalt, where the silver finds have been made chiefly in the conglomerate. Some good finds have, however, been made in the conglomerate near its junction with the diabase.

If the mines prove valuable, this wild, rough, broken district is bound to see a great influx of people during the next few years. If not, it is likely to lie dead enough. Farming will never be done on the rocky bluffs which lie for many miles about Gowganda, and, although pulpwood timber is plentiful enough, it is small and spindling. We have talked with several regarding the pulpwood prospects, and find the general opinion to be that, until facilities are greatly improved, the cost of getting it out must amount to more than its value.

Nevertheless, it is beautiful, this Northern country of hill and lake and river. We left Obushkong nearly a fortnight ago, and are now (towards the close of July) camping on an extension of the Montreal, a beautiful little lake, with a glen and waterfall at its southern end. Within sight of our domain are two other white tents, which gleam through the trees, and throw glistening reflections into the water of a still evening. Later in the season, they say, the sunsets are magnificent, but as yet we have only the reflections to marvel at, the wonderful streaks of green and russet and gold that strike deep into the water ere the sun dips.

The blueberries have not yet ripened, but there is a bountiful harvest of American laurel, pink with bloom. On our table to-day stands a bouquet of it, with feathery meadow-rue and white water lilies, and we hear of wonderful orchids growing high and dry on the rocks. A pink dicentra, too, the garden bleeding-heart, in miniature, is quite common.

We are still on the Gowganda trail, and at any hour the dip of paddles may be heard passing, an average of twenty canoes, probably, going by during the day—sometimes French-Canadians, sometimes Indians, sometimes prospectors, sometimes men-of-affairs on speculation—but all interesting, partly, perhaps, because of the never-ending glamor of the canoe. For we have learned to love the canoe. Henceforth it must be to us, among watercraft, the thing of beauty, of grace, the spirit of this North land, whose lure draws back again so many who have ever once ventured upon its endless wilderness.

DAME DURDEN.

(To be continued.)

### Alaska and the Yukon.

"Right here I want to refer to the story of Prof. John Macoun, naturalist and botanist of the Geological Survey of Canada. In 1877 he was asked by the Premier to write a report on the capabilities of the Northwest. He found that the possibilities were unlimited, and that it was only a question of the capacity of the cultivators. They came, and have shown their ability to do things. Manitoba demonstrates what Professor Macoun pointed out in 1877. Again, in 1902, it was suggested that this same man, in the ripeness of his knowledge and experience, examine the Yukon country

for his Government. He did so, and in the following year, April 17th, he gave his evidence before the select Standing Committee on Agriculture and Colonization of the House of Commons. He reached Dawson, July 10th, 1902. It is in lat. 64° 15', which is about four degrees north of the northern extremity of the coast of Labrador. He found on that same day, July 10th, red currants, blueberries and strawberries, perfectly ripe, on the hill-sides, and even he was more than astonished. A species of rose which bloomed June 3rd of that year, 9 miles from Ottawa, bloomed on the hillside at Dawson June 2nd of the same year, as he was able to prove by a friend who had plucked the flower. He found one strange thing after another which upset all preconceived ideas, and set him to thinking. He found beautiful spruce 10 to 20 inches through, and 100 feet tall, upon the exposed hillside—white spruce, the cleanest and most beautiful he had ever looked at. His study brought him to emphasize the fact that frost is an important factor in agriculture. It conserves the moisture in what would be a dry and arid region, and grudgingly but surely gives it up under the pumping influence of the sun's rays as they daily increase in intensity. How wonderfully wise it all is, and how far removed from our previous conceptions of wisdom! As our living must come from the earth, agriculture is of more importance to us all than any other industry. I am constrained to quote the closing paragraph of his evidence: "Now, this wheat (showing a sample) was grown in the Yellowhead Pass, 150 miles north-west of Edmonton, four years ago last fall. Now, the reason I brought this up, gentlemen, is to show you this, that, according to my standpoint thirty-one years ago, Edmonton was outside where you could raise wheat with safety. Now, here is grain raised up in the mountains 150 miles north-west. Now, the Peace River country has been spoken of as unfitted for wheat-raising by some parties. I tell you the Peace River country is well fitted; in fact, I reported, the same year I was at Edmonton, that the land in the Peace River country was better and better suited for grain than the Edmonton district. I wrote that thirty-one years ago, and it is true yet. Now, you will be considering railway matters. I am the discoverer of that Pine Pass, away up on the Peace River. I discovered it thirty-one years ago. Beyond that pass you begin to descend to the Pacific Ocean, and along there, through that part of the interior of British Columbia, I tell you, gentlemen, the day is coming when they will be growing any amount of grain up there, and away up into the Yukon. In my report on the Yukon that is just now being printed, I have added 100,000,000 acres more to our valuable land for settlement than I could have twenty-five years ago, because our people are prepared to believe it."

Prof. C. C. Georgeson, a cultivated Dane, has compared districts of Alaska with Finland, and feels sure that they can comfortably support a population of 5,000,000. The exhibits of grasses, berries, vegetables, grains, and mosses, will be of the greatest interest to thoughtful visitors. The native grasses are abundant and nutritious. They mature their seeds north of the Arctic Circle, and where they cease the deer moss carpets the earth to the rim of the frozen ocean. The possibilities for stock-raising and dairy-farming are almost beyond calculation. Sunlight and moisture sufficient for plant life are unending. (John G. Brady in New York Independent.)

Uncle Hiram "They say that the sun never sets on the British Empire." Aunt Hannah—"Doesn't it, now? And we have such lovely sunsets over here."

## Hope's Quiet Hour.

### "No Man Can Serve Two Masters."

—S. Matt. vi., 24.

Is our Lord making a mistake when He says that the serving of two masters is an impossible thing? It is plain that no one can make a real success of life unless he knows quite well what he wants, and works steadily towards the fulfilment of his ambition. But is it "impossible" to divide one's service? Surely there is no doubt about that, if the two masters are entirely opposed to one another.

And yet men and women everywhere are attempting this impossible and heart-breaking service. They want to be God's servants, but they are not quite ready to put themselves unreservedly under His orders. They say: "It is not always possible to know what is the right thing to do"; not considering that God's promises of guidance are for those—and for those alone—who keep their eyes fixed on His Face, prepared to obey His directions, whatever the cost may be.

Dr. Farrar says: "It is not a Christian minister, it is a secular historian, who says that of all unsuccessful men, in every shape, whether divine or human, there is none equal to Bunyan's Facing-both-ways,—the fellow with one eye on heaven and one on earth,—who sincerely preaches one thing and sincerely does another, and from the intensity of his unreality is unable even to see or feel the contradiction. He is substantially trying to cheat both God and the devil, and is in reality only cheating himself and his neighbor."

Are we in any degree like "Mr. Facing-both-ways"? It is a solemn question, and one that we shall do well to answer honestly and searchingly, with no surface scrutiny. Joshua said to the Israelites: "Choose you this day whom ye will serve," and the people answered with unhesitating unanimity: "We will serve the LORD." It was an easy answer, and one that any congregation would be likely to give, without hesitation. Joshua does not seem to have accepted that answer with much gratification. "Ye cannot serve the LORD: for He is an holy God," he declared. When the people still insisted that they would serve God, they were warned that they must put away the strange gods which were among them and incline their hearts unto the LORD God of Israel.—Josh. xxiv.

You see, Joshua had good reason to think that people could not serve God while they were cherishing "strange gods"—they could not serve two masters, any more than we can. It was a small matter to "say" that they would be God's servants—more than words are required of us. Our Lord—Who is the Judge—has declared that men will be judged by "their fruits," not by their professions. Not those who claim to be His servants, saying, "Lord, Lord," shall enter the Kingdom, but those who "do the will" of the Father. And the "fruit" He is seeking is not preaching, not healing of sick souls or bodies, not "wonderful works" which astonish the world. Christ says that "many" will expect to be accepted as His servants because they have prophesied in His Name, cast out devils in His Name, and in His Name done many wonderful works. And yet they may be utterly disowned, cannot be owned by the God of Holiness if they have been working iniquity.—S. Matt. vii., 20-27.

But what does the Judge mean when He says: "I never knew you; depart from Me, ye that work iniquity"? We call Christianity the "Gospel," or "good news," because it declares glad tidings of the possibility of forgiveness and restored purity to sinners. Is it only preaching glad tidings to respectable people, to those who may call themselves "sinners," but who would be very indignant if other people gave them that title?

Oh, let us read our Bible honestly, and find out what our dear Lord really expects for His servants. His tenderness to sinners who want to be holy stands out clearly in the Gospel narrative; but how terrible were His scorching denunciations of those who wrapped themselves comfortably in the garments of respectability

and looked down on their neighbors. Read S. Matt. xxiii., and see how fearlessly He rebuked the people in high places—rebuked them in fiery words which roused their terrible fury against Him, drove His sharp sword straight to their secret sins, because He loved them dearly and could not leave them in blind ignorance. It was not to a few people, but openly, "to the multitude," that the words were spoken which no preacher would dare to speak unless he loved the souls of men infinitely more than his own safety. Over and over again is hurled the thunderbolt: "Woe unto you, scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites!" The men who have posed as the religious leaders of the people are boldly accused of cheating widows and of gaining reputation by long prayers and scrupulous paying of tithes, while omitting the weightier duties of judgment, mercy, and faith. They are declared to be like "whited sepulchres," beautiful in outward appearance, but full of the horror of decay within.

Think of the solemn cursing of the fig tree that was making a show of being in a healthy condition and yet had failed to bear fruit—failed entirely to fulfil the purpose for which it was created! Let us take warning, and be careful not to make a show of greater zeal for God than we really possess. The outward sign is a lie, unless it is the natural outgrowth of the inward life within the soul. Pilate's washing of his hands only convicted him of knowing his own awful injustice, it certainly could not remove any stain of guilt. Somebody has quaintly said: "It takes more than manicuring to make hands clean for heavenly inspection."

Let us be very sure that we are not trying to serve two masters. Let us make the service of God our real business and object in life. Don't let us be satisfied with a surface religion that will pass muster in the world, one that is very secondary to our everyday work and pleasure. Let us really invite the Master in, throwing open all the dark corners of our hearts to His inspection, honestly asking Him to cleanse us through and through—no matter how painful or humiliating the restoring process may be. We shall be infinitely happier if we give the Holy Spirit the opportunity He is seeking to wash away the stains of the past and take full control of every thought. Those who lay each hour of life before God, asking Him what He wants them to do in that hour, and leaving all anxieties in His hands, find the peace of serving One Master—One Who is perfectly wise and loving. Does He give them pain to endure? Well, that is their business—the special task the Master has set—and they rejoice to endure splendidly under His eye. Does He send failure or disappointment? They can accept it bravely, knowing that One Who loves them is giving them the opportunity of growing strong and straight and beautiful in spirit. When His purpose for their perfecting is accepted, and the way is open for giving outward success without injuring the sensitive soul. He loves to pour out the sunshine of earthly prosperity on one who trusts Him.

Two weeks ago I bought a camera, and have been dabbling a little in photography ever since. In trying to develop the negative, I soon found how easily the light could ruin everything, until the sensitive film was "developed and fixed." Then the sunshine could be freely admitted without injury. Can we not trust God to know what is best, if He shuts us up in the darkness with Himself for a time? He cannot obtain good results unless we co-operate with Him trustfully.

Our Lord wept over Jerusalem—wept on the one day when His people hailed Him as King—because their outward homage was not the sign of a real surrender of the will. Those who are quite ready to choose His service, as long as it is pleasant, profitable, and the "correct thing to do," are not really serving Him at all unless they are also determined to follow in His steps when He calls them to sacrifice ease and popularity.

God has a great purpose in regard to you. He can help men mightily through any life that is genuinely surrendered. Professor Rhineland, in a paper read recently at Hartford, declared that "the greatest tragedy, the only real tragedy, which any life can know, is that it should fail to find its true vocation that

it should not know its time of visitation. And, on the other hand," he says, "remember that for any man, the only conceivable success is to be found in correspondence with the divine plan marked out for him."

An hour ago I received a letter from a young Jewish girl—a stenographer who had lived her seventeen years of life in a city tenement—saying that she wished she could take up nursing as a profession, "because one can do so much good as a nurse." She said she felt she was not doing as much as she was capable of. It is well to be ambitious of doing good, but, in God's sight, there is a still higher ambition—the hungering and thirsting after a shining purity of soul. One who is pure in heart, and single in motive, cannot fail to do good, because he is always like a bright mirror reflecting the Face of God.

The "fruit of the Spirit" grows in the heart. It is not preaching or nursing or writing books or healing the sick—though these, and many other outward signs, may spring from its seed. It is inward and invisible—except to the eye of God—being LOVE, with its various manifestations of "joy, peace, long-suffering, gentleness, goodness, faith, meekness, temperance."

Can we afford to live without it?

DORA FARNCOMB.

## The Ingle Nook.

[Rules for correspondents in this and other Departments: (1) Kindly write on one side of paper only. (2) Always send name and address with communications. If pen-name is also given, the real name will not be published. (3) When enclosing a letter to be forwarded to anyone, place it in stamped envelope ready to be sent on.]

### Floor Finishes.

"Burnbrae," N. S., very kindly sends us the following in regard to finishing hardwood floors. We shall be much pleased to have the plans referred to:

"I built a new farmhouse last year and laid hardwood floors throughout. Kindly let your subscribers know, through 'The Farmer's Advocate,' the best treatment for a birch kitchen floor, to keep it clean and bright; also for borders of sitting-room and parlor, which will be less used. We have the kitchen floor at present filled and coated with two coats of shellac, the others are the same, but with the addition of wax. We consider ours very suitable for a first-class farmhouse, and would be pleased to send you a photo and ground plan, if you desire it, for publication. Yours truly,  
"BURNBRAE."

While this subject is on the tapis, may we add a few paragraphs from Trade Review, which may give a few hints to someone interested. The paragraphs are as follows:

"The extent to which hardwood floors are being used in dwelling houses and other buildings at the present day, leads unusual interest to the methods of finishing them, so far as to give the most satisfactory results, considering the purposes for which the rooms are to be used. A correspondent recently asking as to the best method for finishing oak, maple, and other floors in the natural, so that the wood will not darken, and if there is any way of bleaching hardwood floors that have been treated with linseed oil and become very dark with age, 'The Painter's Magazine' suggested the following treatment:

"Oak floors require a filler if good, smooth finish is desired in the natural, no matter what material is used. Maple does not require filling. For oak floors a good mineral-paste filler and two light coats of grain alcohol shellac varnish, or in place of the latter, waxing frequently with a good floor wax will keep the floor from darkening. Mineral oils tend less to darkening of wood than linseed oil, but are not to be thought of for use in dwelling houses or public halls on floors, because of the tendency to soil the ladies' dresses. For maple floors, three coats of grain alcohol white shellac varnish, or repeated treatment with floor wax, will not darken the wood.

"As to the question about the bleaching

of floors that have been oiled and become dark, the only remedy we know of is to remove the oil with a paint-and-varnish remover, and then treat the wood with a strong concentrated solution of oxalic acid, or by the use of bleaching powder. The use of the last named, however, is liable to be injurious to the health of the operator, and we would not recommend its use. The oxalic-acid solution, while poisonous, is harmless when used with care."

### A Letter from Lankshire Lass.

[Note.—Lankshire Lass appreciates letters so much that many of the Chatterers may wish to write her. All letters addressed to her in care of Ingle Nook, this office, will be gladly forwarded.]

Dear Dame Durden and All,—I can hear great loads of jolly picnickers passing here almost every day now. It is so quiet here alone, and as the pencil and paper are at my side I'll try hard to write. Just a call to say, glad to meet you all again. I never thought I would call on the Nook again, but here I am, with a heart full of gratitude to each one who so kindly remembered me in the Nook. How it cheers one to feel they are not forgotten! It is lonely for me now. Two months seem long to lie in bed, and the work getting behind. I am able to be up a little while in a day now. Others have been taken suddenly, but only Jesus understands why some are left, and those in health taken that are needed so badly. It was so kind of so many to write me kind letters and send me such pretty post cards, and they cheered me so I read them day after day. Oh, you are all so kind, and I hope to hear from you again. If I do not reply, you will understand it is because I am not able to, but I am grateful to all who write. It was so thoughtful of you, Islander, to kindly give that recipe. I was not able to think how that syrup was made, so was grateful to you. I only wish I were able to return kindness to you, and to all who were helpful and kind to me. Such lovely bouquets of cut flowers came, and their fragrance filled my room, and the flowers cheered me so long, and old and young came so often to see me. All are so good to me, and when alone I still had Jesus, and could talk with Him. He never leaves me, and He is my heart's dear refuge, a joy and a comfort to me.

Oh, what would I do without Jesus, such a helper and friend. So I have always one Friend near and dear with me, and many rays of sunshine come my way, too, by the dear girls. Bless them all. They came so often and combed my hair, and coaxed me to let them do writing or something to help me. That was a sweet girl, a typewriter and stenographer, who kindly wrote the message to the Nook. I did not know she was going to, but was glad she did.

Now, dears, I am very tired. It takes me days and days to write a letter. It is so hard to write at all, and I tried to come soon as possible to give you a nice pie recipe, now it is hard to know what to make pies of. I had one of these kind brought to me, and it was very nice: One cup dried currants, one cup sugar, one egg, one-third cup sweet milk. Mix all together well, and bake with only an under crust.

Yes, Exit, I agree with you. I think sometimes if a recipe proves to be good, let those who have tried it write about it; then it may encourage others to try too. I wish you could see my bay window. It is full of lovely bloom now. I am sure the Lord lets them bloom to cheer me.

Again I do thank all for kindness received. Your grateful friend and shut-in,  
A LANKSHIRE LASS.

### Recipes.

String Beans.—Wash beans well with cold water, then place in a saucepan with boiling water and 1 teaspoon salt. A few strips of salt pork may be cooked with them. Cook gently until tender, then drain. Season and serve.

Blackberry Charlotte.—Make a boiled custard with 1 quart milk, yolks of 5 eggs, and  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup sugar, flavor to taste. Line a large glass dish with slices of sponge cake dipped in sweet cream, then a layer of blackberries well sweetened, or blackberry jam, then another layer of cake and berries as before. When the

custard is cold, pour it over the whole, then beat the whites of the eggs to a froth, add  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup sugar, and flavor to taste. Heap up on the top, and decorate with large berries, or dots of the jam.

Corn Meal Muffins.—Sift two cups corn meal into a bowl and scald well with 1 cup boiling water, beating until smooth. Add 1 dessertspoon lard, 1 teaspoon salt, 1 tablespoon white sugar, 1 pint cold milk, and 2 well-beaten eggs. Then sift with 2 tablespoons wheat flour 2 teaspoons baking powder, and beat well into the batter. Have muffin pans (deep pattypans will do) well heated and greased. Half fill each compartment, and bake in a brisk oven from 30 to 35 minutes.

Junket.—Warm 1 pint milk until tepid, add 2 tablespoons sugar and 1 teaspoon vanilla. When dissolved, stir in gently 2 teaspoonfuls rennet. Turn into the serving dish, let stand 10 minutes, then place in a cold place to chill. Serve with cream and sugar.

Lemon Honey.—Stir the whites of 2 eggs and yolks of 3 into  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. granulated sugar; add juice of 2 lemons and grated rind of one, and a tablespoon butter. Cook over a slow fire, stirring constantly, till thick and clear, then pour into custard cups, which have been dipped in cold water, and set on ice to chill.

Cucumber Catsup.—Grate 1 dozen cucumbers, add 2 chopped onions,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup salt, and drain overnight. In the morning, add one-third cup mustard seed, 1 teaspoonful pepper, and cover with vinegar. This will keep well in sterilized jars.

Graham Biscuits.—1 quart graham flour, 1 teaspoon salt, lard and butter size small egg, 2 heaping teaspoons baking powder sifted with flour. Mix the dough with sweet milk just stiff enough to roll out. The quicker it is mixed, cut, and baked, the better.

Mixed Salad.—Mix together boiled potatoes diced, one small onion minced fine, any remnants of cooked vegetables and meat or fish that you may have, chopped fine. Lastly, mix with dressing and serve on lettuce.

### Removing Stains.

Paint and Varnish.—Wet the spot with turpentine, benzine, or alcohol, and let it stand a few minutes. Wet again and again, sponging or patting with clean cloth until the stain disappears. It may be found helpful to place the fabric over blotting paper while treating it. If the paint is old, it may take some time to soften. Equal parts of ammonia and turpentine soften old paint stains. For delicate colors, use chloroform.

Machine Oil.—Wash with soap and cold water. If the stain does not disappear, use turpentine.

Vaseline.—Wash with turpentine. Boiling sets this stain.

Tar and Lampblack.—Saturate with kerosene. Wash with naphtha soap and water.

Ordinary Grease Spots.—(a) Wash well with naphtha soap and water. (b) Turpentine, oil, or lard, are often used to soften old grease spots before washing. (c) Grease is soluble in benzine, alcohol, chloroform, ether. (d) For delicate fabrics, chloroform and ether are the best solvents. (e) Fuller's earth, or chalk, may be applied as a paste to absorb grease before washing.

Wagon Grease.—Soften with lard, or oil, and wash with soap and water.

Blood Stains.—Wash in cold water, without soap, until the stain turns brown, then rub with naphtha soap and soak in warm water. Sometimes a paste of raw starch is applied, and renewed from time to time, until the stain disappears.

Milk and Cream.—Wash in cold water, then follow with soap and water.

Tea and Chocolate.—Sprinkle with borax and soak in cold water, or soak spot with glycerine, then wash.

Coffee.—Pour boiling water through the stain from a height so as to strike the stained part with force.

Fruit and Wine Stains.—Treat with boiling water as for coffee. If the stain does not disappear, dilute Javelle water with equal parts of boiling water and soak the stained part in it for a few minutes. Rinse well with boiling water and a little dilute ammonia water. Repeat if necessary.

Iron Rust.—Wet with a paste made of

lemon juice, salt, starch and soap, and expose to sunlight, repeating several times. If the rust does not give way, treat with Javelle water as for fruit stains, repeating until stain has disappeared. Neither of these methods, of course, can be used on colored fabrics.

Ink.—(a) Try soaking in milk or buttermilk, using more milk as the old becomes discolored. (b) If this is ineffectual, apply dilute oxalic acid (a deadly poison) to the spot. Repeat until stain disappears. Rinse in water to which borax or ammonia has been added, to counteract the effect of the acid, which might otherwise rot the fabric. Milk is the only reagent given which does not remove color.

Perspiration.—Wash in soapsuds and place in sunshine. If this will not do, use Javelle water or oxalic acid, as directed above.

Medicine Stains.—Soak in alcohol.

Iodine.—Soak in alcohol, ether, or chloroform.

Grass Stains.—Soak in alcohol. Ammonia and water may be used while the stain is fresh if the fabric has no delicate colors. For colored fabrics, apply molasses, or a paste of soap and cooking soda. Let stand overnight.

Mildew.—(a) Wet with lemon juice, or a paste made of starch, lemon juice, soft soap and salt, and expose to the sun. Mildew stains of long standing are very difficult to remove.

Scorch.—(a) Wet and expose to the sun, repeating several times.

### Fat for Scrawny People.

Very often the housewife hesitates about adding a bit of butter or half-cup of cream to the vegetables she is about to serve. She feels that this would be an extravagance, and that "favor" must be sacrificed to economy. If she understood that these things do not serve only the purpose of giving better flavor, but that they also supply a very necessary food constituent, she might doubt the wisdom of her economy.

Fat, in some form, is, for the majority of people, a very necessary adjunct of the daily diet, both to form flesh and supply heat and energy. Indeed, the thin, scrawny person, often finds that he must resort to fats for the sake of his good looks, if nothing else, and then is surprised to find that he is stronger and more energetic because of his change in diet. Upon the other hand, he who assimilates fat with abnormal readiness, may find it necessary to eliminate those very ingredients from his bill-of-fare.

Milk, eggs, butter, cheese, cream, nuts, and bacon, some of which are also rich in protein, are the best sources of supply of fat in ordinary daily diet, and may, of course, be used in various combinations. Bacon is usually found digestible, even by those who can eat no other kind of pork. Cheese is always rendered more digestible by grating it and mixing it with some other food, in salads, potato puff, etc., while nuts may either be cooked or run through a chopper and served in salads, or as sandwich filling. Another filling for sandwich, one which may entice those who do not like pure meat-fat into eating it, is made as follows: Mix equal parts of chopped lean meat and fat meat with breadcrumbs, season with pepper, salt and mustard, and use as filling.

The housewife cannot impress upon herself too strongly that it is false economy to sell all the best foods off the farm, leaving the poorest for the family. Good, nourishing, wholesome food, "the fuel of the body," is necessary to strength, good health, good looks, and the good work which brings good profits.

### Our Scrap Bag.

For Wrinkles.—First cleanse the skin thoroughly with rain water as hot as can be comfortably used, and good pure soap, then rinse in clear, tepid water, and wipe on a soft towel. Having a good cold cream, we will begin with the forehead. Anoint the forehead liberally with a good cold cream, then place fingers of the right hand on right temple and with fingers of left hand describe a circular motion, from right to left, beginning at the middle across to the left temple. Repeat this a dozen times, then reverse hands and use same movement on right side of forehead. Now for the laughing wrinkles at the corners of the eyes. Anoint well

with the cream as before, and smooth with the tips of the fingers outward and upward. Now we turn our attention to the cheeks and see what we can do to cultivate a pleasing, rounded contour. Use cream as before, place tips of fingers at corners of mouth, smoothing upward and outward. If the cheeks are thin, massage gently with circular motion; if too fleshy, rub hard, which tends to make firm and reduce the flesh. The chin must have a little rotary motion all its own to preserve its firm roundness. For the lines coming below the ear, rub crosswise. If this treatment is persevered in, the results will be most satisfactory.—Selected.

**Feeding Baby.**—A large majority of the troubles of healthy-born infants are digestive troubles, many of them being caused directly by the mother, who, by too frequent feedings, may prove her child's worst enemy. The child is caught up and nursed every time it cries, to appease it, the warm milk doing this at first, but ultimately "adding fuel to the fire," since generally the child is crying from the effects of indigestion, and at this rate the family physician has finally to be called, and finds his duty rather in the line of correcting the habits of the mother than in drugging the little sufferer.

If a child regurgitates its milk, or, as the mother says, vomits nine times out of ten, it has been overfed and simply needs stomach rest. Since this is a frequent fault, and babies have to vomit so much, it is very fortunate they can do it so much more easily than an adult; indeed, it is their only salvation, under the circumstances.

Don't be afraid you will starve the little one by giving it, under such conditions, a few hours' rest, with absolutely nothing in the stomach. Babies don't starve easily, and this little stomach of about an ounce capacity, is very easily overloaded. Get an ounce bottle, note its size, and then remember that your baby, the first few weeks of life, has a stomach scarcely larger, and see to it that it be not overfilled, or even kept filled, with absolutely no chance to rest—a thing that would kill even yourself.—Selected.

### Give the Baby a Chance.

Frank Barkley Copley.

"The hand that rocks the cradle—the hand that spoils the world!"

Most mothers know little or nothing about bringing up babies. When they have had two or three they gain some knowledge, but nothing to speak of. Woman's vaunted intuition is of little value in caring for children. The maternal instinct is not a safe guide.

Do you call these statements pretty strong? Well, do you realize that, whereas nearly every child comes into the world healthy, about two-thirds of them die before reaching the third year? But use your own observation. How many babies do you know that do not have to be hushed to sleep? How many do you know that are not habitually fretting and whining? How many do you know that are not howling at all hours of the night and day for someone to come and amuse them? Precious few.

But, you object, have not babies whined and howled and had to be hushed to sleep since time immemorial? Yes, that's true. Doesn't that prove it is perfectly natural? It does not. It simply proves that babies, since time immemorial, have been spoiled.

"Pooh!" says the mother; "what do you, a mere man, know about babies?"

The writer respectfully steps aside with finger pointed at the Babies' Hospital of New York City. That institution, since it was established eighteen years ago, has cared for nearly six thousand infants, and all the statements here made are made upon its authority. Thus they have the certitude of a vast experience, an experience that you, my dear madam, can never hope to equal.

Let it be known that this same Babies' Hospital, by reducing them to a science, has revolutionized the methods of caring for babies wherever there has been a disposition to receive the light. It is certainly remarkable, when you come to think it over, that, although men for ages have systematically studied the raising of dogs, cats, poultry, cattle and horses, it was not until a few years ago that any

scientific attention was paid to babies. But, young as the science of baby-raising is, it is already making giant strides. This is the age of the baby. The gospel is now being proclaimed to the far corners of the earth: Babies have rights.

#### BE REGULAR.

The new science is iconoclastic. It breaks some of our most-cherished traditions. What man, bearded and grizzled though he may be, can not pause in the midst of his hurried, workaday life and recall, not without emotion, the tender lullaby his mother used to sing to him? Yet the lullaby is denounced by the new science as a grievous error. You have often heard it said that the hand that rocks the cradle is the hand that rules the world. The new science boldly declares that the hand that rocks the cradle is the hand that spoils the world. Babies shouldn't be rocked.

Yes, it ruthlessly sweeps aside things about which cluster our most sacred memories, does this new science; but it has rewards to offer that more than compensate for the things it takes away. It saves the lives of thousands of innocents. It emancipates the mother from a thrall-dom that frequently wrecks her nervous system and brings her to a premature old age. It transforms the peevish, whining baby into a little creature all sunshine and smiles. Out of the baby it forms a child all sweetness and charm. In the child it inculcates habits of self-reliance that will stand him in good stead when he grows up to encounter the battle of life.

Will you not get into line with the modern ideas, all you mothers? Give the baby a chance—a chance to grow up healthy and strong, a chance to develop his own individuality, which is his most precious gift from God, and with which you have not a shadow of a right to interfere.

Begin training him as soon as he is born. Establish at once regular feeding and sleeping. For the first four weeks feed him every two hours between 6 a. m. and 6 p. m., once at 10 p. m. and once at 2 a. m. After a month he should be fed every two and a half hours between 6 a. m. and 6.30 p. m., with the two night feedings as before. When he is two months old he presumably requires stronger food and more of it, and from that time on he needs to be fed only every three hours from 6 a. m. to 6 p. m., with an additional feeding at 10 p. m.

Stick to this system though the heavens fall. A large amount of the fretfulness and moaning of infants is due to stomach disorders brought on by feedings at irregular intervals and in irregular quantities. Once thoroughly established, the system will be found to work admirably. Go into the Sloan Maternity Hospital in New York City, where it is in vogue, and you will see scores of newly-born infants wake up like clockwork at the hours mentioned, and where silence had reigned there will be a terrible rumpus until food is forthcoming. If your baby, however, should continue to sleep when the feeding time comes round, don't hesitate to arouse him. Keep him strictly to business during his meal, but if at any time he shows a disposition to stop short of the customary allowance, let him. Babies have rights. Their little "tummies" know better than you when they need rest.

#### DO NOT STERILIZE THE MILK.

Nothing has been found that will quite take the place of mother's milk. Therefore, a mother should nurse her baby, if possible. When it is not possible, the best substitute is pure cow's milk raw, after it has been duly modified in accordance with the age of the child. Raw milk, however, is unsafe for baby during hot weather, on account of the germs that are sure to develop in it. Pasteurization, therefore, must be resorted to in summer. But don't sterilize the milk. Sterilized milk is now under a ban. It has been discovered that in the process of sterilization the bone-forming qualities in the milk are destroyed along with the germs, and that infants fed upon it for any length of time are likely, not only to have soft bones, but rickets, scurvy, and the most distressing diseases of the joints. The difference between sterilized and pasteurized milk is simply in the degree of heat to which they are submitted, and the length of time the heat is applied. Pasteurization consists of heating

the milk to 150 or 160 degrees Fahrenheit for thirty minutes. Milk is sterilized by heating it to 212 degrees for one hour, or an hour and a half.

Give the baby a chance to form good sleeping habits. During the first few days of his existence he should sleep most of the time. As he grows older, his sleep during the day will gradually diminish, but until he gets to be a great big child indeed, he should continue to have fully twelve hours' sleep at night. By the time he is one year old, the normal baby will take two naps in the daytime, totaling from two to three hours. As he grows still older, he will take only one nap in the day, and this habit should be kept up until he is four or five at least.

#### DO NOT ROCK THE CRADLE.

Regular feedings will assist the baby's sleeping. If he doesn't go to sleep at once, let him alone. Supposing he does want to make use of his eyes for a while longer! That's his right. Under no circumstances ever try to coax him to go to sleep. Never sing to him, never rock him, never walk with him, never lie on the bed with him—never resort to any device whatsoever to put him to sleep, and you will never have to; if you do it when he is young you have taken the first step toward making the baby a little tyrant, and yourself his slave. Do it if you will, but when you get "all run down" from "taking care" of him, pray have the decency not to expect any sympathy. It is the baby who is entitled to any sympathy. Not only have you started him on the road to impudent selfishness, but you have unduly hastened the development of his brain, and seriously injured his nervous system. It is not even necessary that things should be quiet when the baby goes to sleep. Let the usual noises go on, and he will never have any difficulty sleeping among them.

But, you say, supposing the baby cries when he is put down for sleep? Ah! Now we've come to a highly-important part of our subject. Supposing the baby cries? Well, there are cries and cries. Crying is the baby's language; it is about his only means of expression. You, as a mother, must learn to understand him. Baby cries are divided into six classes—the normal cry and those of pain, temper, illness, hunger, and the indulgence of habit. Here are some hints that will help you to distinguish these cries:

**Normal**—Loud and strong, and the nature of a scream; baby gets red in the face with it.

**Pain**—Usually strong and sharp, but not generally continuous; it is accompanied by contortions of the features, drawing up of the legs, and other symptoms of distress.

**Temper**—Loud and strong, and usually violent; accompanied by kicking or stiffening of the body.

**Illness**—Usually more of fretfulness and moaning than real crying, although real crying is excited by very slight causes.

**Hunger**—Usually a continuous, fretful cry, rarely strong and lusty.

**Indulgence or habit**—Stops short when the baby gets what he wants, only to begin again when the object is withdrawn.

Now you know that the baby comes into the world with a cry. Pessimists interpret this as indicating the essential misery of life, but that's all nonsense. That cry is nature's wise provision to expand the little lungs to the utmost, and fill them with air. But here is the important point: The baby, if he is to have good, strong, tough lung tissue, must go on screaming from fifteen to thirty minutes every day. This is the normal cry. It is healthy and wholesome—the baby's exercise, in fact. If the mother interferences with it, she is simply ruining the child to humor her own nerves. Among the baby's rights is the right to a good old-fashioned, red faced bawl, and please don't forget it.

But suppose it is the cry of pain? Well, find out what is making him uncomfortable. Is there a pin sticking in him? Is his clothing crumpled under his body? Is his napkin wet or soiled? Are his hands or feet cold? Has he got colic, earache, or constipation? If any of these things are to blame, you will only injure him by rocking, walking him, dancing him up and down, or giving him something to suck. Get at the cause and remove it. If necessary, send for the doctor. These remarks also apply to the cry of illness. As for the cry of hunger,

you must remember that a false appetite is often engendered by irregular feedings. You know what to do then if this cry is sounded abnormally.

#### LET HIM CRY.

And now as to the cry of temper and the cry of habit and indulgence. You don't have to be told, little mother, what these cries indicate. You know perfectly well they indicate you have made a false start. You know that blessed baby is crying for a light in his room, to be rocked, to be carried about, for a bottle to be sucked, or to be indulged in some other bad habit you have been the means of his acquiring. Well, the thing has got to be checked right here and now. What are you going to do? There is only one thing to do if you are satisfied beyond a reasonable doubt that it is the cry of temper or indulgence—don't go near the little darling.

"What! Let him cry?" Exactly. "But he will go on crying!" Well, God bless his little soul! Let him bawl it out if it takes one, two, or even three hours. "You don't really mean that?" Yes, I do. "But he may hurt himself." No, he won't. If he is a very young baby, you will see that his abdominal hand is properly applied, and then there will not be the least danger of rupture. And if he is more than a year old, there will be no danger of rupture under any circumstances. "But what will happen if he goes on crying for three hours?" That's easy—he will stop. And what's more, it is ten to one that the next time he cries from temper or indulgence he will keep it up for ten or fifteen minutes; and then, seeing it's no use, he will quit for good and all.

"Oh! but I never could stand to hear baby cry for three hours!" Why couldn't you? "It would break my heart. You don't know anything about a mother's feelings! I love him so." All tommyrot! If your husband is a man, he will step in and give you the sharp, quick word of command. If you can't stand this ordeal, don't lay the flattering unction to your soul that it is because you love your baby; it is only because you are silly, weak, and cowardly—the very qualities in you, no doubt, that have made the struggle with the baby necessary. Love isn't a sickening mush of concession. Love is firm. Love is just. Love has good, red blood in its veins. Looking ever to the ultimate good of its object, love frequently decrees suffering and anguish of spirit.

And I tell you what, my dear madam: Some day, for his bad temper and impudence, you are going to slap or spank that child you are now too tender-hearted to let cry. Yes, you are, just as sure as you are born. And you won't slap him in love, either! Think of the shame of it—you are going to beat the child for the evil qualities that you yourself instilled in him. You are going to beat him in anger, thereby making open confession that your mean, petty, starved nature has not enough moral force by which to rule him. Shame! Shame!

Give the baby a chance to have a healthy brain and nervous system. Do you realize that his brain grows more during his first year than in all other years combined? That means, don't ever play with him during his first year, or let anyone else play with him. "Kitcheekoo" cried the visitor. "Oh, 'oo sweet, precious 'ttle dear!" And poor baby gets poked in the ribs and tossed up in the air. Very bad. Baby may laugh, and baby may cry; but by and by will come the inevitable wail and sleepless hours to tell of the over-stimulated brain and the severe tax on the nervous system.

#### DON'T SHOW OFF THE BABY.

Too great emphasis cannot be laid on this matter of shielding the baby from excitement. Undoubtedly the temptation to show him off is very great—he is such a cunning little dear, and he has such pretty tricks. But decide now. Is it your desire to gratify your pride or promote your baby's welfare?

It is a great mistake to handle an infant any more than is necessary, not only on the score of his nerves, but on that of his bones. Baby's bones, you know, are soft; thus constant handling tends to destroy the shapeliness of his body. The greater part of his early life should be spent on the bed. When he gets tired of lying in one position, gently roll him over without picking him up.

When it is strictly necessary to lift him, there is only one way to do so without subjecting any part of his body to pressure or strain that may endanger a delicate organ. With your right hand grasp his clothing just below his feet, and then spread out your left hand and extend it along his spine until your palm is supporting his back and your three middle fingers his neck and head. In this way, baby's clothing is made to form a hammock, in which he comfortably lies.

Nervous diseases are on the increase. Something must be done to stop it. You say your baby was born nervous. In that you are mistaken; but it may be that he has inherited nervous tendencies. If that is the case, there rests upon you a double duty to shield him from excitement. One good way to overcome his nervous tendencies, is to overcome your own nervousness.

A nervous mother infects her baby. She should practice rigid self-control for his sake, if not for her own. Many women are nervous because they take pride in it. They have a silly idea that nervousness indicates some sort of superiority—refinement, delicacy, or some other such rot. If the average nervous woman, instead of going around whining, "Oh, dear, I'm so nervous!" would brace up and say, "I won't be nervous!" she would be cured in short order. And her baby's chances for success in life would be greatly increased.

THE DRUG HABIT.

Never will a mother, as she values her future peace, give the restless baby soothing syrups or other quieting drugs. Why? Why, for the simple reason that when their effect wears off, they will leave the baby weaker and more excitable than ever. By resorting to such means to gain a temporary peace, she is also implanting in him the insidious drug habit, with all that it is likely to lead to—whiskey, opium, and morphine. If the baby's restlessness is due to some slight disorder, he can be safely soothed and quieted by a warm sponging of his entire body.

Never, under any circumstances, give drugs of any kind whatsoever to a child without the advice of a physician.

Another cause of nervousness in babies is too much amusement. Once more shall it be said that among the most important rights of the newborn baby is the right to be let alone. The sources of all the amusements he needs are within himself, and all he asks is a chance to develop them in his own way. His fingers and toes—bless his little heart!—suffice to entertain him for hours, and then comes the delight of studying one by one the things he begins to notice (of his own accord, he it understood) in the little world that is gradually unfolding to his developing senses.

As he grows older, give him a chance to feed his imagination by letting him have the simplest toys, such as a soft ball of bright color, a rubber doll, and a bright picture or two. It is really wonderful how a child, when left to himself, will invent method after method of getting pleasure out of the simplest things. Not only is he much happier with the simple things, but he will not play with them beyond the limits of his endurance, and thus he is never overtaxed by them as he is by the more elaborate toys.

DO NOT SHIRK YOUR DUTY.

Just a few words more. Mothers, yours is a tremendous responsibility. The assumption is, of course, that you have not shifted it on to the shoulders of some stranger or nurse girl. If you have, I am sorry you have read this article. You are not worth talking to. Of those who realize the blessed responsibility of motherhood, the question is asked: How are you meeting it? Are you being guided by your impulses or your judgment? Don't be a fusser. Don't scurry to your baby as soon as he opens his little mouth to cry—give him a chance to stop of his own accord. Don't drible over him. Don't surfeit him with sweets of affection, even as you would not surfeit him with any other kind of sweets. Love is gold, but gold must be alloyed to make good coin. Let the gold of your love be mixed with the iron of justice.

You must study. You must read up on the subjects of fresh air, baths, exercise and clothing as they relate to babies. Your task is not easy—Heaven

knows that is true! I am sorry if anything that has been said here has seemed unsympathetic. Still, there is no reason why your task should not be altogether a delight, no reason why maternity should not be looked forward to with rejoicing instead of dread.

As it is never too late to mend, so it is never too late to start right. Guard against the false steps. Correct your false steps as soon as they are made known to you. Have a definite policy, and let it be a noble one. You are called to the heights of self-sacrifice. You should be satisfied with no ideal short of that of training your child—ah! bitter-sweet it will be—to become absolutely independent of you. Meanwhile, take care of yourself. As you are, so is your child likely to become. The influence of heredity is small; the influence of environment is great. It is useless to teach your child to be one thing, and remain another thing yourself. The child is influenced by what you are, not by what you say. May this be your motto: My baby first and last, but myself for my baby's sake.—From *Outing*.

With the Flowers.

Spots on Under Side of Fern.

"Housewife" writes: You will please find enclosed leaf of my house fern, which I cannot keep scales off. I try washing and scraping off, but they will come again. Could you tell me, through your valuable paper, the cause, also how to prevent the same?

In answer to the above, we would say that the little brown spots on the under surface of the fronds (or leaves) are not scale insects, but the spore dots or fruit dots of the fern. Ferns do not produce seeds, but structures termed spores, usually borne in these little clusters on the under surface of the fronds. They are natural to the plant, and should not be interfered with.

TRADE TOPIC.

THE TREATMENT OF FACIAL BLEMISHES.

In these days of scientific progress, more attention is paid than ever before by every one who takes any pride in his or her looks to having a clear, healthy, wholesome appearance. For over seventeen years the principals of the Hiscott (formerly Graham) Dermatological Institute, of Toronto, have every year been successfully treating thousands of men and women for the cure or removal of the many troubles the skin is heir to. Among the different treatments is one by Electrolysis, practically painless, for the permanent removal of superfluous hair, moles, warts, etc. So sensitive are many ladies because of the hairy and masculine disfigurement, that they have recourse to depilatories, tweezers, scissors, and even razors, but the results are all the same; the growth greatly stimulated. Electrolysis is positively the only permanent treatment.

Treating skin and scalp diseases by mail is a feature with the Hiscott principals. Every attention is paid their patrons, who write from all quarters of the globe, asking for relief from an outbreak of eczema, psoriasis, pimples, blackheads, rashes, blotches, mothpatches, dandruff, and many other afflictions.

Those of our readers who may be interested in the work done at the Institute, should write for a booklet, containing many hints and much advice to ladies who desire health and good looks, and to know how to grow old beautifully. Address, The Hiscott Building, 61 College St., corner Laplante Ave., Toronto, Ont.

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Material independence.  
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The homage of inferiors.  
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What it cannot buy:  
Mental independence.  
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Love.

—New York World.

"The Farmer's Advocate" Fashions.



DESIGN BY MAY MANTON.  
6344 Child's Tucked Dress  
Embroidery Pattern 407.



Girl's Dress  
6331—8 to 14 years.



6350 Girl's Dress  
with Shawl,  
6 to 12 years.

The above patterns will be sent you at the low price of 10 cents per pattern (10 cents for each number). Give number of pattern and age of child when ordering. Address, Fashion Department, "Farmer's Advocate," London, Ont.

The Beaver Circle.

A New Competition.

How would you like to try another competition, Beavers, before the holidays are over?

Write a composition on berry-picking, and illustrate it by a drawing of some spot either in your berry-patch or on the way to it,—a bit of an old bridge or fence with a very little touch of its surroundings, will do finely. Send in your work so that it may reach this office not later than September 1st. Use your full name and address—not a pen-name, in this department,—and be sure to tell your age.

Now, then, do such good work that we shall all be proud of you. If you do well you may be sure that no one will be more proud and pleased than PUCK.

A Yellow Flower.

Dear Puck,—My father has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for over a year, and thinks it is a fine paper. I was out picking flowers one Saturday, and I got them near a creek, about a mile away from our house, but I had to get my feet a little bit wet to get them. There were a great many flowers around where I got the one which I drew. The flower is round, with six leaves on it, and it is yellow, and the petals are yellow also. This flower grows about five inches high. It grows in very black wet soil, on a bank near a creek. It has a small root, with many other roots joined to it. The stem is green and it is very long, but it is not exactly straight. The leaves are three-quarter square. It resembles a honeysuckle leaf, only it is not red. After I gathered the flowers I laid them down and came all the way up to our house before I thought. After I got the cows I ran all the way back to the creek, and just got there in time to get a ride up in the buggy. LESLIE A SMITH (age 10).

I am much interested in this flower, Leslie. Perhaps the flowers will all be gone now, but if you will send some of the leaves with a bit of the stem, perhaps I can find out what it is for you.

The Violet.

One day about three o'clock I started for the woods. It had just rained the day before, and made everything look fresh and green. I remembered that, last year, a little mound near the swamp was white with wild bleeding-hearts; but instead of bleeding hearts a pretty little blue violet swayed on its slender stem.

From the stem three light-green leaves had sprung; very finely toothed, indeed. One was very small, and nestled close up to the tall slender stem. The stem was as straight as any stem you could find. Its five little blue petals were placed in a cuplike form, and its little yellow center looked like a sun in a blue cloud. As I removed the plant from the soft leaf mould in which it grew, I noticed how different it was from other roots. It did not grow straight down, as the main root of other plants do, but off to the side. From it sprang several hair-like roots, which were going down into the ground. It was an odd root, and a pretty flower. MARJORIE MacLEAN (age 10).

Our Letter Box.

Dear Puck,—I have only written once before, and that was on a competition. I think it a good idea of a Michigan boy to take a census of the birds, and I am going to try it. I have never seen any only common birds, such as robins, sparrows and pigeons.

We paint wild flowers and go to the woods to pick them, but only pick one of a kind. Thinking this enough for the first time, I will close.

BESSIE SPOHN (age 11).  
Ancaster, Ont.

Keep your eyes open, Bessie, and I am sure you will soon see a great many other kinds of birds.

Dear Puck,—This is the third time I have written to the Beaver Circle. I will try and describe some birds. From

October till the beginning of April the woods and field would be silent were it not for the chirrup of the chickadee, who finds his food in the spruces and cedars. The robins and the bluebirds may often be seen and heard in March. The song sparrow is one of the best-known birds of all the spring arrivals; his simple, clear strain somewhat resembling the song of the canary.

Another sparrow I have seen is not so well known as the song sparrow, but may be frequently met along roadways and edges of the fields. He is larger than the song sparrow, and of a lighter gray color, with chestnut shoulders and white outer tail-feathers. His feathers are like those of the junco. His song is very sweet and pleasing—a clear ascending series of whistles—and he is often heard after sundown. He builds his nests in the open fields, and starts up from the ground under one's feet. He flies with a peculiar quick, sharp movement, disclosing the two white quills of the tail.

With the blossoming trees of May come the swallows and orioles. The brilliant orange and black of the latter make a fine effect, as they flit among the trees. Then there are the gay, rollicking bobolinks, singing from a weed stalk in the fields, and the cuckoo in the woods. I will close now. EVA GLADYS SCOTT, Oxford Centre, Ont.

This is a very interesting letter, Eva. I am so sorry we could not print it sooner. Your sparrow with the white outer tail-feathers is probably the vesper sparrow.

### Our Junior Beavers.

Dear Puck,—This is my first letter to the Beaver Circle. I enjoy reading the letters, and was glad that Puck took up in defence of the birds, for I dearly love to see them each spring. I try to study their habits. An oriole builds its nest on one of the high branches in a silver-maple near the house. He was a beautiful little singer. I brought home some roots of wild flowers and planted them in a flowerpot; they make a lovely bloom. PHYLLIS DIETRICH, Seaforth, Ont. (age 9 years).

Dear Puck,—My father has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for about fifteen years, and we all like it very much. I got a lot of flowers this year, the names of them are: Bread and butter, dog-tooth violet or adder's-tongue, red and white lilies, yellow, white and blue violets, etc. The Big Head river runs through our farm, and I can get lots of fish. I am eight years of age, and I am in the junior-third book. I think I will close, wishing the Beaver Circle every success. ELVA PERDUE, Massie, Ont.

Dear Puck,—As I have never written to you before, I will write a few lines. I am in the fourth reader. We live on a farm two miles from school. I like going to school very much. We have five cows to milk. I milk one every night and morning, and my brother and sister both milk two. I take music lessons from Miss Murdock. We have four horses and one little colt, and we also have fifteen little goslings. My brother has to put them in every night. I guess I will close, as I might take up too much space.

A Riddle.—I went over a mill, and under that mill was a walk, and under that walk was a key. Ans.—Milwaukee. ANNA DATARS (age 10), Hensall, Ont.

### Riddles.

Why are tears like potatoes? Ans.—Because they spring from the eyes.

Why is a pig in a parlor like a house on fire? Ans.—Because the sooner it is put out the better.

What four letters would frighten a thief? Ans.—O I C B. (Oh, I see you). DOROTHY APPS, Bradford (age 11 years).

Dear Puck, This is my first letter to the Beaver Circle. My father has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for twenty years. I always read the Beaver Circle, and I like it fine. I live on a farm, 11 miles from town. Our town is Meaford

I go to school every day. I am in the senior-second class. We have six horses—Nellie and Burgie are our working horses; Maudie and King and Queenie and Trixie. Trixie is a natural pacer. We have a rabbit. It came here itself. I like to see it out running around. We have a pup named Dock. He is a funny dog. He will shake hands, and will speak for his dinner. RUBY BROWN, Morley, Ont. (age 9).

Dear Puck,—This is my first letter to the Beaver Circle. We have taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for four years. I am an American, and came to Canada four years ago. I have two brothers and two sisters. There are many different kinds of birds. I like the robin best. The weather was very cold last spring. The birds looked as if they were very cold and hungry, so I threw them some



On Guard.

broader crumbs, and they ate it greedily. I like birds and flowers better than anything else. I always spend my summer holidays at my Aunt Katie's. She lives on one side of the river and my cousins live on the other side. I went over to see them every day. They have a boat, and we had nice times rowing up and down the river. I think it would be nice if all the boys and girls would write and tell how they made their gardens. KATHLEEN BRADLEY (age 10), Beech Ridge, Quebec.

Your letter is one of the neatest yet written by the Junior Beavers, Kathleen. I am quite proud of you.

Ever so many letters are still held over. Did you ever hear of the old woman who lived in a shoe, and had so many children she didn't know what to do? I can sympathize with her now. But, never mind; if you can keep from being too impatient waiting for your letters to appear, I think I can stand it. PUCK.

### Young and Old.

When all the world is young, lad,  
And all the trees are green;  
And every goose a swan, lad,  
And every lass a queen;  
Then hey for boot and horse, lad,  
And round the world away;  
Young blood must have its course, lad,  
And every dog his day.

When all the world is old, lad,  
And all the trees are brown;  
And all the sport is stale, lad,  
And all the wheels run down;  
Creep home, and take your place there,  
The spent and maimed among;  
God grant you find one face there,  
You loved when all was young.

—C. Kingsley.

"You say you were in the saloon at the time of the assault referred to in the complaint?" asked the lawyer.

"I was, sir."

"Did you take cognizance of the bar-keeper at that time?"

"I don't know what he called it, but I took what the rest did." Lippincott's.

### Daisy.

Where the thistle lifts a purple crown,  
Six foot out of the turf,  
And the harebell shakes on the windy hill—  
O! the breath of the distant surf!

The hills look out on the South,  
And southward dreams the sea,  
And, with the sea breeze hand-in-hand,  
Came innocence and she.

Where 'mid the gorse, the raspberry,  
Red for the gatherer springs,  
Two children did we stray and talk  
Wise, idle, childish things.

She listened with big-lipped surprise,  
Breast-deep 'mid flower and spine;  
Her skin was like a grape whose veins  
Run snow instead of wine.

She knew not those sweet words she  
spoke,  
Nor knew her own sweet way;  
But there's never a bird so sweet a song  
Thronged in whose throat that day.

Oh, there were flowers in Storrington,  
On the turf and on the spray;  
But the sweetest flower on Sussex hills  
Was the Daisy-flower that day.

Her beauty smoothed Earth's furrowed  
face!  
She gave me tokens three;  
A look, a word of her winsome mouth,  
And a wild raspberry.

A berry red, a guileless look,  
A still word—strings of sand!  
And yet they made my wild, wild heart  
Fly down to her little hand.

For standing artless as the air,  
And candid as the skies,  
She took the berries with her hand,  
And the love with her sweet eyes.

The fairest things have fleetest end,  
Their scent survives their close,  
But the rose's scent is bitterness  
To him that loved the rose.

She looked a little wistfully,  
Then went her sunshine way,  
The sea's eye had a mist on it,  
And the leaves fell from the day.

She went her unremembering way,  
She went and left in me  
The pang of all the partings gone  
And partings yet to be.

She left me marvelling why my soul  
Was sad that she was glad,  
At all the sadness in the sweet,  
The sweetness in the sad.

Still, still I seemed to see her, still  
Look up with soft replies,  
And take the berries with her hand,  
And the love with her lovely eyes.

Nothing begins, and nothing ends,  
That is not paid with moan;  
For we are born in others' pain,  
And perish in our own.

—Francis Thompson.

### Youth's Warning.

Beware, exulting youth, beware,  
When life's young pleasures woo,  
That ere you yield you shrive your heart,  
And keep your conscience true!  
For sake of silver spent to-day,  
Why pledge to-morrow's gold?  
Or in hot blood implant remorse,  
To grow when blood is cold?  
If wrong you do, if false you play,  
In summer among the flowers,  
You must atone, you shall repay,  
In winter among the showers.

To turn the balances of Heaven,  
Surpasses mortal power;  
For every white there is a black,  
For every sweet a sour,  
For every up there is a down,  
For every folly, shame,  
And retribution follows guilt,  
As turning follows down,  
If wrong you do, if false you play,  
In summer among the flowers,  
You must atone, you shall repay,  
In winter among the showers.

### Wanted—A Recipe.

I wish some codger, hoary-haired and  
mellow,  
Would send me his recipe for growing  
old.

Some good old sport on whom the sere  
and yellow

Lies like a nimbus of autumnal gold;  
For I am forty, fat and something  
weary.

I've seen the world and loved what I  
have seen,

But though I find a winter fireside cheery  
My heart goes roving when the fields  
are green.

My youth is spent—by many signs I  
know it—

My boyhood's friends grown reverend  
and sage;

They feel their years—by many signs they  
show it—

In pranks of folly they no more en-  
gage.

I've passed the time, when girls will let  
me kiss them,

Or lure me on because that I am I;  
And those who did—how bitterly I miss  
them—

Would view me now with a forbidding  
eye.

Yet in my heart still wells the joy of  
childhood,

The open road still lures me on its  
quest,

The solitudes and mysteries of the wild-  
wood

Call as of old and will not let me rest.  
Though sunlit dreams still throng my  
eager vision

And prompt my soul to the aspiring  
rhyme.

How many, shattered by the world's  
derision,

Lie wrecked and stranded "on the  
shoals of Time."

I must grow old because it seems the  
fashion,

Yet I would not be bilious and austere,  
Untouched by love, immovable to passion,  
Didactic, prosy, stodgy and severe.

Send me my lesson if you've truly  
learned it,

Tell me your secret, tell me all the  
truth,

And I will pay, when fully you have  
earned it,

With what I can of my abounding  
youth.

—Peter McArthur, in New York Sun.

### Night.

How beautiful this night! The balmiest  
sigh

Which vernal zephyrs breathe in evening's  
ear

Were discord to the speaking quietude  
That wraps this moveless scene. Heaven's  
ebon vault,

Studded with stars unutterably bright,  
Through which the moon's unclouded  
grandeur rolls,

Seems like a canopy which love had  
spread

To curtain her sleeping world. You  
gentle hills,

Robed in a garment of untrodden snow;  
Yon darksome rocks, whence icicles de-  
pend,

So stainless that their white and glit-  
tering spires

Tinge not the moon's pure beam; yon  
castled steep,

Whose banner hangeth o'er the time-worn  
tower

So idly that rapt fancy deemeth it  
A metaphor of peace—all form a scene

Where musing solitude might love to lift  
Her soul above this sphere of earthliness;  
Where silence undisturbed might watch  
alone—

So cold, so bright, so still. —Shelley.

### THE VICAR'S WATCH.

A joke unconsciously perpetrated by the vicar of St. John's, Keswick, ought to rank high in the annals of pulpit humor. Before the service started the vicar was handed a lady's watch which had been found in the churchyard. After making the customary announcements, says the North Mail, he referred to the finding of the watch, which, he stated, was in the vestry awaiting an owner, and then solemnly said, "Hymn No. 110: 'Lord, see watch Thy church is keeping.'"

**A God in Venice.**

The town whose quiet veins are dark  
green sea.  
The town whose flowers and forests are  
bright stone:—  
There it was the God came to you and  
me  
In the boundless depth of summer. All  
alone  
We lay, and half in dream,  
Gazed at the thin salt stream,  
And heard the ripples talking lazily.  
No verdurous growth, no sudden sharp  
decline  
Of buds or leaves is there: the marble  
towers,  
Come rain, come cold, come snow or gay  
sunshine,  
Blossom eternally with graven flowers.  
Yet there the wild God came  
In silence, shod with flame,  
Girdled with mystery, and crowned with  
vine.  
We lay in the sun and listened, and we  
heard  
Soft-treading feet and whispers in the  
air  
And thunder far away, like a God's word  
Of dire import, and saw the noonday  
flare  
And tall white palaces  
Sway all with dizziness:  
The bells pealed faintly and the waters  
stirred.  
And Life stood still a moment, mists  
came swarming  
Blindly before us; suddenly we passed  
The boundaries of joy: our hearts were  
ringing  
True to the trembling world: we stood  
at last  
Beyond the golden gate,  
Masters of Time and Fate,  
And knew the tune that Sun and Stars  
were singing.  
For like two travellers on a hill, who  
stay  
Viewing the smoke that dims the busy  
plains,  
So, far away (sweet words are "far  
away!")  
We saw our life; and all its crooked  
lanes,  
Dim cities and dark walls  
Fell, as a world that falls,  
And left us radiant in the wind of Day.  
An end, an end! Again the leaden  
noon  
Glowed, and hot Fever opened her red  
eyes,  
And misery came creeping out, and soon  
We felt once more the sorrow of the  
wise.  
Come friend! We travel on,  
That one brief vision gone,  
Bravely, like men who see beyond the  
skies.

—James Flecker.

**The Gathering Place.**

Life changes all our thoughts of Heaven;  
At first we think of streets of gold,  
Of gates of pearl and dazzling light,  
Of shining wings and robes of white  
And things all strange to mortal sight.  
But in the afterward of years  
It is a more familiar place:  
A home unburied by sighs or tears,  
Where waiteth many a well-known face,  
With passing months it comes more near,  
It grows more real day by day;  
Not strange or cold, but very dear—  
The glad homeland not far away,  
Where none are sick, or poor or lone,  
The place where we shall find our own,  
And as we think of all we knew  
Who there have met to part no more,  
Our longing hearts desire home, too,  
With all the strife and trouble o'er.

—Browning.

**The Lost Love.**

She dwelt among the untrodden ways  
Beside the springs of Dove;  
A maid whom there were none to praise,  
And very few to love.  
A violet by a mossy stone  
Half-hidden from the eye  
Fair as a star, when only one  
Is shining in the sky.  
She lived in town, and few could know  
When I, a boy, ceased to be;  
But she is in her grave, and O!  
The graveyards are full,  
—W. Wordsworth.

**Let Us be Kind.**

Let us be kind;  
The way is long and lonely,  
And human hearts are asking for this  
blessing only—  
That we be kind.  
We cannot know the grief that men may  
borrow,  
We cannot see the souls storm-swept by  
sorrow,  
But love can shine upon the way to-day,  
to-morrow—  
Let us be kind.  
Let us be kind;  
This is a wealth that has no measure,  
That is of heaven and earth the highest  
treasure—  
Let us be kind.  
A tender word, a smile of love in meet-  
ing,  
A song of hope and victory to those  
entreating,  
A glimpse of God and brotherhood while  
life is fleeting—  
Let us be kind.  
Let us be kind;  
Around the world the tears of time are  
falling,  
And for the loved and lost these human  
hearts are calling—  
Let us be kind.  
To age and youth let gracious words be  
spoken,  
Upon the wheel of pain so many weary  
lives are broken,  
We live in vain who give no tender  
token—  
Let us be kind.  
Let us be kind;  
The sunset tints will soon be in the west,  
Too late the flowers are laid then on the  
quiet breast—  
Let us be kind.  
And when the angel guides have sought  
and found us,  
Their hand shall link the broken ties of  
earth that bound us,  
And heaven and home shall brighten all  
around us—  
Let us be kind.  
—Sacred Heart Review.

**The Value of a Smile.**

The thing that goes the farthest toward  
making life worth the while,  
That costs the least and does the most  
is just a pleasant smile,  
That bubbles from a heart that loves its  
fellow men  
Who drive away the clouds of gloom and  
coax the sun again.  
It's full of worth and goodness, too, with  
manly kindness blent—  
It's worth a million dollars and it  
doesn't cost a cent.

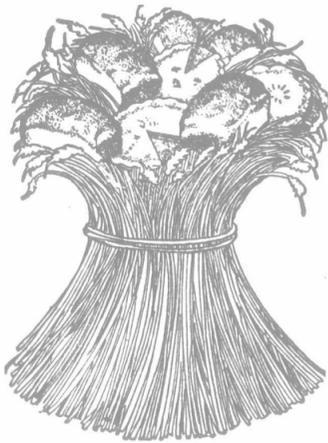
There is no room for sadness when you  
see a cheery smile;  
It always has the same good look—it's  
never out of style;  
It nerves us on to try again when failure  
makes us blue;  
The dimples of encouragement are good  
for me and you;  
It pays the highest interest, for it's mere-  
ly lent—  
It's worth a million dollars and it  
doesn't cost a cent.

A smile comes very easy—you can wrinkle  
up with cheer  
A hundred times before you squeeze out  
a soggy tear;  
It ripples out, moreover, to the heart-  
string that will tug,  
And always leaves an echo that is very  
like a hug.  
So smile away. Folks understand what  
by a smile is meant—  
It's worth a million dollars and it  
doesn't cost a cent.

—Chas. Kruse.

**THE VICTIM'S CONSENT.**

Doctor (to patient)—"Your case is a  
very serious one, sir, and I think a con-  
sultation had better be held."  
Patient (too sick to care for anything).  
—"Very well, doctor, have as many ac-  
complices as you like."—Spare Moments



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and all Diseases of the Eye  
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Money Back if it fails to cure. \$2.00 per  
bottle postpaid on receipt of price.  
Visio Remedy Ass'n, Dept. 8, 1833 Wabash Av., Chicago, Ill.

**On Thinking Glad.**

Never mind a change of scene,  
Try a change of thinking.  
What if things seem sordid, mean,  
What's the use of blinking?  
Life's not always storm and cloud,  
Somewhere stars are shining.  
Try to think your joys out loud,  
Silence all repining.  
By degrees, by thinking light,  
Thinking glad and sweetly,  
You'll escape the stress of night,  
Worry gone completely.  
Get the habit looking for  
Sunbeams pirouetting,  
Tapping gaily at your door—  
Surest cure for fretting.  
—John Kendrick Bangs.



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**To the Unknown Many.**

I raise no glass to the man whose fame  
Has spread from coast to coast,  
Whose talents have served to place his  
name  
With those men honor most.

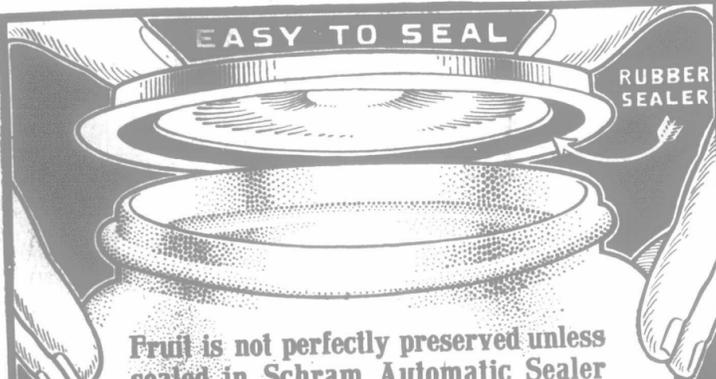
My toast is not for the lady fair  
Whose grace and charming ways  
Have set men marvelling everywhere  
And won her kindly praise.

I raise no glass to the hero who  
Has won deserved applause,  
Who has done as the brave alone may do  
In a daring, righteous cause.

I drink no health to the one whose voice  
Mankind shall ne'er forget,  
Whose genius has made the world rejoice  
And left it in her debt.

I raise my glass to the silent horde  
Spread o'er the world's expanse,  
To the unknown many who might have  
soured,  
But never had a chance

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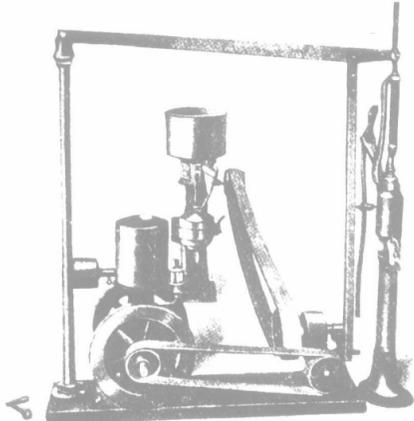
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### The Light of Stars.

The night is come, but not too soon;  
And sinking silently,  
All silently, the little moon  
Drops down behind the sky.

There is no light in earth or heaven  
But the cold light of stars;  
And the first watch of night is given  
To the red planet Mars.

Is it the tender star of love?  
The star of love and dreams?  
Oh no! from that blue tent above  
A hero's armor gleams.

And earnest thoughts within me rise,  
When I behold afar,  
Suspended in the evening skies,  
The shield of that red star.

O star of strength! I see thee stand  
And smile upon my pain;  
Thou beckonest with thy mailed hand,  
And I am strong again.

Within my breast there is no light  
But the cold light of stars;  
I gave the first watch of the night  
To the red planet Mars.

The star of the unconquered will,  
He rises in my breast,  
Serene, and resolute, and still,  
And calm, and self-possessed.

And thou, too, whose'er thou art,  
That redest this brief psalm,  
As one by one thy hopes depart,  
Be resolute and calm.

Oh, fear not in a world like this,  
And thou shalt know ere long,  
Know how sublime a thing it is  
To suffer and be strong.  
—Henry Wadsworth Longfellow.

### Old Meg.

Old Meg she was a gypsy,  
And lived upon the moors;  
Her bed it was the brown heath turf,  
And her house was out of doors.

Her apples were swart blackberries,  
Her currants pods o' broom;  
Her wine was dew of the wild white rose,  
Her book a church-yard tomb.

Her brothers were the craggy hills,  
Her sisters larchen trees;  
Alone with her great family  
She lived as she did please.

No breakfast had she many a morn,  
No dinner many a noon,  
And, 'stead of supper, she would stare  
Full hard against the moon.

But every morn, of woodbine fresh  
She made her garlanding,  
And, every night, the dark glen yew  
She wove, and she would sing.

And with her fingers, old and brown,  
She plaited mats of rushes,  
And gave them to the cottagers  
She met among the bushes.

Old Meg was brave as Margaret Queen,  
And tall as Amazon;  
An old red blanket cloak she wore,  
A chip hat had she on,  
God rest her aged bones somewhere!  
She died full long ago!  
—Keats.

### Theology in the Highlands.

The minister's class at the kirk of Tobermory had been reading the story of Joseph and his brethren, and it came to the turn of the minister to examine the boys.

The replies to all his questions had been quick, intelligent, and correct. Such as: "What great crime did these sons of Jacob commit?"

"They sold their brother Joseph."

"Quite correct. And for how much?"

"Twenty pieces of silver."

"And what added to the cruelty and wickedness of these bad brothers?"

A pause.

"What made their treachery even more detestable and heinous?"

Then a bright little Highlander stretched out an eager hand.

"Well, my man?"

"Please, sir, they sell him awer cheap."

### A Slow Worker.

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., was talking to his Sunday-school class about industry.

"Our industry," he said, with a faint smile, "should not be of such a nature that the remark once applied to a certain Scot could ever be applied to us. 'I'll tell you what the remark I allude to was."

"Two old farmers were walking down a road near Dumfries when one of them pointed to a distant field and said, shading his eyes from the sun:

"That figure over there—I wonder if it's a scarecrow?"

"He stopped and regarded the figure very attentively for a space. Then he concluded, in a satisfied tone:

"Yes, it's not moving. It must be a scarecrow."

"But the other farmer had sharper eyes and a better understanding, maybe, of certain types of human nature.

"No," he said, dryly; "no, not a scarecrow. It's a man working by the day."

## The Golden Dog

(Le Chien D'Or.)

A Canadian Historical Romance.

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CHAPTER XXX.—Continued.

And it came to that! In this walk with Bigot round the glorious garden, with God's flowers shedding fragrance around them; with God's stars shining overhead above all the glitter and illusion of the thousand lamps, Angelique repeated to herself the terrific words, "Bigot loves that pale, sad face too well ever to marry me while its possessor lives at Beaumanoir—or while she lives at all!"

The thought haunted her! It would not leave her! She leaned heavily upon his arm as she swept like a queen of Cyprus through the flower-bordered walks, brushing the roses and lilies with her proud train, and treading, with as dainty a foot as ever bewitched human eye, the white paths that led back to the grand terrace of the Palace.

Her fevered imagination played tricks in keeping with her fear; more than once she fancied she saw the shadowy form of a beautiful woman walking on the other side of Bigot, next his heart! It was the form of Caroline bearing a child in one arm, and claiming by that supreme appeal to a man's heart, the first place in his affections.

The figure sometimes vanished, sometimes reappeared in the same place, and once and the last time assumed the figure and look of Our Lady of Ste. Foye, triumphant after a thousand sufferings, and still ever bearing the face and look of the lady of Beaumanoir.

Emerging at last from the dim avenue into the full light, where a fountain sent up showers of sparkling crystals, the figure vanished, and Angelique sat down on a quaintly-carved seat under a mountain-ash, very tired, and profoundly vexed at all things, and with everybody.

A servant in gorgeous livery brought a message from the ball-room to the Intendant.

He was summoned for a dance, but he would not leave Angelique, he said. But Angelique begged for a short rest; it was so pleasant in the garden. She would remain by the fountain. She liked its sparkling and splashing, it refreshed her; the Intendant could come for her in half an hour; she wanted to be alone; she felt in a hard, unamiable mood, she said, and he only made her worse by stopping with her when others wanted him, and he wanted others!

The Intendant protested, in terms of the warmest gallantry, that he would not leave her; but seeing Angelique really desired at the present moment to be alone, and reflecting that he was himself sacrificing too much for the sake of one goddess, while a hundred others were adorned and waiting for his offerings, he promised in half an hour to return for her to this spot by the fountain, and proceeded towards the Palace.

Angelique sat watching the play and sparkle of the fountain, which she compared to her own vain exertions to fascinate the Intendant, and thought that her efforts had been just as brilliant, and just as futile!

She was sadly perplexed. There was a depth in Bigot's character which she could not fathom, a bottomless abyss into which she was falling and could not save herself. Whichever way she turned the eidolon of Caroline met her as a bar to all further progress in her design upon the Intendant.

The dim half-vision of Caroline which she had seen in the pleaded walk, she knew was only the shadow and projection of her own thoughts, a brooding fancy which she had unconsciously conjured up into the form of her hated rival. The addition of the child was the creation of the deep and jealous imaginings which had often crossed her mind. She thought of that yet unborn pledge of a once mutual affection as the secret spell by which Caroline, pale and feeble as she was, still held the heart of the Intendant in some sort of allegiance.

"It is that vile, weak thing!" said she bitterly and angrily to herself, "which is stronger than I. It is by that she excites his pity, and pity draws after it the renewal of his love. If the hope of what is not yet so potent with Bigot, what will not the reality prove ere long? The annihilation of all my brilliant anticipations! I have drawn a blank in life's lottery, by the rejection of Le Gardeur for his sake! It is the hand of that shadowy babe which plucks away the words of proposal from the lips of Bigot, which gives his love to its vile mother, and leaves to me the mere ashes of his passion, words which mean nothing, which will never mean anything but insult to Angelique des Meloises, so long as that woman lives to claim the hand which but for her would be mine!"

Dark fancies fluttered across the mind of Angelique during the absence of the Intendant. They came like a flight of birds of evil omen, ravens, choughs, and owls, the embodiments of wicked thoughts. But such thoughts suited her mood, and she neither chid nor banished them, but let them light and brood, and hatch fresh mischief in her soul.

She looked up to see who was laughing so merrily, while she was so angry and so sad, and beheld the Intendant jesting and toying with a cluster of laughing girls who had caught him at the turn of the broad stair of the terrace. They kept him there in utter oblivion of Angelique! Not that she cared for his presence at that moment, or felt angry, as she would have done at a neglect of Le Gardeur, but it was one proof among a thousand others that, gallant and gay as he was among the throng of fair guests who were flattering and tempting him on every side, not one of them, herself included, could feel sure she had made an impression lasting longer than the present moment upon the heart of the Intendant.

But Bigot had neither forgotten Angelique nor himself. His wily spirit was contriving how best to give an impetus to his intrigue with her, without committing himself to any promise of marriage. He resolved to bring this beautiful but exacting girl wholly under his power. He comprehended fully that Angelique was prepared to accept his hand at any moment nay, almost demanded it; but the price of marriage was what Bigot would not, dared not, pay, and as a true courtier of

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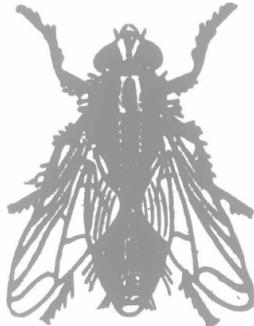
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the period, he believed thoroughly in his ability to beguile any woman he chose, and cheat her of the price she set upon her love.

CHAPTER XXXI.

The Ball at the Intendant's Palace. The bevy of fair girls still surrounded Bigot on the terrace stair. Some of them stood leaning in graceful pose upon the balusters. The wily girls knew his artistic tastes, and their pretty feet patted time to the music, while they responded with ready glee to the gossiping of the gay Intendant.

Amid their idle badinage Bigot inserted an artful inquiry for suggestion, not for information, whether it was true that his friend Le Gardeur de Repentigny, now at the Manor House of Tilly, had become affianced to his cousin, Heloise de Lotbiniere? There was a start of surprise and great curiosity at once manifested among the ladies, some of whom protested that it could not be true, for they knew better in what direction Le Gardeur's inclinations pointed. Others, more compassionate, or more spiteful, with a touch of envy, said they hoped it was true, for he had been "jilted by a young lady in the city!" Whom they "all knew!" added one sparkling demoiselle, giving herself a twitch and throwing a side glance which mimicked so perfectly the manner of the lady hinted at, that all knew in a moment she meant no other than Angelique des Meloises. They all laughed merrily at the conceit, and agreed that Le Gardeur de Repentigny would only serve the proud flirt right by marrying Heloise, and showing the world how little he cared for Angelique.

"Or how much!" suggested an experienced and lively widow, Madame La Touche. "I think his marrying Heloise de Lotbiniere will only prove the desperate condition of his feelings. He will marry her, not because he loves her, but to spite Angelique."

The Intendant had reckoned securely on the success of his ruse; the words were scarcely spoken before a couple of close friends of Angelique found her out, and poured into her ears an exaggerated story of the coming marriage of Le Gardeur with Heloise de Lotbiniere.

Angelique believed them, because it seemed the natural consequence of her own infidelity.

Her friends, who were watching her with all a woman's curiosity and acuteness, were secretly pleased to see that their news had cut her to the quick. They were not misled by the affected indifference and gay laughter which veiled the resentment which was plainly visible in her agitated bosom.

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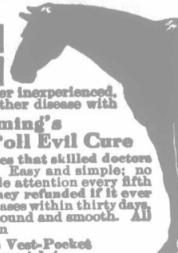


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Her two friends left her to report back to their companions, with many exaggerations and much pursuing of pretty lips, how Angelique had received their communication. They flattered themselves they had had the pleasure of first breaking the bad tidings to her, but they were mistaken! Angelique's far-reaching curiosity had touched Tilly with its antennae, and she had already learned of the visit of Heloise de Lotbiniere, an old school companion of her own, to the Manor House of Tilly.

She had scented danger afar off from that visit. She knew that Heloise worshipped Le Gardeur, and now that Angelique had cast him off, what more natural than that he should fall at last into her snares—so Angelique scornfully termed the beauty and amiable character of her rival. She was angry without reason, and she knew it; but that made her still more angry, and with still less reason.

"Bigot!" said she, impetuously, as the Intendant rejoined her when the half-hour had elapsed, "you asked me a question in the Castle of St. Louis, leaning on the high gallery which overlooks the cliffs! Do you remember it?"

"I do; one does not forget easily what one asks of a beautiful woman, and still less the reply she makes to us," replied he, looking at her sharply, for he guessed her drift.

"Yet you seem to have forgotten both the question and the reply, Bigot. Shall I repeat them?" said she, with an air of affected languor.

"Needless, Angelique! and to prove to you the strength of my memory, which is but another name for the strength of my admiration, I will repeat it: I asked you that night—it was a glorious night, the bright moon shone full in our faces as we looked over the shining river, but your eyes eclipsed all the splendor of the heavens—I asked you to give me your love; I asked for it then, Angelique! I ask for it now." Angelique was pleased with the flattery, even while she knew how hollow and conventional a thing it was.

"You said all that before, Bigot!" replied she, "and you added a foolish speech, which I confess pleased me that night better than now. You said that in me you had found the fair haven of your desires, where your bark, long tossing in cross seas, and beating against adverse winds, would cast anchor and be at rest. The phrase sounded poetical, if enigmatical, but it pleased me somehow; what did it mean, Bigot? I have puzzled over it many times since—pray tell me!"

Angelique turned her eyes like two blazing stars full upon him, as if to search for every trace of hidden thought that lurked in his countenance.

"I meant what I said, Angelique; that in you I had found the pearl of price which I would rather call mine than wear a king's crown."

"You explain one enigma by another. The pearl of price lay there before you, and you picked it up! It had been the pride of its former owner, but you found it ere it was lost. What did you with it, Bigot?"

The Intendant knew as well as she the drift of the angry tide, which was again setting in full upon him, but he doubted not his ability to escape. His real contempt for women was the lifeboat he trusted in, which had carried himself and fortunes out of a hundred storms and tempests of feminine wrath.

"I wore the precious pearl next to my heart, as any gallant gentleman should do," replied he, blandly; "I would have worn it inside my heart could I have shut it up there."

Bigot smiled in complacent self-approval at his own speech. Not so Angelique. She was irritated by his general reference to the duty of a gallant gentleman to the sex, and not to his own special duty as the admirer of horses.

Angelique was like an angry pantheress at this moment. The darts of jealousy just planted by her two friends tore her side, and she felt reckless both as to what she said and what she did. With a burst of passion not rare in women like her, she turned her wrath full upon him as the nearest object. She struck Bigot with her clenched hand upon the breast, exclaiming with wild vehemence:

"You lie, Francois Bigot, you never wore me next your heart, although you said so! You wear the lady of Beaumanoir next your heart. You have opened your heart to her after pledging it to me! If I was the pearl of price, you have adorned her with it—my abasement is her glory!" Angelique's tall, straight figure stood up, magnified with fury as she uttered this.

The Intendant stepped back in surprise at the sudden attack. Had the blow fallen upon his face, such is human nature, Bigot would have regarded it as an unpardonable insult, but, falling upon his breast, he burst out in a loud laugh as he caught hold of her quivering hand, which she plucked passionately away from him.

The eyes of Angelique looked dangerous and full of mischief, but Bigot was not afraid or offended. In truth, her jealousy flattered him, applying it wholly to himself. He was, moreover, a connoisseur in female temper; he liked to see the storm of jealous rage, to watch the rising of its black clouds, to witness the lightning and the thunder, the gusts and whirlwinds of passion, followed by the rain of angry tears, when the tears were on his account. He thought he had never seen so beautiful a fury as Angelique was at that moment.

Her pointed epithet, "You lie!" which would have been death for a man to utter, made no dint on the polished armor of Bigot, although he inly resolved that she should pay a woman's penalty for it.

He had heard that word from other pretty lips before, but it left no mark upon a conscience that was one stain, upon a life that was one fraud. Still, his bold spirit rather liked this bold utterance from an angry woman, when it was in his power by a word to change her rage into the tender cooing of a dove.

Bigot was by nature a hunter of women, and preferred the excitement of a hard chase, when the deer turns at bay and its capture gave him a trophy to be proud of, to the dull conquest of a tame and easy virtue, such as were most of those which had fallen in his way.

"Angelique!" said he, "this is perfect madness; what means this burst of anger? Do you doubt the sincerity of my love for you?"

"I do, Bigot! I doubt it, and I deny it. So long as you keep a mistress concealed at Beaumanoir, your pledge to me is false and your love an insult."

"You are too impetuous and too imperious, Angelique! I have promised you she shall be removed from Beaumanoir, and she shall—"

"Whither, and when?"

"To the city, and in a few days; she can live there in quiet seclusion, I cannot be cruel to her, Angelique."

"But you can be cruel to me, Bigot, and will be, unless you exercise the power which I know is placed in your hands by the King himself."

"What is that? to confiscate her lands and goods, if she had any?"

"No, to confiscate her person! Issue a lettre de cachet, and send her overseas to the Bastille!"

Bigot was irritated at this suggestion, and his irritation was narrowly watched by Angelique.

"I would rather go to the Bastille myself," exclaimed he, "besides, the King alone is-uses lettres de cachet; it is a royal prerogative, only to be used in matters of State."

"And matters of love Bigot, which are matters of State in France!" Pshaw! as if I did not know that the King delegates his authority, and

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We wish to warn the public against being imposed on by unscrupulous dealers who substitute the so-called "Strawberry Compounds" for Dr. Fowler's.

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Please Mention Farmer's Advocate.

gives lettres de cachet in blank to his trusted courtiers, and even to the ladies of his Court. Did not the Marquise de Pompadour send Made-moiselle Vaubernier to the Bastille for only smiling upon the King? It is a small thing I ask of you, Bigot, to test your fidelity—you cannot refuse me, come!" added she, with a wondrous transformation of look and manner from storm and gloom to warmth and sunshine.

"I cannot and will not do it. Hark you, Angelique, I dare not do it! Powerful as I may seem, the family of that lady is too potent to risk the experiment upon. I would fain oblige you in this matter, but it would be the height of madness to do so."

"Well, then, Bigot, do this, if you will not do that! Place her in the Convent of the Ursulines; it will suit her and me both—no better place in the world to tame an unruly spirit. She is one of the pious souls who will be at home there, with plenty of prayers and penances, and plenty of sins to pray for every day."

"But I cannot force her to enter the Convent, Angelique. She will think herself not good enough to go there; besides, the nuns themselves would have scruples to receive her."

"Not if you request her admission of Mere de la Nativite; the Lady Superior will refuse no application of yours, Bigot."

"Won't she! but she will! The Mere de la Nativite considers me a sad reprobate, and has already, when I visited her parlor, read me a couple of sharpest homilies on my evil ways, as she called them. The venerable Mere de la Nativite will not carry coals, I assure you, Angelique."

"As if I did not know her!" she replied, impatiently. "Why, she screens with all her authority that wild nephew of hers, the Sieur Varin! Nothing irritates her like hearing a bad report of him, and, although she knows all that is said of him to be true as her breviary, she will not admit it. The sours converses in the laundry were put on bread and water with prayers for a week, only for repeating some gossip they had heard concerning him."

"Ay! that is because the venerable Mere Superior is touchy on the point of family—but I am not her nephew, voila la difference! as the song says."

"Well! but you are her nephew's master and patron," replied Angelique, "and the good Mere will strain many points to oblige the Intendant of New France, for sake of the Sieur Varin. You do not know her as I do, Bigot."

"What do you advise, Angelique?" asked he, curious to see what was working in her brain.

"That, if you will not issue a lettre de cachet, you shall place the lady of Beaumanoir in the hands of the Mere de la Nativite, with instructions to receive her into the community after the shortest probation."

"Very good, Angelique! But if I do not know the Mere Superior, you do not know the lady of Beaumanoir. There are reasons why the nuns would not and could not receive her at all, even if she were willing to go, as I think she would be. But I will provide her a home suited to her station in the city; only you must promise to speak to me no more respecting her."

"I will promise no such thing, Bigot," said Angelique, firing up again at the failure of her crafty plan for the disposal of Caroline, "to have her in the city will be worse than to have her at Beaumanoir."

"Are you afraid of the poor girl, Angelique—you, with your surpassing beauty, grace, and power over all who approach you? She cannot touch you."

"She has touched me, and to the quick, too already," she replied, coloring with passion. "You love that girl, Francois Bigot! I am

never deceived in men. You love her too well to give her up, and still you make love to me. What am I to think?"

"Think that you women are able to upset any man's reason, and make fools of us all to your own purposes." Bigot saw the uselessness of argument; but she would not drop the topic.

"So you say, and so I have found it with others," replied she, "but not with you, Bigot. But I shall have been made the fool of, unless I carry my point in regard to this lady."

"Well, trust to me, Angelique. Hark you! there are reasons of State connected with her. Her father has powerful friends at Court, and I must act warily. Give me your hand; we will be friends. I will carry out your wishes to the farthest possible stretch of my power. I can say no more."

Angelique gave him her hand. She saw she could not carry her point with the Intendant, and her fertile brain was now scheming another way to accomplish her ends. She had already undergone a revulsion of feeling, and repented having carried her resentment so far—not that she felt it less, but she was cunning and artful, although her temper sometimes overturned her craft, and made wreck of her schemes.

"I am sorry I was so angry, Bigot, as to strike you with this feeble hand," Angelique smiled as she extended her dainty fingers, which, delicate as they were, had the strength and elasticity of steel.

"Not so feeble, either, Angelique!" replied he, laughing, "few men could plant a better blow; you hit me on the heart fairly, Angelique."

He seized her hand and lifted it to his lips. Had Queen Dido possessed that hand she would have held fast Æneas himself when he ran away from his engagements.

Angelique pressed the Intendant's hand with a grasp that left every vein bloodless. "As I hold fast to you, Bigot, and hold you to your engagements, thank God that you are not a woman! If you were, I think I should kill you. But as you are a man, I forgive, and take your promise of amendment. It is what foolish women always do!"

The sound of the music and the measured tread of feet in the lively dances were now plainly heard in the pauses of their conversation.

They rose, and entered the ball-room. The music ceased, and recommenced a new strain for the Intendant and his fair partner, and for a time Angelique forgot her wrath in the delirious excitement of the dance.

But in the dance her exuberance of spirits overflowed like a fountain of intoxicating wine. She cared not for things past or future in the ecstatic joy of the present.

Her voluptuous beauty, lissomeness and grace of movement enthralled all eyes with admiration, as she danced with the Intendant, who was himself no mean votary of Terpsichore. A lock of her long golden hair broke loose, and streamed in wanton disorder over her shoulders; but she heeded it not—carried away by the spirit of the dance, and the triumph of present possession of the courtly Intendant. Her dainty feet flashed under her flying robe, and scarcely seemed to touch the floor as they kept time to the swift throbbings of the music.

The Intendant gazed with rapture on his beautiful partner, as she leaned upon his arm in the pauses of the dance, and thought more than once that the world would be well lost for the sake of such a woman. It was but a passing fancy, however; the serious mood passed away, and he was weary, long before Angelique, of the excitement and breathless heat of a wild Polish dance, recently first heard of in French society. He led her to a seat, and left her in the center of a swarm of admirers, and passed into an alcove to cool and rest himself.

(To be continued.)

## DISPERSION SALE OF Reg'd Clydesdales

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Stallions, 19 Head Yearlings  
Mares in Foal, and Colts.



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**SEPTEMBER 1st, 1909**

offer my entire Clydesdale stud at auction—headed by my great breeding horse, Eureka Prince, grandson of Baron's Pride, and the big Sir Everard horse, Bute Baron. The mares are a selected lot of big, good quality mares, and all safe in foal. Sale will take place on my farm, lot 3, con. 2, Township Chatham, adjoining city limits, and less than half an hour's walk from post office.

Sale to start at 1.30 p. m., Sept. 1st. Six months' credit on bankable paper; 5 per cent. discount for cash. For further particulars and catalogues address:

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We have still on hand a few choice Clydesdale stallions—all young—that for size, style and quality will stand inspection. We have also a few Clyde fillies—imported and Canadian-bred, and two French Coach stallions. Correspondence and inspection invited. Our prices are easy and terms to suit. Phone connection.



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We will buy a few copies each of volumes 1, 8 and 12, or will give in exchange any of the following volumes: 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16.

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**Accountant, National Live-stock Records, Ottawa, Canada.**

**T. H. Hassard, Markham, Ont., LATE OF MILLBROOK.**—As I have just completed one of the finest stallion barns in Canada, in any position in the stallion trade. I have now in a position to compete with Canada the last three years, and the quick sales prove that I always have the right kind of horses, and sell at a right price. I intend sailing for Europe in August, to return with a larger and better importation than ever in September, and, consequently, will not be an exhibitor at the Toronto Exhibition, and would strongly advise intending purchasers to wait and see my stock, and judge for yourselves before buying, and not be governed by some of the judging so frequently done at show fairs. Markham is only 20 miles from Toronto, on the G. T. R., and 3 miles from Locust Hill, on the main line of the C. P. R., where I am always pleased to meet visitors upon short notice, by letter or phone. Long-distance phone in connection.



I TAKE this opportunity to thank my many customers. In the past year I have sold 25 stallions, and every customer pleased. I am going at once to Europe, and intend bringing out something better than ever. Will have a large choice for intending purchasers, and will sell at right prices, and give you right good ones to choose from. I am very careful to select the right kind. Will not be able to attend the Toronto Exhibition. Wait and see my stock. Bolton is 28 miles from Toronto, on Owen Sound Branch, C. P. R. **T. D. ELLIOT, BOLTON, ONTARIO.**



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Close to school. Soil clay loam, free from stone or gravel. 90 acres level. Good house, barn and stables. \$3,500 for quick sale. **Henry M. Douglas, Box 48, Stayner, Ont.**



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At their St. Thomas stables, the John Chambers & Sons, of England, have for sale stallions and fillies from their noted Shire stud, high-class representatives of the breed. Correspondence solicited. Address: **DR. C. K. GEARY, St. Thomas, Ont.**



## Clydesdales and Hackneys

We have for sale a few choice Clydesdale mares, imported and Canadian-bred; also some Canadian-bred Clydesdale stallions. Hackney stallions and mares for sale always. **HODGKINSON & TISDALE, BEAVERTON, ONTARIO.** G. T. R. and C. N. R. Long-distance phone.



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My new importation of Clydesdale stallions and fillies, landed a short time ago, are an exceptionally choice lot, full of flashy quality, style and character, and right royally bred. I will sell them at very close prices, and on terms to suit. **C. W. BARRER, Gatineau, Pointe au Lac, Quebec.** "Close to Ottawa."



## NEW IMPORTATION OF CLYDESDALES.

**STALLIONS AND MARES.** We shall be pleased to supply any person desiring a first-class Clydesdale stallion or mare when our new consignment arrives, which will be about August 20, 1909. **JOHN A. BOAG & SON, QUEENSVILLE, ONTARIO.**

1909 1909

## THE WESTERN FAIR

### London, Ont.

# September 10 to 18

### STOCKMEN, ATTENTION!

A large addition to the prize list in all departments.  
Get your stock ready for LONDON'S EXHIBITION.  
Special railroad rates.  
Special attention paid exhibitors.  
Send for prize lists, entry forms and all information to:

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**Middlebrook Polled Angus** I am now offering for the first time 4 very choice young bulls from 2 to 9 months of age, bred from show stock. Also my stock bull, last year's London champion. A few very choice females could be spared. **John Lowe, Elora, Ont., P. O. and Station**



**HOMESTEAD ABERDEEN-ANGUS** Young cows at \$60 and up. Calves at \$25 and up. Come and see them, or write: **WM. ISCHE, Sebringville, Ont.** Long-distance phone.

**SHORTHORNS** Calves for sale by our grand quartette of breeding and show bulls—Nonpareil Archer, Imp., Proud Gift, Imp., Marigold Sailor, Nonpareil Eclipse. Females, imported and from imported stock, in calf to these bulls. An unsurpassed lot of yearling heifers.

**Belmar Parc.** **John Douglas, Manager.** **PETER WHITE, Pembroke, Ont.**



**VALLEY HOME SHORTHORNS AND BERKSHIRES** For sale: 6 grand young bulls from ten to eighteen months old, young cows with calves at foot, and ten one and two-year-old heifers. All our own breeding. Some are very choice show animals. Also young sows, and a fine boar 12 months old. **S. J. PEARSON, SON & CO., MEADOWVALE P. O. AND STATION C.P.R.**

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Court Lodge, Egerton, Kent, England  
Exports pedigree live stock of every description to all parts of the world. During the fall months the export of horses of the light and heavy breeds will be a specialty. Write for prices, terms and references.

**Aberdeen-Angus Cattle**  
For Sale: Cows, Heifers, Bulls.  
Good strains at reasonable prices. Apply to:  
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## SHORTHORNS

as well as a number of the useful sort of both sexes. Prices right. Large lot to select from. Up-to-date in breeding, etc. Catalogue.

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**Rowan Hill Shorthorns** The 1908 Toronto grand champion, Royal Chief 65495, heads my herd. For sale are: 3 spring bulls and a few heifers, sired by him, and out of show cows. These are choice young things that are sure to please. **R. F. DUNCAN, Carlisle P. O., Ont.** Caledonia Station, G. T. R., or station 13 Hamilton and Brantford Electric Road.

**1854-Maple Lodge Stock Farm-1909**  
Shorthorn bulls and heifers of extra quality and breeding, and from best milking strains.  
Leicesters of first quality for sale. Can furnish show flocks.  
**A. W. SMITH, Maple Lodge P.O., Ontario.** Lucan Crossing Sta., G. T. R., one mile.

**WHY NOT BUY A HIGH-CLASS SCOTCH SHORTHORN COW, Or a Heifer, Or a Bull, Or a Few Shropshire Ewes, Or a Few Cotswold Ewes, NOW, While You Can Buy Them Low?**

I can offer you something in any of them that will make a start second to none. Write for what you want.

**ROBERT MILLER, STOUFFVILLE, ONT.**



**Choice Scotch Shorthorns** We are offering several very choice heifers: Duchess of Glosters, Mayflowers, Lancasters, Miss Ramdens, Stamfords and Broadhooks. High-class show heifers among them. Also a few extra good young bulls.  
**S. F. Johnston & Son, Ashburn P. O., Myrtle Station.**

**THE "MAPLES" HEREFORDS**  
Canada's Greatest Show Herd.  
For Sale: 25 bulls from 6 to 18 months of age, bred from imported and show stock; also about the same number of heifers, none better. Prices right.

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**At Dominion Exhibitions,** Halifax, Nova Scotia, in 1906; Sherbrooke, Que., 1907; Calgary, Alta., 1908, our Aberdeen-Angus herd won all the champion and grand champion prizes. Out of a possible of 42 first-prizes our herd won 40. We have a good graded show herd for sale. Also single animals, bulls and females.  
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Please Mention Farmer's Advocate.

**Spring Valley Shorthorns.**  
Herd headed by Clipper Chief (imp.) = 64220 = (94673). If you want to get an imported bull, or a good Canadian-bred one to head your herd, be sure and write, or come and see them. Long-distance telephone.  
**KYLE BROS., AYR P. O., ONT.**  
Please Mention Farmer's Advocate.

### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Miscellaneous.

#### SOWING CLOVER IN AUTUMN.

Do you think it would be advisable to sow clover seed this fall? Would I get a good catch?  
**H. F. R.**

Ans.—It might start well, but in all probability would not live through the winter.

#### MEASURING-STICK FOR MILK.

I would like to know if the Eureka milk scale or measuring-stick is lawful or correct, if so, how should it be used?  
**W. D. I.**

Ans.—Such a measuring-stick is sometimes used for whey, but it is not exact enough for milk, nor is it lawful.

#### WEED IN GARDEN.

A. B., Elgin Co., writes: Accompanying this letter is a box containing a weed. We found it growing in our garden very thickly. What is it, and how can we best destroy it?

Ans.—The enclosed plant is Bladder Ketmia, a species of Hibiscus, belonging to the Mallow family. It is not very difficult to eradicate, as hoeing while it is young will control it easily.

#### PERENNIAL SOW THISTLE.

I noticed the description of the perennial sow thistle in your issue of July 22nd. I am enclosing a weed which, apparently, corresponds to the description given. Kindly let me know if I am right.  
**J. F.**  
Victoria Co.

Ans.—The specimen sent was undoubtedly perennial sow thistle. It is a most pernicious weed, regarding which many inquiries are being received, showing that it is spreading.

#### YELLOW JACKETS.

Will you kindly inform me as to the best way of destroying a yellow jackets' nest in my wood stack adjoining my woodshed? It is in the next row to the one I am now using.  
**SUBSCRIBER.**

Ans.—You might try going at night and stopping up entrance of nest. Then remove stick, or sticks, to which nest is attached, carry to a safe distance, and burn.

#### TOAD FLAX.

I enclose a plant. Can you please tell me the name of it? Is it a hard weed to destroy, and is it a bad weed?  
**R. B.**

Ans.—The common name of the weed sent is toad flax, sometimes called butter-and-eggs from the color of the blossoms, which are borne erect in dense racemes, and are pale yellow, with orange lips. It is a deep-rooted perennial, and, where thoroughly established, somewhat difficult to eradicate. It is not one of the worst weeds, however, and will not thrive where short rotation of crops is practiced.

#### KILLING SOW THISTLE.

1. I have some patches of perennial sow thistle in two of my fields. What would you advise me to do to get rid of it? I was wondering how it would be to turn a crop of clover under in the fall, then take a crop of grain off in the spring?

2. Would the clover that I plowed down in the fall come again without re-seeding in the spring?  
**A. T.**  
Huron Co.

Ans.—1. A short rotation of crops, one of them a thoroughly-cleaned hoe crop, is necessary in dealing with the weed. It is to be feared that the plan you suggest would accomplish but little.

2. Clover seed buried so deeply could not be expected to grow.

#### BUFF COCHINS—HOPPER FEEDING.

1. Would you please tell me, through your paper, whether the Buff Cochins is a good farm fowl or not, telling its good and bad qualities?

2. Would you please tell me what would be good dry feed for hopper-feeding three-months-old chickens?  
**W. J. P.**

Ans.—1. Nowadays Buff Cochins are reckoned more of a farmer's fowl than one especially suited to the farm. They are hardy, heavy, quiet birds, but, as usually bred, are too persistentitters in

be satisfactory to practical poultry keepers.

2. Equal parts of shorts, bran, oat-meal and corn meal, with a little beef-scrap added. If chickens have free range and are intended for breeders, there is nothing better than wheat and cracked corn, mixed.

### Veterinary.

#### INTERNAL HEMORRHAGE.

I had a cow die with same symptoms as given by C. F. K., in your issue of the 15th inst., which you say was probably internal hemorrhage. What is the proper treatment for such a case?  
**A. C.**

Ans.—In fatal internal hemorrhage, there is rupture of a large bloodvessel of some of the internal organs. There is no treatment for it. It must end fatally.  
**V.**

#### GREASE.

On a farm in this locality, where horses and cattle are taken in to pasture, is a mare with grease. Three legs are as large as seven-inch stovepipes; the hair is mostly all off, there are cracks and scales, and when she moves maggots drop out of them. She is given no attention or treatment whatever.

1. Is it legal to allow her to run with other horses and cattle?

2. Is there any danger of the other stock contracting the disease?

3. What steps should be taken to have her removed?  
**R. O.**

Ans.—1. So far as we know it is quite legal.

2. No; a grease leg resembles a cork leg in the fact that, while it is very undesirable, it is not contagious.

3. The owner might be prosecuted (by the Humane Society) for cruelty to animals, and forced to either give his mare the necessary attention and treatment, or destroy her.  
**V.**

#### VERMINOUS BRONCHITIS.

I have lost several calves. My veterinarian diagnosed the disease verminous bronchitis. He held a post-mortem on one and found hundreds of thread-like worms in the bronchial tubes. He advised the inhalation of chlorine gas, but notwithstanding this treatment, the calves continue to die. What is the nature and treatment for this disease?  
**F. L. C.**

Ans.—It would be wise to leave the treatment of your calves to your veterinarian, who, evidently, understands it. The disease is infectious, hence all healthy calves should be isolated. The treatment given is highly recommended, and as successful or more so than others. Some recommend the inhalation of the fumes of burning sulphur, and some recommend the injection into the windpipe of 2 to 4 drams oil of turpentine, but unless treatment is adopted in the very early stages, a cure is seldom effected, as the insects become too numerous, and occupy the very small tubes, it is practically impossible to destroy them and cause their expulsion.  
**V.**

#### THE OTTAWA EXHIBITION.

The prize list for the Central Canada Exhibition at Ottawa, the dates for which are September 10 to 18, is liberal and comprehensive, covering practically all breeds and classes of horses, cattle, sheep, swine, and poultry; also for agricultural and dairy products. Besides the list of substantial cash prizes in a generous classification, there are a large number of special prizes contributed by breed societies and citizens of Ottawa, including no fewer than 35 gold medals, and over 20 silver cups and medals. Great improvements have been made in the exhibition buildings, and a new grand stand, with a seating capacity of 12,000, one of the best on the Continent, has been erected. The arrangements for special attractions are on a grander scale than ever before, and the Capital City grows more beautiful and attractive as the years go by. A visit to Ottawa is a treat and an education, and the reduced railway rates for exhibition week affords a fine opportunity to see the city and the show at moderate expense. Exhibitors and visitors receive the best of treatment from officials of the Ottawa Exhibition. Entries close September 8th. For prize list and entry forms, address **T. McMahon, Ottawa.**

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Cure the lameness and remove the bunch without scarring the horse—have the part looking just as it did before the blemish came.

**Fleming's Spavin Cure (Liquid)** is a special remedy for soft and semi-solid blemishes—Bog Spavin, Thoroughpin, Splint, Curb, Capped Hock, etc. It is neither a liniment nor a simple blister, but a remedy unlike any other—doesn't irritate and can't be limited. Easy to use, only a little required, and your money back if it ever fails.

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describes and illustrates all kinds of blemishes and gives you the information you ought to have before ordering or buying any kind of a remedy. Mailed free if you write.

**FLEMING BROS., Chemists**  
75 Church St., Toronto, Ontario

### SHOW-RING SHORTHORNS FOR SALE.

An exceptional roan 2-year-old heifer; thick, blocky type; in show fix; by Springhurst (44864); considered by expert judges a good proposition for Toronto Exhibition. Also a senior bull calf in show form, by Jilt Victor imp., (45187), dam Victoria Stamford, by Royal Victor, by Royal Sailor, imp. Also others in good condition.

**F. W. EWING, SALEM, ONTARIO.**

### Imported Bull!

To save inbreeding I will sell the Cruickshank (Duthie bred) imp. bull, Sittytan Victor =50093= (87397), a proven sire of merit, gentle and active. Also some young bulls by him, out of imp. dams. Address:

**John Brydane, Milverton, Ont.**

### Willow Bank Stock Farm SHORTHORNS AND LEICESTERS.

Herd established 1855; flock 1848. Am offering a special good lot of young females, bred to the great Duthie bull, Imp. Joy of Morning =32070=, also young bulls and Leicester sheep fitted for showing. Write for prices.

**JAMES DOUGLAS, CALEDONIA, ONTARIO.**

### JOHN GARDHOUSE & SONS

Always have for sale a number of first-class Short-horns, Shires and Lincolns, of both sexes. Drop us a line, or better, come and see for yourself.

**HIGHFIELD P.O., ONTARIO.**  
Weston Sta., G. T. R. & C. P. R. Long-distance phone in house.

### Scotch Shorthorns

Canada's greatest living sire, Mildred's Royal, heads my herd. For sale are young bulls and heifers, show stuff and Toronto winners, out of Stamford, Lady Ythan, Claret, Emeline, Matchless and Belona dams. A visit will be appreciated. **GEO. GIER, Grand Valley P. O., Ont. Waldemar Sta., C. P. R.**

### SHORTHORNS AND BERKSHIRES

One choice young Lady Fanny bull for sale—good herd header; also several young heifers. A few prizewinning Berkshires, both sexes. Write or come and see them. Prices moderate.

**ISRAEL GROFF, ELMIRA, ONTARIO.**

### SHE MIGHT HAVE HELPED.

He—"It was a frightful moment when I received your letter telling me of the insuperable obstacle to our marriage. I would have shot myself, but I had no money to buy a revolver." She—"Dearest, if only you had let me know."

## Could Not Lie On His Left Side Heart Would Stop.

Hundreds of people go about their daily work on the verge of death, and yet do not know it. It is only when the shock comes that the unsuspected weakness of the heart is apparent. There is only one cure, and that is

### MILBURN'S HEART and NERVE PILLS

Try Them and Be Convinced.

Mr. Paul Poull, Cascapedia, Que., writes:—"About five years ago I gave up all hope of getting better of heart trouble. I would nearly choke, and then my heart would stop beating. I could not lie on my left side, and became so nervous and weak I could not work. A friend told me to try Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, and before the first box was taken I was almost well, and the second box completed the cure. I have advised many others to try them, and they have all been cured of the same trouble. I have offered to pay for a box for anybody they do not cure."

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are 50c. per box, or 3 boxes for \$1.25, at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

### GOSSIP. BRANDON EXHIBITION.

The Horse Department was the strongest feature of the Brandon, Man., Exhibition, July 19-23. Clydesdales were the stellar attraction, though Percherons were also out in strong force. Seven Clydesdale stallions were entered in the aged class, the judge being Professor C. F. Curtiss, Dean of the Agricultural College, Ames, Iowa, and the winner was found in the entry of W. J. McCallum, Brampton, Ont., the bay five-year-old, Lord Scott (imp.), a sturdy son of Marcellus, by the champion Hiawatha, while the dam of Lord Scott is by Benedict, one of the best sons of the renowned champion, Baron's Pride. With such breeding behind him, Lord Scott should be a winner, if his individual make-up is in keeping, which it certainly is, as he combines in a high degree, substance with style and action, and is hard to fault on close inspection. He not only won first in his class, but also the grand championship, as best stallion of any draft breed, defeating the Winnipeg grand champion. Second place was given to Cairnhill (imp.), the black nine-year-old horse owned by the Cairnhill Syndicate; third, to Burdon Boy (imp.), shown by John Graham, Carberry; fourth to Braidley Chief (imp.), shown by D. Stevenson, Wawanesa, and fifth to J. B. Hogate's Lord Mac (imp.).

In three-year-olds, first award went to Geo. Gray's Wyomo, second to R. E. Foster's British Cheer, and third to D. Stevenson's Sir Fortune.

In two-year-olds, the placing was: 1, J. McKirdy's King's Own; 2, J. Scharf's Max of Monteith; 3, W. H. Bryce's Perpetual Motion's Choice. In the yield mare class, G. C. Potterfield's Flossend Princess was the winner, and also the female champion.

In aged Percheron stallions, the Carnduff Horse Syndicate were first with Albany; R. Reid, second, with Port de Vendome; W. E. Upper, third, with Robosse. In three-year-olds, Dr. Henderson was first, with Gloheur, and in the two-year-old class, Colquhoun & Beattie's Halifax was first and champion.

In Shires, aged stallions, first was Gordon McQueen's Carievale; second, J. Scott's Handsome Prince.

The Cattle—"To the man who follows the cattle rings at the big fairs of the West," says the Winnipeg "Farmer's Advocate," "nothing could be more interesting than studying the awards at Brandon, and comparing notes with other shows, particularly Winnipeg. From the drop of the hat, it was clear that surprises could be expected. Little change was made in the Shorthorn-bull awards, but when it came to the female sections, the real fireworks began. Following the usual succession, aged cows were called first. Harry Smith, of Exeter, Ontario, was master of ceremonies. At Winnipeg, Professor Kennedy made the awards. The result of the placings at each fair indicates that Van Horne and Barron have many superior aged females in their herds. And so they have. But to the average man the wonder was how the first could be third and the seventh first. That was the shuffle. In addition, Van Horne's cow that stood fifth at Winnipeg, came in for the blue ribbon at Brandon. It was a case of experts passing judgment on superior animals within the period of one short week. In one case at least, amateurish handling in the ring at Brandon had something to do with a cow being placed down the line. But this chance of position had an effect that ended not with the cow class. When the herd sections were reached, the same cows must needs figure prominently. The consequence was that Barron won premier honors for herd bull and four females any age, while Van Horne had the coveted ribbon at Winnipeg. Barron's great roan, Topsman's Duke VII., had no difficulty in winning the bull championships, while Van Horne's magnificent white two-year-old repeated her Winnipeg performance, and carried off all the honors possible in the female classes. When the call was made for best Shorthorn animal, any age or sex, the ribbon went to the bull, although Van Horne's cow did not enter the ring in competition."

Herefords were shown by Wm. Shields, Brandon, and G. H. Gray, Austin. The former's Happy Christmas was grand

champion bull, and Gray's Happy Wilton junior champion. Shields had both senior and junior champion females. The herd prize also went to Shields.

Aberdeen-Angus were shown by J. D. McGregor, Brandon; Hon. W. Clifford, Austin; and James Bowman, Guelph, Ont. McGregor's bull, Golden Gleam, was champion male, and the same exhibitor had first for herd of bull and three females, any age, and Bowman was first for young herd and for the other group sections, McGregor being second.

### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

#### HIRE - MAN DIFFICULTY.

I hired a man for six months. He has been talking of leaving ever since. One month after I hired him he talked of quitting and I raised his wages \$1. he going to stay out his time. He guaranteed to stay the six months at \$12 per month. He gave me one month's notice that he would quit at end of month. Can I hold him, or how much wages can I withhold, if any, towards hiring another man? A SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—Strictly, the man would not be entitled to be paid anything unless he stayed his full time, but the Court would probably allow him a reasonable wage, under the circumstances, for the time actually served. What would be reasonable payment for the services rendered by him we cannot, of course, say.

#### VARIOUS WEEDS.

1. What is the proper name for that small, bushy weed that grows up like a miniature evergreen, sometimes called squirrel grass, water grass or snake grass; also how do you eradicate it?

2. How would you rid land of wormseed mustard? Will sheep eat it at any stage?

3. Are there no chemicals with which one could spray or fumigate the soil, and destroy the roots of bindweed? Find it almost impossible to get rid of this weed.

4. From whom could one obtain the book, "Farm Weeds of Canada," with colored plates?

5. Are wild carrots and wild peas bad weeds? Can you compel railroad companies to cut such weeds growing on their property? M. W. M. Elgin Co., Ont.

Ans.—1. This plant is usually called Scouring Rush, or Horse Tail. Its presence usually indicates water. When the land is well drained this plant seldom proves a pest. Underdrainage, therefore, is one of the best means of getting rid of it. A hoed crop will also do much to rid the land of this weed, provided it is properly taken care of.

2. To eradicate Wormseed Mustard, the land should be gang plowed after harvest, and cultivated, with the object of preparing a good seedbed and getting the mustard seed to germinate. When the growth of young plants is obtained, they should be harrowed out. This process should be repeated several times, and, if thoroughly done, the mustard will be eradicated, or much reduced by it. A well-cared-for hoed crop, after the above treatment, is most effective. We do not think sheep will eat this weed at any stage.

3. There are no chemicals which can be used to spray on Bindweed in order to destroy it, as it has numerous underground rootstocks, which send out a fresh crop of leaves in a few days after the first crop has been destroyed by a chemical spray. At the College, we sprayed a crop of Bindweed ten times one year with iron sulphate. Each time the leaves were destroyed, but the new leaves were produced again within a few days.

4. For information concerning the book on "Farm Weeds of Canada," would refer you to Seed Department, Ottawa, Canada.

5. Wild Carrot is a weed only in permanent pastures, orchards, and on roadsides. It is seldom troublesome in well-cultivated fields. One variety of Wild Pea is a very pernicious weed, being very hard to eradicate. Railways are obliged both under the Revised Statutes of Ontario, and also the Railway Act, to cut noxious weeds, under penalty of \$10 per day for neglect. J. E. HOWITT.



## Lost Energy Restored by Psychine.

Mr. Geo. Pratt, of Clarkson, Ont., says: "Four years ago my son Wilbert was so run down, thin and emaciated, that we thought he was going into a decline and feared he would never pull through the severe cold of the winter months. The boy had no appetite and seemed to have lost all energy and interest in life. He was altogether in terribly bad shape. His condition caused us the gravest anxiety.

"Fortunately I procured PSYCHINE for him and this soon gave him a new lease of life. It is really remarkable how rapidly this splendid medicine brought about a change. After taking one or two bottles he was hardly recognizable as the same youth. PSYCHINE effected a speedy cure and he was soon able to work about on the farm again. To-day he is a robust young fellow, and if anything stronger than his brothers. Nothing in the way of hard work seems to affect him. I cannot speak too highly of PSYCHINE. It certainly saved our boy and made a man of him."

Prevents the children taking cold, wards off that terrible malady La Grippe and completely fortifies them against disease. It should always be used for colds, a gripe, weakness, loss of appetite, etc. Send to Dr. T. A. SLOCUM, Limited, Spadina Ave., Toronto. Sold by all druggists and dealers, 50c and \$1.00.



### HAWTHORN HERD OF DEEP-MILKING

## Shorthorns

For Sale: 2 young bulls and 10 heifers, sired by Aberdeen Hero (imp.) =28940=. Some bred to the Lavender bull, Lavender Lorne =48706=.  
**WM. GRAINGER & SON, London, Ontario.**

### GLENBURN STOCK FARM!

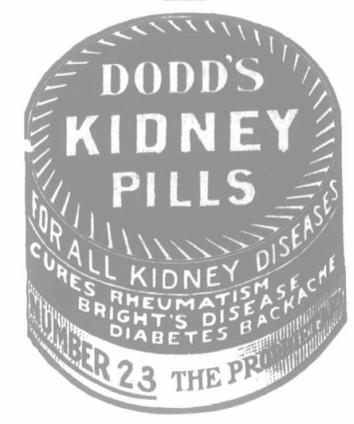
One yearling SHORTHORN BULL, and a lot of cows, heifers and calves. Prices reasonable.

**John Racey, Lennoxville, Que.**

### Green Grove Shorthorns and Yorkshires

My Scotch Shorthorn herd, among which are many valuable imp. cows, is headed by the A. T. Gordon-bred, Sittytan Butterfly bull, Benachie (imp.) =69954=. Present offering: Three choice show bulls now fit for service; also Yorkshires four and five months old, of either sex. **GEO. D. FLETCHER, Binkham P. O., Ont. Erin shipping station, C. P. R.**

Mistress—"Mary, these banisters always seem dusty. I was at Mrs. Johnson's to-day, and hers are as bright and smooth as glass." Mary—"She has three small boys, mum."



**4 IMPORTED SCOTCH SHORTHORN BULLS**  
 One Cruickshank Butterfly, red, 14 months old; one Cruickshank Broadhocks, dark roan, 14 months old; two Marr Red or Roan Ladies, reds, 13 and 14 months old. Will also sell among these are some high-class herd-headers and show prospects. Write for catalogue and prices. Farm 1/4 mile from Burlington Jct. Sta. Long-distance telephone.

**FRED. BARNETT, Manager. J. F. MITCHELL, BURLINGTON, ONT.**

**Shorthorns and Shropshires SHORTHORN BULLS PRICED**

Herd headed by Imp. Queen's Counsellor = 64218 = (96594). For sale: Three young bulls; also cows and heifers bred to Queen's Counsellor. The Shropshires are yearling rams and ewes, bred from imported Buttar ram.

**H. L. STEAD, Wilton Grove, Ont.**  
 London, G. T. R., 6 miles; Westminster, P. M. R., 1 mile. Long-distance phone.

Red, two years old, from a good imported cow, price \$100.  
 Roan, thirteen months old, extra good, short-legged calf from one of my best cows, \$100.  
 Red and White, thirteen months, out of Lady Madge, by Langford Eclipse, price \$75.

**JOHN MILLER, BROUGHAM, ONTARIO.**  
 CLAREMONT STATION, C. P. R.

**During the Busy Season** If you need a Shorthorn bull we will ship one on approval, and if you are not suited you may ship him back. Write us for terms and conditions. Just two ready for service. Both Cruickshank Lavenders.

**MAPLE SHADE FARM.** STATIONS: } MYRTLE, C. P. R.  
 } BROOKLIN, G. T. R.  
**JOHN DRYDEN & SON, BROOKLIN, ONT.**  
 Long-distance telephone.

We are **5 Good Young Bulls** at very reasonable prices in order to clear, also **2 VERY CHOICE JUNIOR YEARLINGS IN SHOW CONDITION.** We can sell some extra well bred cows and heifers (bred or with calves at foot) at prices which should interest intending purchasers. Our farms are quite close to Burlington Jct., G. T. R. Long-distance telephone.

**W. G. Pettit & Sons, Freeman, Ontario.**

**Geo. Amos & Son, MOFFAT, ONTARIO.**

For sale: Several good young heifers, some of them show heifers, and all of the very best Scotch breeding. Correspondence solicited and inspection invited.

**Moffat Station, 11 Miles East of City of Guelph, on C. P. R.**

**SHORTHORNS**  
 Nine bulls from 8 to 20 months old, reds and roans; 10 yearling heifers and a few cows. Will sell very cheap to make room in stables.

**CLYDESDALES**  
 One pair of bay mares and one dark brown, heavy draft and two spring colts.

**JAMES McARTHUR, Gables, Ontario.**

**Show Cattle** The best bunch ever on the farm. All ages. Not exhibiting this year.

**H. Smith, Exeter, Ont.**

**A FEW YOUNG BULLS and 20 YOUNG COWS and HEIFERS COMPOSE OUR LIST FOR PRIVATE SALE.**

**J. A. WATT, SALEM, ONTARIO. ELORA STATION, G. T. R. AND C. P. R. FARM ADJOINS TOWN.**

**Shorthorn Cattle AND LINCOLN SHEEP.** **A. Edward Meyer,**  
 P. O. Box 378, Guelph, Ontario.

Breeds **SCOTCH SHORTHORNS** Exclusively

Twelve of the most noted Scotch tribes have representatives in my herd. Herd bulls: **Scottish Hebe (imp.) = 62042 = (90045) 295765 A. H. B.; Gloster King = 68708 = 283804 A. H. B.** Young stock for sale. Long-distance phone in house.

**Scotch Shorthorns** Two red bulls, 12 and 16 months, by imp. Protector, at low prices. Lincoln and Oxford Down ram lambs, chocky bred, sired by St. Louis prizewinners. **McFARLANE & FORD, Box 41, DUTTON, ONTARIO.**

**Stoneycroft Ayrshires**  
 Choice young bulls and heifers of the very best breeding, combining show and dairy quality.  
 Large Improved Yorkshire Pigs from imported sires and dams, now ready to ship.  
 Stoneycroft Stock Farm, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que.

**A BETTER LOT OF AYRSHIRE Cows and Heifers**  
 Were never to be seen before at Stockwood. Deep milkers, good teats; lots of size, just the kind for foundation stock. Young bulls from prizewinning dams; also heifers. Prices low. Terms to suit purchaser. All stock guaranteed before shipping.

**D. M. WATT, St. Louis Sta., Que.**

**Stonehouse Ayrshires.**  
 36 head to select from. All imported or out of imported sire and dam. For sale: females of all ages. Am now booking orders for bull calves.

**HECTOR GORDON, Howick, Quebec.**

**AYRSHIRES AND YORKSHIRES!**  
 Kindly send in your orders at once for imported stock. We can cable orders and have them shipped in May. Calves from imp. dams or from home-bred Record of Merit dams. Females any age. A few young pigs.

**ALEX. HUME & CO., MENIE, ONTARIO.**  
 HOARD'S STATION, G. T. R. Phone in residence. EYAE&MENIE

**CHERRY BANK AYRSHIRES.**  
 I am now offering young bulls and heifers true to type and high in quality. Some with imp. sire and dam; also will spare a few older females.

**P. D. McArthur, North Georgetown P. O., Que.**  
 Howick station, Que.

**UTILITY GLENORA OF KELSO = 15798 = AYRSHIRES** at head of herd. For sale: Females of all ages, and several young bulls, some out of 11,000-lb. cows. Come and see, or address: **R. C. CLARK, Hammond, Ont.** Railway station, Hammond (G. T. R. and C. P. R.).

**Springhill Ayrshires** Present offering: A number of high-class bull calves, out of imp. sire and dams. Females all ages, imported and home-bred. Write your wants. Visitors always welcome. Phone connection.

**Robt. Hunter & Sons, Maxville, Ont.**

**Ayrshires** Two young bulls, 12 months and 15 months old, of true dairy type.

**Very fashionable. N. DYMENT, CLAPPISON'S CORNERS, ONTARIO.**

**Ayrshire Cattle**—Imported or Canadian-bred, for sale at all times; satisfaction guaranteed. For particulars, write: **W. THORN, Lynedoch, Ont.** Trout Run Stock Farm.

## GOSSIP.

## FAIRVIEW HERD OF HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS.

E. H. Dollar, of Heuvelton, N. Y., near Prescott, Ont., whose advertisement of his Fairview herd of heavy-milking Holsteins runs in "The Farmer's Advocate," writes: For some time past I have been exporting into Canada a great many pure-bred Holstein-Friesian bulls for use in dairy districts of Ontario and Quebec. Nearly all of these have been sired by one of our best herd bulls, and nearly all are out of Record-of-Merit cows, and I have thought the readers of "The Farmer's Advocate" would like to know something of the herd from which these young bulls come.

Our herd comprises about 125 pure-bred registered Holsteins. The herd at present is headed by Pontiac Korndyke, Rag Apple Korndyke, and a young son of the famous four-year-old heifer, Pontiac Gladi.

Pontiac Korndyke has now been at the head of our herd about five years, and we have something over sixty of his daughters. He is the sire of forty-eight A. R. O. daughters, two with records of over 30 lbs. of butter each in 7 days, and six whose records average over 29 1/2 lbs. of butter each in 7 days, and showing an average of over 4.3 per cent. fat.

He is the sire of Pontiac Rag Apple, the cow we sold D. W. Field, of Brockton, Mass., as a four-year-old, for \$8,000; and she is the dam of the young bull we sold C. S. Averill, of Syracuse, for \$4,000, making Pontiac Korndyke the sire of the highest-priced Holstein cow ever sold, and the grandsire of the highest-priced Holstein bull calf ever sold. The daughters of this great sire are noted for three qualities, which are very desirable and very much sought after by Holstein breeders, namely: Great constitutional vigor, well-balanced udders, and high per cent. of fat. It is almost impossible to find a daughter of Pontiac Korndyke that is not strong and vigorous, showing immense constitution and great capacity.

It is almost impossible to find one with an ill-shaped udder, and 90 per cent. of his daughters make an average of over 4.0 per cent. fat. These qualities place this great sire far in the lead of all other bulls of the breed. I believe I state the truth when I say there is no family of the breed that reproduce truer to type and characteristics than the Korndyke family.

The second sire at the head of our herd, Rag Apple Korndyke, as his name implies, is a son of the famous cow, Pontiac Rag Apple, which, as a two-year-old, made an official record of just 20 lbs. of butter in 7 days, and at the same age, eight months after calving, made another official record of almost 15 lbs. in 7 days. Dropping her second calf less than 13 months after her first, she made a 3-year-old record of 26 1/2 lbs. of butter in 7 days, and continuing in milk for 11 1/2 months, or thereabouts, she gave 18,252.6 lbs. of milk in this lactation period, and dropped her third calf just about a year after her second, and then made an official record of 31 1/2 lbs. in 7 days, and 126.56 lbs. in 30 days, a record, I believe, for the three years, which has never been equalled by any cow of any breed.

Wishing to secure a young sire with strong Korndyke breeding, and having for his dam this great cow, for use in our own herd, we bred her back to her own sire, and the result of this cross is the young sire we are now using, Rag Apple Korndyke. A glance at this splendid young bull proves that the strong constitutional vigor in his ancestors justified inbreeding one cross, and that we still retain that vigor and strength in this young sire. Rag Apple Korndyke is yet too young to be the sire of any heifer old enough to give milk, and for that reason we are unable to say a great deal about what his daughters will do, but, judging from their individuality and general conformation, I am satisfied they will be splendid producers, and I believe that, as a sire, he will be equal, if not superior, to Pontiac Korndyke.

The third sire, which we have recently added to Fairview herd, is a son of Mr. Field's \$8,000 bull, Colantha Juhanna Lad, whose dam holds a yearly record for the production of the most butter of any cow in the world, of any breed, she having produced 1,247.82 lbs. of butter from 27,432.50 lbs. of milk, in 365 days. She also has a 7-day record of 35.22 lbs. of butter and 651.7 lbs. of milk, showing an

average per cent. of fat of 4.32. She has a 30-day record of 138.54 lbs. of butter from 2,873.60 lbs. of milk, and a 50-day record of 260 1/2 lbs. of butter from 5,326.7 lbs. of milk, and both of these last records have never yet been beaten. The dam of this young sire is Pontiac Gladi, the highest-record daughter of Hengerveld DeKol, who is a sire of over 100 A. R. O. daughters. Pontiac Gladi dropped her second calf last February, at the age of 4 years 1 month and 18 days, and produced, in an official test, just 32 lbs. of butter in 7 days, and 121.69 lbs. in 30 days, thereby placing herself in the lead of any cow of her age by over 2 lbs. of butter. I think I can make the statement with safety, and with absolutely no fear of contradiction, that on no other farm of America can be found three sires whose breeding, individuality, and producing qualities, are equal to these bulls heading Fairview herd.

Among recent shipments of Clydesdales and Hackneys from Glasgow for America were 11 Clydesdales and 18 Hackneys to O'Neil & Co., Vancouver, B. C., and 14 Clydesdales to Dr. T. E. Budd, Orange, N. J.

Heifer calves should be handled very often to keep them gentle, and frequent manipulation of the udder during the first pregnancy will do much to stimulate development. This frequent handling of the udder is of no little importance, not only in securing better development, but also to make the heifer so familiar with the operation that when her calf is born she will take the milking as a matter of course, and will not require to be broken.

## THE WESTERN FAIR, LONDON.

The management of the Western Fair of 1909 are giving special attention to the Stock Dept. and Stock Exhibits this year. When the prize list was in course of preparation, additions were made wherever possible. New sections were placed in the Horse Department for "farmers only," while handsome prizes were also given for "Tandems" and "Four-in-hands." Seven hundred dollars was added to the speed money, which should bring out the fast ones. In the Cattle Department, \$500 has been added to the Shorthorn Class alone, while substantial increases have been made to other classes. In the Sheep and Swine Departments, adjustments have been made, and changes where necessary, making a first-class list throughout, and stockmen will find they will be well looked after if they come to London this year. Remember the dates, September 10-18. Prize lists and all information will be promptly mailed on application to the Secretary, A. M. Hunt, London, Ont.

## A CASE OF SYMPATHY.

Two matrons of a certain Western city, whose respective matrimonial ventures did not in the first instance prove altogether satisfactory, met at a woman's club one day, when the first matron remarked:

"Hattie, I met your 'ex,' dear old Tom, the day before yesterday. We talked much of you."

"Is that so?" asked the other matron. "Did he seem sorry when you told him of my second marriage?"

"Indeed, he did, and said so most frankly!"

"Honest?"

"Honest!" He said he was extremely sorry, though, he added, he didn't know the man personally."

It was one of the Clyde steamers. Some of the passengers were relating their experiences of fogs. "Yes," said the old salt, "I've seen some pretty thick fogs in my time. Why, off the coast of Newfoundland, the fog was sometimes so thick that we used to sit on the rail and lean against it! We were sitting one night, as usual, with our backs up against the fog, when suddenly the fog lifted, and we all went flop into the water. A bit thick, wasn't it?"

"Papa," said Jack, as he gazed at his week's allowance, ten cents, "do you know what I'd do if I was an awful rich king? I'd increase my allowance to twenty-five cents a week!"

GOSSIP.

HOLSTEIN - FRIESIAN OFFICIAL TESTS.

Accepted in the Record of Merit. Daisy Pietertje Johanna (6190), at 4 years 4 months 7 days of age: 15.73 lbs. fat, equivalent to 18.35 lbs. butter; milk, 399.33 lbs. Owned by D. C. Flatt & Son, Millgrove, Ont. Jennie Bonerges Ormsby (8216), at 2 years 9 months 19 days: 15.61 lbs. fat, equivalent to 18.21 lbs. butter; milk, 475.20 lbs. Owned by D. C. Flatt & Son. Daisy Jane (6057), at 4 years 8 months: 15.47 lbs. fat, equivalent to 18.05 lbs. butter; milk, 484.7 lbs. Owned by Thos. Hartley, Downsview, Ont. Patty Proudfoot (3389), at 8 years 1 month 19 days: 14.11 lbs. fat, equivalent to 16.46 lbs. butter; milk, 514.7 lbs. Owned by Thos. Hartley. Maggie Dorliska (7259), at 6 years 11 months 18 days: 14.06 lbs. fat, equivalent to 16.40 lbs. butter; milk, 453.25 lbs. Owned by David Caughell, Yarmouth Centre, Ont. Malahide Calamity Dorliska (7260), at 2 years 9 months 19 days: 13.91 lbs. fat, equivalent to 16.24 lbs. butter; milk, 377.37 lbs. Owned by David Caughell. Malta Pietertje DeKol (7434), at 5 years 5 months 25 days: 13.73 lbs. fat, equivalent to 16.02 lbs. butter; milk, 468.7 lbs. Owned by C. J. Pearce, Ostrander, Ont. Silver Bell (4175), at 6 years 11 months 10 days: 13.57 lbs. fat, equivalent to 15.84 lbs. butter; milk, 419.5 lbs. Owned by M. H. Haley, Springford, Ont. Betta DeKol Waldorf (5985), at 4 years 1 month 1 day: 13.52 lbs. fat, equivalent to 15.78 lbs. butter; milk, 439.05 lbs. Owned by G. A. Gilroy, Glen Buell, Ont. Esther Darkness (4424), at 7 years 5 months 9 days: 13.19 lbs. fat, equivalent to 15.84 lbs. butter; milk, 408.35 lbs. Owned by M. H. Haley. Rhoda 6th (6221), at 4 years 3 months 10 days: 12.84 lbs. fat, equivalent to 14.98 lbs. butter; milk, 406.50 lbs. Owned by G. A. Gilroy. Queenie Pietertje DeKol (7671), at 2 years 9 months 8 days: 12.58 lbs. fat, equivalent to 14.68 lbs. butter; milk, 435 lbs. Owned by Geo. Wm. Pallett, Summerville, Ont. Cora Countess Echo (9120), at 2 years 2 months 14 days: 11.85 lbs. fat, equivalent to 13.83 lbs. butter; milk, 362.08 lbs. Owned by Smith & Dymont, Dundas, Ont. Abbekerk Tryntje's Blossom (6836), at 3 years 11 months 6 days: 11.43 lbs. fat, equivalent to 13.33 lbs. butter; milk, 368.31 lbs. Owned by A. H. Teepie, Currie's, Ont. Lillian Abbekerk DeKol (7255), at 3 years 4 months 24 days: 11.07 lbs. fat, equivalent to 12.92 lbs. butter; milk, 317.05 lbs. Owned by M. H. Haley. Ruby Lady Lyons (9453), at 2 years 23 days: 11.00 lbs. fat, equivalent to 12.83 lbs. butter; milk, 292.8 lbs. Owned by W. S. Schell, Woodstock, Ont. Princess Margaret 3rd (6988), at 3 years 7 months 16 days: 10.58 lbs. fat, equivalent to 12.35 lbs. butter; milk, 321.34 lbs. Owned by W. E. Hamblly, Rockford, Ont. Delta Gem Bell (8644), at 1 year 11 months 22 days: 10.22 lbs. fat, equivalent to 11.93 lbs. butter; milk, 302.96 lbs. Owned by D. C. Flatt & Son. Canary S. Calamity Posch (8691), at 2 years 2 months 13 days: 9.82 lbs. fat, equivalent to 11.46 lbs. butter; milk, 346 lbs. Owned by Geo. Wm. Pallett. Favorit of Downsview (7936), at 2 years 3 months 6 days: 9.69 lbs. fat, equivalent to 11.30 lbs. butter; milk, 321.9 lbs. Owned by Thos. Hartley. Bessie Spink Beauty (9001), at 2 years 3 months 9.41 lbs. fat, equivalent to 10.94 lbs. butter; milk, 303.4 lbs. Owned by T. W. McQueen, Tillsonburg, Ont. Tiny (10900), at 1 year 8 months 25 days: 9.37 lbs. fat, equivalent to 10.94 lbs. butter; milk, 266.9 lbs. Owned by M. H. Haley. Empress Wayne (9156), at 2 years 1 month 18 days: 9.23 lbs. fat, equivalent to 10.77 lbs. butter; milk, 291.75 lbs. Owned by G. A. Gilroy. Eva Norme LeKol (7807), at 2 years 10 months 23 days: 8.54 lbs. fat, equivalent to 9.97 lbs. butter; milk, 313.93 lbs. Owned by A. H. Teepie.

Violet Lutske Gem (8645), at 1 year 11 months 6 days: 8.30 lbs. fat, equivalent to 9.68 lbs. butter; milk, 289.14 lbs. Owned by D. C. Flatt & Son. Dandy DeKol's Bess (7935), at 2 years 6 months 8 days: 8.08 lbs. fat, equivalent to 9.42 lbs. butter; milk, 205.2 lbs. Owned by Thos. Hartley.

Record Made Eight Months After Calving.

Queen Butter Baroness (7652), at 2 years 30 days: 7.34 lbs. fat, equivalent to 8.57 lbs. butter; milk, 158.5 lbs. Owned by M. H. Haley, Springford, Ont.

Holstein - Friesian Cows Accepted in the Record of Performance.

Madame Dot 3rd's Princess Pauline DeKol (3708), mature class: 12,743.1 lbs. milk and 487,228.9 lbs. fat in 365 days; average per cent. of fat, 3.82. Owned by N. Sangster, Ormstown, Que. Lady Grey of Ormstown (7617), two-year class: 9,432.6 lbs. milk and 312,702.7 lbs. fat in 365 days; average per cent. of fat, 3.31. Owned by N. Sangster.

Bontje Paul (2660), mature class: 13,011.7 lbs. milk and 445,811.7 lbs. fat in 363 days; average per cent. fat, 3.43. Owned by N. Sangster.

Verona (6419), three-year class: 10,080.1 lbs. milk and 310,277.7 lbs. fat in 322 days; average per cent. fat, 3.07. Owned by N. Sangster.

Vida Princess 4th (2775), mature class: 18,482.75 lbs. milk and 602,610.25 lbs. fat in 365 days; average per cent. fat, 3.26. Owned by J. M. Van Patter, Luton, Ont.

Netherland DeKol Witzyde (7665), two-year class: 11,907 lbs. milk and 385,334.5 lbs. fat in 322 days; average per cent. fat, 3.23. Owned by J. M. Van Patter.

Aaggie DeKol Schuiling (7666), two-year class: 10,831.5 lbs. milk and 354,649 lbs. fat in 365 days; average per cent. fat, 3.27. Owned by J. M. Van Patter.

Johanna Netherland DeKol (4290), four-year class: 14,043.25 lbs. milk and 473,816 lbs. fat in 340 days; average per cent. fat, 3.37. Owned by G. E. Peacock, Mt. Salem, Ont.—G. W. Clemons, Secretary.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

TREATMENT FOR SMUT.

In treating seed wheat for smut what would you advise, bluestone or formalin, and what strength should each be used, as there is a danger in using them too strong? SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—Formalin is now reckoned the better of the two. Sprinkle the seed grain with a dilute solution of formalin made by pouring half a pint of formalin in 12 gallons of water. The grain should be spread out on a clean floor or wagon-box, and the solution sprinkled over it with a watering can. Shovel the seed thoroughly over while being sprinkled, then draw up into a conical heap, and cover with blankets for two or three hours, then spread out and shovel over occasionally till dry. Sow within three days.

BALANCING ACCOUNTS AT AUCTION SALE.

A has a cow put up for sale and sold at B's sale. A buys stock to cover the value of the cow A has sold at B's sale. B takes a note with the value of A's cow with other stock of B's own; the note is in B's name. When the note falls due, B finds out his note is not good for full value.

- 1. Will A be obliged to pay back the value of A's cow to B?
2. Does B's taking the value of A's cow on his note make B responsible?
3. Could B make A pay back a portion of the value of A's cow, as B's note is not good for full value? J. S. K. Ontario.

Ans.—1, 2 and 3. Apparently, B was, at the time, content to accept the note for the amount for which A's cow was sold, as settlement of what A owed for the stock bought by him, and we think B cannot now go behind such settlement and ask A to make good any loss sustained on the note. So far as A is concerned, the transaction appears to us to be closed.

HOLSTEINS and YORKSHIRES FOR SALE.

R. Honey, Brickley, Ontario, NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY. Bulls fit for service, from cows with large records. Sows fit to mate, also young pigs, both sexes, of the very best bacon type. Prices reasonable.

BUSINESS HOLSTEINS! Over 60 head to select from. Milk yield from 60 to 85 lbs. a day, and from 35 to 47 lbs. a day for 2-yr.-olds. There are 10 2-yr.-old heifers, 8 1-yr.-olds, and a number of heifer calves. Bulls from 1-yr.-old down. Priced right. Truthfully described. W. Higginson, Inkerman, Ont.

Centre and Hillview Holsteins

For sale: 5 choice bulls fit for service now, from dams of extra good backing. Their sires are Brookbank, Butter Baron and Bonheur Statesman. Their dams and sires' dams and grandams average over 24 lbs. butter testing over 4 per cent. in 7 days. P. D. EDE, Oxford Centre P. O., Woodstock Sta. Ont. Long-distance phone, Burgessville.

Sunny Hill Farm No more Holsteins for sale at present. Eggs from choice White Rocks and Buff Orpingtons, one dollar per setting. DAVID RIFE & SONS, Hespeler Ontario. Waterloo County, C. P. R. and G. T. R.

Holsteins FOR SALE: COWS AND HEIFERS

All ages. Also bull and heifer calves, including daughter and granddaughters of Pietertje Hengerveld Count De Kol, whose TWO famous daughters made over 32 lbs. butter each in 7 days, and sire of the "world's champion milking cow," De Kol Creamelle, which gave 119 lbs. in one day, over 10,000 lbs. in 100 days. Also for sale daughters of De Kol's 2nd Mutual "Paul, sire of Maid Mutual De Kol, which gave over 31 lbs. butter in 7 days, also granddaughters of Hengerveld De Kol. Other leading breeds represented. Putnam station, near Ingersoll.

H. E. GEORGE, CRAMPTON, ONTARIO.

HOMEWOOD HOLSTEINS

For Sale: Only thrifty bull calves from 4% R. O. M. cows; some will make great herd headers and show animals. Write for prices and description. Station on the place.

M. L. & M. H. HALEY, Springford, Ont.

MAPLE GLEN For sale: Only 1 bull, 11 months Holsteins old, left; dam is sister to a 26-lb. tested cow. Any female in herd for sale, 7 with records 20 1/2 to 26 1/2 lb. official tests. An 8-yr.-old G. D. of Paul Beets De Kol, in calf to Oakland Sir Maida—her record 21.88 as a 5-yr.-old. Price \$400, or will dispose of herd en bloc, a great foundation privilege. G. A. Gilroy, Glen Buell, Ont. Long-distance phone connects with Brockville.

MAPLE HILL HOLSTEIN - FRIESIANS

Special offering: Am now offering for first time my stock bull, Sir Mercedes Teake (2489), champion bull at Toronto and London, 1908. Can no longer use him to advantage, as I have twelve of his daughters in my herd.

G. W. CLEMONS, ST. GEORGE, ONT.

The Maples Holstein Herd! RECORD-OF-MERIT COWS.

Headed by Lord Wayne Mechthilde Calamity. Nothing for sale at present but choice bull calves from Record of Merit dams; also a few good cows at reasonable prices. WALBURN RIVERS, Feiden's Corners, Ont.

Lakeview Herd headed by Count Hengerveld Fayne De Kol, the ONLY BULL in the world whose sire has 5 daughters averaging over 30 lbs. of butter in 7 days, and whose dam (26.30 lbs. in 7 days) has a daughter with a record of over 35 1/2 lbs. of butter in 7 days (world's record). Bull calves and cows bred to him for sale. LAKEVIEW FARM, BRONTE, ONT. W. D. Breckon, Mgr.

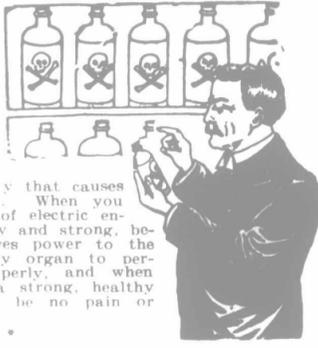
DON'T Buy a HOLSTEIN BULL till you get my prices on choice goods from five months to one month old, from best production strains. "Fairview Stock Farm." FRED ABBOTT, Harrietsville Ont.

CALVES Raise Them Without Milk Booklet free. The Steele, Briggs Seed Co., Toronto, Ont.

Fairview Herd offers for sale a son of Rag Apple Korndyke. His dam is a daughter of Pontiac Korndyke, with an A. R. O. record of 13.08 lbs. butter in 7 days at two years. Price, \$150.00. E. H. Dollar, Heuvelton, N. Y. NEAR PRESCOTT.

DON'T BE A SLAVE TO THE DRUG BOTTLE

Why do you go on from day to day doping your stomach with poisonous drugs, when you know they have never done you any good? Stop it now. Don't be a slave to the drug bottle any longer. Get back to nature. Consider how she cures and give her assistance. Nature will cure you if she has the power. This power is electricity. That's because electricity builds up — gives nourishment — strength to the body. Drugs contain no nourishment — no electricity, just poison which tears down. Your body is run by electricity. It's the lack of electricity that causes sickness and disease. When you have a full supply of electric energy you are healthy and strong, because electricity gives power to the body, enabling every organ to perform its work properly, and when every organ is in a strong, healthy condition there can be no pain or sickness. Wear Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt while you sleep. It feeds a constant stream of electricity to your nerves, and they carry it to every organ and tissue of your body, restoring health and vim. I have perfected my Belt so that it conveys a stream of electric life direct to the part that is ailing, so the great force of current goes where it is needed and none is wasted. Dear Sir,—I think it my duty to give your Belt all the praise for what it has done for me. It is 5 years since I bought your Belt, and I could not work before I got it, and since then I have never lost a day or an hour. I was always doctoring before I got your Belt, and I would not now part with it at any price if I could not get another. If you can do anything with this, you are at liberty to do so. GEO. J. JOHNSON, Listowel, Ont.



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Capacity of standard size, about 10 imperial gallons to the foot. Other sizes made to order. Lengths 6, 7, 8, 10 and 12 feet without a seam; no rivets to rust out; the end is fastened by our patented device. No trough to compare with this on the market. Manufactured by

**The Erie Iron Works, Ltd.**  
ST. THOMAS, ONTARIO.

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**Cattle Labels \$2 and fifty tags. Sheep Labels \$1 for fifty tags.** With name and numbers. By return mail, prepaid. Write today. Sample free. **F. G. JAMES, Bowmanville, Ont.**

**Pine Ridge Jerseys—For Sale:** (Earl Dent) Females, all ages. Yearling bull and a bull calf, 5 months, from a 10,000-lb. cow. Can spare also a few young cows and heifers due to calve soon. **WM. WILLIS, Pine Ridge Farm, Newmarket, Ont.**

## Brampton Jerseys

Canada's premier herd. Dairy quality. Bulls all ages for sale, from best dairy and show cows in Canada, and by best sires. Our herd is 175 strong.

**B. H. BULL & SON, BRAMPTON, ONT.**

## WOOL HIDES

**E. T. CARTER & CO.,**  
84 Front St. E.,  
TORONTO, ONT.

WRITE FOR PRICES.

## Farnham Oxford Downs

The Champion Flock for Years.

Our present offering is 110 yearling rams; 20 of these fit for the show-ring, and are grand flock-heads. Also 50 yearling ewes, and a number of good rams and ewe lambs. They are all registered and by imported sires or g. sires imported, and a number from imported dams. Our prices are reasonable. **HENRY ARRELL & SON, ARKELL, ONTARIO.** Arkell, C. P. R.; Guelph, G. T. R., and Telegraph.

## American Shropshire Registry Association.

**HENRY L. WARDWELL, PRESIDENT.**

Largest membership of any live-stock organization in the world. Vol. 21 of the Record published. Write for rules.

**Mortimer Levering, Sec., LaFayette, Indiana.**  
**CLAYFIELD** Buy now of the **Champion Cots-Stock** world flock of America, 1906. Flock headers, ranch rams, ewes of different ages. All of first-class quality, and prices reasonable. Write, or call on **J. C. ROSS** Box 61, Jarvis, Ont.

## Fairview Shropshires

We now offer Excellent ewes, choice rams, and the best lots of lambs ever offered. All sired by our famous Chicago and St. Louis Grand champion rams, His Best and B. Sirdar.

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

**Springbank Oxfords** Our flock is 80 strong, and purchasers can have their selection. Among them are a number of 1 and 2 shear rams, also 1 and 2 shear ewes and lambs, both sexes, sired by Imp. Cowley Courrier. A high class offering. **Wm. Barnett & Sons, Living Springs P. O., Ont., Fergus Sta.**

## SOUTHDOWNS AND COLLIES.

Orders now solicited for especially-fitted sheep. Your choice of early lambs from imported and prizewinning Canadian-bred ewes, and by the sire of the Grand Champion wether at Chicago, 1907. Twenty shearings, the choice of last year's lamb crop, also for sale.

**ROBT. McEWEN, Byron, Ont. Ry. Stn., London, Ont.**

## Large White Yorkshires



An offering during this month a good lot of young boars ready for service, young sows of breeding age, and a choice lot of spring pigs. Pairs supplied not akin. All bred from large imported stock. Write

**H. J. DAVIS, Woodstock, Ont.**

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



## Monkland Yorkshires

We are offering 30 sows from 1 1/2 years to 3 years old that have had litters. All large and excellent sows—proved themselves good mothers. Bred again to farrow in July and August. Also 50 young sows to farrow in August. **Jas. Wilson & Sons, Fergus, Ont.**

## Willowdale Berkshires!

Won the leading honors at Toronto last fall. For sale are both sexes and all ages, from imp. stock on both sides. Show things a specialty. Everything guaranteed as represented. **J. J. WILSON, MILTON, ONT., P. O. AND STATION. C. P. R. AND G. T. R.**

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

**NEWCASTLE TAMWORTHS, SHORTHORNS AND GLYDESDALES.** Present offering: 3 Shorthorn cows with heifer calf at foot, 3 4 and 5 months old respectively, and bred again; a choice lot of Tamworth boars and sows from 6 weeks to 5 months old, also a few really good sows bred during April and May. **A. A. COLWILL, NEWCASTLE, ONT.**

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

Tamworths of excellent breeding and ideal bacon type. Herd won sweepstakes at Toronto and London, 1905-6-7-8; winnings at World's Fair, St. Louis, 1904.—sweepstakes aged and junior herd, and two grand championships. Apply to:

**D. DOUGLAS & SONS, MITCHELL, ONTARIO.** Bell phone in residence.

**MAPLE LEAF BERKSHIRES** For sale: Young sows bred and ready to breed; boars fit for service; also young pigs farrowed in March and April. Imp. sires and dams. Pairs not akin. **C. P. R. and G. T. R. Joshua Lawrence, Oxford Centre P. O., Ontario.**

Please Mention Farmer's Advocate.

## SUNNYMOUNT BERKSHIRES

Highest standard of type and quality. For sale: Sows of all ages, and 4 yearling boars. A grand, good lot. Also younger ones. Pairs not akin. **JOHN McLEOD, C. P. R. & G. T. R. Milton P. O., Ont.**

## DUROC-JERSEY SWINE

Imported and home-bred. Sows ready to breed Boars fit for service, and younger ones either sex Also Embden geese. **MAC CAMPBELL & SONS, HARWICH, ONT.**

**Morrison Tamworths, Shorthorns and Clydesdales.** Tamworths from Toronto winners. Either sex. Any age. Sows bred and ready to breed. Pairs not akin. **CHAS. CURRIE, Morrison, Ont. Schaw Sta., C. P. R.**

## GOSSIP.

**E. Jeffs & Son, Stoneleigh Stock Farm, Bond Head, Ont.,** write, ordering a change of advertisement, as they have sold the yearling Shorthorn bulls through the ad. in "The Farmer's Advocate," but have this season's crop of calves, lambs and pigs; also young cows, in calf to Famous Pride (imp.), and which are sired by such bulls as Royal Lucerne—60945—, Wynock Chief—49146—, Gladiator (imp.), Prince Arthur—23377—, Heist-at-Law—34563—, etc., etc. The Leicesters are sired by Fennell, Douglas and Smith rams, and the young pigs are sired by Oakdale Masterpiece—15752—, by Royal Kingstone (imp.)—14339—. The above young things are all in good shape, and well worth looking after by intending purchasers.

## IMPORTANCE OF STOCK SHOWS.

Within the past few years a new educational factor in American agriculture and live-stock husbandry has taken prominence in this country. The agricultural fair and the live-stock show are not new. But the part they have been playing in the education of farmers and live-stock breeders has, within the past decade, taken on a wonderful new life. There was, and still is, a growing demand for better things from the field and feed lot. The consumer has demanded it, and the farmer's bank account demands it. Land has become too valuable, and prices of feeds have become established upon a permanent level that is too high to permit of scrub stock making the profits they once did. The agricultural college, where young men could be trained in the study of soils, in the study of crops, and how to get the biggest yields, and the improvement of live stock, became a necessity with the coming of the age when there is no more cheap land.

Supplemental to the agricultural school where farming was transformed into a profession rather than an occupation, comes the agricultural and live-stock show and these occupy a field distinct, unique, and useful. They are a school, a short course in agriculture and animal husbandry, where there is recreation and instruction for the farmer, his wife, his sons and daughters, as well as for the business man and the society lady of the city.—Live-stock Report.

## SPRINGBANK OXFORD DOWNS.

Reports from across the lines indicate that Canadian sheep will be in active demand this fall, as certainly United States ranchmen are needing a very large number of breeding stock, which means that Canadian farmers will be alive to their own interests in purchasing choice foundation stock now, when they can get them at very reasonable prices. **Wm. Barnett & Sons, of Living Springs, Ont.,** about five miles from Fergus, G. T. R. and C. P. R., have now on hand about 80 head of extra-nice Oxford Downs. Mr. Barnett is well known among Oxford-Down sheep-breeders as an importer and breeder of sheep of a high standard of excellence, and a man whose word is his bond. This year's crop of lambs are sired by Imp. Cowley Courrier, a ram of grand type and covering, which is proving a sire of superior merit. The large flock are in prime condition, high-class representatives of the breed, and all ages, are for sale. Left over from last year are a number of one and two shear rams, among which something choice may be picked. Parties wanting Oxfords should correspond with them at once, as the first selection is always desirable. Lately, Messrs. Barnett have decided to add Holstein cattle to their purchased stock-breeding, and to that end have purchased foundation stock from G. W. Coombs, of St. George, and L. Hatcher, of Downsview, one of which, as a two-year-old, gave 217.71 lbs. wool, and 90 lbs. butter in seven days, while as a one-year-old, months past, sired a very valuable and freshening cow, and a fine lot of calves that will be ready to farrow in the fall.

## MIDDLEBROOK ABERDEEN-ANGUS.

Among the several beef breeds of cattle of late years, the Polled Angus, or Aberdeen-Angus, are surely forging to the front as the breed that produces champions in the fat-show contests. Prominent among the several choice herds of Ontario is Middlebrook herd, the property of John Lowe, Elora, Ont., whose splendid farm, Middlebrook, lies in Wellington County, three miles from Elora, G. T. R. and C. P. R., and the very pronounced success of his entries at Toronto and London last year, as well as at the Guelph Fat-stock Show, is indisputable proof that his herd ranks among the very best in the country. His main stock bull, Elm Park Ringleader 1817, winner of first and reserve champion at Toronto, and first and grand champion at London, 1908, is pronounced by competent judges one of the most perfect specimens of the breed in this country. He belongs to the Rose of Erica family, is sired by that great show bull, Prince of Benton (imp.), and out of E. P. Belle 2nd, by Lord Aberdeen 3rd. He is four years old, weighs over a ton, and is low-down, thick-fleshed and mellow. As his heifers are now of breeding age, he is for sale; a grand opportunity for someone wanting an extra-good stock bull. Second in service is Hundred 2852, bred by J. S. Goodwin, Chicago, Ill., sired by Black Mark Twain, dam Blooming Heather 3rd, by Black Cap King. This bull certainly promises to be the coming champion. Last fall he was first at Toronto and London as a calf, and is in fine shape for this year's shows. The females belong to the Bloom, Mayflower and Favorite strains. They are a high-class lot, very large and thick-fleshed, put up on show lines, many of them weighing 1,600 to 1,700 lbs. E. P. Belle 2nd 1818, imported in dam, is something extra-choice. Last year she was second at London. She is proving a grand breeder, two of her daughters being fit for any company, her latest calf being a bull, now nine months old, sired by the champion E. P. Ringleader. He is an extra-nice calf, and will make a grand herd-header. For sale in bulls, besides the stock bull mentioned, are four from two to nine months of age, a grand, straight lot, of superior quality. Females of all ages can be bought at right prices. Parties interested should look up Mr. Lowe's entry at Toronto and London this fall. It may be of interest to readers to know that the grand championship at Guelph last winter, killed out 67 per cent. of beef.

## BOOK REVIEW.

"DRY FARMING."—From the Secretary, John T. Burns, of Denver, Col., we have received a stenographic report of the third annual Dry-farming Congress, had in Cheyenne, Wyoming, in February of the present year. Besides what are called the semi-arid States, the Western Provinces of Canada, Mexico, Australia, South Africa, and other countries, were represented. The Congress is an outcome of one of the most important movements in modern agriculture, the object being, by methods of tillage, etc., to conserve moisture where the rainfall is irregular or insufficient in ordinary practice to grow good crops, making the farmer, to a certain extent, independent of the weather. The report of 360 pages is paper-bound, and sells at \$1. It is well indexed, and bears the marks of careful editing. The principles set forth in its pages are, in many cases, applicable in the humid sections, and the circulation of such literature will do good.

"Father," asked the small boy of an editor, "Is Jupiter inhabited?" "I don't know, my son," was the truthful answer. Presently he was interrupted again. "Father, are there any sea serpents?" "I don't know, my son." The little fellow was manifestly cast down, but presently rallied and again approached the great source of information. "Father, what does the north pole look like?" "The poles," again the answer, "I don't know, my son." At last, in desperation, he inquired, with withering emphasis, "Father, how did you get to be an editor?"

THE SPICE OF LIFE.

PUPIL'S VIEW OF THE KAISER.

A teacher in one of the schools of Berlin has given to the papers of that city a composition written by one of the pupils in his school on the subject, "The Kaiser," in the course of which the young author says: "Prince Wilhelm was born on the Kaiser's birthday. From the tower of the castle 101 salute shots were fired. The old grandfather and old Wrangel hopped into a cab and went to the schloss, and old Wrangel said, 'The boy is all right,' and the father made a bow from the balcony, and it was awful cold. And when the boy was baptized his father held his watch in front of the little fellow's nose, and he grabbed it and never let go again, because he is a Hohenzollernd."

NOT GUILTY.

Martin Gosford's hens received so much blame to which they were justly entitled that when their owner could prove them guiltless of depredations he hastened to their defence, says the Youth's Companion. "My flower beds are in a terrible condition, Mr. Gosford," said one of his summer neighbors one day. "I know they be, I know they be," groaned Martin, "but my hens didn't do it this time, Mis' Gage!" "Are you sure?" asked the lady in a tone of chill doubt. "Yes, ma'am, I am," said Martin, with emphasis. "There was only one chicken, Mis' Gage, and it hadn't but just went into the front bed when I sot my dog after it, and he chased that chicken through every last one o' them flower beds till he got it headed for home, an' there wa'n't nary another chicken nor hen ast go nigh 'em."

NATURE'S PATENT OFFICE.

The block and pulley, or "tackle," was a great mechanical discovery, but nature made every man carry several of these around with him at the very beginning of creation. The most important of these tackles is found in the eye. If you turn your eye to look at the tip of your nose you see this block and pulley, which is just as perfect as any erected on a ship to hoist sail. The muscle which moves the eyeball works through the block easily and smoothly, and without friction, for nature has supplied to all of her machinery, automatic or mechanical oiling inventions. These never fail to work unless we are sick, and then the danger of a hot-box is to be considered.

The invention of the safety-valve for steam engines has saved thousands of lives and millions of dollars of property. It is an invention that stands prominently to the front in this age of mechanical progress. But nature supplied us each with a safety valve, which, for effectiveness, works better than any made by man. If we did not have this safety valve, we would not live 24 hours. This safety valve is the perspirative, or sweat gland, and to make sure that we would not run short of the supply she has furnished the body with some two and a half millions of them. If our temperature rose seven or eight degrees, we would die within a few hours, and yet we could not run, row, play tennis, ball, or even walk briskly any distance without increasing our temperature to the danger point, if we had no safety valve provided innocuously by nature.

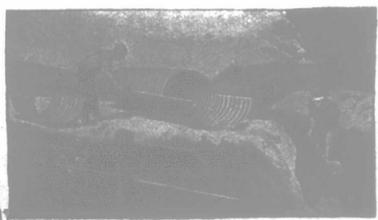
The cup-and-ball socket and the air-tight valve, were first used in the human body. If our hip joints and arms were not provided with air-tight sockets, we could get too tired to continue our work for any length of time in just holding these limbs together by muscles. It is the pressure of the air which holds them in place, and thus all physical effort is avoided. In the various air-tight joints and sockets found in the human body, we may find nearly all the mechanical principles involved in the air-brake or the use of compressed air for a thousand different things.

Someone explains that nature did not discover ball-and-socket joints, a mechanical device which has revolutionized the vehicular world. But the principle is almost developed in the joints of the leg bone and the socket of the hip, which are made so smooth and so well oiled that they slide back and forth with practically no friction.

# Send Now For Sample And Booklet PEDLAR

For any work any culvert can be put to, nothing else yet made quite equals this new Pedlar product — Pedlar's Perfect Corrugated Galvanized Culverts. Only the Pedlar People in all Canada make a culvert of Best Billet-Iron, in semi-cylindrical sections, corrugated under enormous pressure (over 60 tons to the

## PERFECT CORRUGATED GALVANIZED CULVERT



Most compact and portable culvert made, and the easiest to put in place.



square inch!) and Galvanized After being shaped

### This Is The Practical Culvert

Not only is the iron that makes Pedlar Culverts best quality money can buy, but it is unusually heavy—from 14 to 20 gauge, instead of lighter gauges common to inferior goods. This extra-strength enables a Pedlar Culvert to stand heavy traffic upon roads, even though protected by only a very thin cushion of soil. Mark, also, that this is the ONLY culvert made that is galvanized AFTER being curved and corrugated,—thus insuring it positively against rust and decay.

### Extra-Heavy, Strong, Rust-Proof

The peculiar Pedlar flange, or locking-rib, along the whole length of each side of these Culverts, clamps together easily and most rigidly. There are no bolts, no rivets, no lock-nuts of any kind,—simply clamp the edges of the flanges together, making a triple thickness of inter-sealed heavy metal along the sides of the pipe (read below here how this is quickly done) and you have a Culvert that is enormously strong, tight, and not only leak-proof but strain and rust and frost-proof, the rib allowing for expansion and contraction.

Made of Best Heavy Billet Iron Galvanized AFTER Being Shaped

You cannot appreciate the value and the simplicity of this until you have seen the culvert itself. It is the easiest culvert to put together, and it is better when put together. It is the most portable. It costs less per linear foot to ship by freight, and a whole lot less to haul,—it nests, that's why, of course. And it will serve any culvert use better.

I KNOW it's pretty hard to make some folks believe a new thing is better than what they've been used to—a Pedlar Culvert, for instance, than concrete or wood or whatnot. But I feel pretty sure that you will SEE it is, if you will just look into the question fairly and squarely before you undertake any more culvert construction, or road improvement, or ditching. Don't judge this NEW culvert by anything you've heard about other culverts. MINE IS DIFFERENT—a whole lot different, and a whole lot ahead of any other. Write to my people and make them show you why and how. We're making this in all standard diameters, from 8 inches up to 6 feet, so your wants can probably be supplied. Write and ask questions anyhow.



G. A. Pedlar



When the sections of Pedlar Culvert, of any diameter—it's made from 8 inches to 6 feet—reach you, they are nested like Fig. 1. Note the two distinct flanges—the radial and the recurved. These fit into each other, and are FLAT, while the CURVE of the culvert is corrugated. Place section on top of section, and the flanges, or locking-



ribs, engage easily, as you see in Fig. 2. The joints between one length and another are "broken"—no over-lap reaches more than half-way round the culvert's diameter; and this is possible with NO OTHER metal culvert made. It is a most valuable feature, for it reduces the chance of leakage to the very least minimum.



Write To-day For Postpaid Free Sample and Booklet 20 ADDRESS NEAREST PLACE

## THE PEDLAR PEOPLE of Oshawa

321-3 Craig Street W. MONTREAL      423 Sussex Street OTTAWA      11 Colborne Street TORONTO      86 King Street LONDON      200 King Street W. CHATHAM

In the shack on the prairie a square-jawed young man was disconsolately washing his breakfast dishes when a thundering knock brought him to the door with a bound.

"Howdy, Professor," called a jovial voice. "Telegram fer yez. Come on Christmas Day; been waitin' all this time fer the blizzard to let up. Hope it isn't too late."

The young man tore open the yellow missive.

"Meet me in Winnipeg, New Year's Eve, without fail—Margaret," he read.

A crimson flush overspread his bronzed face. "She's coming, Bill," he cried.

"The mountain is coming to Mohammed."

"O, come off; she ain't that big," protested Bill. "Why, yer face is like the sunrise," he added in astonishment.

"But if y' want to meet her, you'd better make tracks."

The new principal of New College, Edinburgh, Dr. Alexander Whyte, was asked on one occasion by a Highland minister for some financial assistance for work in the north. Dr. Whyte regretted that he could not afford to assist the Highlander, but advised him to visit a wealthy layman in the city. The latter was not only disinclined to give, but ungracious in manner.

Nettled at his reception, the Highlander answered brusquely. Resenting the tone, the rich man asked, "And whom do you take me for?" "A hell-deserving sinner, like myself," came the quick retort. Returning to Dr. Whyte, he explained the circumstances. "You did not say that?" eagerly asked the doctor. "Aye, I did!" replied the other.

"Well, well; I've been wanting to say that to him for the last fifteen years. Here's a five-pound note for your fund."

Judge Giles Baker, of a Pennsylvania county, was likewise cashier of his home bank. A man presented a check one day for payment. He was a stranger. His evidence of identification was not satisfactory to the cashier.

"Why, Judge," said the man, "I've known you to sentence men to be hanged on no better evidence than this?" "Very likely," replied the Judge. "But when it comes to letting go of cold cash, we have to be mighty careful."

Uncle Ezra says: "Three different evangelists claim to have converted our milkman, but the last was the only one that made it show in the milk."

"My husband is plain spoken; he calls a spade a spade." "So does mine; but I must decline to repeat what he calls the lawn-mower."

## Plow More Ground Per Day And Plow It BETTER

When a boy and three horses can do more (and better) plowing in a day than two men and four horses—

and when for the same first-cost outlay you can get a plow that will stand up to its work longer and do that work more perfectly—

what further argument is needed to convince a live farmer like you that the immense sale of Cockshutt Plows—and other Cockshutt Implements—comes from nothing else than the practical, money-saving, horse-saving, work-saving merits of the whole Cockshutt Line?

It is not alone a matter of designing implements right—not simply a question of our doing all experimenting at our expense instead of at yours—nor is it just an advertising policy of telling the plain truth about what every Cockshutt Implement actually will do, and then proving that it will do it in the field.

No, it is more than that. For example, for the special formula Cockshutt soft-center crucible steel that makes Cockshutt plow-mouldboards, we pay more than we really would need to if we were willing to have our customers take some small chances on the wearing quality of those boards.

But we won't have our customers take chances.

And we put more strength into the parts that must stand strains than seems really necessary. We add, without increasing the price to you, devices that reduce draft and lessen friction to the minimum; devices that make adjustment for width and depth a matter of moments instead of quarter-hours; devices that bar dust and grit from bearings; a score of things built into Cockshutt gang and disc plows that add value to your money and cut down your labor and horse-flesh outlay in doing your farm work.

And when we have done all that, we test and retest and test again before the plow goes to you, so that—

when it does get to you, you can put it to work in a jiffy, without any tinkering or fussing or need for expert aid, and you can be SURE it will work right and go on working right.

Isn't THAT worth considering, very carefully, next time you are ready to invest in a farm implement?

If you think so—and we are sure you do think so—there are some interesting facts and pictures for you in our Catalogue. Let us send you a copy, postpaid and free, of course.

What name and address, please? (Use a Post Card if you wish.)

The Beaver Gang is the steadiest and smoothest-running plow EVER built.

On the roughest ground, whatever the soil, the Beaver Gang cuts every furrow the same depth and width, once adjusted by the Adjustable Frame and New Fine-adjustment Ratchet.

The Land-wheel, being unusually large, carries the plow smoothly over bumps that would jolt an ordinary plow's bottom clear out of the ground. Also, the Cushion Spring on the land-wheel's axle arm takes up shocks and concussions, makes it easy for the driver, and saves the team lots of strains and jerks.

A mere boy, untrained in plowing, can readily handle this two-furrow gang with three horses, as all the levers are fitted with "helper" springs, and so require the merest slight pull to set the bottom for depth, the frame for width, or to lift the bottoms clear of the ground.

Cockshutt Straightener Device corrects crooked furrows next time past by a slight pull on a handy lever. Friction and draft are so minimized in the Beaver Gang that it actually draws but very little—barely one-fourth—harder than a one-furrow walking plow—the draft is straight, there is no neck-weight on the team, and the mouldboards, tempered as hard as glass and polished like glass, scour clean in the stickiest soils.

Fitted with three styles of bottoms, from very wide to very narrow, and thus suited to all kinds of plowing. Has dust-proof wheel bearings, and an oiling device ten years ahead of anything else. The ideal gang-plow for unskilled labor—practically "fool proof." Write us direct, as below, for full details and name of nearest place where you can examine the plow if you wish to do so.

The Cockshutt Two-furrow Disc is the great plow for hardpan and sun-baked soils.

This economical, easy-draft, very staunch and strong disc plow will cut, stir and turn any soil, however hard or dry, and produces a land-condition of tilth that cannot be realized by any mouldboard plow. In fact, it will do good plowing under circumstances that would balk a mouldboard plow entirely.

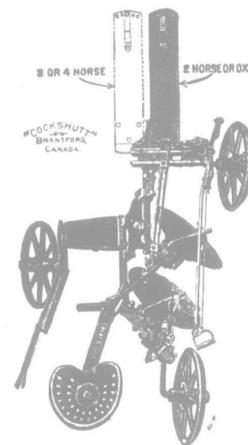
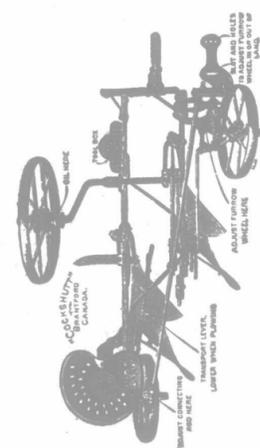
Draws lighter than most one-furrow discs, because it is designed to utilize every possible ounce of horse pull and utilize it where it is wanted, at the disc-edges. This is made certain by the extra length of the chilled disc bearings, with their ball-bearings to take up the end-thrust, which, on other plows, is apt to ride the discs out of the land. A power-saver beyond comparison.

Note the great strength of the frame—the picture, a top view, shows the bracing and rigid construction that makes the frame fit to stand stresses that

would wreck a plow built less staunchly. Note, too, the easily-adjustable hitch, quickly changed for three or four horses as needed.

Levers are fitted with new Spring Lifts, are convenient to the hand and easily operated. Made in 1-, 2-, 3-, 4- and 5-furrow discs, all without any limber joints, all without lost motion, parts carefully fitted and all wearable parts made separate, so they can be replaced without buying a whole part.

Guaranteed to work perfectly in driest and hardest ground if plain instructions, sent with each plow, are followed. Write us direct, as below, for details.



THE COCKSHUTT LINE built right to farm right, includes not only more than 120 styles of plows, ranging from light garden plows to huge 12-furrow engine gangs, but also all styles of seeders, cultivators and harrows. Write us for details of the kind of implements the business farmer ought to buy this season.

### COCKSHUTT PLOW CO.

BRANTFORD, ONTARIO