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EDITORIAL

EARLY CLOVER HARVEST.

Nine out of ten farmers lose money by delaying too long their clover harvest. The clover plant possesses its highest food value when in the full-bloom stage. A little later, when a proportion of the heads are turning brown, there may be, and indeed is, a greater quantity of nutriment stored up, and clover cut then may be more readily cured, but the hay will lack something in digestibility, so that the proportion of valuable digestible constituents will be rather less than in the case of the earlier mowing. Moreover, the aftermath will be a great deal less. Clover is a biennial. The first year it develops a root system; the next year it produces seed, if permitted to do so. This accomplished, a considerable proportion of the plants generally die, unless conditions be extraordinarily favorable. The nearer the plant is allowed to approach maturity, the less vigorous will be the after-growth. This is one reason why a better crop of seed is secured from a field which has been pastured until the middle of June than from one on which a crop of hay has been cut, more especially if the cutting be late. Of course, another reason is that when the second growth commences about the latter part of June, it is more liable to escape the second brood of midge, the first or parent brood having been destroyed in the form of immature maggots. But apart altogether from the midge, the growth of aftermath is always much more abundant on an early sward; so much so, that a considerable increase in total weight of hay may usually be obtained by cutting the first crop early, the extra yield of the second cutting much more than compensating for the slight deficiency in the first. Wherefore, we see that both quantity and quality are secured by early cutting of the first crop.

It is sometimes complained that the early cutting is precariously cured. While this is true in some cases, we have often found that, by cutting about the third week in June, which is from one to two weeks before most farmers commence, we have been able to secure a field or two in the very finest condition before the rainy spell that commonly ushers in the general haying season. And how the stock do relish this prime, bright, fragrant clover hay, cured in the old-fashioned way, by partially drying in the swath, then turning (or tedding), raking, and completing the process in the coil. And what solid satisfaction and delight it is to have that much start in the busy haying time, and to watch the rich green carpet coming on and clothing the clover sward by the time the neighbors have commenced to cut! And what crops of rowen or seed are afterwards taken from this field! Verily the farmer is wise and fortunate who commences his clover harvest betimes. Seldom is anything lost; usually much is gained, and when others are retarded by unfavorable weather, the forehanded man may finish in good season, instead of suffering his luscious meadow to grow woody on the stalk in the sun, and afterwards scorch and bleach, alternately, in the sun and rain, while the valuable leaves drop, and the flavor is dissipated, until the resultant hay is more like straw than decent cattle fodder. Well-cured, early-cut clover makes magnificent feed for sheep, cattle, horses, and even poultry and hogs. Spoiled clover, minus leaves and fragrance, is inferior to timothy. Cut the clover early, dry it moderately in swath and wind-row, and cure it in the coils. Reward will be reaped in the form of meat and milk and thrifty stock, and the satisfaction and advantage of being forward with the work.

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

Provincial elections were held last week in the two most populous Provinces in the Dominion, viz., Ontario and Quebec. In the latter, a Liberal Government of three consecutive terms in office had its majority reduced, which was right and proper, seeing that a strong opposition in a fairly well-balanced Legislature makes for keen discussion, watchful criticism, and circumspect legislation. In Ontario, the Whitney Government's already large majority was still further increased, not altogether to the satisfaction of those who esteem public good above party advantage. While it is generally conceded that the record of the Government entitled it to a second tenure of office, the overwhelming plurality is considered a menace not only to the interests of the Province, but to the true interests of the party in power. Premier Whitney will prove himself a strong man indeed if he resists the ever-accumulating influences tending towards depravity and dissension. One phase of the Government's policy that greatly augmented its popularity was the hydro-electric-power policy, which, whatever its value and importance may prove to be, has undoubtedly been conceived in the public interest, and prosecuted with a zeal and energy that commanded the approval of all who desire to see the public at large benefited by our magnificent natural resource of water-power. Ontario is vitally interested in the question of cheap power, and convinced that public enterprise is necessary to bring it to the doors of her homes and factories at bottom prices.

A cause for genuine regret among men of all shades of political opinion was the reverse met by the Minister of Agriculture, Hon. Nelson Monteith, who, in a keen contest, was worsted by a strong opponent in a close riding. Conspicuously free from any suspicion of malfeasance, sagacious and prudent, yet withal progressive, Mr. Monteith's administrative record has been characterized by wise action where action was called for, and abstention from interference where legislation would be injudicious or mischievous. The test of a statesman lies as much in what he refrains from doing as in what he performs. Measured by either standard, Mr. Monteith stands high. He appears to be one of the few men whom office does not spoil, and, schooled by one term of Cabinet experience, should be in a position to fill his important post even more acceptably, more capably, and with greater advantage to the industry of agriculture during his second term. It is to be hoped that another constituency will be opened for him without delay.

NINETEEN STOCKHOLDERS WANTED.

Prof. H. H. Dean, of the Ontario Agricultural College, announces that he is willing to become one of twenty to put \$1,000 into a sanitary dairy farm, to be run for profit, and for the purpose of finding out what is the actual cost of producing and marketing milk that is clean, free from disease germs, and of such a character that it will pass the most critical inspection.

We presume the proposition implies a limited-liability company; otherwise, men of moderate means may be chary about taking hold. Syndicate dairying is seldom smooth sailing, and there are already a number of dairymen essaying the responsibility of producing gilt-edge, certified milk, but hitherto the responsibilities have generally been greater than the profits. However, Professor Dean is to be commended for his disposition to take hold and do something practical towards the solution of the pure-milk problem. It is to be

sincerely hoped that nineteen other stockholders may come forth, and that their enterprise may be crowned with success. Pure-milk supply is one of the pressing problems of the age.

OUR DAIRY INDUSTRY.

Dairying is not only one of the greatest industries in Canada, from a material point of view, but it is one of the greatest industries of the world. It supplies all civilized people with at least two of their most indispensable articles of food. There are few persons in the Dominion who do not derive, either directly or indirectly, some benefit from this industry, which has contributed so largely to the prosperity of Canadian agriculture. The total value of the products of Canadian dairies, including milk, butter, cheese and condensed milk, amounts to something like \$100,000,000 annually. Very important in this connection is the fact that, while we recover with the aid of the gentle cow this large amount of wealth from Mother Earth by the transmutation of pasturage and fodder crops into milk, the soil is not impoverished by the process, but, on the contrary, is left in better condition every year to produce another \$100,000,000. If you dig a million dollars out of a gold mine, you have nothing left but a hole in the ground, and I am told you are much surer of the hole in the ground than of the million dollars. In a country like ours, where agriculture is the true basis of wealth, this question of the conservation of soil fertility is of fundamental importance.

Thus spoke J. A. Ruddick, Dominion Dairy and Cold-storage Commissioner, in a most interesting lecture, delivered before the May Court Club, Ottawa, in February last. Let us extract a few further scintillations from the address, which, by the way, has been printed in brochure form.

Cheese was known to the Greeks before the time of Homer, and Cæsar relates that the German tribes supplied the Romans with cheese in his day.

Tradition says that butter was discovered by the nomadic tribes of the East, who found that it was produced by the agitation which milk received when transported long distances on the backs of camels. It is said that in Arabia, even to this day, a sort of oily butter is procured by placing the milk in a vessel made from the skin of an animal and shaking it to and fro from the limb of a tree or other convenient support.

There are probably 100 distinct varieties of cheese made in various parts of the world, and at least 25 well-known classes. They vary in texture from the Schabzieger of the Swiss Alps, so hard that it must be grated or rasped, as the name suggests, to the soft and creamy French cheese, like Brie or Camembert. In the matter of flavor, there is the mild and genteel Cheddar on the one hand, and the loud and vigorous Limburger on the other. As for size, they range from the dainty Neufchatel, a few ounces in weight, to the ponderous Gruyere, which may weigh over 100 pounds.

The early French settlers in Canada introduced cows from Brittany, and, no doubt, made butter from their milk. It is quite likely that they made cheese, also, and the "Fromage raffine," still made on the Island of Orleans, is a relic of their early efforts. Cheese of a more or less non-descript character was made for home use by the early settlers of Ontario, but neither the art nor the industry made any progress in Canada until

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the factory system was introduced in the year 1864. The first cheese factory was established in Oxford County, Ontario, by one Harvey Farrington, who came to New York State for the purpose. Another factory was started in Hastings County, in 1866, and from that time forward the industry forged rapidly ahead in Ontario. In Quebec, the first cheese factory was established in Mis-sisquoi County about the same time as the first ones in Ontario, but there was very little development of the industry until the year 1880. To-day the dairy industry is well established in every Province of the Dominion. The total number of cheese factories and creameries is 4,355, of which 1,281 are in Ontario and 2,806 in Quebec, leaving 265 fairly evenly distributed among the other seven Provinces. The factories in Ontario average much larger than those in the remaining Provinces.

The first cheese was exported from Canada to Great Britain in 1864. The shipments grew yearly, reaching the maximum in 1903, when the total value of butter and cheese exports amounted to \$31,667,561. The slight falling off since then is due to the large growth in our population and the increased purchasing power of our people generally.

The dairy industry should be largely extended in every Province. I have visited every important dairy country in the world, except Siberia, and none is better fitted by nature for successful dairying than Canada. With a climate which produces healthy, vigorous animals, notably free from epizootic diseases; with a fertile soil for the growing of fodder crops and pasture; with abundance of pure water and a plentiful supply of ice for all purposes of the dairy, we have almost ideal conditions and advantages, which should be of great assistance in holding a fair share of the world's trade in dairy products.

Great Britain is our chief market for butter and cheese, although we send comparatively small quantities to Newfoundland, Bermuda, the West Indies, British Guiana, Mexico, and South Africa. We also sell some butter in the Orient, and of late years a small quantity has gone to Germany.

Great Britain annually imports over \$100,000,000 worth of butter, of which Denmark supplies nearly one-half. Siberia comes next with over \$15,000,000 worth. British cheese imports aggregate over \$33,000,000 worth annually, of which Canada furnishes 72 per cent., or 84 per cent. of the kind we make (Cheddar). Canadian Cheddars easily rank first in quality among Britain's imports.

As appreciation grows, milk and cheese products will enter more largely into our daily dietary. A quart of good milk is said to be equal in food value to a pound of the best beefsteak; therefore, milk at 12 cents a quart, and cheese at 20 cents a pound, are among the cheapest of foods, considering present prices of other articles of diet.

All the Provincial Departments of Agriculture, except Nova Scotia, have regularly organized dairy divisions. Dairy schools are maintained in Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and Manitoba. Canada was the first country in the world to adopt the system of factory instruction, and there are now nearly 100 experts employed at this work by the different Provincial Governments. In addition, the Dominion Department supervises and promotes the commercial side of the industry. A large staff of men are employed under the Dairy and Cold-storage Commissioner, who watch and report on the handling of butter and cheese from the time it leaves the factory until it reaches the British consumer. The information obtained is utilized, to the constant improvement not only in quality of butter and cheese, but in appearance and style of packages, and also in the betterment of service provided by the transportation companies. Over all, from his watch-tower at the Capital, presides the Dairy and Cold-storage commissioner, ever ready to assist those engaged in the industry with advice, suggestions and practical aid.

TAKE UP THE WHITE MAN'S MUSKET.

Take up the white man's musket,
The deadliest ones ye make;
Go drill your sons to use it,
And then, for Jesus' sake,
Send them with ammunition
To hunt these heathen wild,
Your new-caught, sullen people
On whom God never smiled.

Take up the white man's cannon,
The largest that ye cast,
Go put it on your warships,
The strongest ones and fast—
Speed them to heathen countries,
Seek out each farthest spot,
And save these sullen people
With Bibles and with shot.

—David B. Page, in *Humanity*.

HORSES.

WHY GROWTH MUST BE OBTAINED IN YOUTH.

A stunted foal makes a dwarfed horse or mare, no matter how good the after care and feed. This is not to say that extra favorable conditions in the second and third years will not increase the youngster's scale and development over what they would be if the neglect were continued; but the ground lost in foalhood cannot be wholly regained. Every foal born into the world has wrapped up within its individuality the possibility of a certain maximum development, to attain which it must be abundantly nourished, exercised and cared for from birth to maturity; and to this end the first month is the most important month, the first year the most important year in its whole life. Youth is the time for growth. The bones then are of cartilaginous nature, and capable of extension in proportion to the growth-producing quality and quantity of the food. Ossification, or conversion into bone, proceeds from certain fixed centers called ossific centers, and gradually spreads from these. In long bones there are three ossific centers, one in the center called

the diaphysis, and one in each end called an epiphysis. As ossification commences in the shaft, there are for some time after birth, intervening portions of unossified cartilage, marked by the deep ring in the long bones of young animals; they disappear at variable periods, the portions of bone hitherto imperfectly united becoming consolidated into one firm mass. The bone increases in length by the growth of the unossified ring, uniting the shaft and epiphysis, until the ring fills up, when growth is completed. Ossification is completed in some bones much earlier than in others, and at birth, those which are required for support and progression are farthest advanced.

From the foregoing, it is clear why growth should be promoted in every normal way in youth before the cartilaginous tissue shall have been converted into inextensible bone. Give the baby colt every possible chance. Feed it liberally, using skim milk, if necessary, and always bran, oats, good clover hay or grass. Then, by providing abundance of exercise, insure the transmutation of this feed into bone and muscle, rather than superfluous adipose tissue. This is especially important in the case of the light breeds of horses. With these, care may require to be exercised not to feed too heavily, and the wisdom of supplementing the dam's secretion with skim milk may be open to question. In general, however, it is safe to say that a small quantity of skim milk will be of distinct advantage to a weanling. The owner must exercise his judgment, but the importance of liberal feeding, free (though not exhausting) exercise and watchful care, can scarcely be over-emphasized. Twenty colts are underfed for one that is too abundantly supplied.

SENSIBLE TEST FOR BLINDNESS.

Mr. Lucas, a famous English veterinary surgeon, was once called in to decide a question of blindness in a horse, concerning which two London vets. differed. He came up to London, to the dealer's yard, where the horse stood, and, without examining the animal's eyes, ordered a halter to be put on him and an empty bucket to be placed in the middle of the yard; then, taking the halter, he led the horse in a direct line for the bucket. The horse went forwards and blundered over it with his forelegs. "Blind, without doubt," was the verdict.—[Horse World.]

LIVE STOCK.

PROTECTION FROM FLIES.

The season is fast approaching when the plague of flies worrying cattle may be looked for, and should be provided against, as the loss from this cause in the product of milking cows is estimated to be equal to about five dollars per cow for the season, while a corresponding loss is probably sustained in the case of cattle intended for beef. In view of this, it will surely pay to expend some labor and money in fighting the pest if a fairly reliable and efficient specific can be found, the expense of which is not too great. Numerous preparations are advertised for this purpose, some of which are doubtless as effective and may be more readily prepared and applied than any of the homemade compounds. A preparation used with fair satisfaction at the Ontario Agricultural College consists of one part of Zenoleum, four parts of either linseed oil or fish oil, and forty parts water, mixed, thoroughly stirred, and applied by means of a spray pump daily. The greatest objection to this in the case of milking cows is the possibility of the milk being tainted by the odor in the stable.

The expense of this preparation is estimated at from 35c. to 45c. per cow per month.

The specific found most satisfactory at the Central Experiment Station at Ottawa is a mixture of 10 parts of lard and one of pine tar, stirred thoroughly together and applied with a brush or piece of cloth to the parts most attacked by flies about twice a week. At the Virginia State Experiment Station, the favorite prescription is a diluted kerosene emulsion, prepared from 6 ounces of soap dissolved in a gallon of rain-water by boiling; take from the fire, and while hot turn in 1½ gallons of kerosene oil, and churn briskly for five minutes. For use, dilute with nine parts of water, and apply by means of a spray pump as often as necessary. Calves should be kept in and fed in darkened sheds or stables in the day time in hot weather, and may go out to pasture at night. It is cruelty to leave them out to help flies in the summer days.

There are two letters in the alphabet that are rarely found apart, q and u. There are two factors in the stock growing that must always go together, food and feed.—[Dorran Anderson.]

THE PACKERS AND HOG-BUYING.

IS THE F. O. B. PLAN THE BEST—WOULD COMPETITIVE BUYING AT A LARGE CENTER IMPROVE THINGS?

One day's receipts at the Chicago live-stock market recently totalled 65,000 hogs. Denmark's weekly killings—and they have been much larger than usual the past year—have not come up to this total, 57,000 being the highest yet reached. Canadian packers would be in clover if they could get a run of 65,000 hogs per week. They are only getting about one-quarter of that number each week now, and the prospects of any increase are somewhat remote.

But it is not the size of the daily run of hogs at Chicago that we are interested in just now, but the fact that so many hogs are brought to one center to be sold. The Chicago packer does not have to send men out through the country buying hogs. He secures his supply on the open market in competition with others in the trade. The producer gets the benefit of this competition, or, at least, he knows, when he reads the Chicago market reports, whether the drover has paid a fair price for his hogs or not. The same thing applies to other market centers in the West. Hogs are bought up in the country the same as cattle and sheep, shipped to these live-stock centers, and sold there for what they will bring in the open market.

The marketing of hogs is conducted on a different basis in this country. Some years ago, certain packers, who believed they were not getting their share of the hog supply, engaged men and sent them into the country to buy hogs direct from the farmer. Other packers had to follow suit, and to-day practically all the hog-buying is done by the packer f. o. b. at country points. Those reported as arriving at the live-stock markets are for the most part sold before their arrival. On Toronto market, there is little if any competitive buying of hogs; the same as of cattle or sheep. The drover generally knows where they are going before he ships.

There is nothing radically wrong in this system, and farmers, on the whole, have received perhaps as high prices for their hogs as if they had been sold in open competition at some large market center. But the question is, Has the f. o. b. plan inspired that confidence in the packer's methods that is necessary in a trade of this nature? Is it not responsible, to a large extent, for the feeling that exists of a packers' combine? The packer fixes the price each week which his buyers will pay in the country. The drover buys on this basis, and ships direct to the packing-house. There would be no need for fixing prices in advance when buying on an open market. Of course, the packer would know what market conditions would allow him to pay. But this he could keep to himself, and buy to the best advantage possible. Competition for hogs would force him to pay to the limit, thus safeguarding the producer. Whether the latter fared better or worse by this arrangement, he would not have the same ground for suspecting a combine existed that he seems to have under the present system. The producer would be compelled to study market conditions more closely, and to keep in touch with the supply and demand.

There is another feature of the open-market buying that would be of great benefit to the bacon trade. Quality would count for more than it does on the f. o. b. plan. With the hogs assembled at a central market, the packer could make his selections of selects, lights and fats, and pay accordingly. There is little or no discrimination in buying under the present plan. A farmer has a dozen hogs to sell. Ten of them will grade as select, two of them as lights, and two as fats. He gets the same price for the whole lot, and if there is no incentive to produce the best. If the drover were compelled to sell the hogs he buys in the country in an open market, he would exercise more discrimination in his buying, and the producer of the best grades would get the best price.

It may be that packing-houses, located at so many different centers as they are in Ontario, would not admit of the open-market plan working out satisfactorily. The concerns outside would not care to send buyers to Toronto to secure their hog supply. And yet it might possibly be done with advantage to them. Outside of a limited area in the locality of the packing-house, hogs are shipped long distances to these concerns now, and the freight cost to them would be no greater than if they bought at some market center like Toronto. They could come on the market, make their selections, and if they paid as much as the other fellow, would stand as good a chance of getting the hogs. This thing is done nearly every day on the cattle market. Buyers outside of Toronto who want cattle go there and buy them.

Let the packers establish competitive buying on an open market, and the hogs will come to that center. There is no difficulty about the horse, cattle and sheep trade in this respect. Why should there be any in regard to the hog trade? The drover buys his horses, his cattle

and his sheep as cheaply as he can in the country, and takes his chances on making a profit when he ships them to a market center. He would do the same thing with hogs. And, while the producer might not receive a cent more for his hogs than he is getting under the present system, he would feel that he is getting all they will bring in a competitive market.

"CHRONICLE."

HOG-CHOLERA CONVENTION AT AMES.

At the request of Secretary Wilson, the veterinary representatives of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry from nine of the Middle-West States met at Ames, Iowa, from May 28th to June 7th, in convention, with Dr. Melvin, Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, and Dr. Dorsett, Chief of the Bio-Chemistry Section.

Among those present were Dr. Reynolds, of Minnesota; Dr. Richards, of Indiana; Dr. Connaway, of Missouri; Dr. Peters, of Nebraska; and Drs. Niles, McNeil and Stange, of the Iowa Experiment Station. These men have all, either of their own initiative or under direction of the Government, taken a prominent part in furthering the investigation in connection with hog cholera, and on account of the excellence of the results achieved by Dr. McNeil, Ames was chosen as the place of meeting.

From the very beginning, the congress resolved itself into a school of instruction. The main intention throughout was to thoroughly familiarize every man present with this disease and the Government's new and successful method of handling it. Thus, upon their return to their home States, they are fully equipped to cope with the ravaging disease. It was the hope expressed by Dr. Melvin that not only could the disease be kept from spreading, but that it can be eventually eradicated.

In the opening session, Dr. Melvin outlined the work carried out by the Government. For over thirty years, work has been carried on continually

of hog cholera, and it is anticipated that, if properly taken up by the various States, it may mean the saving of hundreds of thousands of dollars annually to farmers, especially in the Central-West States.

FIXING A TYPE.

In his excellent history of Shorthorn cattle, recently published, Mr. James Sinclair gives the following account of the purchase, by Mr. Amos Cruickshank, of Lancaster Comet, the sire of Champion of England (17526), the bull which, more than any other, was influential in forming and fixing the type of the breed most generally approved in the last two or three decades. The result of Mr. Cruickshank's practice of inbreeding was the establishment of a well-fixed type of short-legged, broad-ribbed, thick-fleshed, early-maturing class of cattle:

"In the autumn of 1858, a number of the cows of Sittyton turned out not to be in calf, and it was thought necessary to get a new bull, and a good young red one, if possible, as that was the color most in demand at the time. Amos wrote to Wilkinson, of Lenton, asking if he could supply such an animal. Wilkinson replied he could not, but recommended him to take Lancaster Comet (11,663), then about eight years old, which he offered to let him have at little more than butcher's price. Before accepting the offer, Amos visited the herds of Mark Stewart, Boldon, Towneley, Richard Booth, Dudding, and others, but saw nothing to suit. He therefore wrote Wilkinson to send on the bull, although it was much older than was thought desirable.

"Lancaster Comet had been exposed when four years of age, at Wilkinson's first sale, in 1854, but was bought in by his owner at 42 gs. Wilkinson evidently had a good opinion of him, for he kept him on another four years, and I believe his neighbor, Mr. Sanday, had a hire of him. Lancaster Comet was full of the very best Lenton blood, both sire and dam being by Will Honeycomb. Queen's Roan, his sire, was also a special favorite of Wilkinson's. Lancaster Comet was not a large bull, but a very good one. He was short in his legs, had a capital coat of hair, was very well fleshed, straight above and below, round in his carcass, thick in the fore quarter, well let down in his thighs, with neater hind quarters than his son, Champion of England, but was by no means such a deep, massive animal. He had more spring and activity about him. His eyes were prominent, and he had a good but biggish head, with great long horns, somewhat like those observed in a cross with the West Highlander. These horns didn't stick up; they were well enough placed on his head, but curved round in front, were not particularly thick, neither were they sharp at the point, but were more uniform in diameter than we usually see. The bull was forwarded in November, 1858. Mr. Housman has told us how Amos Cruickshank rode down to the railway to meet the new arrival, and how he felt when he saw the great head and horns lowering upon him over the side of the truck. One earnest look sufficed, and he turned away. Like the Laird of Cockpen,

'Dumfounded he was, but no sigh did he gie'—

or, more probably, he did give a sigh, perhaps even a groan. The remarks of those neighbors who first saw the beast were not encouraging. 'If you wanted a Highland bull,' said one sarcastic friend, 'you might have got one nearer home.' It was, therefore, thought injudicious to use the animal freely, so Lancaster Comet was relegated to Clyne farm, to hide his horns there; and, when the grazing season drew on, he was turned into a field alone with some cows that had been difficult to get in calf. Being left out too late in the autumn, he caught rheumatism so severely that he had to be slaughtered, and little more was thought about him. Nevertheless, this proved to be the most important purchase the Cruickshanks ever made. The price was only 30 gs., probably the cheapest bull they ever bought; but such was the effect of the blood introduced by Lancaster Comet that the history of the herd re-



The Source of Supply for the Horse Trade.

in an endeavor to discover the exact organism causing the disease, and a way to overthrow it. While others began the work, it has been largely developed and successfully culminated by Chief Dorsett and his assistants. The process of overcoming the disease is one of immunization. At first, attempts were made to prepare antitoxins by means of artificial cultures, but the ultra-microscopic nature of the germ rendered this method unsuccessful. Knowing that hogs which have recovered from the disease are immune, the investigators proceeded along a different line, concluding that the blood of these animals must contain immunizing bodies. They soon found that these bodies had to be increased greatly before they became effective in immunizing other animals. They therefore made these animals hyper-immune by injecting infected blood into their veins, and by feeding them the vital organs of pigs which had died from the disease. The serum from these hyper-immune animals proves to be effective in protecting against the disease, and in it the desired antitoxin is found.

The real worth of this system of treatment has been abundantly proven by Dr. Connaway, of Missouri, and by Drs. McNeil and Stange, of Ames. These latter men carried on a series of many experiments in which animals were injected with 20 c.c. of this serum and 2 c.c. of infected blood. A very few of the animals injected with the serum alone died, while, when the infected blood was injected, as well as the serum, no deaths occurred, and but a very few were sick. At the same time, 75 per cent. of the animals that were not treated, and were exposed, died.

This work marks a new era in the treatment

solves itself mainly into two periods—one before, the other after its introduction. 'But for the blood I got from Wilkinson,' said Amos to me one of the last times I saw him, 'I don't know where I would have been,' so unsatisfactory was the general result of the other bulls imported into the herd. Hardly a dozen calves are known to have been left by Lancaster Comet at Sittyton. There were some four or five heifers and six or seven bulls. One of these, however, was Champion of England (17526); another, called Moonshade (18419), went to Mr. Bruce, of Inverquhomery (uncle of the late proprietor of that estate), and helped to lay the foundation of the fine herd there. The influence of Lancaster Comet on the Sittyton herd was entirely effected through Champion of England. The other bull calves by him were all sold, and none of his heifers were retained long. One called Camelia was very fine as a yearling and two-year-old; another, called Oakapple, was also a good young cow, but, curiously enough, neither of them did much as breeders, and they, with their produce, were disposed of before the value of the Lenton blood came to be properly appreciated. The herd was then very large, and, among so many animals, it was a good while before the merits of the Champion's stock attracted the attention they ultimately did. I remember Camelia as a thick, short-legged cow, with a great coat of hair; extraordinary as a two-year-old, but she didn't do much after that. Champion of England himself was also nearly being thrown away. He had been sent to the Royal English Show, at Leeds, in 1861, and got no prize. I learn that he was also exhibited at Aberdeen, but did not get higher than third. Being a November calf, he had to compete against two-year-olds when little more than a yearling. Owing to his want of success in the showyards, he would probably have been sold had not Amos, for once, insisted on his own judgment being carried out. He was not anxious to show the bull at Leeds, for he recognized from the first that his proper place was at home. He appreciated better than the judges had done the massive robustness and natural feeding quality of the animal, points he valued so highly, and which were lacking in many of the bulls that had been previously used at Sittyton. Many Shorthorn breeders, however, freely acknowledged the Champion's merits when he was seen at the shows. He had somewhat of a droop from the hooks to the rumps, which detracted from his appearance, and several of his stock took after him in this respect. He was remarkably good in his foreribs, which was, I think, the point that struck me most. I do not remember having seen the Champion's dam, but one day, when going through the byres with Amos Cruickshank, I asked him what like a beast she was. 'Well,' said he, 'she was very like that one,' pointing to a cow standing at the end of the byre. This was a good-sized red animal, with plainish hind quarters. The Champion of England was never kept on account of the merits of his dam.

"Mr. John W. Cruickshank furnished the following description of Champion of England to Mr. A. H. Sanders ("Shorthorn Cattle," page 770): 'Champion of England was a beautiful calf; his hair actually waved in the wind, and, until his death, in 1870, no other sire was so fully trusted. His large, deep body was carried on short legs; his quarters, though not long, were broad and deep; his frame carried an unusually thick covering of natural flesh, and so full was he behind the shoulders, that the meat actually projected beyond the shoulderblades. No bull ever had such an in-

fluence in the herd; his calves could be easily picked out, and the use of his sons, grandsons and great-grandsons impressed the Sittyton herd generally with his character. Himself descended on both sides from tribes of good milking qualities, his daughters were useful dairy cattle as well as heavy-fleshed Shorthorns. His death was the result of calculus, and when killed his organs were as healthy and as sound as possible.'"

SELECTION OF BREEDING SWINE.

There are good and bad pigs in every breed, and it cannot be said that any one breed has all the points which are desirable in the bacon hog. The Yorkshire, Tamworth, the Improved Berkshire, and their crosses, are the most popular with the packers, especially the Yorkshire-Berkshire and Tamworth-Berkshire crosses. The other breeds which we have in Canada are not, as yet, as well suited to the trade as the breeds already mentioned, but their breeders, by careful selection and proper feeding, are gradually bringing them closer to the type of bacon hog.

In all classes of animals there are certain breeds which are practically useless from an economic point of view; so it is with certain breeds of pigs. This condition has been brought about either by neglect of the breed or from breeding and selecting solely for some fancy points, but sooner or later these breeds must go out of existence as recognized breeds, or the standard of the breed must change so as to bring the animal back to a useful condition; for, after all, all breeds must be useful and profitable, else they are simply a drain on the country and on the breeder.

A breeder of bacon hogs must have a clear-cut conception of the ideal pig, and then improve his stock by careful selection and breeding.

SELECTION OF THE SOW.

In selecting females for breeding purposes, great care should be taken to choose sows of a quiet, contented temperament.

A restless sow, if let run at large about a farm is a nuisance; she may also be destructive, and at farrowing time is cross, excitable, and hard to handle. Unless care is taken, she may destroy a part or the whole of her litter. She may produce a large litter, but is not a good mother, in that she will not nourish the little pigs as they should be nourished for their own good, and for the profit of the stockman. If the pigs are half-starved and stunted when they are small, they will always be unprofitable feeders, and should be got rid of as soon as possible.

The sow should be chosen from families that are active, prolific, and good mothers. She should be large and roomy, with great length and depth of side, but she must be trim and neat, with no appearance of flabbiness. She must not be sluggish nor clumsy in her movements, as this indicates lack of vitality.

Her udder must be of good shape. She should have twelve or fourteen evenly-placed teats extending well up to the fore legs.

SELECTION OF THE BOAR.

Even greater care should be exercised in choosing the sire than when choosing the sow. Of the two parents, the sire, if intensely bred, has the greater influence on the conformation of the offspring. He not only should be pure-bred, but should be of a family that is particularly uniform on both the male and female sides of the family, and uniform for generations back. When buying a boar, be sure that he is from good, pedigreed stock, and, if possible, see his parents and grand-

parents before purchasing. It is not enough that the boar should be of good conformation, but his ancestors should also be, so that he may more certainly impress his qualities on his offspring. Sometimes we find an animal that is a great show-yard winner to be a mere accident of birth, as his parents have no individual merits nor uniformity; and if the animal be put at the head of a herd, it would only be an accident if he reproduced his good qualities and conformation.

If buying a young boar, select one from a large and even litter, as fecundity is an hereditary trait, and is very essential to hog-raising. The evenness of the pigs and number in the litter from which you have selected your boar is a guarantee of the excellence of his breeding and of his prepotency.

Never choose the offspring of immature animals for breeding purposes, as they are liable to lack in size, vigor, vitality and fecundity. Lack of any of these qualities in the breeding animals will soon deteriorate the herd.

The boar must be of the improved type, and must be masculine in appearance, but not coarse nor rough; he should be of good size, but not unduly large. Although some persons make mere size a great point when choosing a boar, experience leads us to consider this to be a mistake. A very large boar seldom lasts long; he becomes too heavy for the sows; he probably proves to be slow, and his litters few and small in number. A very large and heavy boar is also more likely to suffer from weakness of the spine or hind quarters, and is frequently weak in his joints and crooked in his legs. These latter failings, especially, should be avoided, as they are hereditary, and will frequently crop up for several generations. Weakness in pasterns and roundness of bone, two qualities which should be avoided in a sire, are often allied with great size. A medium-sized, compact boar, heavy in the hind quarters and light in the fore quarters, will usually continue fruitful for at least twice as long as will the heavy-shouldered and coarse-boned boar. Nearly all of the most successful sires have been on a small rather than a large scale.

R. W. HODSON.

THE FARM.

A GREAT DISTRICT FOR SILOES.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I have been taking "The Farmer's Advocate" some time, and like it very much. We take several other papers, but look for "The Farmer's Advocate," and read it first.

I was very much interested with some of the articles recently published re cement-silo building. Mr. Jos. Mountain described it well. Mr. E. Dunsmore, the inventor of the outfit referred to by Mr. Mountain, did not start out to make a fortune out of the farmer in a short time. He made fair wages, and did good work. Our silo was the first to be built with his steel outfit, and a good one it is, 35 feet high, 14 feet in diameter. There is a footing 1 foot deep and 1 foot thick. The wall is 6 inches from bottom to top; no battering outside or inside. It is plumb.

I believe, in the vicinity of Avonbank, there are as many siloes, if not more than in any other part of the country, and more building every year. And, by the way, farmers here know the value of siloes, and know how to handle the corn, and have their corn cultivators, corn harvesters, and steam-power cutters and blowers (perhaps some of the people could blow, too), low corn trucks; everything, in fact, which tends to make the work easy.

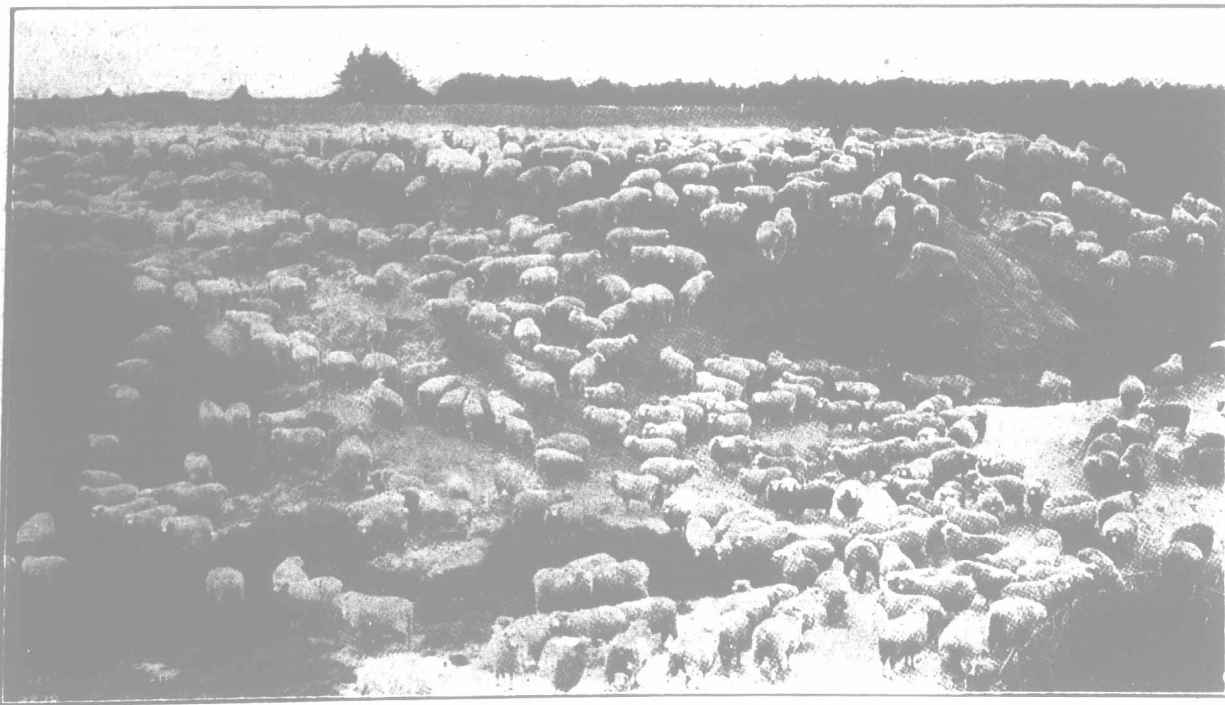
The owner of this same steel outfit must have under contract more siloes than he can build by the first of October.

The cost of building one 14 feet in diameter is \$4.50 per foot in height. The builder finds the cement. The estimated cost is as follows: 35 feet high, \$4.50 per foot, \$157.50; 30 loads gravel, 25c. per load, \$7.50; lumber for doors, \$1.00; iron above and below doors, 50c.; total, \$166.50. (Board of three men one week.) This is the actual cost—a vast difference between building a silo here and Mr. Holtby's, which Mr. Stevenson writes about, and he says there is more money in ditching.

This is six years for this steel outfit, and it has been in use every year, building about thirteen siloes per year, sometimes more; and, as far as I know, it is as good as ever. Those siloes are standing all right. There are about a hundred I know of, and none have given away yet. Now, what would be the use of hauling so much more gravel, using so much more cement? These take less labor, mixing, hoisting and tamping. There have been several accidents building siloes where the wall is much thicker, but I have never heard of one with this outfit.

Perth Co., Ont.

J. F. BETTRIDGE.



A New Zealand Paddock of Fat Lambs.

New Zealand exports, annually, almost \$3,000,000 worth of frozen lamb, mutton and beef.

UNLOADING CONVENIENCES.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

We note, in your June 4th issue, page 791, two valuable articles on the use of unloading slings and hay-carrier contrivances, which, as many of your readers are aware, are manufactured by ourselves. While our friend, Mr. W. B. Rittenhouse, of Lincoln Co., states that he has never heard of the return rope and pulley being used outside of his locality, we may say that it has been used by ourselves for the last ten years, and we find it to be an excellent device, which should be on every car, for, as he truly says, the carrier comes back readily by weight, "with no human energy wasted." His cut illustrates something like a cast-iron weight; we find that a sand bag is much preferable, as it is safer, in case it might touch any person in its descent; therefore, we always advocate the use of a sand-bag sufficient in weight to draw the car back.

We were very much pleased to see Mr. Rittenhouse's article, as well as that of "Old Subscriber," for we can have no greater evidence of the interest that is being taken by progressive farmers in labor-saving devices than to see such articles as these in your paper from time to time. There is nothing else so satisfactory in the solution of these matters as to have it from the practical men themselves. We feel somewhat flattered, also, that we can join hands with "Old Subscriber" as well, in his very important article on page 971, illustrating the use of unloading slings. It is evident he can appreciate a good thing when he has it, and is, like Mr. Rittenhouse, desirous of not losing any human energy.

Labor-saving devices are the order of the day, and the fact that men are becoming wise to these facts to a very large degree accounts for the enormous trade being done in this line of goods. We are living in an age in which it is a question of the survival of the fittest. As "Old Subscriber" expresses himself, it is much better for the horse to do the work instead of the man, as in the old way, which, he says, "is a great consideration to anyone who values time, and has no desire to do things by main strength and awkwardness, at the loss of a lot of sweat."

TOLTON BROS., LIMITED.

Wellington Co., Ont.

RAPE AS A FALL FEED FOR LAMBS.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

About this time of year, many Eastern farmers who have never sown rape are wondering whether it would pay them to sow some this year. Perhaps a few words from one who has had some experience in growing it will persuade them to try it. After they have grown one crop, they will be sure to keep on growing it. We have been growing it for fifteen years, and prize it more highly every year, and now we would as soon think of letting spring pass without sowing our grain crop as neglecting to sow a piece of rape. We grow it exclusively as fall feed for our lambs, although it could also be grown to advantage as pasture for hogs. The preparation of the ground for rape should be the same as for turnips, as they resemble each other very much, the main difference being that, in rape, all the strength of the plant goes into the stalk and leaves, instead of into the root, as in turnips. Rape seed is exactly like turnip seed, and can be sown with the turnip-seed drill at the rate of 1½ pounds per acre. It must be sown thinner than turnips, as the plants do not need thinning with the hoe. As rape is a gross feeder, and grows very rapidly, it is fit to turn lambs on about two months after sowing. The first week of July is about the right time to sow, as it is then ready for the lambs by the middle of September, by which time they will have the clover aftermath well eaten off. In sowing rape, if you wish to give it a good start, after putting on a good coat of farmyard manure, apply about 400 pounds of superphosphate per acre. This fertilizer contains plant food which is readily available to the young plants, which brings them on very quickly. The lambs should be turned in when the rape is dry, or not when it is wet or the lambs are hungry, or they will scour or bloat, and left in for an hour each day till it is well eaten off, or at least till they are well used to it, when they can be left on it all the time.

We find rape very profitable. A moderate estimate is that an acre of rape will support 12½ lambs for two months. When our lambs are running on the rape, we give them all the grain they will eat, which is about one pound per head, and on this diet they put on flesh rapidly, the best-doing ones fully one pound per head daily, while a flock will average fully three-quarters of a pound increase. If the increase be estimated at the moderate figure of four cents per pound (which is very low, considering the price of lambs at present, but could be taken as an average price year in and year out), and the grain eaten charged at one cent. per pound, you will see that the return from the acre of rape will be \$15.

The advantage of growing so profitable a crop,

and one that has neither to be cut, harvested, stored nor hauled to market, as is the case with grain, has only to be tried once to be appreciated.

It is hardly necessary to point out that the following crop off the rape ground is most gratifying. No other preparation or system of manuring land can compare with this for putting land in condition to grow bountiful crops.

Prince Edward Island. A. SHEPHERD.

RESULTS OF EXPERIMENTS IN SUMMER SOWING OF ALFALFA.

The experiments conducted by the Purdue University (Indiana) Agricultural Experiment Station, in co-operation with farmers in various parts of Indiana, to test the practicability of sowing alfalfa in summer or early autumn, were repeated last year, with results very similar, but somewhat more favorable, than those of the year before, a full report and discussion of which was published by the Station last June, in Bulletin No. 122.

The 1907 sowings included 80 plots (mostly quarter acres) on as many different farms, and in 52 counties in the State. The time of seeding varied from July 10 to September 30, but over 90 per cent. of the seedings were made during the month of August. The aim in each case was to sow as soon as the soil could be put into good condition after removing some June or July harvested crop. The time of sowing seems to have had no particular effect upon results, except that in the northern part of the State none of the September seedings were good. In southern Indiana, two out of three September seedings gave good results.

The seedings were made under a great variety of conditions as to preceding crops, 18 different ones being represented, including various small grains, legumes, timothy, millet, sorghum, rape,

growth did not seem to make any difference. Winter injury, due to standing water and ice, was reported in 8 cases.

In 40 of the experiments a barrel of lime was applied to one-half of the plot, but no particular conclusions can be drawn up to this time as to the effect of lime. In a few cases, where the lime was not applied until the time of sowing, it injured the stand, as might be expected. In some other cases it seems to have had some effect in preventing winter-killing, due, probably, to its effect upon the physical condition of the soil.

Special manuring or fertilization was practiced in only a few cases, in most of which the effect seems to have been distinctly favorable.

Artificial inoculation was practiced in only two cases, but 32 out of 68 cases reported showed the bacterial nodules present on the roots.

On the University Farm, four seedings of alfalfa were made during the summer, from July 31 to September 10. The seedings of July 31st and August 10 are now in excellent condition; that of August 24 is fair, while the seeding made on September 10 is practically a failure.

On the whole, the results of these experiments corroborate those of the previous year, and it may be said that, so far as the possibilities of success with alfalfa are concerned, there is nothing against July and August seeding, and there seem to be a good many points in its favor. It seems that the causes of failure must be looked for in the soil conditions. All kinds of soils have given good results, and all kinds of soils have produced failures. Good drainage is essential, and a poor physical condition of the soil favors winter-killing. It seems that a fertile, well-drained soil may almost certainly be expected to give good results, whether light or heavy in texture. Summer seeding reduces the trouble with weeds to a minimum. Artificial inoculation seems to be necessary in about half of the locations where these experiments were conducted.

A. T. WIANCKO, Agriculturist.
Purdue University Experiment Station.

THE COUNTRY BEAUTIFUL.

A week-end trip of fifty miles north of London, in Middlesex and Huron Counties, in Western Ontario, in the leafy month of June, is a rare treat, and reveals one of the finest farming districts in the Dominion. Sixty years ago the writer drove through this same section of country, from London to Clinton, in a rickety stage-coach, the greater part of the land being then in forest, or fields thickly studded with stumps, the farm-houses being mostly built of logs; but the settlers, even then, realized that they had secured a goodly heritage in the strong clay-loam soil, nearly every acre of which would be suitable for cultivation and crop-raising when cleared. The settlers were nearly all English, Irish and Scotch immigrants, with a colony of Welsh, most of whom had worked for a few years with farmers in more easterly counties, and learned to use with dexterity the axe, the ox team and the grain cradle, and, with strong arms and stout hearts, had no fear of the arduous task of subduing the forest and bringing the land into cultivation.

A visitor passing through the same country to-day, seeing the comfortable and tasteful brick houses and large frame barns with basement stabling, and the well-fenced fields, free from stumps, and mostly free from weeds, and covered with promising crops of grain and grass, and many fields freshly planted with corn, finds it difficult to realize that the transformation has been effected in so short a period of time, and cannot but admire the energy, industry and enterprise which has wrought such important changes in a generation. It would be difficult to find another district of equal dimensions in which so many farms are so nearly similar in surface appearance, nearly every farm being a copy of its neighbor—almost level, and with scarcely an acre of waste land in sight in a half-day's travel by train, and yet no evidences of lack of drainage, while the soil seems capable of growing any class of crops in abundance. And yet one cannot but notice differences and degrees of condition of the crops on different farms, as in every district, due to good, and less capable, management in the matter of rotation, preparation and cultivation, or the lack of these essentials. Hence, while perhaps on nine out of ten farms passed everything evidences good management, here and there the opposite is observed, thistles, mustard and other weeds being more noticeable than the grain crops, robbing them of moisture and occupying space to no good purpose. It is but just to say, however, that this district is freer from noxious weeds than most sections of the Province.

A feature of this tract of country is that much of it, owing to the scarcity and high cost of labor, has been seeded to grass and devoted to pasturage, few cattle or other stock are seen in the fields, and one wonders how the farmers are making their money. It may be that some of the cattle put on pasture early have been shipped earlier than usual because of the good market prices prevailing; and it may be that those who



Effective Cement Culvert, Lambton Co., Ont.

truck, corn, and pasture; but none seems to be a particular favorite.

All kinds of soil were represented in the experiments, from heavy clay to light sand, and all gave both good and poor results. On 39 clay and clay-loam soils, 33 good stands were secured, 30 of which were in good condition in late fall, and 3 medium; 4 gave medium stands and late fall conditions, and 2 were failures. Out of 34 plots on heavy soils reported in spring, 15 were good, 13 medium, and 6 poor. Of 36 on light loam and sandy soils, 24 gave good stands, 18 of which were reported good in late fall, 5 medium, and 1 failure; 8 gave medium stands, one of which failed during fall; 4 gave poor stands, 1 of which failed during fall. Out of 26 plots on light soils reported in spring, 17 were good, 8 medium, and 1 poor. These figures indicate that more good stands were secured on the clay soils than on the lighter soils, but the deterioration during the winter was greater on the heavy soils, and the spring reports are in favor of the lighter soils.

Fifteen of the 80 plots showed some deterioration during the fall, 8 of which were due to dry weather, 6 to excessive wet, and 1 to insect injury. There were no cases in which weeds played any important part in injuring the stand, though in 7 cases some trouble was reported. Both years' results indicate that weeds give little trouble in summer seeding of alfalfa.

Concerning winter-killing, there were 5 cases where there was 50 per cent. or more of winter-killing, 5 cases of 25 to 50 per cent., and one case of 15 per cent., giving a total of 11 cases showing more than 10 per cent. of winter-killing. There seems to be no definite relation between the date of sowing and the amount of winter-killing, and, except where very small, the amount of fall

are practicing mixed farming feed beef cattle in winter for spring shipment, but it is noticeable that dairying is not a specialty here, as silos are few and cows are not in evidence in the fields to any considerable number, while sheep are few and far between, though good heavy brood mares and colts are more numerous than in most sections. One is, however, impressed with the thought that such excellent land, for most profitable results, should carry more live stock for the maintenance of fertility of the soil, if not for possible gain in the feeding of coarse grains and fodder on the farm, instead of marketing the same. However, these farmers are evidently enjoying comfort and prosperity in their own way of conducting their business, and if they are satisfied with the results, it is not our purpose to make complaint, but rather to congratulate them on their good fortune in the possession of so beautiful and fertile a piece of country.

RE SLINGS.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

"An Old Subscriber," in June 4th issue, re slings, illustrates in an improved form a device that was used in this locality fully thirty years ago, and which we found quite satisfactory. One disadvantage was the length of the slings, but, of course, with a stake in the center of the rack, a shorter sling could be used. Another disadvantage was we failed to find a satisfactory way for holding the bundle up to the car while being carried back over the mow. I fail to understand from the illustration how this is to be done.

Lambton Co., Ont.

G. A. ANNETT.

PREPARATION OF THE SOIL FOR LATE CROPS.

In the rush of work which obtains on the farm just now, and the result of the backward season for sowing the spring grains, some apparent mistakes are noticed in the cultivation of the soil. It is frequently noticed that insufficient preparation is given. The wet weather has started the weed life freely, and, in order to get the hoe crop in early, some of the cultivation necessary is left to be done after the crop is up. This system is most frequently a mistake, as one can accomplish a great deal more in cleaning the soil in its preparation than can be done after the crop is up, and to much better advantage. What is a week's delay in planting, if the land can be so much better fitted, as I believe it can? When well fitted, the crop will come more quickly, more evenly, and will grow faster, so that, as a rule, the farmer who is a good cultivator, and does most of the weed killing previous to planting, usually comes out best in the fall, except, perhaps, for an occasional early frost.

There is danger, too, of working some of the clay soils when they are too wet, causing them to bake, and making them more difficult to work in the after-cultivation.

There will, in all probability, be a large area sown with buckwheat this year, or bare-fallowed. It should be remembered that the buckwheat crop is a good weed exterminator, but much of its success in the final analysis depends upon the previous preparation of the seed-bed for the crop.

In the case of the bare fallow, it should be remembered that the broad-shared cultivator is a more rapid and more successful weed exterminator than the old-fashioned and slower method of frequent plowings. Let the motto be that no weeds shall any more than see the light of day. Don't let them get lungs. Keep them in the tuberculosis state.

T. G. RAYNOR.

MAKING ALFALFA HAY.

In visiting my farm, recently, I found my seven acres of alfalfa looking very fine. It was very even, and about as thick as it could grow, apparently, and, if well handled, will make an excellent quality of hay. I said to the man working my place, "That alfalfa will do to cut next week." "As soon as that?" said he. "Yes," I said, "I saw it was getting ready to blossom, and it should be cut when you see the first blossoms out. Take a good hay day, cut and air-dry it rapidly, and then put it in small coils, and let it cure out well there. Before housing, open it up to air a little, and then store it in the mow." My man is inexperienced in handling alfalfa hay, and I thought there might be a number of others like him. It would be too bad to have the fine crops of alfalfa spoiled which one sees in travelling over the country this year, by leaving it too long before it is cut, as it makes woody fibre very fast after it blossoms, and having it dry very long in the sun, for then most of the leaves would break off, which would greatly depreciate its value for feed.

There is no doubt but that the alfalfa crop is steadily becoming more popular. I have found more seed offered this year in more places than usual, during my rounds in inspection work. I have also found it quite pure, and of very good quality in other respects. It is being tried now in nearly every part of the Province. Some of

course, will fall down, through not sowing it on a well-drained soil; others, in sowing it too thinly; others in not making provision for the suitable bacteria; and still others will pasture it too closely the first year or so. Nevertheless, it should be persisted in. Experience will count.

T. G. RAYNOR.

THE DAIRY.

MEDICAL MILK COMMISSIONS AND THE PRODUCTION OF CERTIFIED MILK.

The pure-milk problem seems to be a never-ending one. Various methods have been adopted to procure a supply of clean, wholesome milk, especially for infant feeding, but, up to the present, no very satisfactory solution of the problem has been devised. The latest plan for local improvement is the formation of medical milk commissions by physicians who have no monetary interest, but are working for the sole purpose of obtaining purer and more healthful milk. Before dealing with the work of these commissions, as described in Bulletin 104 from the U. S. Department of Agriculture, we should like to observe that, in our judgment, this question will never be solved until it is treated as a national question, the same as is done with tariffs, railways, canals, mines, forests, etc. A National Milk Commission, for the purpose of securing uniform methods of working, and for creating a cleaner public sentiment on the milk supply, would do a great deal of good. Medical men view the question from one viewpoint, and farmers look at it from another—chiefly from a dollars-and-cents viewpoint. In the bulletin, several U. S. dairymen reported

that it would be cheaper for the State to bear the cost of animals slaughtered for tuberculosis than to bear the cost of tuberculosis as borne at present in its various forms; besides, what a saving in human life and suffering! We seem to be afraid to tackle this question, and probably farmers are, to some extent, at least, justified in keeping aloof until the question of compensation is settled. We say again it is a national question, and must be treated in a national spirit. What question is more important than the health of the people? What single factor begins to compare with milk in its effect upon the health of people? Everybody is dependent, more or less, upon milk. The children cannot get along without it. Why debate the problem any longer? Let us acquit ourselves like men, and as Canadians!

THE U. S. MILK COMMISSIONS.

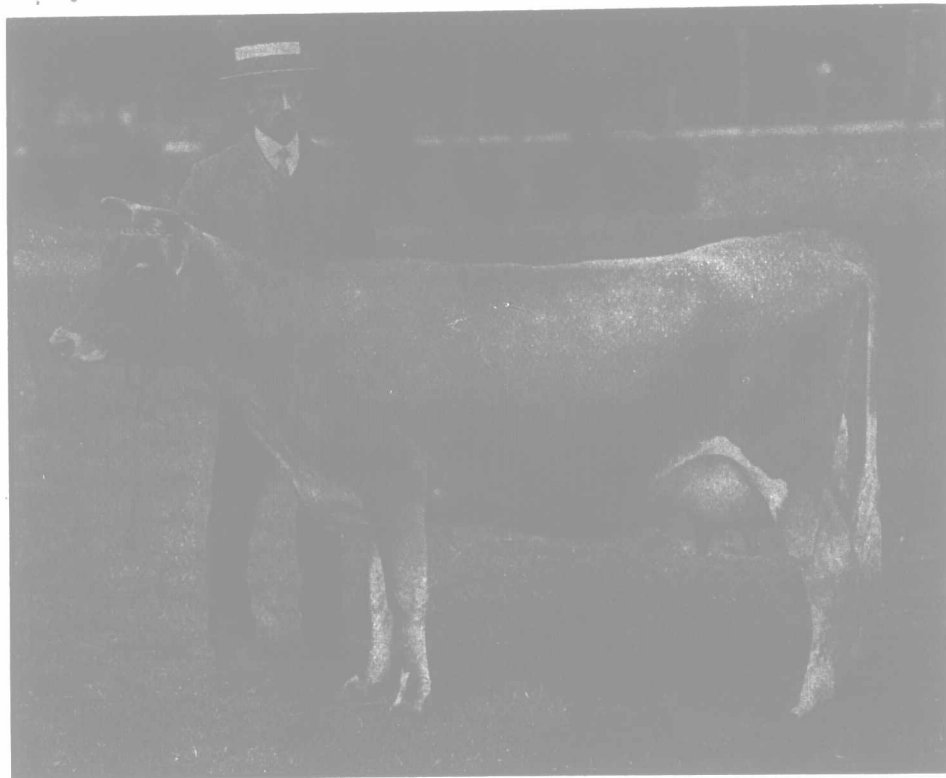
Our cousins are noted for their enterprise in every phase of life. In 1896, the Medical Society of the State of New Jersey made an effort to improve the milk production of the State, and an appeal was made for strict state supervision of all the dairies in New Jersey. The appeal failed through lack of funds, so the authorities said. Probably they could not see enough votes in it. They were pretty sure of being able to hoodwink the farmers on election day. Or they may have been afraid of rousing opposition. "Let sleeping dogs lie," is a favorite maxim with small politicians. Nothing daunted, a Newark, N. J., physician took the matter up in 1892, and on April 13th, 1893, the first Milk Commission was formed. Since then, twenty-five others have been organized. The object of the commission was to establish correct standards of purity for cows' milk; to provide for chemical and bacteriological examinations of the product; to have the cows frequently inspected by competent veterinarians; to promote only professional and public interests.

The use of the term "Certified," as applied to milk, is patented in the United States. Several States have passed, or are about to pass, legislation giving protection to properly certified dairies. This is doubtless wise, and almost necessary before much progress can be made. Otherwise, unscrupulous dealers and dairies may ruin the business which an honest man has established. Some of the Commissions have a binding contract with the dairymen; others do not. The Commission tries in every way possible to help and cooperate with the producer. Very complete, detailed instructions are furnished to the dairymen regarding milking, feeding cows, caring for milk, etc. Iron milking stools, which can be sterilized and kept clean, are recommended. Clean white suits must be worn. (We saw, recently, that, owing to an order from a New York Board of Health, that all persons, when milking, must wear clean white suits, the women had gone on strike.)

The amount of milk handled daily by the various commissions varies from 120 to 9,373 quarts. A few certify to cream as well as milk. The maximum bacterial content of milk varies from 10,000 to 50,000 per c. c.; that of cream, 25,000. The fat standard ranges from 3.25 to 4.5. The standards for solids not fat vary from 8 to 9.3 per cent. Only eight Commissions require a "solids-not-fat" standard. Employees must be healthy. In some cases they are regularly examined by a physician, and, when ill, are cared for in a special building. Bottles and all utensils are sterilized to prevent spread of contagious diseases.

The price for certified milk ranges from 8 to 20 cents a quart, and averages 12¢. The price of ordinary milk in the same localities varies from 5 to 10 cents, and averages 7½ cents per quart.

The expenses of the Milk Commissions are met by private contributions, by the sale of certified milk cans, and by taxes of so much per quart (1¢), or by charging each dairymen so much per month (\$6 in one case). The writer of the bulletin recommends the method of per bottle tax.



Majesty's Lady Houpla (imp.).

Jersey cow, three years old. Sold for \$2,000 at T. S. Cooper & Sons' sale, at Coopersburg, Pa., May 30th, 1908.

that the business of producing certified milk is not profitable. One stated that it was not profitable at less than 15 cents a quart.

At the outset, we need in Canada a sanitary dairy farm, run on business principles, to find out what it does cost to produce clean, wholesome milk, or certified milk, to use a technical phrase. Surely there are a sufficient number of public-spirited men in Canada to enter upon an enterprise of this nature. In order to test this matter, the writer will be one of twenty to put \$1,000 into a sanitary dairy farm, to be run for profit, and for the purpose of finding out what is the actual cost of producing and marketing milk which is clean, free from disease germs, and of such a character that it will pass the most critical inspection. We have been doing a lot of talking and writing on the subject, these many years, but we seem no nearer a solution of the question than we were twenty years ago. There are any number of dairymen who are prepared to go into the business of producing pure milk if they had some assurance as to its cost. The greatest stumbling block is the use of the tuberculin test. All the dairies supplying milk for the U. S. Milk Commissions are required to have their cows pass the tuberculin test at least once a year, some every six months. In the case of reacting cows which are to be slaughtered, the question arises, Who is to bear the loss? We unhesitatingly say that the State ought to do so. In conversation with a prominent medical doctor, recently, she (the doctor was a woman) contended

THE PRODUCER'S SIDE.

The number of cows in a single herd producing certified milk varied from 25 to 500, and practically every breed is represented, according to the investigations of the author. "The breed is not considered of special importance with most of the Commissions, provided the composition of the milk produced is within the limits of the standard prescribed. The health of the animals and cleanliness of the surroundings and product are the most important elements in production."

The general practice is to remove the manure at least twice daily to the field, or to a place some distance from the stable. In the most carefully-managed dairies the whole interior of the stable is washed and scrubbed daily with water containing a washing compound. Disinfectants are used, such as bichloride of mercury, land plaster, and slacked lime. Shavings are favored for bedding.

In some dairies, not only are the cows groomed daily and soiled parts washed, but the entire body of the cow is washed. "The udder is washed in sterile water from a sterile pail, and dried with a clean towel, a separate one being provided for each cow." This is similar to the notice seen in some barber shops, where we read, "A clean towel used on each customer."

In a few dairies the cows are milked in a room separate from the stable; milkers are clad in fresh-laundered suits. They must wash hands and face, and clean their nails, before putting on the suits. One dairy requires the milker to have a shower-bath before commencing to work. A sterilized pail and stool are provided. The fore-milk is discarded. The remainder of the milk is strained through absorbent cotton and cooled at once. It is then bottled, the bottles packed in cases and covered with cracked ice, and put in cold-storage. Bottles are stamped with the date to be sold and used, by some Commissions. A rubber stamp is furnished, and has a secret mark by which all certified milk can be readily identified in the city. These secret marks are changed frequently.

Stables, coolers, pails, stools, bottles, caps, etc., are all nicely illustrated. The bulletin marks a distinct contribution to the subject of sanitary milk. This week we had an inquiry from a person for a description of a sanitary milk pail. We advised the writer to consult this bulletin, then get his local tinsmith to make one after one of the styles illustrated. This would be cheaper and more satisfactory than if ordered from abroad. The main point is to insist upon the use of good tin, and to have all seams and joints flushed with solder. H. H. D.

DISADVANTAGES OF SHIPPING CHEESE GREEN.

For the following comment upon the green-cheese question, a leading dairy authority in Western Ontario is responsible: Some factories in Western Ontario, he says, are shipping cheese up to the hoop, or at least some of the cheese only a few days old. This is certainly a mistake, for there is no doubt that the rinds of cheese a day or two old, or just taken from the hoop and placed in boxes, will arrive in the Old Country showing soft ends, particularly if they have been put in boxes the heads of which are the least bit green. We usually find that, as soon as the first hot weather strikes us, about the end of May or the first week in June, a lot of cheese begin to show rough texture, open and weak in body, and a tendency, if not weak in body, to be acid. There is no doubt that the practice of shipping cheese out too green has something to do with it.

When the cheese are going out quickly, it has a tendency to cause the makers to be somewhat careless in their methods of making; for instance, they want the cheese to show signs of breaking down as early after making as possible. To help this breaking down, they are inclined to leave too much moisture in the curds, and salt very much earlier than they would if they knew the cheese were to remain in the curing-room for any length of time. This will produce open, weak-bodied cheese, particularly if a hot spell should strike such cheese, with no means of controlling the temperature in the curing-room. This happens more particularly with the latter half of May or the first half of June cheese, rather than with early foddies.

Again, when cheese is going out green, the maker is inclined to be less particular in his selection of the milk at the weigh-stand, for he reasons that, since the cheese go out quickly, the defects produced by accepting a poor quality of milk do not show in the cheese until after it has left the factory, although these defects will come back on the reputation of Canadian cheese. Early shipping also prevents the factorymen and patrons from seeing the necessity of providing better curing-rooms, for they say that, when cheese go out so green, there is no reason for having a room where the temperature could be controlled and the cheese properly cured before being sent to the consumer. Putting green cheese on the market

no doubt restricts the consumption, and causes a more or less congested condition.

The makers and instructors have no chance to see these green cheese, and cannot tell whether they will turn out right or not; so that it is more difficult to say whether they are made as they should be, and there is no doubt that one of the worst features in shipping green cheese, from our standpoint as instructors, is the tendency which some makers may have in getting too close to the weak-bodied, open cheese. Acid cheese are not wanted by anyone, since they lack that smooth, firm, meaty texture, characteristic of finest cheese.

MILK RECORDS IN SCOTLAND.

During the year 1907 there was a greater increase in the number of cows tested than in any previous year, writes John Speir, of Glasgow, in the 1908 report of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland. The past year is the fifth during which the Society has carried on this work, and the results which have followed, although at first looked on with doubt, are now meeting with hearty approval, even in quarters which at first were not active in their support. The work set out in May, 1903, with three local societies, and during that season 1,342 cows were tested every fourteen days. During 1907, the yield in milk and butter-fat of 3,931 cows have been obtained. Mr. Speir gives an interesting summary of the work of the several testing societies, and, among other points, draws attention to two cows in one herd in the Cunnock Society, which headed the list of 530 cows for two successive years, 1906 and 1907. This, he adds, is scarcely in accordance with the opinion expressed by some individuals that the good-milking cows of one year are seldom those of the next.



One at a Time.

Mr. Speir concludes his paper with a few generalized observations, which we reproduce, as follows:

"The foregoing instances from the districts where the milk records have been longest carried on clearly indicate the immense improvement which may be made in our milking stock by judicious mating. The instances given, and hundreds of others, clearly prove that the ability to give a large quantity of milk is one which is transmitted to the offspring as much through the male as through the female. The same applies to a high per cent. of fat in the milk. While these characteristics are valuable, a more important one, as far as the ordinary producer of milk is concerned, is that cows producing a large quantity of milk of good quality do so at a much less cost for food per gallon of milk than those yielding half the produce. The food necessary to keep in good condition a cow which gives 1,000 gallons of milk per annum is only a trifle more than is necessary to maintain another which gives only 500 gallons.

"It is often said that the cow which gives 1,000 gallons or more milk in a year is useless by the time she is seven or eight years old. Such is not the case, as heavy-milking cows seem to live to as great ages as those giving half the quantity. Since the milk records began, there have been many instances of cows from 15 to 17 years old giving large quantities of good milk, and there are two at 20 years old, one of which had 878 gallons of an average of 3.70 per cent. of fat.

"What is wanted in the breeding of the Ayrshire is that, both on the male and female side, they should be descended from as long a line as possible of good milking animals. If this is attended to, cost of food will be reduced to a minimum, and there will be no necessity to slaughter cows at 6 or 8 years old, under the erroneous belief that they are past their best.

"This work, which has been carried on by the Highland and Agricultural Society for the past five years, has now been transferred to a body to be called the Ayrshire Cattle Milk Records Committee. This Committee is composed of five members from the Ayrshire Cattle Herdbook Society, two members from the Highland and Agricultural Society, and one member from each of the milk-record societies. For the current year, the Highland and Agricultural Society gives this Committee a grant of £200, of which the Committee have the disposal, with a very few easy conditions.

SHIPPING CHEESE DIRECT TO BRITAIN.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Through the columns of your valuable paper, kindly furnish me with name and address of any cheese factories shipping their cheese direct to the Old Country, and not to Montreal buyers, as we are doing at present. Have been a subscriber to your valuable paper for last two years, and appreciate it very much. D. W. H.

Ans.—I am not in possession of the names and addresses of any cheese factories from which the cheese is shipped direct to the Old Country at present.

Mr. Edward Kidd, ex-M. P. for Carleton Co., shipped some cheese a few years ago, but has, I

think, discontinued the practice. It has been tried on many occasions, but has not always proved satisfactory. There are several things in connection with direct shipment which work against the seller. In the first place, if there is anything wrong with the quality of the cheese, they are growing worse all the time, and have decreased in value by the time they reach the other side. If there is anything wrong with the quality, the seller here is completely at the mercy of the receiver in the Old Country.

It very often happens, also, that cheese sent on consignment to the Old Country do not go to the market for which they are best suited. That is where the knowledge and experience of the middleman

comes in. He studies the requirements of the different markets, because character, as well as quality, is a very important thing in supplying the markets of Great Britain. The cheese which would give satisfaction in the Manchester and Lancashire districts would be very little thought of in London, and would not bring anything like full prices; and vice versa. The producer is not in a position to cater to these different markets. Ottawa. J. A. RUDDICK,

Dairy and Cold-storage Commissioner.

[Note.—We shall be pleased to publish the experience of factories which have tried shipping direct to the Old Country. A few have been doing it in Eastern Ontario. Let us hear from them.—Editor.]

In British Columbia the stringent insect-pest laws are being enforced by the Provincial Board of Horticulture. Orchards infested with certain pests have been destroyed by order of this board. Should their vigilance be maintained, spraying will be practically compulsory.

Spraying in Nova Scotia is on the increase, and is growing rapidly in favor, even among some of the growers who were most skeptical, says the May Crop Report of the Fruit Division, Ottawa.

GARDEN ORCHARD.

SUCKERS FROM GRAPEVINE ROOTS.

I find my grapes are throwing up what I call suckers from the roots. Kindly let me know if it will injure the vines to remove this growth at the root. From reading, I learn of "bleeding." If I remove this growth (which must draw nourishment from the main canes), will it kill the vines by this so-called "bleeding"? I removed some, and covered the wounds with tar; but, fearing I am doing wrong, I ask for reliable information.

R. F.

Ans.—It depends largely upon what method of pruning and training you are adopting whether it would be advisable to leave the canes coming from the roots of the vines, or to remove them. If you do not require any new canes to renew older ones which are to be cut out, then you would save the strength of the vine by removing the new shoots from the bottom at once. The loss of sap, or "bleeding," as it is called, in grapevines occurs most when the vines are pruned early in the spring, before growth starts. It is, however, not nearly so injurious to the vine as many suppose, and is caused by the excessive root pressure forcing moisture into the canes on which there is no new growth to make use of it. After buds have started, however, and leaves begin to form, there will be little loss from bleeding. It is not necessary to cover the wounds. I would advise care in the use of tar upon the vines, as it might cause serious injury if applied freely.

H. L. HUTT.

O. A. C.

DIRECTIONS FOR SENDING SPECIMENS.

Orchardists are urged to examine their trees and plantations very closely for insect and fungous pests, and when evidence of their presence is found, to send specimens for identification to the most convenient competent authority. Specimens of insects, if dead, should be wrapped in paper or cotton and inclosed in a pasteboard box. If the specimen is particularly soft, it should be packed in cotton saturated with alcohol. Whenever possible, grubs, caterpillars, and so forth, should be packed alive in a box together with a supply of their food; air-holes are not necessary. Particulars as to where the insect was found, and the nature of the damage it is doing, whether to leaves, buds or stem, are frequently of very great importance. Send for information and identification of specimens to:

"The Farmer's Advocate," London, Ont.
Dr. Jas. Fletcher, Dominion Entomologist,
Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa.
Dr. C. J. S. Bethune, Professor of Entomology,
Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Ontario.
Professor Lochhead, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Quebec.
Professor Smith, Agricultural College, Truro, N. S.
Fruit Division, Ottawa (postage free).

POULTRY.

TO RID A HOUSE OF MITES.

The United States Department of Agriculture issues the following directions for ridding a hen-house of mites with sulphur fumes. This method is of use only when the house can be made absolutely tight. For an open house, hot kerosene emulsion, or even hot soap-suds from the washing, with a quantity of coarse salt dissolved in it, will kill the mites wherever it reaches them.

There are several varieties of lice which attack poultry. They subsist mainly on the feathers, and perhaps on the epidermic scales. They are found largely on the head and neck, under the wings, and about the vent, and, when present in large numbers, they cause the fowls much discomfort. Persian insect powder (pyrethrum), powdered sulphur, and some of the various preparations on the market, such as the louse powders, are good in combating these pests. The hens can be dusted with one of these powders after they have gone to roost. Have the powder in a box with a perforated cover, grasp the fowl by the legs, and shake the powder well among the feathers. Dust at least three times at intervals of about a week, in order to catch the lice that hatch out after the first dusting.

The mites subsist on the blood of the fowls, and are not usually found on the bodies of the bird except when at roost or on the nest. During the day they inhabit cracks and crevices of the walls, roosts and nests. Sitting hens are often so annoyed that they are compelled to leave the nests in order to relieve themselves of these parasites. The free use of kerosene about the nests and perches is useful in fighting mites. The walls of the house may be sprayed with kerosene, the operation being repeated every three or four days for two weeks. Insect powders are of little avail.

The following method has proved excellent in ridding houses of mites and lice when the weather conditions are such as to permit the birds being kept outside the house for five or six hours: Close all the doors and windows, and see that there are no cracks or any other openings to admit air. Get an iron vessel and set it on gravel or sand near the center of the house; place in the vessel a handful of shavings or straw saturated with kerosene, and on these sprinkle sulphur at the rate of about one pound to every ninety or one hundred square feet of floor space. Instead of using the shavings and kerosene, the sulphur can be saturated with wood alcohol. When everything else is in readiness, light the material and hastily leave the house. In case any anxiety is felt about fire, a glance through a window will show whether everything is all right. There is very little danger of fire when proper precautions have been taken to have plenty of soil beneath the vessel. Allow the house to remain closed for three or four hours, at the end of which time one can safely conclude that there are no living beings inside. Now throw all the doors and windows wide open, so as to drive out the sulphur fumes thoroughly, and then the fowls may be allowed to enter. Let them in one by one, and as each enters catch it and dust it well with insect powder, which will destroy the lice on the birds. Tobacco dust is also good to use instead of insect powder. The birds and house have now been freed from vermin for the present, but the eggs of the insects have not been destroyed, and in a week another swarm will be hatched out. Therefore, it will be necessary to repeat the operation once or twice before the pests are exterminated. After this, care should be used to see that no strange fowl is admitted to the house or yard without having been thoroughly rid of lice, for one lousy hen will contaminate all the rest.

THE FARM BULLETIN.

AN ALTERNATIVE OF CONSCRIPTION.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

As Miss Watts has conceded so many of the points of our controversy, I would not have encroached further on your valuable space had she not insinuated that I had attempted to misrepresent her in regard to her statements concerning the conduct of the Nova Scotians at the military camp at Kentville. Miss Watts is surely aware that, when to prove a statement she quotes from any source, she adopts the opinion of that writer as her own. A strange statement of Miss Watts reads thus: "I have said nothing on my own authority concerning military camps." Might I ask on whose authority she stated in your issue of April 2nd: "I saw fighting and drunkenness on the drill ground"? In my humble opinion, the people of Nova Scotia might find ample ground for thinking that Miss Watts has placed them in a false light.

Miss Watts quotes Tennyson to strengthen one of her arguments. She must know, however, that the late Poet Laureate (though like most of us by no means desirous of war) was far from being a "peace at any price" man, and very far from being an adherent of her theories. She is, of course, aware that the talented poet was one of the most enthusiastic workers in the volunteer movement, and is said to have done more for the cause than any other single individual by the publication of his spirited poem, "Form, Form, Riflemen Form!" An extract from which reads:

"Let your reforms for a moment go,
Stand to your butts and take good aim,
Better a rotten Borough or so
Than a rotten fleet, or a city in flames."

Miss Watts will also hardly find the gifted poet in harmony with her views, when in his "Ode on the Death of the Duke of Wellington," he says:

"But wink no more in slothful overtrust,
Remember him who led your hosts,
He bade you guard the sacred coasts."

As Miss Watts, in her reply to Capt. Kimmins, evidently did not consider she was going too far afield in giving her explanation of the Chili-Argentina arbitration, perhaps it will not be out of place to refer her to the people of Switzerland. As all the world knows, the inhabitants of that valiant little country have, for over five hundred years, had military training in their schools, and, as a result, the necessity for a standing army is done away with, as every man is ready, at a moment's notice, for the defence of his country, if need arise. (This is an excellent illustration of my theory that military training in the schools is a sane alternative for conscription.) Miss Watts considers that such instruction would foster a warlike and aggressive spirit in our country; but, after five hundred years' zealous training along these lines, the Swiss people could hardly be called an aggressive nation by even the most bigoted opponent of military training. This is "defence," not "defiance."

Miss Watts claims that she does not condemn Tommy Atkins. We may be in error, but we were of the opinion that such an epithet as "parasite" was generally reserved as a term of condemnation.

Mr. Kipling has survived so many storms of

criticism without any apparent injury, that the knowledge that he has been styled "the Poet Laureate of brute force," is not at all likely to upset his mental equilibrium to any extent. Mr. Kipling, with his characteristic disdain of sham, has depicted Tommy Atkins, whom he loves, as he has found him, scorning to gloss over his defects, after the manner of so many of his brother writers. He has made the vices and virtues, which are equally numerous, of the much-maligned private of the line stand out in bold relief, as he himself says:

"I have wrought from common clay
Rude figures of a rough-hewn race,
For pearls strew not the market-place."

The "Recessional" alone would have served to immortalize Kipling; and, in all probability, his works will survive many attacks of belittling critics.

MILITARY-TRAINED FARMER.

Peterboro Co., Ont.

THE AUTOMOBILE INTEREST.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Your columns, for a few weeks past, have contained many articles condemning the automobile on every side. There are two sides to every question, and I think the people who drive autos are respectable enough and numerous enough to receive some consideration from the farmers of this fair Dominion.

One firm, who manufacture automobiles in Canada, sold more than 10,000 cars of their runabout type in 1907, and there are more than double this number of automobiles in use in Canada to-day, a number great enough, I think, for the farmers to give some consideration before trying to close the garage doors by legislation.

Ask any automobile driver you meet, and he will tell you that not more than one-third of the horses he passes are frightened of his car, and I claim it is not fair to shut the automobile from the roads for the sake of one-third of the drivers of this country, a very small per cent. of which ever become frightened enough to cause severe trouble. The colts in their pastures to-day become familiar with the autos, and there will be a very few horses cause their drivers trouble in a year or two; and I feel sure that this matter will adjust itself without seeking harsh legislation from our Government.

EDWARD O. MILLSON.

Durham Co., Ont.

[Note.—Our correspondent is more sure than we are about the trouble adjusting itself automatically. Observe also the cavalier manner with which he disposes of the mere fraction of one-third of the horse population and their drivers, "a very small per cent. of which ever become frightened enough to cause severe trouble." With extremists on either side, we cannot agree. It will not do to close the garage doors; neither will it do to permit, without restriction, a traffic that would close one-third, one-tenth, or even one per cent. of the stable doors. Farmers have the first and best claim to the safe use of country roads.—Editor.]

FAIR DATES FOR 1908.

June 18th to 20th.—Galt Horse Show, Galt, Ont.
June 18th to 27th.—International Horse Show, Olympia, London, England.
June 23rd to 26th.—Edmonton.
June 30th to July 4th.—Royal Agricultural Society's Show, at Newcastle-on-Tyne.
June 29th to July 9th.—Dominion Exhibition, Calgary, Alta.
July 11th to 17th.—Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition.
July 13th to 17th.—Brandon.
July 21st to 24th.—Highland Society Show, at Aberdeen.
July 21st to 24th.—Regina.
Sept. 22nd and 23rd.—St. Thomas Horse Show, St. Thomas, Ont.
Sept. 29th to Oct. 3rd.—New Westminster, B. C.
Nov. 28th to Dec. 5th.—International Live-stock Exposition, Chicago.

O. A. C. GRADUATES, 1908.

The following thirty students of the Ontario Agricultural College have completed their final examinations for the degree of Bachelor of the Science of Agriculture (B. S. A.), conferred by the University of Toronto: E. S. Archibald, T. R. Arkell, W. A. Barnett, L. A. Bowes, W. A. Brown, L. Caesar, F. A. Clowes, G. B. Curran, F. H. Denniss, G. M. Frier, J. D. Gilmour, H. Groh, J. H. Hare, H. Hibberd, R. W. Hodson, D. M. Johnson, D. H. Jones, M. A. Jull, E. Lewis, D. A. McKenzie, A. H. McLennan, I. F. Metcalf, C. Murray, W. C. Owen, A. M. W. Patch, D. M. Rose, A. E. Slater, F. B. Warren, R. M. Winslow, H. A. Wolverton.

A bill prohibiting the use of automobiles, to continue in force indefinitely, has passed both houses of the Legislature of Bermuda and received the signature of the Governor.

CO-OPERATIVE FRUIT-GROWERS' ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Co-operative Fruit-growers of Ontario, held in Toronto, on June 9th, was not very largely attended. The local associations represented were: Sparta, Oakville, Norfolk, Brant, Owen Sound, St. Catharines, Oshawa, Walkerton and Orillia. There were twenty-four associations represented in the central organization last year, as compared with thirteen the year previous.

A. E. Sherrington, Walkerton, presided. The report of the Secretary-Treasurer, A. B. Cutting, showed total receipts of \$120, made up of contributions of \$5 each from the local associations represented. The expenditures totalled \$101.33, leaving a balance on hand of \$18.67. By a unanimous vote, this balance was presented to the Secretary for his services.

The election of officers resulted as follows: Hon. President, A. E. Sherrington, Walkerton; President, D. Johnson, Forest; 1st Vice-President, Robt. Thompson, St. Catharines; 2nd Vice-President, J. E. Johnston, Simcoe; 3rd Vice-President, Elmer Lick, Oshawa.

Mr. Cutting resigned the secretaryship, and P. W. Hodgetts, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, was elected in his place. This is a temporary arrangement, until it is decided whether the central organization will obtain incorporation and act as buying and selling agent for the affiliated associations. If this takes place, a permanent paid official will be secured to manage the affairs of the Association. Mr. C. W. Gurney, Burford, Ont., was elected auditor.

The chief topic discussed was the extension of the work. The members present were of the opinion that something more must be done, or the co-operative movement would suffer. Last year had been a somewhat trying one for the local associations. The dealers are making a determined effort to combat co-operative enterprise. Reports have been circulated that the packing of the fruit by the local associations is not what it should be. There is some slight ground for these reports, and it seems up to the central organization to improve things and create more confidence in the co-operative movement.

Since its inception, the central association has endeavored to keep its members informed as to the fruit crop, the market situation, and conditions generally affecting the trade. Some of the associations have not responded promptly to circulars sent out by the Secretary, asking for information as to the probable yield, etc., and there is a feeling that something more must be done to retain the interest of the local associations. The Secretary has also endeavored to help the local associations in the way of obtaining supplies of spraying material, barrels, boxes, etc., at reduced rates, but has found his work hampered by the central association not having the power to buy of its own initiative. This would be remedied under incorporation.

A resolution carried, instructing the Executive

Committee, through the Secretary, to obtain all the information possible as to the willingness of the local associations for incorporation, and as to other matters affecting the welfare of the co-operative movement with a view to more aggressive and effective work.

If incorporation is proceeded with, the Ontario Government will be asked to grant aid towards employing instructors to assist the local associations in spraying, packing and handling the fruit crop to the best advantage. The members were of the opinion that some assistance of this kind is needed if the co-operative movement is to succeed, and uniform methods in packing and handling the crop are to be obtained.

The meeting adjourned, to meet again shortly, if deemed necessary, at the call of the Executive, to discuss incorporation.

ANTI-GAMBLING LAW IN NEW YORK STATE.

By the passage and gubernatorial signature of the Agnew-Hart anti-race-track-gambling bills, at Albany, last week, the State of New York is placed under a law for which Governor Hughes has striven with magnificent zeal and purpose, and for which Senator Otto G. Fooker crawled from a sick bed and made an heroic sixty-mile journey to give the casting vote. As explained in the press despatches, the bills in no way affect, so far as their face provisions go, the State Racing Commission in particular, or horse-racing in general. They relate solely to the penalties for gambling, pool-selling and bookmaking, which, as before, are declared by the law to be "a public nuisance."

The first of the bills amends the racing law by repealing that provision of it under which gambling within a race-track enclosure was exempted from the penalties operative elsewhere in the State, and was made subject to an exclusive penalty of simple recovery at civil suit of the amount wagered. The bill also provides that the general penalty for gambling shall be "imprisonment in the county jail for a period of not more than one year," without alternative of a fine.

The second bill amends the penal code in like manner, and in addition changes the grade of the crime from that of a felony, which any gambling was until to-day, to that of a misdemeanor, thus bringing the offence within the jurisdiction of the minor criminal courts. In short, New York State now has an anti-gambling law instead of a farcical subterfuge.

The victory, which is described as the most brilliant in the annuals of the New York Legislature, must add immensely to the prestige of Governor Hughes, and takes rank as a magnificent democratic triumph in the principles of law and order, inasmuch as all the resources and ingenuity of the sporting element were arrayed against him. The old stock argument has been

worked for all it was worth, viz., that the bill will throw many men out of employment and cripple the horse-breeding industry. What they mean is that it will cripple the racing business, for the legitimate improvement of horse stock for useful purposes has ever been threatened rather than assisted by the racing business. The New York legislation will not forbid racing, but does aim to control a terrible evil commonly associated with racing. As for throwing men out of employment, it is a stupid fallacy to claim that the engagement of men in non-productive employment can be other than an economic handicap to any State. The State of New York is to be congratulated on its Governor, its Legislature, and its anti-gambling law. May it be well enforced.

DEATH OF ROBERT CLARKE.

In the death of Mr. Robert Clarke, of Ottawa, which took place on May 3rd, breeders of Chester White swine in Canada have lost an earnest and enterprising champion of the breed, his herd, as is well known to "The Farmer's Advocate" readers, having been one of the largest and best in the Dominion, representatives of which were prominent winners at the Central Canada and other leading exhibitions. Mr. Clarke entertained intelligent and up-to-date ideas regarding the successful breeding and management of this class of stock, as evidenced by the uniform excellence of his herd in type, quality and character, and he was broad-minded, being always cheerfully willing to impart information regarding his methods, so that others might profit from his experience, and by his honorable and straightforward business dealings stood high in the estimation of the stockmen of the Country. He was president of the Ottawa Cartage Company, and a director of the Exhibition Association, and prominent in the Independent Order of Foresters and United Workman circles.

The construction of a new Welland Canal, 25 feet in depth, at a cost, roughly calculated, at twenty-five or thirty million dollars, is a plank of Federal policy foreshadowed by Hon. Geo. P. Graham, Minister of Railways and Canals. This may be all very well, but what about the Georgian Bay Canal? The lower-lake route is circuitous at the best. It is time we strike to the heart of the transportation problem by digging a canal across the neck of land separating Georgian Bay from the upper reaches of the Ottawa River.

G. A. Annett, of Lambton Co., Ont., sends us a stalk of alfalfa, sown May 1st, which was 14 inches high on June 10th. It was sown without a nurse crop. He also adds that they have a hen that lays eggs weighing over eight ounces, and measuring with the calipers, 2 x 8 inches.

GOSSIP.

LAST CALL FOR THE SHORTHORN SALE AT WHITE OAK.

The date of the dispersion sale of Shorthorns owned by Mr. Frank R. Shore, at White Oak, Ont., is June 24, and those who are contemplating purchasing should keep the date in remembrance. Prominent among the offering is the splendid young imported bull, Queen's Counsellor. This bull is full of the blood of the great Cruickshank families, and his smooth, handsome finish, and thick, natural flesh, are a proof of the potency of this blood. Queen's Counsellor has proved himself an extra stock-getter, his calves having substance, together with the sappy, early-maturing qualities that meet the present demand, while they also possess the rich colors and wealth of hair now so much desired. Among the cows and heifers are representatives of the family descended from the Kinellar-bred Imp. Buchan Lassie, twelve of which are catalogued. The breeding of the sires used (most of which are imported) embraces the blood most approved at Sittytton, Collynie and Dalmeny, which has always been noted for early-maturing and good fleshing qualities combined with the cow much-sought-after good-milking properties. The Canadian Duchess of Gloster family of Sittytton extraction has been very popular in recent sale-rings, and has been bred in the same lines. Six of the family are catalogued, which, with the calves at foot, swell the offering to some ten of this sort. Then, there are ten of the Kinellar Minas, always popular, also topped out with the same class of bulls. Altogether, the herd is in good breeding form; calves are numerous, lusty and promising, and, with no special preparation for sale, will be in the most profitable condition for a continuance of the certainty of producing calves. For means of getting to the sale, see advertisement, and send for catalogue.

THE BATH & WEST SHOW.

At the annual Bath & West of England and Southern Counties Show, at Dorchester, the first week in June, the entries of Shorthorn cattle numbered 71. Milk is an important consideration in the West of England, and classes are provided for milking Shorthorns. Mr. Adeane won first honors in the class for pedigree cows over four years with Bahrahah Darling Lady, and was also first and second for cows under four, in the ordinary cow class. The champion female was Lord Calthorpe's ex-Royal winner, Sweetheart, second prize in her class going to Sir J. Colman's Gallon Rose, quite a Scotch type, with a fine vessel. The three-year-old Queen of Spey 16th, bred by the Duke of Richmond, and shown by Messrs. Deane, was first in her class. Lord Calthorpe had an easy win in the two-year-old class with Elvetham Sweetheart; she was sired by Sittytton Chief, and out of the champion cow, Sweetheart. Village Belle, shown by Messrs. Garne, won in yearling heifers, Deane Willis being second with a neat red, by Bapton Viceroy. In the aged bull class, Sir Richard Cooper, with Chiddingston Malcolm, a finely-fleshed, evenly-covered bull, bred by Messrs. Denny, in Kent, where the Scotch type is popular, was a clean first and breed champion. In two-year-old bulls, Deane Willis was first with Bapton Count, by Chewton Brave Archer. The winning yearling bull was bred by Messrs. Law, of Sanquhar, sired by Pride of Holl, and shown by Messrs. Dean & Sons.

In the section for Shropshire sheep, Sir R. P. Cooper took first prizes in all the three classes. Mr. Williams, of Whiston Hall, got second place for shearing rams, and Mr. Bibby, of Hardwick Grange, Shrewsbury, received the second ticket for a pen of three shearing ewes. Cotswolds were an excellent display. Messrs. W. T. Garne, W. Houlton and J. Fowler were the leading winners.

In Lincoln, the contest was between Messrs. H. Dudding and S. E. Dean & Sons, Mr. Dudding winning for stud rams and ram lambs, and Messrs. Dean for yearling rams and yearling ewes; their winning yearling ram was a particularly handsome, well-grown and fine sheep.

Southdowns were a notably good and large entry. Champion honors for males went to Mr. F. H. Jennings, and for females to Sir J. Wernher. Messrs. C. Adeane, the Exors. of Col. McCalmont and H. M. the King were also winners.

Oxford Downs had a good entry, of high-class merit. Messrs. J. Horlick, J. T. Hobbs, and A. Brassey were the principal winners.

Hampshire Downs were a choice display of typical sheep, in which the leading winners sent some notably fine specimens of their breed; these included the exhibits made by Messrs. J. Flower, H. C. Stephens, Hon. P. D. Bouverie, and C. Coles.

Dorset Horns had a record entry in point of number, in respect of flocks represented, and also in respect to high individual merit and quality. Messrs. W. R. Flower, J. Attrill, E. A. Hambro, and F. J. Merson were the principal winners.

In pigs, the Berkshires made a notably good entry. For boars Messrs. L. Currie, Lord Calthorpe and G. J. B. Chetwynd were the principal winners. In the sow classes, which were excellent, Messrs. J. Horton, J. Lawrence and Chetwynd were the principal winners.

The breeders of Large Black pigs sent forward an entry of very high merit and quality, and their leading winners were Messrs. J. Warne, T. Warne, H. J. Kingwell, and J. C. Oliver.

Large Whites made a smaller entry than usual, but of good merit. The Earl of Ellesmere and Messrs. R. M. Knowles and E. J. Morant took the leading honors.

The Tamworths made an entry of good merit and quality. Mr. R. Ibbotson winning first and second in each class, and Mr. H. C. Stephens taking third honors.

SALE DATES CLAIMED.

- June 18th.—Thos. W. Clark, Cainsville, Ont., farm and threshing outfit.
- June 23rd.—Richard Gibson, Delaware, Ont., dispersion sale of Shorthorns.
- June 24th.—F. R. Shore, White Oak, Ont., Shorthorns.

At the annual sale, last week, of imported and home-bred Jersey cattle, from the Hood Farm herd, at Lowell, Mass., the 81 head sold made an average price of \$143.76. The highest price, \$470, was for the five-year-old cow, Golden Leda's Belle, by Leda's Golden Lad, purchased by N. Thayer, Lancaster, Mass. Fifty-five of these were home-bred, and twenty-six imported.

THE HENDRIE SHORTHORN SALE.

The auction sale, at West Toronto, on June 11th, of the herd of Shorthorns belonging to the estate of the late Mr. Hendrie, of Hamilton, Ont., though attended by a fairly large representation of Ontario breeders, could hardly be called a success, the stock being in poor condition, and but few of them of attractive breeding, while the young things were not, as a rule, of promising appearance. The result was a low range of prices, very few reaching the \$100 mark, and the average a little less than \$75. That buyers secured some good bargains is practically certain, as, when brought into good condition, many of the animals will doubtless sell for double their cost or more. The highest price, \$160, was paid by Mr. A. E. Meyer, of Guelph, for Dimples, a roan three-year-old, by Strathallan Hillhurst, and out of Imp. Dimples, of the Jealousy tribe, and the highest price for a bull was \$127, for the roan two-year-old, Scottish Fashion, by Prince of Fashion (imp.), and out of Scottish Rose (imp.), purchased by Mr. M. J. McGillicuddy, Kenilworth.

THE TRADERS BANK OF CANADA

Incorporated 1885.

One Bank Account for Two Persons.

A joint Deposit Account is a double convenience. It may be opened in the names of two persons (husband and wife or any two members of a family), who may deposit and withdraw money over their individual names.

In case of death, the entire account becomes the property of the survivor.

\$1.00 opens a Savings Account.

One of the 75 branches of this Bank is convenient to you. Your account is invited. 12

MARKETS.

TORONTO.

LIVE STOCK.

Receipts of live stock at the City and Union Stock-yards last week were 196 cars, consisting of 2,889 cattle, 3,894 hogs, 1,057 sheep and lambs, 801 calves, and 110 horses. The quality of cattle was much the same as has been coming for several weeks past. Trade was fair, with prices firm at about the same quotations as was given in our last report.

At West Toronto, Ont., Monday, June 15th, receipts of cattle were 1,309; quality of exporters good; butchers' medium; trade good; prices a little firmer. Export steers, \$6 to \$6.50; export bulls, \$4.50 to \$5.50; prime picked butchers', \$5.80 to \$6; loads of good, \$5.60 to \$5.80; medium, \$5.25 to \$5.50; cows, \$3.50 to \$5.25; calves, \$3 to \$6 per cwt. Sheep, \$4.25 to \$4.75 per cwt.; spring lamb, \$3 to \$6.50 each. Hogs, \$6.15, fed and watered, and \$5.90, f. o. b. cars, at country points.

Exporters.—Export steers last week sold at \$5.90 to \$6.40; export bulls, \$4.50 to \$5.25 per cwt.

Butchers'.—Prime, picked lots sold at \$5.75 to \$5.90; loads of good, \$5.50 to \$5.70; medium, \$5.15 to \$5.40; common, \$4.75 to \$5.10; cows, \$3.50 to \$5; canners, \$2 to \$3 per cwt.

Feeders and Stockers.—Not many feeders or stockers are being marketed, although there is a fair demand for both classes. Prices remained steady, as follows: Good steers, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs. each, at \$4.75 to \$5 per cwt.; good steers, 900 to 1,000 lbs. each, at \$4.25 to \$4.75; good steers, 800 to 900 lbs. each, at \$3.90 to \$4.25; good steers, 600 to 900 lbs. each, at \$3.25 to \$3.90; light stockers, 400 to 600 lbs. each, at \$3 to \$3.25.

Milkers and Springers.—There was a fairly active market for good to choice milkers and springers, at good prices. All offerings were readily taken during the week, at prices ranging from \$30 to \$60, the bulk of the best selling at \$45 to \$55 each.

Veal Calves.—Receipts were moderately

large, but all offerings found a ready market as usual at \$3 to \$5.50 per cwt.

Sheep and Lambs.—Receipts of sheep and lambs, especially the latter, are steadily becoming larger. Ewes sold at \$4 to \$4.50, and a few choice at \$5 per cwt.; rams, \$3.50 to \$4 per cwt.; spring lambs, \$3 to \$6 each, with a very few choice heavy-weights at \$7 each.

Hogs.—Receipts were liberal, with prices firmer, Gunns, of West Toronto, quoting \$6.15 for selects, fed and watered at the market, and \$5.90, f. o. b. cars at country points; while Mr. Harris, at the City market, reported prices unchanged, at \$6 for selects, and \$5.75 for lights.

Horses.—Nearly one hundred horses changed hands at the Union Horse Exchange, West Toronto. Amongst those offered were many of good quality in the different classes, which met a fairly good market, but prices did not rule any higher than at previous markets. Drafters of good quality are not easily got, as farmers refuse to sell at prices that will allow dealers to make a living profit. Herbert Smith, Manager, reported prices as follows: Drafters, \$160 to \$220; expressers, \$140 to \$195; carriage horses, \$150 to \$225; serviceably-sound horses sold from \$40 to \$90 each.

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat, No. 2 white winter, 86c. to 87c.; red, 86c. Manitoba, No. 1 Northern, \$1.10; No. 2 Northern, \$1.06; No. 3 Northern, \$1.03½, at Georgian Bay ports.

Barley.—No. 2, plentiful, at 54c. to 55c.

Peas.—No. 2, nominal, at 92c.

Rye.—No. 2, 88c., but scarce.

Buckwheat.—No. 2, 64½c. to 65c.

Oats.—No. 2 white, 46c. to 47c., outside.

Corn.—No. 3 yellow, 79c. to 80c.

Flour.—Ontario, 90 per cent. patent, \$3.50 bid, for export. Manitoba patent, special brands, \$6; second patents, \$5.40; strong bakers', \$5.30.

Bran.—Car lots, on track at Toronto, \$20 to \$21.

Shorts.—Car lots, on track, at Toronto, \$22.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter.—Receipts larger. Prices easy. Creamery, pound rolls, 21c. to 22c.; separator dairy, 19c. to 20c.; store lots, 16c. to 18c.

Eggs.—Market steady, at 17c. to 18c. Cheese.—Market for old cheese firm, with very little on sale. Large, 14c.; twins, 14½c. New Is plentiful. Large, 12c.; twins, 12½c.

Honey.—Extracted, 11c. to 13c.; combs, \$2.50 to \$3 per dozen.

Potatoes.—Market easier. Ontarios, in car lots, on track, at Toronto, 75c. to 80c.; Delawares, 80c. to 85c., with few on sale.

Beans.—Market firm. Primes, \$1.90 to \$2; hand-picked, \$2 to \$2.10.

Hay.—Car lots of baled easy, at \$11 to \$12, on track, at Toronto.

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

Poultry.—Turkeys, 17c. to 22c.; last year's chickens, 16c.; fowl, 12c. to 14c.; spring chickens are becoming more plentiful, at 25c. to 30c. per lb., alive.

HIDES AND SKINS.

E. T. Carter & Co., 85 Front St., E., Toronto, were paying the following prices: Inspected hides, No. 1 cows and steers, 6½c.; inspected hides, No. 2 cows and steers, 5½c.; country hides, cured, 5c. to 6c.; calf skins, city, 10c.; calf skins, country, 9c.; horse hides, No. 1, \$2.50 to \$2.75; horse hair, per lb., 26c.; tallow, per lb., 4½c. to 5½c.; sheep skins, 80c. to 90c.

BACON MARKET.

There has been little change in prices on the Toronto market for bacon. Breakfast bacon, 13½c. to 14c.; back, 16c. to 17c.; long clear, 10½c. to 11c.; hams, 13c.; rolls, 10½c.; dressed hogs, \$8.25 to \$8.50 per cwt.

TORONTO FRUIT MARKET.

Fancy lots of apples were in demand, at \$4 to \$5 per bbl.; low-grade sold from \$1.50 to \$3 per bbl. The first lot of Canadian strawberries were on sale on Tuesday, June 9th, and sold at 13c. to 16c. per quart; United States berries, plentiful, at about the same price; baskets of gooseberries sold at \$1 to \$1.25.

TORONTO VEGETABLE MARKET.

New potatoes, \$3.50 to \$4 per bbl.; Egyptian onions, \$2.50 to \$2.75 per sack; cabbage, \$1.50 to \$1.75 per case; tomatoes, \$1.50 to \$1.75 per case; watermelons, 50c. to 60c. each.

MONTREAL.

Live Stock.—Shipments from the port of Montreal for the week ending June 6th amount to 2,304 cattle and 350 sheep, against 3,556 cattle and 305 sheep the previous week. Receipts of live stock in the local market last week were limited, the offerings of cattle consisting mainly of Northwest ranchers and Manitoba stock. Receipts from Ontario were not sufficient of themselves for local requirements. Under the circumstances, prices held firm, although the hot weather curtailed consumption. Choice cattle sold at 6½c. to 6¾c.; fine, at around 6c.; good, at 5½c. to 6c.; medium, 4½c. to 5½c.; common, 4c. to 4½c., and inferior, down to 3c. Offerings of sheep and lambs have shown an increase of late, and, as the demand continued steady, prices remained about the same as the week before. Sheep brought 4½c. to 5c. a lb., and yearling lambs, 6c. to 6½c. a lb. The supply of spring lambs was very good, and prices ranged from \$3 to \$5 each; the offerings of calves falling off gradually, and the market was firm at \$6 to \$8 for best stock, and \$2 to \$5 for common. The market for live hogs showed a decline of as much as ½c. a lb., owing to the increased offerings. Quite a few hogs are now being received from the Northwest. Prices range around 6½c. for selected lots, weighed off cars, although a fraction more was paid in some cases.

Horses.—Demand dull. Supplies light. Heavy-draft, weighing 1,500 to 1,700 lbs., \$250 to \$300 each; light-draft, 1,400 to 1,500 lbs., \$225 to \$275; good blocks, 1,300 to 1,400, \$200 to \$225 each; express, \$150 to \$225; common plugs, \$50 to \$75, and choice saddle and carriage animals, \$300 to \$350 each.

Dressed Hogs.—Sales at 9½c. a lb. Pure lard, 12c. to 12½c.; compound, 9½c. to 10c.

Potatoes.—The offerings have been pretty liberal of late, and demand only moderate. This, in conjunction with the arrival of new potatoes from the other side of the line, exerted a weakening influence on the local market, till merchants were prepared to pay only 1c. a lb. for Green Mountains, carloads, on track. These they quoted at \$1 to \$1.10 per bag of 90 lbs., delivered into store, in limited quantities. Many local merchants have been "stuck" with quite a quantity of stock at the higher prices recently prevailing.

Eggs.—Last week the market showed a further decline, owing possibly to deterioration in quality. Straight-gathered stock, purchased at 16c., f. o. b. country points, was selling here at 17c. to 17½c. a doz. Notice has been given of a reduction of 1c. a dozen in the country for the current week. Selects were selling at 20c. to grocers. Most of the stock was going into cold storage, instead of into pickle, as would have been the case a few years ago.

Butter.—It was something of a surprise to merchants to have the market rush up on them at the end of the week before last; 22c. to 22½c. having been paid for finest Townships at several points in the country. It is said that the advance is due mainly to the desire of one merchant to accumulate a stock; but whether this is for local or English account it is impossible to say. Although 22c. to 22½c. was paid in the country, and 22c. at the boat, it is said that 22½c. was the best figure obtainable here last week in a wholesale way, although grocers had to pay 23c. On Monday, 15th, the general wholesale quotation for finest creameries was 23c.

Cheese.—Shipments for the week ending June 6th amounted to 44,500 packages, or 4,000 less than for the same week last year. Although demand from the other side continues light, competition between exporters sent prices up to such a level that sales of Quebec could not be made under 11c. to 11½c. here. Townships and Ontarios costing 11½c. to 12c.; Quebecs, 11½c. to 11½c. on Monday, 15th.

Grain.—No. 2 Eastern Canada white oats, 50c. to 51c., carloads in store; No. 3, 48c. to 48½c.; No. 4, 47c. and

(Continued on page 1044.)

GOSSIP.

Seventy-five head of recently-imported pure-bred dairy cattle are, at present, in the quarantine station at Quebec, including 22 Jerseys for B. H. Bull & Son, Brantford, selected from leading Jersey Island herds; 3 Jerseys for R. J. Fleming, Toronto, and one Jersey bull calf for E. B. Elderkin, Amherst, N. S.. There are fifty-three high-class Ayrshires, twenty-two of which (seventeen females and five bulls) are for Robt. Hunter & Sons, Maxville, Ont.; twenty (ten bulls and ten females) for R. R. Ness, Howick, Que., and eleven for A. Hume & Co., Meni Ont.

Two important dispersion sales of the fine Shorthorn herds of Mr. Richard Gibson, Delaware, Ont., and Mr. F. R. Shore, White Oak, the former twelve miles, the latter six miles from the beautiful city of London, should attract a large attendance of breeders and general farmers at this season of comparative leisure. A pleasant and enjoyable trip is afforded to see one of the finest farming districts in the Dominion, while the probability of rare chances for good bargains and profitable investments is strong.

RICHARD GIBSON'S SHORTHORN SALE.

Shorthorn breeders and farmers generally should be interested in the dispersion sale of the well-known Belvoir herd of Shorthorns, established in 1870, the property of Mr. Richard Gibson, to take place on Tuesday, June 23rd, at his fine farm, at Delaware, Ont., three miles from Komoka (G. T. R.), four miles from Caradoc (C. P. R.), and twelve miles from the city of London. Mr. Gibson has had a long and interesting experience in the breeding and management of high-class Shorthorns, and well deserves the support of breeders throughout the country, to the extent of their presence and cheer, whether they want to buy or not. The cattle, we are assured, are a very useful lot, the breeding of most being of Bates blood as the foundation, with well-selected top-crosses of high-class Scotch-bred sires, a class that is selling exceedingly well at present at public sales, both in Britain and United States—the dual-purpose class, so well suited to the needs of the general farmer, and increasingly in demand, the cows being, as a rule, good milkers and also good feeders. They will be sold in field condition, with no special fitting, and the chances will be decidedly in favor of good bargains for buyers. In the herd there are also representatives of choice Scotch tribes. At service in the herd are two Scotch-bred bulls, one bred by A. M. Gordon, of Combscausway, Scotland, a Marr Emma, the other a Cruickshank Clipper. In females, there are representatives of Bates, Barringtons, Waterloos, Lornes, and one Knightley, three Marr Emmas, the imported Marr Emma cow being bred by A. M. Gordon, also several females tracing to Imp. Minnie of Annandale, one of Col. King's sensational prizewinners, and one of the very best individuals in that famous herd. The young stock are particularly promising, and while some of the cows may be too thin for the benefit of the seller, still they have paid their way at the milk pail, and wherever they may go they will prove satisfactory, as they will readily respond to good care when dry. Let there be a bumper attendance at the closing sale at Belvoir to cheer the heart of the veteran breeder, whose long and extended experience and skill has made his name a household word among stockmen throughout the continent of America.

TRADE TOPIC.

W. T. Pember, Toronto, who has gained a widespread reputation as a leader in his specialty as a hair dealer, hair dresser and scalp specialist, advertises in this paper. Having recently furnished his new, handsome and well-fitted store, he is in a position to supply the wants of his customers in city and country with the most up-to-date goods and treatment. See the advertisement, and give the address.



**Life, Literature
and Education.**

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

EVENING ON A CANADIAN FARM.

By Charles G. D. Roberts.

At evening, when the cattle come to drink,
Cool are the long marsh grasses, dewy cool
The alder thickets, and the shallow pool,
And the brown clay about the trodden brink,
The pensive after-thoughts of sundown sink
Over the patient acres given to peace:
The homely cries and the farmstead noises cease,
And the worn day relaxes, link by link.

A lesson that the open heart may read,
Breathes in this mild benignity of air,
These dear, familiar savours of the soil—
A lesson of the calm of humble creed,
The simple dignity of common toil,
And the plain wisdom of unspoiled prayer.

PEOPLE, BOOKS AND DOINGS.

On the way to the office of his publishers one fall morning, James Whitcomb Riley met an unusually large number of acquaintances who commented conventionally upon the fine weather. This unremitting applause amused him. When greeted at the office with "Nice day, Mr. Riley," he smiled broadly.

"Yes," he agreed. "Yes, I've heard it very highly spoken of."

If a recent despatch from Dublin is correct, Peter Pan should be as happy in Ireland, in County Meath, as ever he was in Never, Never Land. This is the report:

"Great excitement prevails in the north-west portion of Co. Meath, as the result of certain mysterious occurrences in Killough district, which have revived the old superstition concerning the leprechaun, a beloved Irish fairy. County Meath folk believe one of these fairies is now at large in Killough. According to tradition in that section of Ireland, the leprechaun is a little man, of dwarfish proportions, clad in red, with a small peaky cap, who, if caught, will lead his captor to a spot where a pot of gold is buried. On the way, though, the fairy will endeavor to distract the attention of the person holding him, and if he succeeds in diverting the eyes of his captor, even for an instant, the little creature will immediately vanish, with mocking laughter. Farmers in the district of Killough profess to have seen a leprechaun playing about the neighborhood frequently, and superstitious people are now staying out until the early hours of the morning in the hope of entrapping the reported visitor, and through him winning wealth."

The royal household at Portugal has been besieged by creditors, and numerous suits are being brought by tradespeople against its members.

The sum of \$210 and costs has already been awarded a butcher as the amount of an unpaid meat bill, against the Dowager Queen, Maria Pia. This state of affairs is caused by the fact that the royal household have not received a penny from the State since the assassination of King Carlos and his son, as the new civil list cannot be approved until after the financial accounts of the reign of the late King have been completed. In the meantime, the situation is decidedly awkward for those concerned.

A JUNE RAMBLE.

It is a hot, sultry, cloudless June morning, and you have a headache. One sometimes does have a headache at church-time, you know, as an excuse for not going to church. So, carefully avoiding the mater's reproachful eye, you stroll out of the house with the last "Outlook" in your hand. It will be so nice to read the "Spectator" back in the woods. Sinner that you are, you have your camera concealed under your coat, for you do not care to let folk see you carrying it on Sunday.

How heavy is the perfume of the yellow-blossomed currants in the back yard. A chipping sparrow is building its nest in them. The apple trees are all in bloom; you feel a sort of humorous contempt as you see the hired man sleeping under one. Somehow, the hum of the honeybees makes you feel rather sleepy, too. Patsy, old doggie, jumps up to follow, and one feels a twinge of remorse at sending him back, as he slowly turns away, gazing at you with those reproaching brown eyes, but for once Patsy is not suited to your mood.

The church folks are driving by, so you stand quietly behind a tree till none are in sight, then scurry across the road and over into the meadow beyond. How warm it is! The heat seems to dance and sizzle in the sun. A meadow lark rises from the ground in front of your path, and you look listlessly for its nest, but only find a four-leafed clover, instead, which you pick and carefully place between the leaves of your "Outlook"—for luck. You pass the onion-patch and the mangels, where you and the men have been hoeing all week; how clean and nice they look. At the farther end of the meadow is the swamp. It will have to be drained—some time. At the sound of your approach, the frogs in the water stop singing, but a catbird sings snatches of song; so does a grassbird and a bobolink. Stand beside the water quietly for a moment, and presently the frogs start to sing again. Suddenly a snipe rises from the edge of the swamp near you, with its slender legs and long bill. You would like to discover its nest, but only succeed in frightening one of the many wives of a red-wing blackbird from her nest. Sir Redwing, by the way, is a noted polygamist. The blue violets "neath your feet grow large and luxuriantly, and here and there, at the foot of the swamp-alder, patches of wild ginger-root grow in profusion, with their quaint, brownish blossoms well hidden under the leaves. You pull one up and pinch the roots to smell its gingerlike perfume.

But the first mosquitoes of the season have begun to prey upon you, so you travel on. On the rail fence, between meadow and pasture, you pause for a moment. How green everything looks—green grass, green trees, green mosses—while the ubiquitous little dandelion gleams a yellow contrast. In the hilly, wooded pasture the cows are contentedly chewing their cud under a clump of maples. Bess is there, too, with her colt; you would like to pet him for a moment, but he is shy of the stranger, and timidly runs around his mother.

In the cool, shady valley, the maidenhair and sword fern grow in the soft, leafy glades, and the trillium and the foam flower are scattered everywhere. Suddenly you think of the lake; it's such an ideal day for bathing; so you quicken your pace, and when you arrive at its shore you are perspiring freely. You undress quickly and plunge into the water. Ah! How glorious it is, so cool, so refreshing, and you are really not in swimming—just in for a bath; you have worked so hard all week. Far out you swim—or, at least, it seems far to you—perhaps a hundred yards or so; then you splash lazily near the bank till you are tired. On coming out of the water, one dresses so slowly. How pleasant it is to lie on the soft grass and gaze at the rocky hills and clear blue sky reflected in the lake far below. At the farther end of the lake an arm stretches into the Rideau, and as you lie dreamily gazing into the water, a canoe glides into view, and with it comes the noisy clatter of two young campers. As they paddle around the lake, they pause near you and chat for a moment, and you take a snapshot of them. When they are gone, and the sound of their voices dies away, everything seems so still. All around you little tufts of blue-eyed grass are in bloom. They remind you of other blue eyes, and you love to lie here and dream pleasant day dreams as the time passes.

Too soon the inner man reminds you that it must be long after the dinner hour, so you hasten home. Dinner is over when you arrive, but somehow you are not sorry. Fresh bread and butter, and cold rich cream (robbed from the milk can), make a repast fit for a king, you think; it tastes so good! You haven't read your "Outlook," after all, but what of that? It has been company for you. And you put your camera away without anyone seeing it, for not for the world would you hurt the feelings of the dear old mater; and yes, you will hurry with the milking to-night, and go to church. But you will just go upstairs now, and have a little nap first, you are so drowsy.

"CALEDONIAN."

WHERE IS THE DEAD LINE?

It depends altogether on how much is left in a man as to whether he is old or young, whether his fires have burned out or are still alive. It does not matter so much about the years. It is rather a question of energy, of reserve power. It is foolish to fix an age at which men become comparatively useless. Some men are young at 70; others are old at 35. One of the worst delusions

that ever crept into a middle-aged man's mind is the conviction that he has done his best work, that he is growing old, and must soon give place to younger men.

Mr. Folz, in the St. Louis Democrat, not long ago published an exhaustive article, the result of a great deal of investigation, upon the question of when men pass the age of diminishing returns. The investigation covered twenty groups of men who are regarded to-day as the most successful in their various lines, taking ten men in each group. It was found that the average for 200 men was between 51 and 52 years. It was found that men of 40 scarcely figured at all among the real giants that shaped American destiny. Only 35 out of the 200 were under 45.

"The larger part of the great fortunes of this country have been accumulated after their amassers have passed 40. In fact, the first 40 years of a man's life are the preparatory years, the years of training and discipline. A large part of this time he is laying the foundation—just getting ready for the superstructure. Many of us stumble around many years before we get into the right place, and then, for additional years, we make many mistakes. Most men do not get wise until they have passed 40. They may get knowledge before this, but not much wisdom. Wisdom is a ripening process. It takes time.

"Every man makes his own dead line. Some reach it at 35, some at 40, some at 50. Some do not reach it at 80. Some never reach it, because they never cease to grow."—[Orison S. Marden, in "Success."

In connection with the above, it is interesting to note the following examples, which go to prove that no age possesses the monopoly of being the most useful, or producing the best work. This depends upon the man himself; partly, of course, on the gifts he is born with, but also and very largely upon his own energy and force of character in the use of those gifts.

Sir Walter Scott began to write his celebrated novels at forty. Milton began "Paradise Lost" at fifty. When "East Lynne" appeared, its author, Mrs. Henry Wood, was forty-five. Cromwell was forty-one when he began his public career. The year of the hegira was the fifty-third of Mohammed, and Marlborough reached his independent command at the same age. In spiritual examples, Abraham was seventy-five when called out of Charan, and Moses was eighty when he stood before Pharaoh as the champion of Israel.

Mr. W. A. N. Dorland has made an investigation into the lives of four hundred men to ascertain at what age the great thinkers and workers of the world have done their best, and gives the results of his investigations in the April number of The Century Magazine. While his investigations show numerous examples of youthful precocity, they also show that the average age at which the best work of these men was accomplished was fifty, while many have given their masterpieces to the world in old age. The following are among the examples given by him, as quoted in T. P.'s Weekly: "Mendelssohn first played in public

at nine, and at eleven wrote the cantata, 'In Ruhrend Feierlichen Tonen,' and nearly sixty other pieces; when twelve, he wrote his first opera, and at thirteen he produced an opera in three acts. Mozart commenced music lessons at three years of age, at four he composed small pieces. He performed in public when five, at eight played before members of the Royal Family, and wrote 'God is Our Refuge.' At eleven he composed an opera bouffe, and at sixteen wrote the operas, 'Il Sogno di Scipione' and 'Lucio Silla,' both brilliant successes. The same story could be told of Meyerbeer and Verdi as children, and both Wagner and Brahms were barely out of their teens before doing good work.

"In the Franco-Prussian and Russo-Japanese wars, Mr. Dorland shows that age was on the side of the victorious generals. Of the Prussians, Von Moltke was seventy, and Von Steinmetz seventy-four; and among the Japanese were Marquis Oyama, sixty-two; Nodzi, sixty-three, and Kuroki, sixty. But history has many records of the successful efforts of youth to change the world's geography. Alexander the Great defeated the Theban band at Chæronea when seventeen, ascended the throne at twenty, and before he was twenty-five had conquered the known world. Henry IV. of France was leader of an army at sixteen, and King of Navarre at nineteen. Eugene of Savoy was a field-marshal at the age of twenty-four, ten years later he won the battle of Zenta, and at forty-one co-operated at Blenheim with Marlborough. Lord Clive was distinguished at twenty-two, attained his greatest fame when thirty-five, and had founded the Indian Empire before he was forty. Napoleon was a general at twenty-five, a year later saw him Commander-in-Chief in Italy, and he had accomplished his destiny and been finally overthrown before he reached forty-five.

"Landseer could draw well when he was five, and at ten was a first-class draughtsman. Claude Joseph Vernet drew in crayons at four, and was celebrated at twenty. Reynolds made a fine drawing of his school when eight, and Gainsborough, before he was ten, had sketched everything picturesque round Sudbury. John Stuart Mill knew the Greek alphabet when three; Wren invented an astronomical instrument when four; Bulwer-Lytton wrote ballads at five; and Macaulay, before he was eight, wrote a "Compendium of Universal History."

"Handel was seventy-two when he composed his oratorio, 'Triumph of Time and Truth,' and Meyerbeer was the same age when he produced the opera, 'L'Africaine.' Verdi was seventy-four before he wrote his masterpiece, 'Otello,' and at eighty-five wrote beautiful music. Longfellow was seventy-five when he wrote 'Hermes Trismogistus' and 'Bells of San Blas.' Browning continued writing till his death, at seventy-seven, and Tennyson was eighty-three when he wrote 'Crossing the Bar.' Von Moltke, at eighty-eight, was chief of the Prussian Army, and John Wesley was the vigorous head of Methodism at the same age. Titian was ninety-eight when he painted his 'Battle of Lepanto,' and Perrugino was seventy-six when he painted the walls of the Church of Castello di Fontignano. It is not surprising that Mr. Dorland adopts the statement, 'No strong man will accept sixty as the arbitrary limit of his ambition and working ability.'"

"Everywhere in the civilized world men who call themselves sportsmen scatter agony and desolation among the beautiful creatures God has placed on our earth. Birds with delicate frames, sweet voices and lovely plumage, wounded and bleeding, perforated with shot, legs and wings broken and splintered, hide away to die in tortures of pain from their wounds or from the agonies of thirst and starvation. In the trees above and in the grass beneath, nestlings

slowly die because the parent birds have been destroyed by a ruthless hand. These are some of the accompaniments of the recreation which, in so-called Christian countries, is called sport."—[Our Dumb Animals.

The Quiet Hour.

FRESH-AIR WORK.

"What though your feet are often over-weary,
On ceaseless errands sent;
And tired shoulders ache and ache so sorely
'Neath heavy burdens bent?
Be patient, lest the ones whom you are serving
Be soon beyond your care;
Lest little wayward feet that you are guiding
Slip past you unaware.

of the child" is that he has a right to be happy, even in school, so says an April number of "Charities and the Commons." The happiness of children is certainly considered more and more, in these days. When I went to school, no one seemed to think it mattered much whether lessons were interesting or uninteresting. But now everything must be sugar-coated, and lesson books for the little ones are as delightful as story books and school seeks to be as enjoyable as the play-room. The change is for the better—if not pushed too far. Where life is made a continual holiday, the soul is apt to grow weak and soft, and yet surely Jane Addams is right when she prophesies that we shall, one day, recognize "that the joyousness of childhood, the glorious fulness of enjoyment for which children are by nature adapted, and by their Creator intended, is, in itself, a worthy end of legislation and social concern."
If God wants all of us to be happy—as he surely does—most of all does He

some little ones to a park; and one of them, hearing a bird sing in a tree, asked if it were a "horse." It hardly seems possible that they can live for years without seeing a blade of grass growing out of the ground, or a dandelion in all its golden glory in a field. And, yet, it is often true. Think how a city child must feel as if he were dropped into the middle of a fairy tale when he sees around him the unaccustomed marvels of plants and animals. In past years, many readers of "The Farmer's Advocate" have lent a hand to those who are trying to paint in the memory of many eager city children beautiful pictures of waving trees—green against the blue of the sky—of golden flowers on a background of green, and many other uplifting scenes which are "common" in your eyes, but have all the attraction of novelty for them. Last year, many poor Toronto children had a glorious fortnight's holiday through your kindness. Are you going to make the most of this opportunity which is again presented to you? Some homes may be too far from Toronto for the children to be invited there, but where that is the case, it is always possible to send a little contribution towards the expenses of the "Children's Fresh-Air Mission." I will close by giving you some clippings from last summer's report. HOPE.

CHILDREN'S FRESH-AIR MISSION.

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT, TORONTO MISSION UNION, 1907.

"Every Child is Worth Saving."

All deserving children (whether they be black or white, Canadian, British or foreign), are eligible for a fresh-air outing.

The blessing of the Lord still continues in the work of the Fresh-Air Mission. Each year adds to the number of needy children sent out, and all have the same story of good times, with plenty to eat.

Over 500 boys and girls enjoyed the holiday, the homes being found in all parts of Ontario. It is delightful to find the friends inviting the same children, year after year, and telling of the blessings they receive in caring for them. No doubt it means real sacrifice, but when one considers the possibilities that may be accomplished, of impressions made on these young hearts, surely it is a responsibility that God's people should covet. A few days lived in a real Christian home has given some of our boys and girls the truth of what heaven on earth means. What an impression family worship makes on their young hearts! Yes, and we believe it was after such holidays that many of our boys and girls were led to trust Jesus as their personal Saviour, in the Monday-night Gospel Meetings.

It needs no one to tell of the hardships of the past winter, when hundreds of families were saved from starvation through the generosity of thoughtful people. Thousands of children were clothed and fed, and now the Fresh-Air Mission seeks to give them a summer holiday. Think of a cold winter's night, when one of our workers called on a family, composed of father, mother and nine children, and found that their "dinner" consisted of two turnips. Do you think the children of this home would enjoy two weeks of plenty in a good country home?

We had two tents at Jordan Harbor, Messrs. Fretz and Duncan giving their help and fatherly care. Every child who has been there longs for the "Jordan days" to come again.

The work is still carried on in simple faith and trust in God, believing that He knows the needs of these poor children and will bountifully supply them to His own glory. No requests, directly or indirectly, are made for money, our Treasurer receiving any amount that God puts it into the hearts of His people to give. The average cost per child for the two weeks' holiday is One Dollar.

We are very grateful to the railway companies for their continued interest and assistance in the work.

"And a Child Shall Lead Them."

Last summer, could be seen a dear little boy and girl standing on one of our streets, watching other children pass by with their parents and baskets to spend the day at the summer resorts. You could only tell how they felt by looking at their pale, disappointed faces.



"A Pause in the Day's Occupations."

Ah, then, no joy would seem so dear
and blessed
As spending months and years
In ceaseless service for the vanished
darlings
So vainly mourned with tears.
But while you have your dear ones still
around you,
Do not regret your care;
For easier aching feet and arms and
shoulders,
Than aching hearts to bear.
And still beyond your household duties
reaching,
Stretch forth a helping hand;
So many stand in need of loving com-
fort
All over this wide land;
Perchance some soul you aid to-day,
to-morrow
May with the angels sing;
Someone may go straight from your
earthly table
To banquet with the King."

The latest theory in "the new view

want the children to be happy. And seldom do they disappoint. His loving desire in this respect. Look at the children where you will, and you will find a love of play and fun is a strong element in their natures. Their sorrows are short-lived, their gladness brightens long hours of every day with its merry sunshine, if only they are given a fraction of a chance to have a good time. And city children enjoy life quite as thoroughly as their country fellows; but all children are delighted with a change. A country child loves to ride on the street cars, and a city child is just as delighted when he can get astride a steady old farm horse. And it is true enough that "the child seems to belong to the country." It is true that children, who are so sensitive to every impression, are harmed and stunted in soul as well as body by living for long years in dirty, crowded streets, without a chance to hear the birds sing, or see the grass grow. A kindergarten teacher told me yesterday that last summer she took

No nice yard to play in, only the noisy street or the lane. The beautiful sunrise and sunset that gives life to others crowded out by the many buildings, only the noonday sun with its melting heat burning down upon their little heads, and the scorching pavement for their tender feet. No home of welcome, only bare walls and scanty broken furniture and a hard bed to sleep in at night. A mother whose heart was broken, lying in a bed at the point of death, a swearing father fighting drunk every week. Just bread, strong butter and cheap tea for every meal. Dear reader, it would break your heart to see such sights.

We told the two little ones that a lady wanted them to come to the country and spend two weeks on the farm. They could hardly wait for the day to come, but it came, and we tagged them and placed them in charge of the conductor, and the two little children, as happy as spring lambs, left for the farm. The letters sent to mother made her happy and touched the heart of the drunken father. Thank God, it left a deep impression on his heart. To-day he is a reformed man, and a faithful member of a church in this city. You will never be able to tell, dear reader, whose home you will save by giving some poor little child your love and kindness for two weeks this summer.

What We Ask of Our Friends Who Take the Boys and Girls.

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

To notify children's parents of their homecoming.

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

We desire to send them all out in July, commencing Tuesday, the 7th.

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

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

We pay their railway fare both ways.

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

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

Kindly say whether boys or girls are preferred.

We cannot send their names before going out.

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

In your correspondence, please say whether Miss, Mrs. or Mr.

State Post-office address and nearest Railway Station.

We wish to have, by June 20th, the names of Friends who desire to take our children.—Chas. D. Gordon, Superintendent; Miss Florence Roberts, Secretary, 21 Scarth Road, Toronto; Martin Love, Treasurer, 186 Spadina Road, Toronto.

Children's Corner.

[All letters intended for the Children's Corner must be addressed to Cousin Dorothy, 52 Victor Ave., Toronto.]

THE ENVIIOUSNESS OF PETER.

Sammie Bumstalk never had any trouble in being a bad boy. People shook their heads and said: "Whatever will Sammie be like when he's a man, if he's so bad when he's only ten?" Peter Collins was different—it was easier for him to be good. And I'm sorry to say that Peter envied Sammie, which was wrong in more ways than one, and sure to lead to trouble.

The first time Peter saw Sammie, he was on the top branch of the maple tree in the school yard. It was the day Peter's mother ceased teaching him at home, and sent him to learn the Second Reader at school. Sammie had his pockets stuffed with snow apples, and threw one down so that the boys and girls under the tree could each have a bite. Just then Farmer Binns drove up to the gate, and the first thing he said was: "Where is Sammie Bumstalk?"

"Up there," shouted all the boys and girls.

"Ah, you young thief!" roared Farmer Binns, and he went into the school to

find the master. In a minute the bell rang, and Peter and the others went into school, but Sammie stayed up the tree. And he stayed there till at last Farmer Binns had to give up and go home, for the master could not make him come down. That was all Peter saw of Sammie that day, because as soon as the master went into the school, Sammie came down and ran away.

Now Peter, who had never climbed a tree in his life, for fear of tearing his stockings, admired Sammie for two things. One was because he could climb such a high tree, and the other was because he was not afraid of the master. And Peter was envious because all the boys and girls talked about Sammie all that day. Peter wished they would talk about him. Of course, he would not have liked to have Sammie's strapping the next day, though Sammie did not seem to mind it at all. Johnnie Jones told Peter that was because he had put rosin on his hands. He said that some of the boys put it on every morning, and then the strapping didn't hurt. Sammie did nearly everything a bad boy can, in school that day. And Peter at last made up his mind that he would be bad too. It seemed to be such fun, and everybody admired you so much. But he thought it would be better to begin at home first. So, after thinking very hard, he tied a string low down across the dark passage from the kitchen to the dining-room, so as to trip up Anne when she came in to set the tea-table. But a few minutes afterwards, his mother called him to come and wash his hands, and running in a

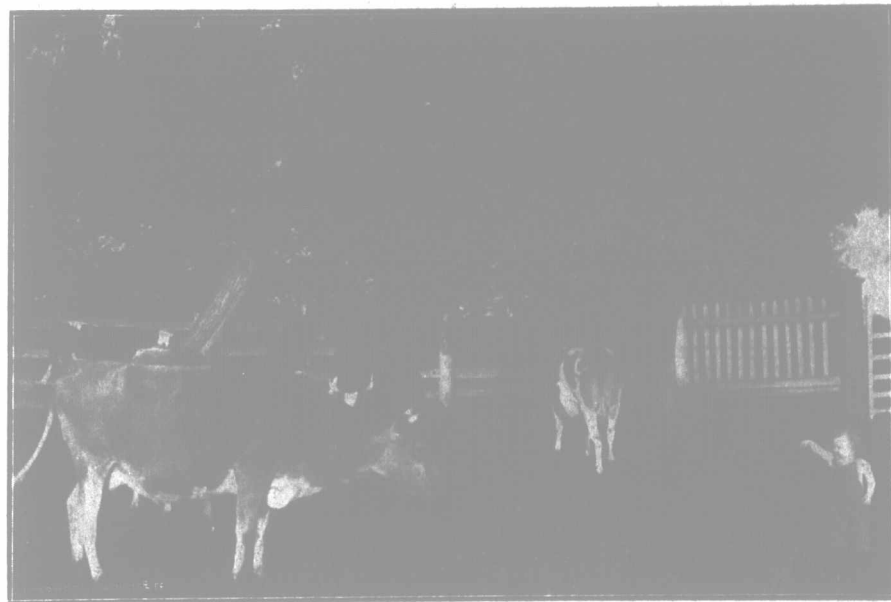
Boys must learn to climb trees, of course." This made Peter feel a little ashamed, but by this time he could climb pretty well, and the pears were nearly ripe, so he had fixed the day after to-morrow for the taking of the pears.

So, on a fine morning, he stole a tin pail out of the kitchen, and got over Mrs. Dobson's fence a little before the children began to go to school. He was soon under the pear tree, tasting a fine, ripe pear that was on the ground. It was very juicy, and he was very glad he was soon going to have a pailful. The boys and girls would notice him today all right.

He tied the pail round his waist and was looking up to see the best place, when a dreadful thing happened. A black-and-white Fox Terrier came out of Mrs. Dobson's back gate, and as soon as it saw Peter, it began to run at him, barking terribly, and evidently meaning to tear him into small pieces. Peter was half-way up that tree in no time, with the pail getting in his way, too. The Terrier jumped higher every moment, but Peter was just out of his reach. How glad he was to scramble out on to a limb, where he was quite safe! But when he looked down, he saw just beneath him the Terrier's bristling hair and bloodthirsty eyes, and over on the road was Sammie Bumstalk, with a crowd of children. They were laughing at him! "O Sammie!" cried poor Peter, almost frightened out of his wits, "can't you save me?"

"Ha, ha!" laughed Sammie. "Ain't the pears fine and sweet?"

And Sammie and the others went



"Attention, Bossy!"

F. Roper's Farm, Willow Fearn, P. E. I.

great hurry, he forgot about the string, and bumped his head so hard against the dining-room door, that he roared with pain for half an hour. Of course, when mamma found out how the string came to be there, she was not sorry for Peter any more, but sent him to bed with dry bread for tea. So you can see that it was really hard work for Peter to be bad.

After that Peter gave up trying to be bad at home, and became great friends with Sammie Bumstalk, who was not a nice boy at all. He showed Peter all kinds of naughty things to do in school, but the boys and girls never noticed Peter, while they were always talking about Sammie's last trick. This made Peter grow almost green with jealousy, and he made up his mind that he must do something really great, even if he got a strapping for it. In the middle of the night he had a splendid idea. It was to take all the pears from Mrs. Dobson's pear tree! The beauty of the plan was this: The pear tree was in full sight from the road along which the boys and girls went to school, and also the pears were not yet ripe, which would give him time to practice climbing trees.

The next day he began, and if he had taken anything like the pains to learn his lessons that he did to climb the old apple tree in the yard, Peter would be a learned boy by this time. He began to look very ragged, and his mother was busy every day mending his stockings. When papa wanted to whip him, she said, with a smile at Peter, "Oh, no,

laughing on to school, and every child running past made fun of Peter.

At last the school bell rang, and nobody else came past. The dog grew tired of barking, and lay down to sleep under the tree. The sun was getting hotter every minute, and Peter did not dare to move from his uncomfortable seat, for fear of waking the dog. So, for hours and hours, he sat there, until at last the bell rang for recess. Now, it was lucky for Peter that a kind little girl, named Amy Rogers, had to run home at recess. For when she saw him stuck up in the tree, she did not laugh, but called out:

"Oh, you poor little boy! Didn't anyone take the dog away yet? I'll run and tell Mrs. Dobson."

So very soon Mrs. Dobson, who was a terrible-looking old lady, and very tall and thin, came out to her pear tree, and she held the Terrier, while poor, stiff Peter crawled down from his hard perch, and sneaked away to the fence. Mrs. Dobson, even, seemed to despise him, for she only said:

"I am really surprised, Peter Collins. I see you have no pears, however."

Peter was afraid to go to school, and quite as much afraid to go home, so he went and lay down in a field, and cried till dinner time. He had no pears, and everybody would laugh at him, and Mrs. Dobson would tell mamma. Poor mamma, who had darned his stockings all for nothing!

By dinner time, Peter had made up his mind what he would do. He went home

and told mamma all about it, which I think was very sensible. And they both together decided that it was better to leave all the glory to Sammie Bumstalk, for it was easy to see that Peter would never be any good at being bad.—[New Idea Magazine.]

About the House.

THE GERM OF THE BULLETINS.

Beans, Peas and Other Legumes. [Condensed from Farmers' Bulletin No. 121, issued by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.]

Legume is a term used by botanists to denote the one-celled, two-valved seed-pod, containing one or more seeds, borne by plants of the botanical order, Leguminosae. Beans, peas, peanuts and lentils are examples of species belonging to this order. Representatives of the family are found in all climates and countries. The broad bean was cultivated by the ancients of Egypt, Greece and Rome; pole beans were also planted by some of the Indians of North America, whose name for the plant signified "to wind about." Bean flour was largely used by the Aztecs; but the modern kidney bean does not seem to have been known to any of the ancients.

Kidney beans, to which the "wax" species belong, Lima beans, and Scarlet Runners, are the kinds most familiar to Americans. Some of the kidney varieties grow dark in color when cooked, and, in consequence, there is a rather general prejudice against them. This is unfortunate, since many of them are of fine quality and full flavored. . . . The Scarlet Runner is chiefly known here as an ornamental climber; but in England and other parts of Europe, its beans are considerably used for food, as string and green shell beans. When dry, however, they are inferior to other beans.

The pea has also been cultivated from an early date, although it does not seem to have been known to the Greeks and Romans. It appeared in Europe in the middle ages, but was not cultivated in England, even in the time of Elizabeth. Fuller says that peas were brought from Holland, and were accounted "fit dainties for ladies, they came so far, and cost so dear." At the present time, in Europe, the dried or "split" pea is as largely used as the dry bean.

The garden pea is divided into tough podded or shelling varieties, and the edible podded or sugar peas, the latter of which deserve to be better known among us. They are cooked, pods and all, exactly like string beans.

The lentil is one of the most ancient of food plants, probably one of the first to be brought under cultivation by man. The reddish Egyptian species probably furnished the "red pottage" of Esau. The lentil is eaten only when fully ripe. Until recent years, it was little known in America, but now may be found for sale in most cities.

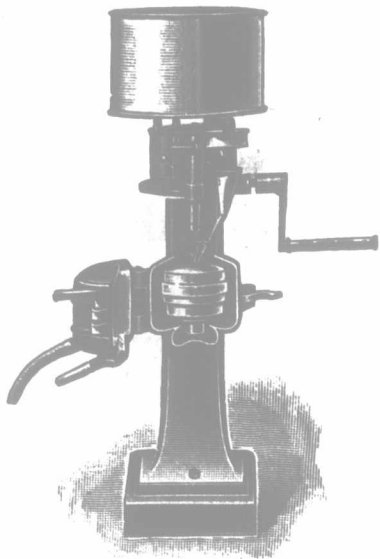
The peanut is so different in appearance from the bean and pea, and is put to such different uses, that it is seldom thought of as a legume; but a study of the growing plant immediately shows the resemblance. Here we see the same straggling, more or less trailing annual, with characteristic leaves, and the butterfly-shaped blossoms, whose ovary develops into a seed-pod. The manner of growth from this point is very peculiar; as the flower withers, the stalk or spike of the ovary rapidly lengthens and pushes into the ground, so that the pod is matured beneath the surface; but if the spike is prevented from doing this, it soon withers.

NUTRITIVE VALUE OF THE LEGUMES.

The different kinds of legumes are so similar in their nutritive constituents and digestibility that in these regards they may be treated together. Even in an immature state, as green peas and beans, they are equal or superior in nutritive value to other green vegetables. The ripened seed is superior to most of the matured vegetable foods, and cereals. This superiority lies in the large amount of protein that they contain. They also contain a large percentage of mineral matter, chiefly lime and potassium salts; and some varieties, e. g., peanuts, contain a large amount of fat. . . . In short, the legumes approach animal foods

"The Melotte is the lightest running machine that I ever tried."

C. A. Vaughan,
Fitch Bay, Que.



The Melotte is almost frictionless, the lightest running cream separator made.

Of course we do not claim that the Melotte is absolutely frictionless, no material thing can be that, but it is as nearly frictionless as it is possible for a cream separator to be. It has less surface exposed to friction than any other separator. Its bowl, being suspended, requires neither neck bushings nor bottom bearings to keep it supported, and as it is self-balancing it needs no friction bearings to keep it in its place.

The Melotte Cream Separator has no worm gear; its gearing is all square cut and absolutely accurate.

Send for catalogue and full particulars concerning free trial offer.

R. A. LISTER & CO., LIMITED
66 Stewart Street, Toronto, Ont.



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

TERMS—Three cents per word each insertion. Each initial counts for one word and figures for two words. Names and addresses are counted. Cash must always accompany the order. No advertisement inserted for less than 80 cents.

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

SASKATOON, SASK., the city-heart of Western Canada, where all the railways meet, has seven thousand population, but no up-to-date dairy farm for city milk supply. The experienced dairy farmer who establishes at Saskatoon will do splendidly. For particulars, write The Commissioner, Board of Trade, Saskatoon, Sask., Western Canada.

POULTRY AND EGGS

Condensed advertisements will be inserted under this heading at two cents per word each insertion. Each initial counts for one word, and figures for two words. Names and addresses are counted. Cash must always accompany the order for any advertisement under this heading. Parties having good pure-bred poultry and eggs for sale will find plenty of customers by using our advertising columns. No advertisement inserted for less than 80 cents.

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

MY ANCONAS and Leghorns, hatched before July 15th. Make winter layers. Eggs and stock for sale. Circular. Prizewinners. E. C. Apps, box 221 Brantford, Ont.

Every Woman is interested and should know about the wonderful **Marvel Whirling Spray Douche**. Ask your druggist for it. If he cannot supply the MARVEL, accept no other, but send stamp for illustrated book—sealed. It gives full particulars and directions invaluable to ladies. WINDSOR SUPPLY CO., Windsor, Ont. General Agents for Canada.



Moulton College
TORONTO, ONT.

An Academic Department of McMaster University for Girls. High School and Junior School. Residence and Day Students. High Grade School. Fees for year: Residence, \$252.00 to \$262.00; Day, \$34.00 to \$72.00.

Send for Calendar.
College Re-opens September 9th.

E. A. Hardy, B.A., Principal. 13
Miss Charlotte Thrall, Vice-Principal.
A. S. Vogt, Mus. Doc., Musical Director.

FOR A SORE FACE



For pimples and blotches and other skin eruptions, including eczema, there is nothing that will equal

Our Home Treatment

It cures the skin trouble, and gives general satisfaction to our patrons. Write or call for particulars and booklet "F." Consultation free. **Superfluous Hair, Moles, warts, etc., eradicated forever by our method of Electrolysis. Satisfaction assured.**

Hiscoot Dermatological Institute, Est. 1892.
Dept. F. 61 College St., Toronto.

WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS,
PLEASE MENTION THIS PAPER

as regards protein (the nutrient which serves to build and repair body tissue as to furnish energy) and general nutritive value, most of them containing carbohydrates (which produce heat and energy), instead of the fat found in animals.

DIGESTIBILITY OF LEGUMES.

There is a general opinion that while legumes are suitable for robust people leading an active, outdoor life, they are unsuitable for people leading a sedentary life, and are generally to be avoided by the invalid and the convalescent. Such persons often complain of distress after eating beans, and of the disagreeable evolution of gas in the intestines, testifying, as it does, to the fermentability of this class of vegetables. These foods have, therefore, been called indigestible, but such symptoms do not, in general, indicate anything as to the extent to which the nutrients of a food are absorbed or used in the system. When properly prepared, however, and eaten in reasonable amount by persons in health, they are not likely to give rise to unpleasant symptoms, and experiment has proved that, provided the skins are removed, they cannot be called indigestible. In fact, since, in comparison with their total food value, their price is low, they must be considered among vegetable foods as next in importance to bread.

COOKING LEGUMES.

The first step in properly-preparing legumes for food is the swelling and softening of the legume by soaking in water a number of hours, usually not less than eight, and the removal of such parts as will not soften by cooking (this refers, of course, to the dry legumes). The skin of the ripened pea and lentil is easily removed, and the "split pea" and the lentil, as generally sold, have this decided advantage over the bean in the making of digestible soup and porridge. Many kinds of beans, however, after proper soaking, may be freed from their skins by stirring in water. The skins, rising to the top, are then skimmed off. The large Lima beans, after soaking, may be easily slipped out of the skin by pressing between the fingers. When divested of the skins, the beans can be boiled and served as a vegetable of the consistency of mashed potato. In cooking beans for soup, the skins may be separated by pressing the pulp through a sieve.

Legumes should, when possible, be both soaked and cooked in clean soft water (not that which has dripped off a roof). When that is not available, the hard water should be boiled first, and poured off from the sediment. Soda should never be used, as it ruins the flavor.

All dry legumes require a long application of heat, not only to soften the cellulose, but to develop the proper flavor; some say as long as twelve hours. The difference of opinion on this seems due to a differing estimate as to what is the desired result. The dried pea, or bean, that has been soaked over night in water, may be in one and one-half to two hours cooked soft enough to be pressed through a sieve; but the tongue can still detect individual grains. To disintegrate, and soften absolutely every particle, and to develop the best flavor, a much longer time is needed. The dish of pork and beans baked all night in the New England brick oven, the pea soup slowly cooked for twelve hours, are instances of legumes cooked at their best. The flavor of dry legumes is thought by many to be improved by the addition of onions and flavoring herbs, or meat broth. Perhaps the best, as well as the most common, method of preparing the dried pea and lentil is in a thick soup, or puree, seasoned with salt, pepper, and butter. Beans are also often cooked in this way, although more frequently served as baked, with the addition of a little pork or molasses.

Some Ways of Cooking Beans.

Beans and Pork.—To 1 pint white beans allow 1/4 pound pickled pork. Soak the beans over night; wash and drain; put in fresh, cold water, and boil; score the rind of the pork, and put it in among the beans. Simmer gently until tender, then put all in a baking dish. Add 1/2 teaspoon salt and a little of the bean water. Spread a tablespoon molasses over the top; cover with a lid for one hour, and bake in a moderate oven, then uncover, and bake till brown with a quicker fire.

Croquettes.—Take left-over baked beans, mold into cakes with egg, and fry.

Bean Salad.—Peel and slice 2 onions very thin; put in cold water, and, after a time, drain. Put 1 quart baked beans into a bowl, mix in the onions; salt and pepper, if needed; 1 teaspoon white sugar; 2 tablespoons salad oil, and 1 cup vinegar; or, if you choose, instead, ordinary salad dressing to moisten.

Bean Soup.—Soak 1 pint beans (black or white); pour off the water; then par-boil; pour off the water, and add enough boiling water to cook till soft. Cut 2 ounces pork in cubes, and fry out the fat. Slice an onion, and fry in the fat until lightly browned, add to the beans, and simmer 1/2 of an hour longer. Strain the whole through a sieve, rubbing the pulp through; add a bit of butter; season, and serve very hot, with bits of toast. If you choose, you may add 2 hard-boiled eggs and 1/2 a lemon (sliced) to the soup, just before serving.

"THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE" FASHIONS.



5777 Breakfast Jacket, 34 to 46 bust.



5980 One-Piece Shirt Waist, 32 to 40 bust.



5986 Child's Princess Petticoat, 2, 4 and 6 years.

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

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

POWER LOT

A Story of "Down East."

BY SARAH McLEAN GREENE

[Rights of publication secured by The Wm. Weld Co., Limited, London, Ont.]

CHAPTER VIII.—Continued.

Mary, indeed, remained fascinated at the crack; for the play was not yet done. In the snatch of a breath Rob was up again, and now the ham began to receive a mellowing that would stand by it all its remaining days, to the frying-pan. Though both cause and environment were comical, Rob's face and figure grew actually heroic, as, yielding now not one inch of ground, sending his antagonist thudding back, meeting its rebound, rebound after rebound, with the unerring stroke of his fists, swallowing heedlessly his own pain and weariness until the trick was wholly his, he felt that the just Powers of the air acknowledged him master of the ring.

"There, sir," said he, stepping away with a bow from the dying palpitations of his enemy, "I'll give you some more to-morrow, old man. You're a good fighter. Ha! ha! Shake hands. Good-bye, till we meet again."

During this adieu, Mary had recovered herself, and discreetly fled to the house.

The pugilist, very slick as to his hair, and scrupulously clean as to his swollen hands, joined the family at supper. Mary conversed cheerfully with him, a certain animation in her manner, as though life, instead of demanding her steady forbearance and patronage, had accorded her a little genuine interest and zest on its own account. Bate thought she was covertly making fun of Rob, and was well satisfied. Rob himself connected her, in his thoughts, with a foreign woman of quality who had once dawned as an honored guest upon his family in the days of his childhood. That woman's dark eyes had both thrilled and chilled him. Women so definably and strikingly handsome are seldom met with; there had been that one, and now there was this one, and Mary Stingaree, of Power Lot, God Help Us, had by all odds, he reflected, the more aristocratic beauty and manner of the two.

Rob anticipated her every need at table, was sauve, eagerly responsive to every bright word or look of hers.

"He's the rotten fool," thought Bate.

Mary's manner still, in some indefinable way, pleased and exhilarated Rob as they rose from the table, and she said quietly, the least ripple of a smile on her mouth:

"Bate tells me, Robert, that you complained about the food."

"No, not that—it's too good for us," Rob cried eagerly; "I made fun, just as you do yourself sometimes, but it was no part of a gentleman, living on your place and on Bate's, to talk as I did; I wish I could take it back, and I beg your pardon, Miss Stingaree. I beg your pardon, Bate. I acted like a cad."

He faced Bate outright, with an honest fullness of apology on his flushed, shamed countenance.

"Oh, don't try ter squeal out of it that way," Bate replied. "I expect to have my reckonin' with you, yit, Daisy," and he turned his back and skulked away as usual.

Mary had, somehow, anticipated or expected the apology on Rob's part, and had hoped to mend matters between the two; but Mary could never anticipate what Bate would say or do. He was a constant surprise to her; and she blushed now, even more shamefully than Rob.

"Do not mind him," she said. "He does not mean that."

But her bosom heaved, her nostrils grew thin, and an ominous dark streak showed in the crimson of her cheeks.

"There are three tempers in this house," thought Rob; "mine, and Bate's, and Mary Stingaree's."

"I don't mind," he said. "I deserved a cut. Well, good-night, if you'll excuse me, Miss Stingaree. I—I get so tired I can't hold my head up."

She flashed a smile at him more than kind; it was grateful, and it had faith in him. She passed into the next room to her mother. Rob stood a moment, and a strange idea dawned upon him. Mary seemed still to stand before him, but the brilliance and force of her, which usually confused him when in her presence, had changed now to only that womanly heaving of the breast. It was not the proud face or the disconcerting eyes that he saw, but the brown shirt-waist, rising and falling with those sweet womanly signals of emotion. That neat brown working-waist of Mary's had a heart under it.

Good heavens, what a heart it might be! What would a caress mean from such a woman—from her? Rob caught his breath. It could not be; but his very soul followed her through the door behind which she had disappeared. Oh, to dream of it—to put his head down upon that heaving breast as worthy to give and to receive comfort. He shook. It could not be. But—and here it was that poor Rob's lonely and longing soul conceived an idea—he could wash the dishes for her.

He knew that before she brought out her mother's supper tray, she always sat for a while with her, talking confidentially and low, soothing and comforting her. The table was not cleared, the dishes, of course, not washed. He had often heard Mary at this task, when his own comfortable head was sinking off into its first delicious slumber of the night.

Now, forthwith, he crept about the room, noiseless as a cat and deft as one inspired; he cleared the table, washed the dishes and set them away, spread the old red table-cover that converted the kitchen into a sitting-room, replaced the evening lamp, omitting no detail, and was in his own room upstairs before Mary appeared on the scene.

"Virginia!" he heard her calling, with a swelling heart of friendship and gratitude from the house door; "Virginia!"

Then Rob knew that Mary had concluded at once that it was Mrs. Byjo who had crept slyly in and done her this favor.

"Come in, Virginia," called the now laughing and urgent voice.

"She won't come, Miss Stingaree," muttered Rob in the silence of his heart. "I don't believe she's anywhere about. Oh, the deuce!" he added to himself; "I kind o' wanted her to know I did it. 'Twould 'a' been fun. But she'll never know; she'll lay it to Byjo, and forget it. I get work enough to do, all right; but somehow I miss all the bouquets. Well, never mind—she didn't have to do 'em, anyway; and probably she'd been mad at me if she'd known who it was."

Rob did not read in his room; his business there was emphatically sleeping; insomnia had become the vague reminiscence of some fever in a past world. If he could keep awake until he turned respectfully into bed, he was only too happy. Magazines and novels he cared little for; and the daily newspapers he could not have. Occasionally he flapped the Bible open, to light, perchance, upon some startling expression, and also because he was very lonely, and it was connected with the tender sentimental era of black velvet and golden curls and pony whip.

His eyes full of the sticks of swift oncoming slumber, he flapped it open to-night.

"If after the manner of men I have fought with beasts at Ephesus—"

Rob read no farther; it was a grand phrase, and he clung to it. Some old Bible fellow evidently had put himself in training for a fighter, and this was the fine way he told about it afterwards, casually, without brag or fuss. "If after the manner of men I have fought with beasts—"

Buy Land in Western Canada Now.

We hold the exclusive agency for large blocks of rich, specially-selected Canadian Pacific Railway lands in Western Canada.

Our Sixth Cheap Excursion

Prices from \$8.00 Per Acre Upwards.

Leaves TORONTO, TUESDAY, JUNE 23rd. Fare to Calgary, \$40.50 and return. Our own representative is in charge of each car. Ask any C. P. R. agent for particulars.

TERMS Remarkably EASY OR May be Bought on Half CROP PAYMENTS

One year's crop frequently pays for the land.

This is an opportunity to secure the best bargains in farm lands obtainable anywhere, on terms not offered by any other company.

We will run additional excursions on the following dates: July 7th and 21st; August 4th and 18th; September 1st, 15th and 29th.

Write at once for particulars to, or call on

F. W. HODSON, MANAGER LAND DEPARTMENT,
Union Trust Company, Limited,
 174 Bay Street, Toronto, Ontario.

1005

Experience that counts in selecting investments

WE have been in business for nearly forty years as stock brokers and investment agents.

We are members of the Toronto Stock Exchange, and have business connections with the Exchanges in all the important financial centres.

We keep in close touch with the market, and know that just now many good investments can be secured. This knowledge and experience is at the disposal of anyone who has money to invest. If you wish information in regard to any Bank, Railway, Industrial or Navigation stock, write us.

We give special attention to mortgage investments. At the present time we can secure first-class safe loans that yield the investor a good return.

Many of our clients do business with us entirely by correspondence. We will be pleased to answer, promptly, any letter of enquiry from you.

John Stark & Co.

Stock Brokers and Investment Agents

Members of the Toronto Stock Exchange

26 Toronto Street Toronto, Ont.

A good, cool fighter he must have been.

Rob had got up above a complete absorption in the eating, drinking, and reveling phase of existence, to a realization of a stout desire to make a fight. What to fight, and what to fight for, were buoyantly bazy in his

calculations. The fellow in the Bible, of course, had fought for religion; he could not do that, but all the same he meant to make a superb showing and a tremendous slaughter among the "beasts at Ephesus."

(To be continued.)

THE NEW PEMBER STORE.

The Mecca of all Handsome Women.

After three months of active preparation, we now have the new store fit and ready to receive you. Nothing has been left undone to make it the pattern Hair Store of Canada. We have always striven to have it that, but never have we realized our desires and plans as well as now.

LONDON, PARIS, NEW YORK

Have all contributed the very newest appliances science has discovered, and all our departments are now not only up-to-date, but somewhat in advance of date. Positively nowhere else in this country is there to be found as well-appointed a Hair Store or Hair-dressing Parlors. It will be a pleasure for us to receive you, and for you to come. No advance in regular prices. See the newest modes in Hair Creations just in.

The New Pember Store,
127-129 Yonge Street,
Toronto, Ontario.

Current Events.

London has signed a contract with the Hydro-Electric Co. for 5,000 horse-power from Niagara.

The sum of \$850,000 has been voted by the House at Ottawa for the expenses of the annual drill.

A new bridge across the Niagara is proposed. This will be half a mile above the Cantilever Bridge, and will be the connecting link in the proposed Buffalo-Toronto Electric Railway.

Arrangements have been completed for a penny postal system between England and the United States. It is expected that this will be followed shortly by the same arrangement with France, and that before long the penny-postal system will be universal.

Laws abolishing gambling at horse races in New York have been passed in Albany, N. Y. The deciding vote was cast by the Senator from Brooklyn, who got up from a sick bed and took a railroad journey of 60 miles in order to be present and record his vote.

A collection of enamels valued at \$60,000, and a number of sacred vessels, were stolen from Limoges Cathedral last week. This is the latest in a series of thefts by which French churches have lost over \$400,000 worth of plate, pictures and other valuables during the past year.

A paper was read by Dr. Hastings, of Toronto, before the Canadian Medical Association, at Ottawa, recently, in which he stated that impure milk was primarily responsible for the death of 15,000 of the 30,000 children who die annually in Canada. He urged a more stringent inspection of the milk supply, and emphasized the importance of the proper pasteurizing of milk in all dairies.

A small boy was reciting in a geography class. The teacher was trying to teach him the points of the compass. She explained: "On your right is the south; your left, the north, and in front of you is the east. Now, what is behind you?" The boy studied for a moment, then puckered up his face, and bawled: "I knew it; I told ma you'd see that patch."

Markets.

(Continued from page 1038.)

rejected, 46c.; Manitoba rejected being 47½c.

Feed.—Decline has taken place. Manitoba bran, \$22 to \$23 a ton, in bags; Ontario, \$23.50 to \$24. Manitoba shorts were steady, at \$25, and Ontario at \$24.50 to \$25 a ton.

Seeds.—The demand kept up unusually long this season, owing possibly to the work being held back by the high water. There is no longer any sale for clover seed, but timothy has still been selling in a small way, at \$6.25 to \$7 per 100 lbs. There has been an exceptionally good demand for seed corn, at \$1.15 to \$1.25 for yellow and white Horsetooth.

Hides.—Market dull. Dealers paying 11c. per lb. for No. 2 calf skins, and 18c. for No. 1; beef hides being 5c., 6c. and 7c., according to quality. Spring lamb skins were costing 10c. each, sheep skins being 75c. to 80c. each. Horse hides, \$1.50 to \$2 each. Tallow is 1c. to 3c. for rough, and 5c. to 5½c. for rendered.

CHEESE BOARD PRICES.

Brockville, June 11th, 11 5-16c. Madoc, Ont., 11 1-16c. Alexandria, Ont., 11 5-16c. Picton, 11 7-16c. Kingston, Ont., 11½c. for colored, and 11 3-16c. for white. Winchester, Ont., 11½c. Russell, Ont., 11 5-16c. Perth, Ont., 11½c. Brantford, Ont., 11 1-16c. to 11½c. Ottawa, Ont., 11½c. for white, and 11½c. for colored. Napanee, Ont., 11½c. London, Ont., 11½c. Cowansville, Que., butter, 22½c., 22½c., 23c., 23½c.; cheese, 11½c. 11 5-16c., 11½c., 11 9-16c., 11½c., and 11½c. St. Hyacinthe, Que., butter, 22½c.; cheese, 11½c. Belleville, Ont., 11½c. to 11 5-16c. Watertown, N. Y., 11c. to 11½c. Canton, N. Y., 11½c., and tub butter, 24c. Chicago, creamery butter, 19c. to 23c.; dairies, 17c. to 21c.; cheese, 10c. to 12c.; New York, creamery specials, 24½c.

CHICAGO.

Cattle.—Steers, \$7 to \$8.50; cows, \$4 to \$6; heifers, \$4 to \$6.65; bulls, \$3.75 to \$5; calves, \$2.50 to \$5.75; stockers and feeders, \$3.25 to \$5.40. Hogs.—Choice heavy shipping, \$5.65 to \$5.75; butchers', \$5.60 to \$5.75; light, mixed, \$5.30 to \$5.55; choice light, \$5.55 to \$5.65; packing, \$4.90 to \$5.65; pigs, \$3.75 to \$5; bulk of sales, \$5.60 to \$5.70. Sheep and Lambs.—Sheep, \$4.75 to \$5.60; lambs, \$5 to \$6.70; yearlings, \$5.50 to \$6.

BUFFALO.

Cattle.—Prime steers, \$7.35 to \$7.80. Hogs.—Heavy and mixed, \$5.90 to \$5.95; Yorkers, \$5.40 to \$5.90; roughs, \$4.50 to \$4.70; dairies, \$5.50 to \$5.80. Sheep and Lambs.—Lambs, \$5 to \$6.35; yearlings, \$5.25 to \$5.50; wethers, \$5 to \$5.25; ewes, \$4.25 to \$4.50; sheep, mixed, \$2 to \$4.75.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKET.

London.—London cables cattle at 12c. to 14c. per pound, dressed weight, refrigerator beef, 10c. to 10½c. per pound.

GOSSIP.

At the Dominion Exhibition, Calgary, the American Clydesdale Association offers a special prize of a set of American Clydesdale Studbooks (13 volumes), valued at \$50, for the best Canadian-bred Clydesdale, any sex or age; open to breeders only, importers not eligible to compete.

GUELPH FAT-STOCK CLUB.

The Guelph Fat-stock Club, the institution that founded and has ever since furthered the Provincial Winter Fair, held their annual meeting at Guelph, Ont., June 13th, and elected the following officers: President, W. R. Elliott; 1st Vice-President, A. E. Meyers; 2nd Vice-President, C. L. Nellis, and Secretary, J. M. Duff. The Directors of last year were re-elected, with Mr. C. N. Thompson's name added.

There was a lot of important business transacted. Some talk of abandoning the fat-stock sales, which are held

DISPERSION SALE

OF

40 Scotch Shorthorns 40

INCLUDING

Queen's Counsellor, Imp.

At the Farm, WHITE OAK, ONTARIO, on

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 24TH, 1908

Including several of the most popular families. SURE BREEDERS. DEEP MILKERS. EASY FEEDERS. London and St. Thomas Traction Co.'s cars connect with trains from all directions, and will carry visitors to Glendale (2 miles from the farm), where teams will be on hand the morning of the sale.

Capt. T. E. Robson,
Auctioneer.

Frank R. Shore,
WHITE OAK, ONT.

Dispersion Sale!

The Belvoir Herd of Shorthorns

Will be sold JUNE 23RD, 1908, at the farm at

DELAWARE, ONTARIO, CANADA.

Trains will be met at Komoka (three miles) and Caradoc, C. P. R., (four miles).



This puppy likes cream,
But Canadians will have beef!

CAPT. T. E. ROBSON,
Auctioneer.

This is the last of 50 years' connection with the breed. At New York Mills I won my spurs, when under my management 110 head averaged over \$3,000 each.

We have the same old blood, reinforced by the vigorous Scottish, quick maturing sort, and yet have retained the milking and steer growing propensities pertaining to the old breed that made Ontario famous.

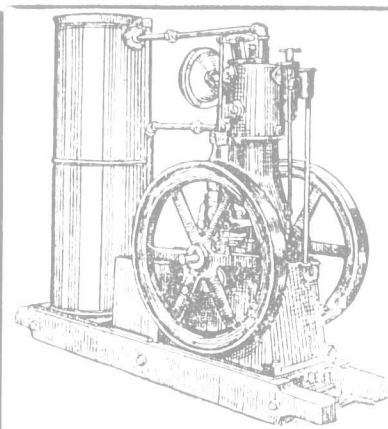
**We must have beef,
but also cream and
butter.**

Come to my sale and help to make my last days happy.

Don't buy unless you care to do so, but your presence will help me to number my friends, and an enjoyable meeting is assured.

For catalogue address:

RICHARD GIBSON,
Delaware, Ontario, Canada.



THE "CHAMPION" Gas and Gasoline Engine

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

WM. GILLESPIE, 98 East Front St.
TORONTO, ONT.

every year at the close of the Winter Fair, was indulged in, but the sales were believed to be so helpful to the stock-raising public that the majority of those present would not think of abandoning them.

There was a long and rather heated discussion on the proposed extension to the Winter Fair buildings, and Mr. A. W. Tyson, the retiring President, thought that the city should not put up the \$10,000 towards the extension. His opinions, however, were by no means

general, and it was decided that the Fat-stock Club should make the aldermen of the city aware of their approval of the granting of the \$10,000 in view of the appropriation of \$25,000 in the Provincial estimates towards the Winter Fair extensions.

Guest (in bed)—I am so sleepy that I can not open my eyes.
Head Waiter (who has just called him).—Shall I bring you your bill, sir?
Mergendorfer Blaetter.

Alma Ladies College

ST. THOMAS - - - ONTARIO
28th year! "A leading Canadian College." Endowment allows exceptionally reasonable rates. A full year's tuition with board, room and laundry - - - **\$168**
For Catalogue, address "The Registrar," 2 and upwards

For 16 Years the Best STILL BETTER 1908



The market to-day is flooded with separators of every style and description, and all make "big claims!"

But the World's Record for clean skimming in 10 consecutive tests is held by only one Separator, and that one is the reliable **U.S. CREAM SEPARATOR** in competition with all other Standard makes. Is not this convincing proof of which is best? Dairywomen, "get wise."

Send to-day for Catalogue No. 110 10 distributing warehouses in U.S. and Canada.

THE HANDY STANCHION Takes the Lead.

It secures or releases the full row of cattle (or part of row) instantly, one or more separately, or retains any when releasing. It may include stanchion frames, forming the best, neatest and cheapest stable outfit in existence. In saving of time it saves its cost annually. Illustrated circulars. **ROYAL GRAFTON, Mt. Charles, Ont.**

LADIES' SUITS, \$7.50 to \$18.—Tailored to order. Beautiful voile skirts, \$5 to \$9. New silk coats, \$5 to \$10. Nice cloth skirts, \$3 to \$6. New waists in lawn and silk, 50c. to \$4. Wash jumper suits, \$2.95. Lingerie jumper suits, \$4.75. Silk jumper suits, \$12. Lingerie suits (cost and skirts) \$4 and up. Send to-day for the sample materials and style book. They are Free. **Southcott Suit Co., London, Ont.**

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

BRAIN TROUBLE—ABORTION.

1. Calf, three weeks old, apparently healthy, suddenly commenced to bellow and jump into the air, with head turned back; fell, struggled, frothed slightly from the mouth, and died in fifteen minutes. We had the contents of the stomach analyzed, and there was no trace of poison. Four cows died during the winter, showing similar symptoms.

2. A year ago, mare produced weak foal that died in about twenty-four hours. Last January, she aborted twins at seven months' gestation—one healthy, the other decayed. Will she abort next year? **W. M. P.**

Ans.—1. The symptoms indicate a tumor or other growth upon the brain, for which nothing could have been done. The brain trouble in this calf and in cows mentioned may be tubercular, and, if the cattle are of the same family, the predisposition is hereditary. There is no disease, except of the brain, that will produce these symptoms.

2. Mares carrying twins are more liable to abortion than those carrying a single foetus. Some accident caused the death of one of the foetuses, and this caused abortion. It is quite probable she will carry foetus to full term next time. At about seven months of gestation, keep her very quiet for a month. Watch closely, and if she shows symptoms of abortion, give two ounces claudanum, every three hours, until symptoms cease. **V.**

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

MARE NOT IN FOAL.

In the fall, A traded a mare to be with foal, to B for cattle. The mare turned out not to be in foal. Can B come on A for damages? **C. M.**

Ans.—Probably not.

ASHES FOR ONIONS.

What soil is the most suitable for seed onions, and is it beneficial to use ashes for the same? **A. H.**

Ans.—The onion can be grown on almost any soil, from a light sandy loam to black muck. The one essential is that the soil be well drained, and a good fine seed-bed prepared before the seed is sown. Whether or not it would pay to use wood ashes depends largely upon the requirements of the soil. Any soil deficient in potash will certainly be much benefited by the ashes, and with the onion crop, which requires a large amount of potash in an available form, there would be little danger of mistake in using them upon most soils. The best method, however, of determining whether your soil requires ashes or not is to apply the ashes to a few rows of onions, and leave others untreated, and note the difference in results. **H. L. HUTT.**

O. A. C.

ASPARAGUS CULTURE.

Will you kindly give me some information in the cultivating of asparagus? What soil is the best? How long can you keep it cut for table use? How to treat it in the fall? If fertilizer is used for covering in the winter, at what time should it be uncovered in the spring? The asparagus is a vegetable we are very fond of, and we would like to know all we can in regard to the care of it. We have had a bed for a great many years, and we sometimes think we should have more yield from it. **A. H.**

Ans.—Asparagus plants in several varieties may be obtained from most of the leading seedsmen at about one dollar per hundred. These are usually one- to two-year-old plants, ready for setting at once into permanent plantation. There is no difficulty in growing plants from seed, as the plants grow readily, and if sown in a row in the garden, where they can be cultivated, they should make good strong plants in one or two years; usually two-year-old plants are best. The asparagus bed should be located in a warm, sunny location. The warmer the soil and situation, the earlier the crop.

The old plan was to grow plants in beds four or five feet wide, but a better plan is to set the plants in rows, three or four feet apart, and from two to two and a half feet apart in the row, so that good cultivation can be given by means of the horse cultivator or wheel hoe. The plants should be set at least four or five inches deep, and the richer the ground is made before planting, the better growth they will make. All they require is thorough cultivation from the first thing in spring until about the middle of the summer to keep the beds from becoming weedy. It is a good plan to apply a top-dressing of well-rotted manure after the last cutting in the summer, before the tops are allowed to grow. This is much better than applying manure in the fall, as is usually done, for growth is retarded in the spring, and the crop is several days later than it otherwise would have been. For at least a couple of years after planting, no crop should be expected from the newly-planted bed. The third season it may be cropped freely, and it is always well to cut every stalk as soon as long enough for cutting, and not allow any of the small, spindling stalks to grow. The longer the cutting is kept up, the more the plants are exhausted. It is, therefore, well to cease cutting about the time that early peas come in on the same ground. After this, the plants should be allowed to make all the tops they will, and thus store up plant food in the roots for early crop next spring. At the end of the season, after the tops have died, they should be cut out and burned. In sections where the asparagus rust is troublesome, it becomes necessary to spray the beds with Bordeaux mixture. The asparagus beetle, which is becoming so troublesome in many places, is a difficult one to hold in check, as it works upon the young stalks, which cannot well be sprayed

without injuring their market value. One of the best methods of holding these beetles in check is to allow poultry to have free run of the plantation during the early part of the season. Thorough spraying with Paris green and the Bordeaux mixture should be given as soon as the tops are allowed to grow. **H. L. HUTT.**

O. A. C.

TESTAMENTARY.

1. Has the executor of an estate the right to employ a solicitor for guidance and charge the estate with the expenses thus incurred?

2. A man dies, leaving a wife and two children. His estate is valued at \$2,800. The widow received a legacy of \$1,800 two years previous to his death, which she kept for herself. What proportion of his estate can she claim from the children? **EXECUTOR.**

Ontario.

Ans.—1. Yes; whenever really necessary.

2. We assume that the man died without leaving a will. The \$1,800 legacy is not legally to be considered in respect of the question put. It does not affect the matter. The widow is in a position to claim one-third, absolutely, of the balance of the \$2,800 remaining after payment thereof of the funeral and testamentary expenses and debts.

QUALITY OF BRAN.

I am sending you a sample of bran for which I am paying \$22 a ton. Have been feeding it to my horses, and, though it weighs heavy, and looks good, except that there are some bits in it that look like pieces of timothy, yet my horses do not seem to care for it. Will you kindly tell me if there is anything in it that would cause the horses to dislike it, or how it can be accounted for? **SUBSCRIBER.**

Ans.—The sample of bran forwarded by you on May 21st, has been submitted to analysis, and the following data obtained:

	Average of 8 Genuine Canadian Brans.	
	%	%
Moisture	10.58	11.07
Protein	13.63	14.52
Fat	3.98	4.37
Carbohydrates.....	57.02	54.19
Fibre	9.44	10.14
Ash	5.35	5.71
	100.00	100.00

Side by side, for the purpose of comparison, I have placed the average composition of Canadian bran as determined by us a few years ago. It will be seen that the sample in question is somewhat low in protein and fat, though not sufficiently so to warrant any suspicion of adulteration. Its genuineness is also attested by the fact that the percentages of fibre and ash are not greater than those from brans of excellent quality. This sample contains, as pointed out by our correspondent, some few fragments of hay, weed seed, hulls, etc., but this foreign matter, in our opinion, is not present in sufficient quantity to brand the feed as adulterated. **FRANK T. SHUTT,** Chemist, Dominion Exp. Farms.

GOSSIP.

Dairymen and others building or re-fitting cattle stables, should look up the advertisement of Mr. A. M. Rush, of Preston, Ontario, setting forth the desirable features of the "U Bar" swinging stanchion, which gives comfort and freedom to the cows, are readily adjustable, easily opened and closed, and have other important advantages.

The prize list of the Canadian National Exhibition, to be held in Toronto, August 29th to September 14th, has been issued, and may be had on application to the Secretary and Manager, Dr. J. O. Orr, City Hall, Toronto. Livestock entries close August 5th; agricultural and dairy products, August 12th. Stock must be on the ground September 2nd. The cash prizes are liberal, totaling \$50,000, and the classification varied to suit the most exacting. The rules and regulations governing entries in each class are given, and all necessary information furnished in the publication.

Baby's Own Soap
Best for Baby, best for you. Avoid substitutes.
Albert Soaps Ltd. Mfrs., Montreal.
Try "Albert" Talc—Violet Scented and Antiseptic.

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ARTS EDUCATION THEOLOGY MEDICINE
SCIENCE (Including Engineering)
The Arts Course may be taken without attendance.
For Catalogs, write the Registrar, **GEO. Y. CHOWN, B.A.,** Kingston, Ontario.

What Extra Wide Tongue Reeds Mean
Extra wide tongue reeds give a rounder, fuller and better quality of tone—a greater carrying power—than is possible with ordinary narrow tongue reeds. The
Sherlock-Manning ORGAN
is equipped with extra wide tongue reeds. It thus possesses the quality of tone that makes it the ideal home organ, and the carrying power particularly suitable for church use. Further particulars in free catalogue.
The Sherlock-Manning Organ Co., LONDON, ONTARIO.

Matriculation by Mail
If you want to enter any profession, the first step necessary is to secure matriculation. We teach you at home by mail. Instruction in any subject in Public, High School or Commercial Work. Over 100 courses. Write to-day for particulars. **917 Canadian Correspondence College, Ltd.,** Toronto, Canada. Dept. B.

Send \$1—Receive 5 wool remnants suitable for Boys' Knee Pants up to 11 years. Give age, and we will cut out pants free. Add 25c. for postage. **N. Southcott & Co., 8 Coote Block, London, Canada.**

"How long can a man go without air?" "I do not know. The longest Pullman trip I ever took occupied seven days."



FREE. A set of handsome picture post cards in relief, suitable for mailing, will be sent to any housewife absolutely free of charge on request. Send a postal card with your address at once. Address: **Western Canada Flour Mills Company, Limited, 722 Traders Bank Building, Toronto.**

PURITY FLOUR

It makes bread tasty and nourishing. 710

WESTERN CANADA FLOUR MILLS CO., LIMITED
MILLS AT WINNIPEG, GODERICH AND BRANDON



CLYDESDALES AND FRENCH COACHERS, IMP.

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

ROBT. NESS & SON.

HOWICK, QUEBEC.



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

2 IMPORTED CLYDESDALE FILLIES

Bred by Prince Alexander and Macgregor's champion, recorded in Clydesdale Stud-book of Canada. Terms and prices reasonable.

Robt. McEwen, Byron, Ont.

London Ry. Station.



SIMCOE LODGE CLYDESDALES

Our stable of imported and Canadian-bred Clydesdale stallions and fillies was never so strong in show stuff as now, although we have had some very strong lots in Scotland among them. They have size, quality, style, action and breeding. Come and see what we have before buying elsewhere. **HODGKINSON & TISDALE, BEAVERTON, ONT., G. T. & C. N. R.** Long-distance phone.



OAK PARK STOCK FARM HACKNEYS!

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



25 Imported Clydesdale Stallions and Fillies 25
Two Clyde stallions, 1 Hackney stallion, over 20 Clyde mares and fillies, from 1 to 5 years of age. Many high-class show animals among this lot. Many winners in Scotland among them. They have size, quality, style, action and breeding. Come and see them. **Geo. A. Brodie, Bethesda, Ont., P. O., Southville and Germany Stations.**



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



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

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



Vicious habits are easily induced in horses by teasing them when they are in the stable.

A strain of horse that has once gained a reputation for hardiness and stamina is held in high esteem by the buyer.

Give a colt plenty of room for exercise in order to harden his muscles and stimulate his appetite, and he will grow faster and make a better horse when matured.

To have the heifer develop into a profitable cow, her first milking period must be extended as long as possible in order to produce a fixed milking habit.

White pigs may live on grass, they will hardly thrive on it alone.

Any weakness in the legs is a great objection in a breeding pig.

Whenever the pig is going backward, he is losing his owner money.

It will not always do to condemn a sow because she is lazy and sluggish.

The health of the pig is the most important point in securing a profitable growth.

Ground barley and skim milk cannot be surpassed for feeding sows just after farrowing, as it produces a great deal of milk of fine quality.

Highly-bred sows are not, as a rule, in the best state at fattening time to give the young litter a good start. The pig is an animal that is an important factor in diversified farming, and can be fed the skim milk or whey on a dairy farm to advantage.

TRADE TOPICS.

If your cows or horses are being worried by flies, or your poultry by lice, look up Dr. Williams' advertisement in this paper. It is estimated that the shrinkage of a cow's milk and butter production, due to the fly pest, is equal to \$5, and in a herd of ten cows means a loss of \$50. It pays to adopt some method of checking the nuisance, and this specific is said to be easily applied, and effectual.

HOW ABOUT THAT MANURE SPREADER?—It seems incredible, but there are still men who continue to spread manure by the old fork method, or are letting it rot in the barnyard, which means less farm profits. All agree that manure can be made to go farther and produce better results by spreading with a machine than when spread by hand, and it is said will pay for itself in increased crops and soil benefits in one or two years. By the old way of handling manure, it was allowed to wash away and ferment in the barnyard. Then, at a convenient season, it was hauled out and thrown in piles in the field, and the same wasting process was continued. Finally, it was spread by throwing it in forkfuls and in hard lumps over the ground, leaving it in a condition in which the ground could not get the benefit of even the fertilizing contents still remaining. With a view to preventing this great waste, the International Harvester Company of America is offering, through their local dealers, three most excellent machines—the Corn King, the Cloverleaf, and the Kemp 20th Century spreaders. The manure is pulverized and spread evenly, so that it is immediately available for plant life. The first shower that comes along after the spreading, washes the whole into the soil. Write direct to the International Harvester Company of America for catalogues, booklets and complete information.

GOSSIP.

PROHIBITION ARGUMENT.

As showing the unbridled misrepresentation to which the liquor interests will resort in seeking to stem the prohibition movement, Wallace's Farmer extracts the following paragraph from a pamphlet, entitled "Prohibition Makes Drug Fiends":

"In some of the farming districts of Kansas and Iowa, where local sentiment had pronounced so strongly against any traffic in intoxicating liquors that they could only be brought in at the risk of subjecting the importer to prosecution and persecution, it was noticed that drunkenness of a particular violent and insanity-producing kind was largely on the increase among the farm laborers. Ultimately, the explanation was found in the fact that the craving for stimulants, which was denied a more reasonable gratification, had led to the tapping of the vegetable juices of ensilage from the silos, in which an alcoholic fermentation was produced in the vegetable masses. These juices contained poisonous qualities capable of causing a peculiarly maddening and destructive form of intoxication."

It is scarcely conceivable that such absurdity was ever intended for serious argument, even among glib city people, but our Iowa contemporary gives the author a hoist with his own petard, in these words:

"Was there ever a better illustration of what the love of liquor will do to a man's brain than is furnished in the above? Its utter absurdity and falsity will, of course, be apparent to the farmer who knows what a silo is, but probably some city folks may be readily fooled. We are surprised, however, that the man who wrote it did not let his fertile imagination out another notch and explain that cows fed on ensilage give milk cocktails, which, when fed to women and children, produce such unnatural cravings that in many sections entire silos have been torn down and eaten raw."

In all seriousness, if the desire to promote the liquor traffic causes such monstrous lying, is it not time that we stamp out the whole business?"



FATHER & DAUGHTER BENEFIT
RINGWORM AND ECZEMA CURED BY **ZAM-BUK**

Miss Wilhelmina McCharles of Powassa, Ont., writes: "I have proved Zam-Buk a healing balm for eczema. My father had it very bad on his hands and they were swollen very much. One night he decided to try Zam-Buk. I had previously used it for Ringworm which I could not remove until I tried Zam-Buk. This removed the Ringworm in a very short time. In the morning father's hands were very much improved. He therefore continued using Zam-Buk, and the eczema is now all gone. I hold Zam-Buk in high esteem as a healing balm."

is Healing, Soothing, Antiseptic. Of all druggists and stores, soc. or postpaid from the Zam-Buk Co., Toronto.



Fistula and Poll Evil

Any person, however inexperienced, can readily cure either disease with **Fleming's Fistula and Poll Evil Cure**—even bad old cases that skilled doctors have abandoned. Easy and simple; no cutting; just a little attention every fifth day—and your money refunded if it ever fails. Cures most cases within thirty days, leaving the horse sound and smooth. All particulars given in Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser. Write us for a free copy. Ninety-six pages, covering more than a hundred veterinary subjects. Durable bound, indexed and illustrated. **FLEMING BROS., Chemists, 75 Church Street, Toronto, Ontario.**

Registered Southdown Sheep

Owing to the death of His Grace the Duke of Devonshire, K. G., his entire registered prize-winning flock of Southdown sheep will be sold, without reserve, on

FRIDAY, AUGUST 21ST, 1908,
By Messrs. J. Thornton & Co.

The sale will take place at Greenstreet Farm, Eastbourne Sussex, and it will comprise about 350 ewes of the usual flock ages, and also three ewe lambs born in 1908. There will also be sold 40 high-class, typical Southdown yearling rams, and some specially selected and well bred ram lambs. Sheep imported from this flock won the highest and leading honors at Toronto, London, Ottawa and Chicago last fall. Full details and particulars can be obtained from

MR. J. P. COCKERELL,
Compton Estate Office, Eastbourne,
or from
MESSRS. J. THORNTON & CO.,
7 Princes St. LONDON, W.
who will be pleased to execute commissions.

Binder Twine!

Central Prison binder twine will be supplied to farmers as follows:

600 feet per lb., 10 3-4c. per lb.
550 " " 9 1-2c. "
500 " " 8c. "

These prices are net cash. The twine is put up in fifty-pound jute sacks, and is manufactured from SELECT FIBRE. Quality and length guaranteed. Please specify at once what quality and quantity is required. Purchaser pays freight, and cash must accompany shipping instructions.

Apply—**J. T. GILMOUR, Warden, Central Prison, Toronto.**



1,000 Islands, Montreal, Quebec, Saguenay River,

Toronto-Montreal Line.
Steamers "Toronto" and "Kingston."

3 P. M.—Leave Toronto, commencing June 1, daily except Sunday, for Charlotte, Rochester, 1,000 Islands, Montreal and Quebec.

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Leaves Hamilton at 12 noon and Toronto at 7:30 p. m. every Tuesday for Bay of Quinte, Kingston, Brockville, Montreal and intermediate points.

For tickets and berth reservation apply to **H. Foster Chaffee, A. G. P. A., Toronto.**



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

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ABSORBINE

Removes Bursal Enlargements, Thickened Tissues, Infiltrated Parts, and any Puff or Swelling. Cures Lameness, Allays Pain without laying the horse up. Does not blister, stain or remove the hair. \$2.00 a bottle, delivered. Pamphlet 1-C free.

ABSORBINE, J.R., for mankind, \$1.00 bottle. Cures Synovitis, Weeping Sore, Strains, Gouty or Rheumatic Deposits, reduces Varicose Veins, Varicocele, Hydrocele. Allays pain. Book free. Genuine mfd. only by **H.F. JONES, P.D.F.**, 73 Monmouth St., Springfield, Mass. Canadian Agents: **LYMAN BROS & CO.**, Montreal.

CLYDESDALES



At Columbus, Ont., the home of the winners, this year's importation just arrived. The pick of Scotland's best. For size, style, conformation, quality and royal breeding, they eclipse any former importation we ever made. Look them up in our barn on Exhibition Grounds. Over 20 head to select from.

SMITH & RICHARDSON, COLUMBUS, ONTARIO.


**2 Aged Imported
Clydesdale Stallions**

for sale at \$100 each. Foal getters, or could work. Also a pair of Canadian-bred stallions rising four years; registered; not large horses but all quality. Price very reasonable.

O. SORBY, Guelph, Ont.

MR. A. I. HICKMAN,
Court Lodge, Egerton, Kent, England,
exports pedigree live stock of every description to all parts of the world. Exported during 1907 more Shetland ponies, more Romney Marsh sheep, and more champion Oxford Down than any other breeder or exporter, besides large numbers of other breeds of horses, ponies, cattle, sheep and pigs. Correspondence invited. Highest references given.


Largest Importation of Clydesdales, Hackneys and Percherons of the Year.



My latest importation has just arrived home. I have now on hand for sale: 20 Clydesdale stallions from 1 to 5 years of age; 25 Clydesdale fillies from 1 to 4 years of age; 12 Hackney stallions from 2 to 8 years of age; 12 Hackney fillies, all young; and 4 Percheron stallions 2 and 4 years of age. A total of 73 head, with size, quality and action, and bred in the purple. Largest selection in Canada. Will be sold right, and on terms to suit.

T. H. KASSARD, MILLBROOK, ONT.

RIVER VALLEY CLYDESDALES AND SHORTHORNS.



For Sale—Two stallions, one imp., the other imp. in dam; 2 imp. mares 3 and 4 yrs. of age—a grand pair, with size and quality; 1 fully foal imp. in dam. Shorthorns all ages, of both sexes; straight milking strain **A. V. Carefoot, Thornbury Sta., Redwing P.O.**

ARTIFICIAL MARE IMPREGNATORS



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

CRITTENDEN & CO., Dept. 38, Cleveland, Ohio, U.S.A.

CLYDESDALES

One 1,750-lb. 8-year-old mare in foal. One 5-year-old mare and one 3-year-old mare.

SHORTHORNS


Two right good yearling bulls left yet, and a lot of heifers cheap. Write, or come and see them.

JAMES McARTHUR, Gables, Ontario.

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

YOUNG MEN WANTED—To learn the Veterinary Profession. Catalogue sent free. Address **VETERINARY COLLEGE** Department Y. Grand Rapids, Mich.

**Graham - Renfrew Co.'s
CLYDESDALES and HACKNEYS.**



Our Clydes now on hand are all prizewinners. Their breeding is gilt-edged. Our Hackneys, both stallions and mares, are an exceedingly high-class lot. We also have a few high-steppers and carriage horses. Tongue street cars pass the door every hour. Phone North 4498.

GRAHAM-RENFREW CO., LTD., Bedford Park, Ont.

Dr. Bell's Veterinary Medical Wonder

cures inflammation of lungs, bowels and kidneys. The 20th-century wonder. Agents wanted in every county. Write for terms.

DR. BELL, V. S., KINGSTON, ONT.

Clydesdales, Shorthorns and Cotswolds—For individuals of above breeds, write me. My new Cotswold and Clydesdale importation will arrive early in the season.

J. C. ROSS, Jarvis, Ont., P. O. and Sta.


Shires, Shorthorns and Lincolns.

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

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

John Gardhouse & Sons, Highfield, Ont.

Toronto, 14 miles. Weston, 24 miles.



Long-distance phone.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.
Veterinary.

BROKEN WIND.

Four-year-old colt commenced to cough for an hour or so in the mornings, in January, and his flanks would heave like a bellows. He does not discharge much from nostrils, but the cough and heaving continue; in fact, they appear to be getting worse.

J. W. C.

Ans.—I am afraid your horse has heaves, and cannot be cured. Dampen all he eats with lime water. Feed lightly on coarse food, and do not work soon after feeding. Give him, every morning, a ball composed of 2 drams solid extract of belladonna, 1 1/2 drams powdered opium, 1 dram camphor, and 20 grains digitalis, with sufficient oil of tar to make plastic; roll in tissue paper, and administer, or mix with 1/2 pint warm water, and give as a drench.

V.

JOINT ILL.

Foal, one week old, went lame on fore leg; then on one hind leg; then on the other. It is much swollen in the joints.

J. H.

Ans.—Your foal has joint ill, and it is very doubtful if treatment will be successful. This disease has been largely discussed in "The Farmer's Advocate" the last few months. Bathe the affected joints well and often with hot water, and, after bathing, rub well with camphorated liniment. Give the foal 5 grains iodide of potassium in a little of the mother's milk, three times daily, and give the dam 1 dram of the same, three times daily. If necessary, help the foal to its feet to nurse.

V.

MARE BREAKS INTO A RUN.

Driving mare wants to trot faster than she can, and breaks into a run. When pulled up and started again, she will do the same. Would an over-draw check do better than a side check?

J. R. K.

Ans.—Overdraw checks are usually used on trotting horses, and, when not used too tight, give good results on roadsters. At the same time I do not think they have any advantages over the ordinary side check for ordinary road work. Your mare is too anxious to go. She should be driven with an ordinary tight check, either side or overdraw, and an easy snaffle bit, and she must be held back, not allowed to go fast enough to break. It is quite possible she hits herself some place when she goes fast, and this causes a break. Examine for this, and, if necessary, get her shoes changed, and if this does not correct the fault, wear boots. It requires considerable knowledge and skill, and any amount of patience to handle a horse of this disposition.

V.

Bright Letter from Antigonishe Co., N. S.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Since my last letter, we have had a great change in all nature's possessions. All the last of this month was very fine and dry, and the farmers have succeeded in getting in a large portion of their crops. The grasses are coming on finely, abundant rains and warm weather giving them very rapid growth, and we are at least two weeks ahead of last year in the hay-crop outlook. Clover wintered finely, and strawberries stood the frosts well, while the fruit trees did not suffer to any extent from mice, etc. The pastures are coming on in fine shape now, and this year ought to be a great season for the dairyman. Hay seems to have been plentiful last season, or the early spring helped the farmer out of the hole. According to the present outlook, the season of 1908 ought to be a banner one for the farmers of this country. In the horse line, we are very well off. There are some stallions in the country, and Antigonishe ought to produce some fine horses in a few years. The general run of dairy cows in the country are good Ayrshires and Jerseys, pure-bred stock being very scarce, owing to the very few number of large dairy herds in the country. Hoping that your bright and newsy paper will flourish, as it has always done.

H. H. McPHIE,
Antigonishe Co., N. S.

Warranted to Give Satisfaction.

**Gombault's
Caustic Balsam**



Has Imitators But No Competitors.

A Safe, Speedy and Positive Cure for Curb, Splint, Sweeney, Capped Hock, Strained Tendons, Founder, Wind Puffs, and all lameness from Spavin, Ringbone and other bony tumors. Cures all skin diseases or Parasites, Thrush, Diphtheria. Removes all Bunches from Horses or Cattle.

As a Human Remedy for Rheumatism, Sprains, Sore Throat, etc., it is invaluable. Every bottle of Caustic Balsam sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars, testimonials, etc. Address **The Lawrence-Williams Co., Toronto, Ont.**

**Dr. Page's English
Spavin Cure.**



For the cure of Spavins, Ringbone, Curbs, Splints, Windgalls, Capped Hock, Strains or Bruises, Thick Neck from Distemper, Ringworm on Cattle, and to remove all unnatural enlargements. This preparation (unlike others) acts by absorbing rather than blistering. This is the only preparation in the world guaranteed to kill a Ringbone or any Spavin, or money refunded, and will not kill the hair. Manufactured by **Dr. Frederick A. Page & Son, 7 and 9 Yorkville Road, London, E. C.** Mailed to any address upon receipt of price, \$1.00. Canadian agents: **J. A. JOHNSTON & CO., Druggists, 171 King St. E., Toronto, Ont.**

THE SUNNYSIDE HEREFORDS

To reduce herd will sell:

- 10 cows at \$100 each
- 10 heifers at 80 each
- 10 bulls from \$50 to 100 each

Come and see them or address **M. H. O'NEIL, Southgate, Ontario.**

Glengore Aberdeen Angus.

40 head of the Mayflower and Fair Lady tribes. For sale: 7 bulls, from 5 mos. to 2 years of age; heifers, from 1 to 3 years. A choice lot and sold right. **Geo. Davis & Sons, Aiton, Ont. Station, C.P.R.**

ABERDEEN - ANGUS

For sale, 50 head to pick from, males or females by imported sire. Drumbo station.

WALTER HALL, Washington, Ontario.

Aberdeen - Angus Bulls!

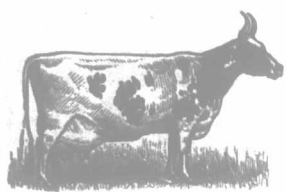
Two nice young Aberdeen-Angus bulls for sale at a bargain; also females.

J. W. BURT, Gainsby, Ont. Erin station, C. P. R.

"O, Mr. Saloonkeeper, your sign's fallin' down," said a little boy to the rum-seller. The saloonkeeper hurried out, and the boy pointed to a drunken man who had fallen over. When last seen, the boy was two rods ahead of the saloonkeeper.

Black Watch Remarkable for richness and pleasing flavor. The big black plug chewing tobacco.

2267



DR. WILLIAMS Fly and Insect Destroyer

Makes the bugs step lively. Spray your horses, cattle, all live stock. No flies or insects dare approach.

Give the chickens' coops a dose. Watch the chickens brighten up.

This preparation is a liquid. Easily applied by spraying. Positive death to pests of the vermin kind.

Used for over five years by dairymen all over the U. S. and Canada. Successful everywhere.

Compounded by Dr. Williams, the noted English veterinarian, and sold under guarantee.

Money refunded to dissatisfied customers.

Send for printed matter, or \$1 for 1/2 gal. and sprayer.

The F. Williams Co.
Morrisburg, Ont. Madrid, N. Y.

Ask your dealer for it.
Agents Wanted.



Am offering at the present time

3 Very Fine Imp. Young Bulls.

Good colors, and of the best breeding; also some extra good Canadian-bred bulls ready for service. Also cows and heifers.

Imported and Canadian-bred. Prices reasonable.
H. J. DAVIS, Importer and Breeder,
Woodstock, Ont.

SHORTHORNS AND LEICESTERS.

For sale: One extra good young bull, 11 months old, from imp sire and dam; also a few good young Leicester ewes in lamb. At easy prices for quick sale.

W. A. Douglas,
Caledonia station. Tuscarora, Ont.

J. Watt & Son SALEM ONT.,

Offer 13 or 15 high-class young cows and heifers in calf, or calves at foot, to (imp.) Pride of Scotland. Show stuff of different ages always on hand.

ELORA STA., G.T.R. and C.P.R.

Blair's Pills
Great English Remedy for
Gout & Rheumatism
Safe, Sure, Effective.
All Druggists, 40c and \$1.00
LYMAN, BONE & CO.
MONTREAL.

WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS,
PLEASE MENTION THIS PAPER.

GOSSIP.

Horse owners desiring instruction as to best methods of training harness horses in improved action and style should note the advertisement of Mr. G. E. Gibson, Oakham, England, re action developers, and write him for illustrated pamphlet and price list of outfit.

Mr. Thos. Hartley, Downsview, Ont., breeder of Holstein cattle, writes: "Since my advertisement appeared in your paper, I have sold ten cows and heifers, at prices ranging from \$85 to \$200 each. Have also, in the same time, entered five cows and one bull in the Record of Merit. If I had them to spare, I could have sold more, at good prices. I consider your paper a good advertising medium. Have sold all I can spare, but two heifers and some bull calves."

SASKATCHEWAN VETERINARIANS TO BE INCORPORATED.

A bill is now before the Saskatchewan Legislature to incorporate the veterinary surgeons of that Province into an association. The Manitoba Act is the basis of the newer one; in fact, that of the "Postage-stamp Province" is the precedent of a great deal of the veterinary legislation on the North American continent, the sponsor for it being the present Veterinary Director-General, formerly a member of the Manitoba Legislature. Features of the present bill are reciprocity with the adjoining sister provinces, the vesting of veterinary education in the Provincial University, as also the licensing of practitioners by the faculty of the University, as soon as that body is created. Under such an aegis, the Provincial University, the veterinary association can be said to be off to a fine start.

At T. S. Cooper & Sons' annual auction sale of imported and home-bred Jersey cattle, at Coopersburg, Pa., on May 30th, an average of \$500 for cows and \$400 for bulls was realized, despite a wet day; bull calves averaged \$348; two-year-old heifers, \$348; yearlings, \$245, and heifer calves, \$175. The top-price bull was the five-year-old Royal Majesty at \$1,000; he is a son of Oxford Lad ("Fern's" grandson) and Oxford Ixia 3rd. The top-price female was his three-year-old daughter, Majesty's Lady Houpla, at \$2,000. Beatrice's Stockwell, six months old, brought the highest figure among the bull calves, \$810; his name indicates his breeding. Sultan's Sylvia, by Sultan of Oaklands, topped the two-year-olds, at \$685; the highest-selling yearling was Sultan's Lark, by same sire, at \$450; while the heifer calves were topped by Noble's Fawn Leda, daughter of Noble of Oaklands, at \$300. There were 37 buyers from thirteen States and the District of Columbia, and though, owing to the financial stringency and unfavorable weather, the prices obtained were not up to the standard of former Cooper sales, the result can hardly be called discouraging.

MONKLAND YORKSHIRES.

The great Monkland herd of Large English Yorkshire swine, owned by Messrs. James Wilson & Sons, Fergus, Ont., were never stronger than just now. Something over 600 head, and all in splendid condition, make an aggregation of high-class Yorkshires seldom, if ever, seen together on one farm. Some idea of the extent to which Yorkshire-breeding is carried on by this firm may be imagined when it is known that just now there are 50 sows with litters, and over 100 more to farrow, and litters have ranged from seven to eighteen youngsters at a birth, as living proof of the prolific breeding qualities of the strain of Yorkshires of which this herd is made up, a fact which it is well for intending purchasers to remember. The grand old show sow, Imp. Broomhouse Hawthorne, is now suckling a splendid, even litter of ten, by Imp. Hollywell 6th. Of sows, bred and ready to breed, there are on hand up in the hundreds, that for truthness to type, strength of bone, and quality throughout, are as choice a lot as the breed produces. Of boars ready for service, there are only about a dozen left, and a grand lot they are. When writing, address James Wilson & Sons, Fergus, Ont.

"Twentieth Century Dictionary."

A miracle of scholarship that will supersede all inexpensive works.

EVERY Canadian home should have this comprehensive and up-to-date book of words. Edited by Rev. Thos. Davidson, assistant editor Chambers' Encyclopædia. Replete with information for every user of the English language. Cloth bound, and copiously illustrated. Over 1,200 pages.

How to Secure a Copy of This Invaluable Work. Send us two new subscribers to "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE," accompanied by \$3, and the Dictionary will be mailed you, post free.

Shorthorns, Cotswolds, Berkshires



For sale: Bull, 93 months; bull 11 months; 20 calves, 1 to 5 months; cows and heifers. In Cotswolds, a few shearing ewes and about 25 lambs for fall orders. In Berkshires, will book orders for May and June delivery.

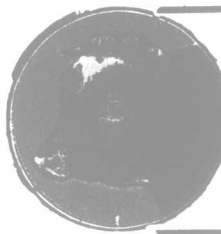
CHAS. E. BONNYCASTLE
Station and P.O. Campbellford, Ontario.

Glen Gow Shorthorns



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

WM. SMITH,
Columbus, Ont.



Home-bred Bulls

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

JNO. CLANCY, H. CARGILL & SON, Cargill, Ont.
Manager.

SHORTHORN BULLS For Sale.

At the dispersion of the "Thistle Ha" herd in Jan. 1905, I purchased a few of the best breeding cows. From these cows I now have 6 extra good young bulls for sale. For pedigrees and other particulars apply to

JOHN MILLER,
Brougham, Ont. Claremont Sta., C. P. R.

The Salem Stock Farm

SHORTHORNS
A SPECIALTY. WRITE
FOR ANY INFORMATION.

J. A. Watt, Elora, Ont.
G. T. R. AND C. P. R.

LIVINGSTON'S OIL CAKE MEAL.

Nothing is better for fattening steers quickly and putting them on the market in prime condition than Oil Cake Meal. Thousands of Canadian and English stockmen use Livingston's, and would have no other. It is equally good for milk cows. They give more and better milk when fed Livingston's Oil Cake Meal. Also used for horses, sheep and hogs. Write for information regarding prices, etc., etc., to

DOMINION LINSEED OIL CO., LIMITED
Montreal, Que. Baden, Ont.

SPRING VALLEY SHORTHORNS

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

KYLE BROS., AYR, ONTARIO.

R. H. REID,

Glover Lea Stock Farm,
PINE RIVER, ONT.,

BREEDER OF SHORTHORN CATTLE
Golden Cross (imp.) at head of herd.

5 Imported Shorthorn Bulls 10 HOME-BRED

Herd headed by the grand champion, Prime Favorite, imp. You cannot afford to buy without seeing these bulls. We will appreciate a visit. Females of all ages and most popular lines of breeding. Bell telephone on each farm.
Burlington Jct. Stn., G. T. R. **W. G. Pettit & Sons, Freeman, Ont.**

Choice Shorthorns for Sale!



Some fine young stock, either sex, including some extra heifers from imp. dams, and all got by the Cruickshank (Duthie-bred) bull, Sittytown Victor, Imp., =5003 = (87397). Also young Yorkshires, either sex. Address **JOHN BRYDNE, Milverton, Ont., C. P. R. & G. T. R.**

Willow Bank Stock Farm

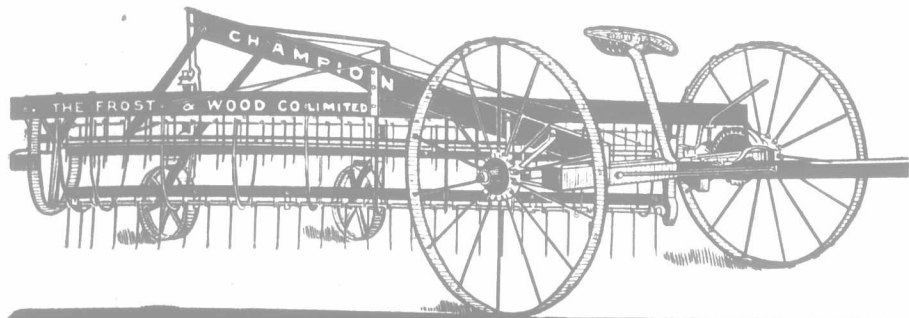
Herd Established 1855
The great Duthie-bred bull, Imported Joy of Morning =32070 = and Scottish Banner =61023 =, at head of herd. Young cows bred to the above sires; also bulls and younger heifers for sale. Very choice.
James Douglas, Caledonia, Ont.

Shorthorns For Sale

One red, 18 months' old bull, sire Golden Abel (imp.) and from a Lavinia dam. One roan, 17 months' old bull, sire Butterfly King (imp.), and from an imported Nonpareil dam. Also several younger bulls of good breeding. The above are strictly first-class, and will be priced right. **R. J. DOYLE, Owen Sound, Ont.**

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

For Sale: 2 Shorthorn Bulls Priced right. Do you want one? Write or visit **A. M. SHAVER, ANCASTER, ONTARIO.** Station 13. Hamilton and Brantford Elec. Ry. three minutes' walk from the barns.



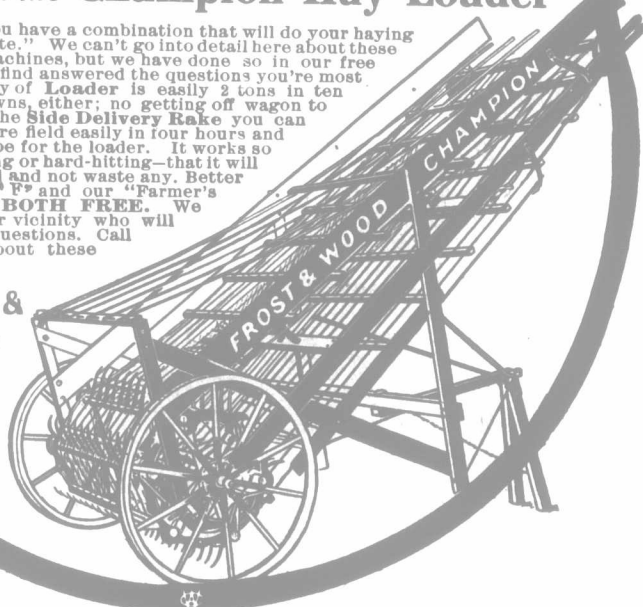
BETTER HAY PRICES

"Well-cured, half-sold," is a true hay-proverb. Sweet, clean, well-dried, even-colored hay brings a high price in every market. You can shake newly cut hay and rake it all in one operation, and save the price of a sulky-rake and a tedder—if you own a

Champion Side Delivery Rake Used in connection with the Champion Hay Loader

below illustrated, you have a combination that will do your haying up "to the King's taste." We can't go into detail here about these high-grade haying machines, but we have done so in our free catalog. In it you'll find answered the questions you're most liable to ask. Capacity of Loader is easily 2 tons in ten minutes; no break-downs, either; no getting off wagon to detach loader. With the Side Delivery Rake you can shake and rake a 20-acre field easily in four hours and leave it in good shape for the loader. It works so smoothly—no thrashing or hard-hitting—that it will rake clean a bean-field and not waste any. Better send for that catalog "F" and our "Farmer's Ready Reckoner." BOTH FREE. We have an agent in your vicinity who will gladly answer your questions. Call on him and ask about these two machines.

THE FROST & WOOD CO.,
Limited
SMITH'S FALLS,
CANADA



QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

PLAN OF PIGGERY—STAVE SILO.

Can you give me any information on the construction of a suitable piggery, for the accommodation of twenty breeding sows, together with probably sixty or one hundred youngsters to be wintered only? The question of ventilation of such a piggery has been quite a serious problem with me in the past. As we are in a comparative forest, everything that we do will require to be done with wood, as the cost of importing cement into this country is quite an item. I would also thank you for any information you could give me in the making of a wood silo. My intentions were to make a silo twelve feet in diameter, twenty-six feet high; made out of two-by-six red pine, and drawn together with rods, supported by four posts, six by five. Can you recommend something better than this?

Ans.—Lack of cement is no disadvantage, except, perhaps, in case of floors and foundation walls. We would recommend a piggery 36 x 100 feet, running north and south, so as to admit forenoon and afternoon sun into each of the two rows of pens, respectively. We would suggest either ten- or twelve-foot scantling as posts, and an ordinary gable roof of, say, one-third pitch. This will allow a seven- or eight-foot ceiling in the pens, and a convenient straw loft overhead. It will be all the better if the ceiling is loosely constructed, as the straw will then help to keep the pen dry by absorbing moisture. In case difficulty in storing straw is anticipated, owing to length of building, a dormer window may be constructed midway along one side. As to the ground-floor plan, a central passage six feet wide will leave room on each side for pens fifteen feet deep (less the space occupied by walls). Fow sows farrowing or suckling pigs, ten pens, eight feet wide, may be provided. Scantling or plank should be attached to the walls, about ten inches from the floor, so as to lessen the danger of the sows lying on their pigs. For dry sows, allow two pens, ten feet wide. The remainder of the space might be divided into pens eight feet wide, for the accommodation of shoats, six or eight in a pen. For convenience in loading, it will be well to have a narrow door from each pen into the passage, and, of course, each pen will require a door leading into the outside yard. The floor should slope towards this outer door; and, in the other back corner of each pen, a dry sleeping place, elevated six or eight inches, should be provided. Do not have the floor sloping towards the trough; it is a filthy plan. The walls should be constructed with four thicknesses of lumber and two of building paper, one on each side the studs. The inner lining is better made of matched lumber. Admission of fresh air may be provided by constructing four-by-six-inch shafts in the walls, at intervals of fifteen or twenty feet. They should open outside near the ground, and inside at the ceiling. Provision should be made to control drafts. Outlets may consist of shafts about eight inches square, extending through the roof, and equipped on the top with revolving cowl to turn from the wind.

2. For a wooden silo, the plan proposed cannot be improved upon. We would suggest, however, the wisdom of making it from two to four feet deeper, as every extra foot in depth adds greatly to the capacity. As to posts or standards, three are as good as four, and have the advantage of requiring only three sections of rod for each hoop. Four by four inches is large enough. The inner surface of the standards will, of course, be flush with the inner surface of the adjoining staves.

It was fair time in Selkirk, and Sandy and his sweetheart were wandering round arm-in-arm, enjoying the sights. Presently they espied a smart-looking pie shop, which they promptly entered. Sandy ordered one pie, sat down and commenced to eat it. Meanwhile the girl looked shyly on.

"Is't fine, Sandy?" she timidly asked.

"Ay, 'tis awful fine, Jennie!" he answered. "Ye should buy one!"

DOES YOUR HEAD

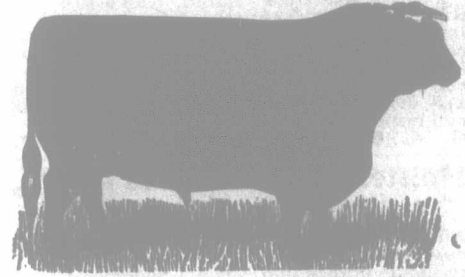
Feel As Though It Was Being Hammered?
As Though It Would Crack Open?
As Though a Million Sparks Were Flying Out of Your Eyes?
Horrible Sickness of Your Stomach?
Then You Have Sick Headache!

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS

will afford relief from headaches no matter whether sick, nervous, spasmodic, periodical or bilious. It cures by removing the cause.

Mr. Samuel J. Hibbard, Belleville, Ont., writes: "Last spring I was very poorly, my appetite failed me, I felt weak and nervous, had sick headaches, was tired all the time and not able to work. I saw Burdock Blood Bitters recommended for just such a case as mine and I got two bottles of it, and found it to be an excellent blood medicine. You may use my name as I think that others should know of the wonderful merits of Burdock Blood Bitters."

Shorthorn Bulls



I have for sale four as good young bulls as I ever offered to my customers at my best times. For type, quality and breeding these are up to the standard of first class. Write me for particulars, or come and see.

ARTHUR JOHNSTON,
Greenwood, Ont.

Claremont Stn., C.P.R.; Pickering, G.T.R.

A. Edward Meyer, Guelph, Ont.
P. O. BOX 378

Breeds Scotch Shorthorns exclusively. Twelve of the most noted Scotch tribes have representatives in my herd. Herd bulls: Scottish Hero (Imp.)—56043—(20085) 926785 A. H. B.; Gloster King—68703—288804 A. H. B. Young stock for sale. Long-distance 'phone in house.

NOTED IMP. BULL, DERBY, FOR SALE.

Having several of Derby's heifers now ready to breed, we have decided to sell him. He is as active as ever, and has kept his conformation well. His breeding and ability need no comment. W. J. SUMAN & SON, Box 256, Owen Sound, Ont.

TWO IMPORTED BULLS
Direct from Aberdeenshire, Scotland, of excellent quality, color and breeding, two from imp. sire and dam, and others sired by Joy of Morning (Imp.)—55070—. Prices in Shorthorns and Yorkshires will interest intending purchasers.

GEO. D. FLETCHER, Bingham P.O., Ont.
Bris Stn., C. P. R.

For 10 Shorthorn Bulls
Sale: from 10 to 12 months old, sired by Imp. Lord Roseberry, and most of them out of imp. cows. Prices right.

R. Mitchell & Sons,
Burlington Jct. Sta. Nelson P. O., Ont.

MAPLE GROVE SHORTHORNS
Scotch and dairy bred; up to date in type; prize-winners at the local shows. A number of 1 and 2 year old heifers, 1 year old bull, and one 5 mos. old—the last will make a show bull, Flora bred—will be sold easy.

L. S. POWELL,
Wallenstein Ont., P.O. and Stn., C.P.R.

FOR SALE: 4 Shorthorn Bulls fit for service. Dairy type. Some of them from imp. cows, and all got by Broadhooks Prince (Imp.) 55008. Prices the lowest. Also cows or heifers. 60 head to select from.

DAVID WILHE ETHEL, ONT.

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

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS TWO RED BULLS

12 Months' Old.

My herd is represented by such noted Scotch families as Victoria, Orange Blossom, Duchess of Gloster, Birchhallan, Stamford and Lovely. Mostly from imported sire and dams. Write me for prices on what you want.

J. F. MITCHELL,
Burlington Jct. Sta. Burlington, Ont., P.O. & Telegraph.

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

J. T. Gibson, Denfield, Ont.

Shorthorns! BELMAR PARC.

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

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

Nonpareil Archer, Imp. Proed GM, Imp.
Marigold Sailer. Nonpareil Edith.

Females. Imported and from import stock in calf to these bulls.

An unsurpassed lot of yearling heifers.

Pleasant Valley Shorthorns

Herd headed by Imp. Ben. Lomond—45160—(80468) and consisting of females of the leading Scotch families. High-class young stock a specialty. Correspondence solicited. Inspection invited.

GEO. AMOS & SON, Moffatt, Ont., Stn. & P.O.
Farm is 11 miles east of Guelph on C.P.R., half mile from station.

Queenston Heights Shorthorns

Young bulls from imported and home-bred Scotch cows, and got by such noted bulls as Derby (Imp.), Spicy Broadhooks (Imp.) and Whitehall Ramsden. Priced for quick sale.

HUDSON USHER, Queenston, Ont.
Farm three miles north of Niagara Falls.

Farmers and Cattlemen Read This

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

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

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

1854 Maple Lodge Stock Farm 1908

Four handsome young Shorthorn bulls for sale. Heifers also.

A. W. SMITH, MAPLE LODGE, ONTARIO.
Lucan Crossing Station, G. T. R.

Valley Home Shorthorns AND BERKSHIRES.

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

S. J. PEARSON, SON & CO., MEADOWVALE, ONT.
Stations: Meadowvale, C. P. R., and Brampton, G. T. R.

Bog Spavin

Cure the lameness and remove the blemish 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, Orb, 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.

Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser 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 Street, Toronto, Ontario

Brampton Jerseys!

Select your stock bull or family cow from Canada's most famous and largest Jersey herd.

B. H. BULL & SON,
BRAMPTON, CANADA.

Jerseys & Extra Choice Young Bulls For Sale. 8 and 9 months old, grandsons of the great Financial King, out of large, heavy-milking dams. Inquiries solicited. **ARTHUR H. TUFTS,** Box 111, Tweed, Ont.

MAPLE GLEN HOLSTEINS For Sale: A young service bull, brother of Evergreen March, champion at Guelph test, 1907; or another from a cow with 80 lbs. milk per day; or a Top Notcher in a bull calf from an officially tested 3 yr. old with 19.45 lbs. butter 7 days; or the tested 20-lb. butter cow for foundation; or a couple of heifers, bred and due to freshen next Oct. and Dec. Come and inspect the herd. Prices right. **G. A. GILROY, GLEN BUELL, ONT.**

Holsteins & Yorkshires
R. Honey, Brickley, Ont.

All surplus stock in Holsteins sold except this crop of calves. Ready to book orders for them. Best bacon type Yorkshires, one to six months, both sexes, at moderate prices.

SPRING BROOK HOLSTEINS AND TAMWORTHS.—Holsteins of richest breeding and highest production. Tamworths of best British blood and ideal bacon type. Herd headed by prizewinning Imp. Knowle King David. Stock of all ages and both sexes for sale. Young sows bred to imp. boar. Write, or come and see: **A. C. HALLMAN, Breslau, Waterloo Co., Ont.**

MAPLE-LINE HOLSTEINS—For immediate sale, is 1 yearling bull and several bull calves from 3 weeks to 2 1/2 months of age, out of producing cows of a high order. Also some choice young Yorkshire boar pigs from 6 to 8 weeks. **W. A. BRYANT, Cairngorm, Ont., Strathroy station.**

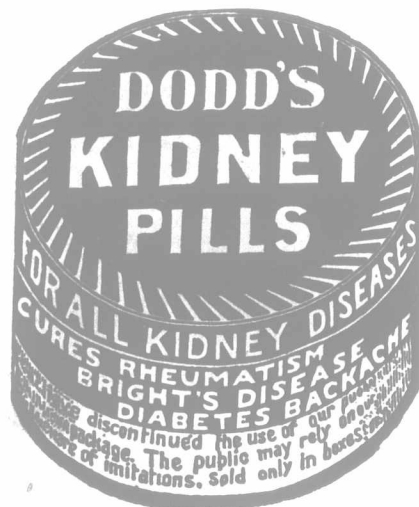
A fine, robust soldier, an Irishman, after serving Uncle Sam for some time, became greatly reduced in weight, owing to exposure and scanty rations, until he was so weak he could hardly stand. Consequently, he got leave of absence to go home and recuperate.

He arrived at his home station looking very much of a wreck. Just as he stepped off the train, one of his old friends rushed up to him, and said:

"Well, well, Pat, I am glad to see you're back from the front."

"Begorra, I knew I was getting thin, but I niver thought you could see that much," said Pat.

"The body of the late Major Jinks was cremated." "What they goin' to do with it?" "His widow has him corked up in a fruit jar." Says it's the last of the family jars."



DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS

FOR ALL KIDNEY DISEASES

CURES RHEUMATISM BRIGHT'S DISEASE DIABETES BACKACHE

Discontinued the use of our pills because of imitations. Sold only in America.

The Farmer's Liability.

The question of the liability of the farmer in the case of the sale of a beef animal, which, on slaughter, was found to be tuberculous, has recently been tested before the Lord Chief-Justice in the British High Court, King's Bench Division. Following is the comment of the Scottish Farmer on the trial:

The argument of the butcher, based on the Sale of Goods Act, was that, seeing he bought the bullock for slaughter as human food, there was an implied warranty that its carcass would be suitable for the purpose in view. The point was very well argued. The butcher's counsel maintained that, seeing the butcher was held liable if he sold diseased meat, even when he had no knowledge of its being diseased, the farmer from whom he bought the animal should be made liable to him. Counsel argued that the butcher should not be held liable for failure to diagnose disease on a cursory glance, but that the farmer should be amenable of the law, seeing he would have the animal in his possession for possibly twenty-seven or twenty-eight weeks. The farmer had opportunities for seeing and examining the bullock, and if it was tuberculous, he ought to have known.

Some interesting points came out in evidence. The butcher was confronted with the resolution of one of his own trade federations, to demand an express warranty of soundness from farmers. If there was already, as the pursuer in this case maintained, an implied warranty, there was no need for an express warranty being exacted. Expert evidence was laid, and, as usual, it was contradictory. Professor Owen Williams, of University College, Liverpool, averred that some symptoms of disease would have shown themselves in an animal so badly tuberculous as the animal in dispute. He also alleged that by means of the tuberculin test farmers could protect themselves. The flesh of this particular animal was said to be excellent, and the bench had some difficulty in believing that a farmer could have supposed that such an animal was diseased. The veterinary inspector of the market gave splendid evidence. He was candid to a degree. Asked what chance there was of detecting disease in an animal through such an examination as he was able to make while the animals passed before him, he promptly answered, "Not much." Doing his best to ascertain whether beasts coming into the market were healthy or not, he was forced to admit that he could not so ascertain in one case out of twenty. In other words, the meat inspection in some markets is purely nominal.

The strongest witness on the side of the farmer was Sir John McFadyen, an eminent veterinary authority. He described the tuberculin test, and expressed his opinion that it was not a test for a farmer to use. It was a veterinary operation, and unreliable in the case of field cattle. When rightly applied, it was almost infallible, but it could not tell the extent of the disease. His point in evidence was that a farmer did not give an implied warranty, and could not give an express warranty.

In putting the case to the jury, the Lord Chief-Justice asked two questions: (1) Did the plaintiff (butcher) really rely upon the defendant's skill and judgment? And (2) could the defendant, by reason of his skill and judgment, ascertain whether the animal was tuberculous? The jury answered both queries in the negative, so that the highest court has decided against the butcher, and practically declared that he must bear the loss, if he has invested in a tuberculous animal.

The Board of Health of New York City has issued an order requiring all persons who milk cows to wear white duck overalls and jackets, else the milk will not be allowed to enter New York. As much of the milking in the rural districts about New York is done by women, the order has created great indignation. The women say they just won't wear overalls, so there! Indiana Exchange.

LYNDALE HOLSTEINS!

Bull calves for sale out of cows with records of from 18 to 20 lbs., also 3 heifers coming 2, and a number of young cows in Record of Merit, bred to a grandson of Pieterje Hengerveld's Count De Kol.

BROWN BROS., LYN, ONTARIO

The Maples Holstein Herd!

RECORD OF MERIT COWS.

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

WALBURN RIVERS, FOLDEN'S, ONT.

Homestead Holsteins

Bull calves for sale 8 months old, out of cows with large A. R. O. records, and sired by Count Mercena Posch, whose dam and sire's dam average 25 pounds butter in seven days. **G. & F. Griffin, Box 43, Burgessville, Ont.**

FAIRVIEW HERD is the place to buy your next bull. I can furnish you with a bull sired by our great herd bull, **PONTIAC KORNDYKE**, who has 19 daughters in the last year's report that made official records from 12 pounds at less than two years old to over 34 pounds at four years, and the whole number averaged over 4.1% fat. No other bull in the world has ever made such a showing in one year. I have just tested another of his daughters with second calf. I have over 50 cows and heifers in calf to him. Come and look my herd over before making your selections elsewhere. **E. H. Deiler, Newellton, St. Law. Co., N. Y., near Prescott.**

Maple Hill Holstein-Friesians

Bull calves from No. 1 dams, sired by bulls with great official backing. Write for prices.

A. W. Clemons, St. George, Ont.

HOLSTEINS

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

To Head Your Herd

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

Centre and Hillview Holsteins!

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

E. & F. Mallory, Frankford, Ont.

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

Evergreen Stock Farm

For sale: Choice Holstein bull calves from 4 to 5 months old. A. R. O. backing on both sides; also a few females. Write for prices and terms. **F. C. PETTIT, Burgessville, Ont.**

Only Bull Calves

FOR SALE, HOLSTEIN and AYRSHIRE, Of the best performing strains. **GEO. RICE, Annandale Stock Farm, Tillsonburg, Ont.**

Ayrshires from a Prizewinning Herd

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

Ayrshire Cattle for Quick Sale

Choice bulls, heifers and cows, imported or Canadian-bred, for immediate sale. Prices very low considering quality. Good seats. Heavy milkers. For particulars write: **William Thorne, Trout Run Stock Farm, Lynedoch, Ont., Norfolk Co.**

AYRSHIRES!

Bull and heifer calves from producing dams. Right good ones. **N. DYMENT, Hickory Hill Stock Farm, Clappison, Ont., Dundas station and telegraph.**

Howglen Ayrshires!

For sale: 75 pure-bred registered Ayrshires, all ages; prizewinners; many imported. Apply to **ALLAN P. BLUE, EUSTIS, QUEBEC.**

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.**

SPRINGBURN STOCK FARM.

Ayrshire Cattle, Oxford Down Sheep, Berkshire Pigs. Young stock for sale. Buff Orpington poultry, eggs \$1 per 13, \$4 per hundred; orders now being booked. **H. J. WHITTEKER & SONS, Williamsburg P. O.**

Hillview Herd of Prizewinning AYRSHIRE CATTLE.

All animals bred and carefully selected for size, constitution, long teats and deep-milking qualities. Select animals of both sexes for sale at reasonable prices. For further information and prices write **A. KENNEDY & SON, Hillview Stock Farm, Varnon, Ont., Winchester Station, C. P. R.**

D. M. Watt, St. Louis Station, Quebec,

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

AYRSHIRES and YORKSHIRES

Our 1908 importation has landed, consisting: In females, or 3-year-olds, 2-year-olds, yearlings and calves; in bulls, yearlings, calves; dams' records up to 1,100 gals. of milk in Scotland. Write J. Reton, South Quebec. We can furnish full show herds of choice ones. All ages on hand, either imported or home-bred. Milk records of all milkers. Pigs from 3 wks. to 4 mos. Phone in residence. See Stock Notes. **Alex. Hume & Co., Menie P. O., Ont., Hoard's Stn., G. T. R.**

CALFSKINS

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

E. T. CARTER & CO., 83-85 Front St., E., TORONTO.

WRITE FOR OUR PRICES.

HIDES, ETC.

PLEASE MENTION THIS PAPER.

Sheep Breeders' Associations.

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

FAIRVIEW SHROPSHIRE

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

GOSSIP.

THE ENGLISH DERBY RACE.

The filly, Signorinetta, owned by an Italian nobleman, Chevalier E. Ginnistrelli, and quoted in the betting at 100 to 1 against, on June 3rd, won the race at Epsom Downs, easily defeating all the British, American and French cracks, and captured the Derby stakes, valued at 6,500 sovereigns (\$32,500), besides a potful of money from the unequal betting. The Italian horse simply cantered away from the hot favorites by two lengths. A neck only divided the second horse, the Duke of Portland's Primer, and the third, Barclay Walker's Llangwin. The winner was the only filly in the race, and the third to win it in fifty-one years. She was bred by her owner, who has been domiciled in England for a score of years. Probably this was the first time in the history of the Derby that a man garbed as the owner was, in an old straw hat and stable clothes, led in the winner of the classic race. She was sired by Chalereux, a son of the Barcadine horse, Goodfellow, and her dam is Signorina, the best known of the owner's horses. It is said that from the dam comes the merit of the winner in this case.

SIFTINGS.

Sheep crop so closely and so persistently that weeds and bushes have little chance to grow.

A good flock of sheep is the most effective scavenger that can be placed upon the farm in destroying weeds and saving grass.

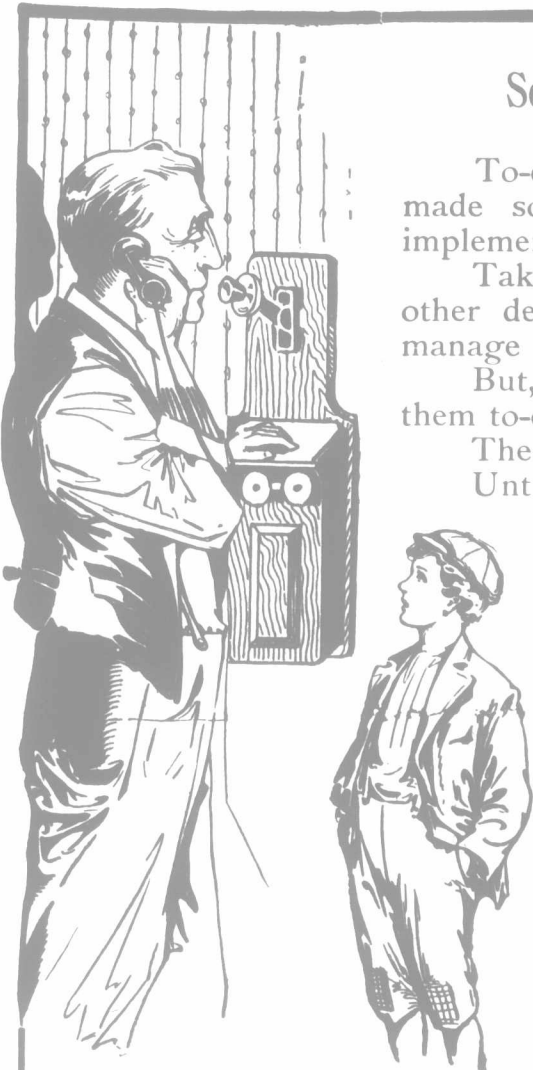
Sheep naturally drink little and often, and an abundant supply of clean water should, as far as possible, always be accessible to them.

To make the best mutton, the animal should be made to grow rapidly and mature as early as possible, being kept in prime condition as to flesh all of the time.

The difference in cost in keeping a sheep well and only keeping it barely alive is very little, and the extra cost is the investment which pays manifold this amount.

The most prominent advantage of keeping sheep over other branches of farming are a smaller money investment, less risk of loss by death, two incomes—the lambs and the fleeces—every year, benefits to the land, large quantity of rich manure, easier keeping and less costly food, and less costly buildings and greater income for money invested.

Mr. N. Dymont, Clappison, Ont., in ordering a change in his advertisement of Ayrshires, writes: "Our cows are doing well, although part of them have been milking for a long time. The heifers by Dairyman are not only good milkers, but good testers. Snowflake milked up nearly to calving. Eight days from the time we quit her she was milking again; of course, this does not give a chance for a big flow. She calved in December, and is now milking 36 lbs. a day. This is her second calf. Last year there were twenty-six cows to qualify for the Record of Performance in the Dominion. We had four—all our own breeding—Susie of Hickory Hill, two years old, gave 6,410 lbs. milk and 355 5-17 lbs. butter, being 231 lbs. more milk and 100 lbs. more butter than required to qualify. Jubilee of Hickory Hill gave 9,300 lbs. of milk, and 514 2-17 lbs. butter, being 2,787 lbs. milk, and 236 6-17 lbs. butter more than is necessary to qualify. Primrose of Hickory Hill gave 8,556 lbs. of milk and 444 12-17 lbs. butter, being 1,125 lbs. milk and 130 10-17 lbs. butter more than is required to qualify. Rosalie of Hickory Hill gave 7,935 lbs. milk, and 411 15-17 lbs. butter, being 1,183 lbs. milk and 126 lbs. butter more than is required to qualify. I notice a Holstein breeder claims he won first prize for best dairy cow at Sarnia Fair. This prize was won by our champion cow, also won special for bull and four females for best dairy herd, any breed. In fact, we won every special. I may say, last fall, we won 67 prizes, 37 of them first, and nearly all the rest seconds. Thanking 'The Farmer's Advocate' for the sales made by it."



Send your Messages by Telephone.

To-day the farmer's life is a comparatively easy one, made so by modern improvements in agricultural implements.

Take, for instance, binders, threshing machines and other devices, until they were invented farmers did manage to till the soil by hard laborious work.

But,—how many farmers could get along without them to-day?

The same applies to telephones in rural districts. Until you actually have a telephone in your house, you can't realize how absolutely indispensable it is.

Where formerly a farmer had to deliver messages or errands in person, he is now enabled to communicate these over the telephone.

Instead of losing valuable time going on errands he explains what he wants over the telephone and sends his boy along.

Have you a telephone in your house, one that you can depend upon to deliver your messages properly?

If you haven't, write us and learn how cheaply and easily a telephone service can be placed in your home.

Northern Electric & M'fg. Co., Ltd.

Montreal and Winnipeg.

No. 302

Use address nearest you.

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

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

SHROPSHIRE SHEARLING EWES for sale, bred to high-class imported Butlar ram. GEO. HINDMARSH, AILSA CRAIG, ONTARIO

SHROPSHIRE FLOCK FOR SALE. Flock of 15 registered Shropshire sheep, with crop of lambs at side, bred by R. Gibson, Jac. Campbell, and J. G. Clark. Also a Percheron stallion being three years old. GEO. A. CARRUTHERS, Delaware, Ont.

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

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

Glenburn Herd of Yorkshires Winner of gold medal three years in succession. 6 young boars from 6 to 8 months; also 75 young sows, from 6 to 19 weeks old. David Barr, Jr., Box 3, Renfrew, Ont.

YORKSHIRES Of the Choicest Type of Breeding! Our herd stands second to none in Canada to-day. We invite inspection. Any stock shipped can be returned at our expense if not satisfactory on receipt. Prices not the lowest, but for value received we guarantee them as good as the best. Good stock on hand now. J. W. BOYLE, P. O. Box 563, Woodstock, Ont.

Yorkshires A choice lot of boars and sows just farrowed and weaned. Boars ready for service, and sows ready to breed. Bred from imp. and prizewinning stock. GEO. M. SMITH, Haysville, Ont.

Meadowbrook Yorkshires. Young stock of both sexes. A number of sows old enough to breed, all sired by imp. Dalmeny Topman Everything guaranteed as represented. J. H. SNELL, Hagersville, Ont., P. O. & Station.

LARGE ENGLISH YORKSHIRES.—We have a limited number of choice young pigs for sale, bred from our choicest sows and got by the imported boars, Dalmeny Joe 1397 and Broomhouse Beau 14514. Pigs from the latter won all the first prizes at the Ottawa Fat Stock Show last March for the best dressed carcasses and sweepstakes over all breeds or grades. We guarantee satisfaction in all mail orders. JOSEPH FEATHERSTON & SON, STREETSVILLE, ONT.

SUNNYMOUNT BERKSHIRES Boars fit for service, sows safely in pig, young sows 4 months old, young sows and boars 3 months old imported in dam. JOHN McLEOD, Milton, Ont., P. O. Importer and breeder, and Sta., O. P. R. & G. T. R.

Willowdale Berkshires are unsurpassed for quality and breeding. Young stock all ages, for sale reasonable. Satisfaction guaranteed. Long-distance telephone in residence. J. J. WILSON, importer and Breeder, Milton, Ont., P. O. & Sta., G. T. R. and C. P. R.

LARGE ENGLISH YORKSHIRES.

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



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

ENGLISH BERKSHIRES! March pigs ready to ship. Boars ready for use. Several Shorthorn bulls and calves of milking strain at special prices. John Racey, Lennoxville, Que.

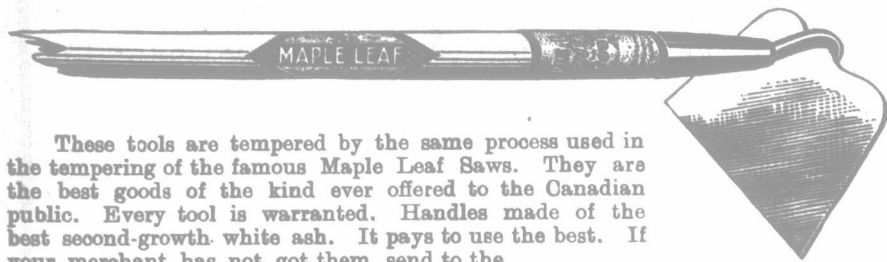
PINE GROVE BERKSHIRES! Bred from imp. and Canadian-bred sires and dams, which are of choicest breeding. Stock, all ages, for sale. Some imp in dam. Guaranteed as represented. W. W. BROWNIDGE, Milton, C.P.R. Ashgrove, Ont. Georgetown, G. T. R.

Morrison Tamworths, Shorthorns & Clydesdales Tamworths from Toronto winners. Either sex. Any age. Sows bred and ready to breed. Pairs not akin. Chas. Currie, Schaw Sta., C.P.R. Morrison, Ont.

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

Duroc-Jerseys Boars fit for service. Sows ready to breed. Several sows in pig, also younger ones. Imported Canadian Boy 19007 heads our herd. MAC CAMPBELL & SONS, Harwich, Ont.

The Maple Leaf Gold Sheaf Harvest Tools.



These tools are tempered by the same process used in the tempering of the famous Maple Leaf Saws. They are the best goods of the kind ever offered to the Canadian public. Every tool is warranted. Handles made of the best second-growth white ash. It pays to use the best. If your merchant has not got them, send to the

Maple Leaf Harvest Tool Co., Ltd., Tillsonburg, Ont.

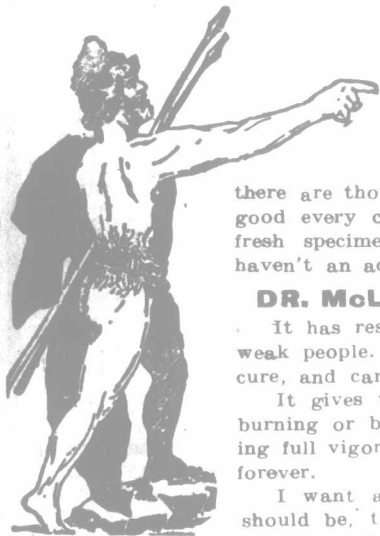
who are the manufacturers. None genuine that do not have the Gold Sheaf on the label.

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I TAKE ALL CHANCES

If I Say I Can Cure You I Am Ready to Prove it at MY Expense.



I claim I can cure the weak; that I can pump new life into worn-out bodies; that I can cure your pains and aches, limber up your joints and make you feel as frisky and vigorous as you ever were in your life. That's claiming a great deal, but I've got a good remedy, and there are thousands who say and write that I've made good every claim; that they are now big, husky and fresh specimens of vigorous manhood, and that they haven't an ache or pain in their bodies since using my

DR. McLAUGHLIN'S ELECTRIC BELT.

It has restored health and strength to thousands of weak people. If you use it as I direct it is a positive cure, and cannot fail.

It gives the vitalizing power of electricity, without burning or blistering, to every weakened part, developing full vigor and removing all the effects of dissipation forever.

I want all weak persons, who are not what they should be, to use one of my Belts, and when they are cured to tell their friends of its wonderful effects. My Belt is also an absolute remedy for nervous debility, backache, rheumatism, stomach, liver, kidney and bladder troubles. It is arranged for women as well as men, and cures female weaknesses.

Few men are really as strong and vigorous as they ought to be. Hard work or worry or the hustle of modern life is overtaking the resources of many. Past indiscretions or excesses and other private diseases have undermined the constitution of still others—few men are the men they ought to be.

This is why the wealth of the world is concentrated in the hands of the few. Except in cases of inherited wealth, the wealthy men, the successful men, are healthy men—men with strong body, strong nerves, strong will, strong mind. They are the men who have carefully observed the laws of nature and guarded their strength and health.

If I don't cure you, my Belt comes back to me, and we quit friends. You are out the time you spend on it—wearing it while you sleep—nothing more.

If you will come to me, I'll explain it to you. I am the only man in the world who has confidence enough in his remedy to wait for his pay until you are cured. All I ask is that you will secure me while you are using it.

FREE BOOK.—Call and test my Belt free, or if you can't do that, send for my book about it, also free. No charge for consultation. **CALL TO-DAY.**

Box 47, Smith's Falls, Ont.
Jan. 21, 1908.

Dr. McLaughlin:

Dear Sir,—I have worn your Belt for five weeks, and write to you to let you know the good that it has done me. It has restored me to health. Thanking you for past favors, I remain, yours very truly,
H. MCGILLIVRAY.

DR. M. S. McLAUGHLIN,
112 Yonge St., Toronto, Can.

Please send me your Book, free.

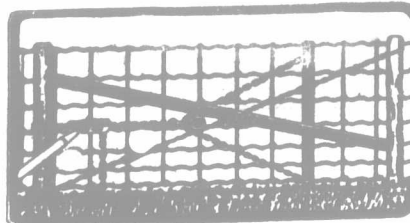
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Everyone intending fence building should send for our folder on **Fencing Fences**. It's full of valuable information on fence building, tells how to erect woven wire fencing quickly and substantially, describes the manufacture of fence wire and has an article quoted from bulletin of U. S. Dept. of Agriculture on concrete post making, showing how these durable posts can be economically made at home. Don't fail to write for a copy. It's free.

THE BANWELL HOXIE WIRE FENCE CO., Ltd.
Dept. B Hamilton, Ontario. Winnipeg, Manitoba.



BOOK REVIEW. FARMERS' CYCLOPEDIA OF LIVE STOCK.

A concise digest, in popular language, of the voluminous information available concerning live stock has been prepared by a couple of American authors, E. V. Wilcox and C. B. Smith, and published by the Orange-Judd Co., of New York. First-class as to binding and letterpress, replete with attractive and instructive illustrations, systematic in treatment and comprehensive in scope, the "Farmers' Cyclopaedia of Live Stock" is bound to fill an important place in agricultural literature as a textbook and reference work for stockmen, farmers, students and teachers. The material drawn upon in its preparation has been carefully winnowed, representing, as it does, the synopsis of results of years of careful scientific investigational work at 120 experiment stations and colleges, the U. S. Department of Agriculture, the published experience of practical stockmen, and the experience of the authors themselves. The first half of the book is devoted to general considerations and principles under the following heads: The classification and origin of domestic animals; the anatomy and physiology of domestic animals; animal breeding; principles of stock feeding; farm hygiene; diseases of live stock and their treatment; importance of stock farming in the preservation of soil fertility and the utilization of all farm crops; systems of stock farming; live-stock associations, institutions, expositions and fairs; transportation and marketing of live stock; slaughtering and curing of meats; refrigeration of meats and other animal products; and inspection of meats and milk as related to animal industry.

Part two deals specifically with each of the different classes of farm animals, as horses and mules, beef cattle, dairy cattle, swine, sheep and goats; poultry, including chickens, ducks, geese, turkeys, guineas; squabs; with a miscellaneous chapter on all minor animals of more or less economic importance, as game, fish, cats, dogs, peacocks, swans, catalo, water buffalo, camels, etc. Of course, the book is not perfect; no book is. This one, for instance, evidences a slight degree of national predilection in its somewhat cavalier discourse on the Hackney and Clydesdale breeds of horses, and, doubtless, in other respects, which more careful inspection would reveal. Curiously enough, too, the authors waste a paragraph describing the antiquated Schmidt cure for milk fever, although they also briefly describe the modern and more successful oxygen treatment. On the whole, however, the volume evinces a commendable disposition to impartiality on the part of the authors, while the completeness with which the ground is covered, and the simple, but graceful, diction in which the information is couched, render it interesting to peruse. A complete index enhances the reference value of its 768 royal octavo pages. The book may be ordered through this office at the regular retail price, \$4.50, postpaid.

A pupil-teacher was once doing his level best to make the children remember Samson's mighty deeds with the jawbone of an ass, and, recapitulating, he asked: "What did Samson slay ten thousand Philistines with?" No reply came. Then pointing to his jawbone, he asked: "What is this?" At once the answer came from half a dozen throats in unison, "The jawbone of an ass."

A gentleman interviewed the laundryman in regard to lost garments, says a writer in Harper's Weekly, with the following result:

Laundryman—I regret to tell you, sir, that one of your shirts is lost.

Customer.—But, here, I have just paid you twelve cents for doing it up.

Laundryman.—Quite right, sir. We laundered it before we lost it.

ONLY A Common Cold

BUT IT BECOMES A SERIOUS MATTER IF NEGLECTED. PNEUMONIA, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, CATARRH or CONSUMPTION IS THE RESULT.

Get rid of it at once by taking

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup

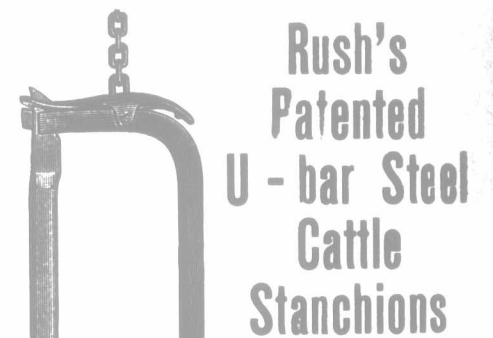
Obstinate coughs yield to its grateful soothing action, and in the racking, persistent cough, often present in Consumptive cases, it gives prompt and sure relief. In Asthma and Bronchitis it is a successful remedy, rendering breathing easy and natural, enabling the sufferer to enjoy refreshing sleep, and often effecting a permanent cure.

We do not claim that it will cure Consumption in the advanced stages, but if taken in time it will prevent it reaching that stage, and will give the greatest relief to the poor sufferer from this terrible malady.

Be careful when purchasing to see that you get the genuine Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. Put up in a yellow wrapper, three pine trees the trade mark.

Mr. Wm. O. Jenkins, Spring Lake, Alta., writes: "I had a very bad cold settled on my lungs. I bought two bottles of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup but it only required one to cure me. I have never met with any other medicine as good."

Price 25 cts. at all dealers.



Rush's Patented U-bar Steel Cattle Stanchions

have given entire satisfaction in the past, and are the leading Stanchion for 1908.

Write for booklet A.

Manufactured and sold by

A. M. RUSH
Preston, Canada.

An engineer from Sunderland was spending a few days in London with a friend, and, after a busy morning sight-seeing, the Londoner chose a large restaurant for luncheon, thinking it would be a novel experience for the man from the North.

The visitor appeared to enjoy his luncheon, but kept looking in the direction of the door.

"What are you watching?" asked his friend, rather annoyed.

"Well," was the quiet reply, "A's keepin' an eye on me topcoat."

"Oh, don't bother about that," said the other. "You don't see me watching mine?"

"No," observed the guileless engineer, "there has no call to. It's ten minutes on thine went."