

**PAGES
MISSING**

BANKING BY MAIL.

Capital Paid-up - \$2,500,000
 Reserve - 400,000
 Undivided Profits - 62,000

4% Interest.

Can You Find a Better Investment than This?

BANKING BY MAIL is one of the modern methods of the banking business, and the success of the movement is beyond question.

4% INTEREST, compounded quarterly, is not a new departure, but has been allowed in the United States for sixty-five years. For the benefit of Canadians, The Union Trust Company, Limited, has determined to allow the same rate here.

4% COMPOUND INTEREST has earned more millions than speculation. A Savings Account with the Union Trust Company is a better investment even than high-grade stocks or bonds, because it earns as much as or more than those carrying the same margin of safety, and the value of the principal does not fluctuate, but is always worth 100 cents on the dollar. Then, too, your funds are available at all times. Deposits are subject to cheque without notice.

BY DEPOSITING WITH THE UNION TRUST COMPANY you have the satisfaction of dealing with one of the strongest financial institutions in Canada. You are allowed **FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST** on savings deposits of one dollar or upwards, compounded quarterly, and computed from the date of deposit.

Write for our free booklet, "**BANKING BY MAIL.**" It contains full information.

THE UNION TRUST COMPANY, LIMITED,
 Temple Building, Corner Bay and Richmond Streets, Toronto, Ontario.

THE MILES CONCRETE BUILDING BLOCK MACHINE

Makes All Blocks Face Down.



Makes all sizes of stone, from 4 to 24 inches long, in 5 widths of wall, in any design. Write for Catalogue A to

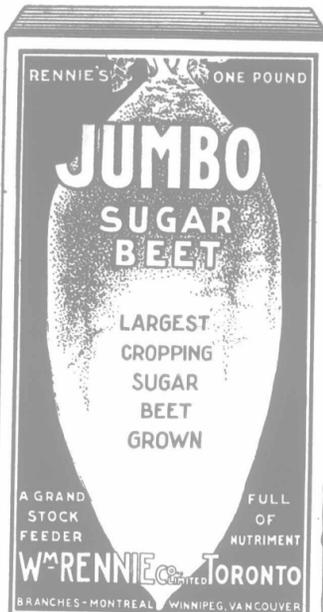
Vining Bros. Mfg. Co.,
 Niagara Falls, Ont.

Learn Bookkeeping!

We teach you at home in your spare time. 150 other courses. Write for what you want.

Home Correspondence School of Canada, Limited,
 TORONTO, CANADA.

When Writing Mention this Paper.



RENNIE'S

"JUMBO"

SUGAR

BEET

A wonderfully productive, new Sugar Beet, rivalling the enormous yield of the famous "Mammoth" Mangel, and, at the same time, containing a very much higher percentage of nutriment than has yet been attained by any other class of field root.

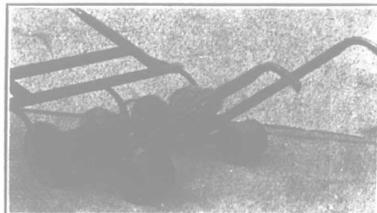
Sold in sealed cartons only; see illustration. All dealers, or direct from

WM. RENNIE CO., LIMITED,

Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, Vancouver.

Ask Your Dealer for "Rennie's Seeds."

The Bruce Agricultural Works, Teeswater, Ontario.



STROME BROS., Props.

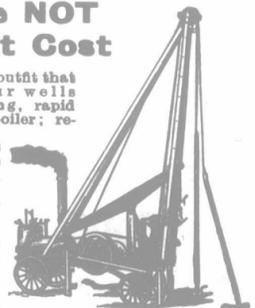
(Successor to GILLIES & MARTIN),
 MANUFACTURERS OF

WAGONS, SLEIGHS, PLOWS, HARROWS, SEEDERS, PULPERS, SCHOOL SEATS, MOWERS, DISC HARROWS, SCUFFLERS, TURNIP SEEDERS, WOOD SAWS, and all repairs for Gillies & Martin's Plows kept in stock.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE AND CIRCULARS

Value NOT Lowest Cost

You want an outfit that will drill your wells quickly. Long, rapid stroke; tee boiler; reverse engine; ropes and tools complete. We issue several catalogues. Tell us what you want. We do the rest. Our machine is easy to operate. Works right.



Crown Drilling Machine Co., AKRON, OHIO.
 A. R. Williams Machinery Co., Ltd., Toronto, Winnipeg, Vancouver. Williams & Wilson, Montreal, agents for Canada.

FARM LABOR

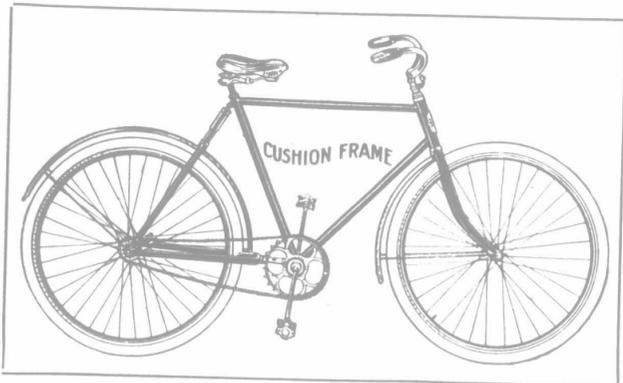
If you want help for the farm, for the season or the year, write for application form to the

BUREAU OF COLONIZATION
 Parliament Buildings
 TORONTO.



BE STRONG! BE UP-TO-DATE!

It is not often that these two qualities go hand-in-hand. Strength presupposes exercise, and there is no better, no more pleasant and convenient exercise to-day than bicycling, and you can get your exercise and fresh air while going to and fro on your daily duties.



In this way you reserve your strength, and build up your constitution, while at the same time you are up-to-date, for the bicycle has come back in earnest, on the broad business basis of **utility, health, pleasure,** and in the van are plainly seen the

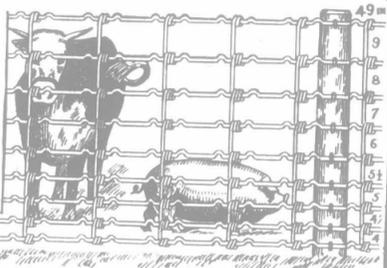
**CLEVELAND,
MASSEY
"SILVER RIBBON,"
BRANTFORD,**

**PERFECT,
IMPERIAL,
RAMBLER,
BLUE FLYER**

Canada Cycle & Motor Co., Ltd.
"Makers of the World's Best Bicycles."
TORONTO JUNCTION, CAN.

Branches: WINNIPEG. VANCOUVER. MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA.
Write for Handsome Catalogue.

**AMERICAN
FENCE
PROTECTS
CROPS.**



SPECIAL STEEL, SPECIAL GALVANIZING.
ALL NO. 9.
HARD, STIFF, SPRINGY WIRE,
used in the

AMERICAN WOVEN WIRE FENCE

Tension curves
prevent stays
from slipping.



Hinge joint allows the
American to fit the
hills and hollows.

THE CANADIAN STEEL & WIRE CO.,
Hamilton, Canada. (LIMITED)

Seed Grains Tarter King Oats and Emmer. Oats—extra strong strawed and good yielder. Emmer—abundant yielder and excellent feed. Write for samples and prices. **JAMES DICKSON,** Orono, Ont.

Well DRILLING & PROSPECTING MACHINES
Fastest drillers known. Great money earners!
LOOMIS MACHINE CO., TIFFIN, OHIO



No More Drudgery Housework Made Easy With The Chatham Kitchen Cabinet

JUST think what a saving in time and labor you can make with a Chatham Kitchen Cabinet—the number of steps you save in a day—the ease with which you can prepare a meal! With the Chatham every ingredient and every cooking utensil you need in the preparation of a meal is right within reach of your hand and there is no constant running back and forth from kitchen to pantry for first one article and then another.

The Chatham Kitchen Cabinet enables you to get a meal—stir up a cake—or mix a batch of bread in just half the time—with half the labor that it takes you in the old way—running back to the pantry every minute or two for first, the salt—then the spice—next the flavoring—and so on. Now you can get this wonderful work-saver at a very reasonable price on my

Liberal Time Payment Plan

So if it isn't convenient for you to pay all cash, you can pay for the Cabinet on such easy terms that you'll never miss the money—while all the time you can be enjoying its benefits. And my Kitchen Cabinet is not only useful—but ornamental as well—and any woman will be proud to own one. It not only simplifies cooking—but it keeps your kitchen always neat and tidy and does away with all the clutter of cooking and baking.

If you are thinking of replenishing your home furnishings you cannot invest in anything that will give as much genuine help in your housekeeping as the Chatham Kitchen Cabinet—and once you use it you'll find the regular weekly—monthly—and yearly house-cleaning is no longer a bugbear. Your kitchen and pantry take the biggest part of your time—and make the hardest part of your housework—but if you'll use my Cabinet you can cut out all the kitchen drudgery and use the extra time for pleasanter work or recreation.

Now you should get my **FREE KITCHEN CABINET CATALOGUE** at once—and you can get it, postpaid, by writing a postal. Send for it today without fail. It's a handsome book that shows beautiful photographs of the Chatham Kitchen Cabinet and gives my prices and terms. It's free for the asking. Write for it today. Address me personally.

MANSON CAMPBELL
President,
The Manson Campbell Company, Ltd.
Dept 5 A
Chatham, Ont.

Sold Direct From Factory On Time—ON TRIAL—and Fully Guaranteed.



Stocks Carried at Montreal, Brandon and Calgary

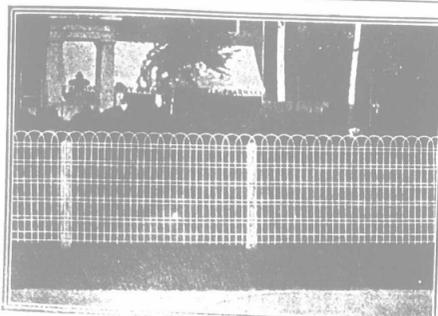
CHEAP HOMES IN THE GREAT WEST.

A Million Acres of Splendid Wheat Lands,

Wild, improved and partly improved, for sale in the best districts of Western Canada. Only small cash payments required. Balance in term of years at ordinary rates of interest. Your crops will make your future payments. Thousands are becoming independent from the proceeds of such land. So may you. It's the last opportunity. The best investment possible. Write us for booklet and other information.

THE H. H. CAMPKIN CO., LIMITED
Head Office: Indian Head, Sask.

Branches: Regina, Saskatoon, and Moose Jaw.



PAGE ACME White Fences

Any height to 8 ft. Any length you say. From 16 cents a foot. Gates to match, from \$2.25. Last longer. Easy to put up. Get booklet.

PAGE WIRE FENCE CO., Limited
Walkerville - Toronto - Montreal
St. John - Winnipeg

Let me show you where the profit in poultry really is and how you can get some of it

Just get my FREE Book and read it through

I Will Equip You To Raise Poultry Without Your Putting Up One Cent

Tell me who you are, and I will make you the squarest incubator-and-brooder proposition you ever heard in your life.

I will ship you a Peerless Incubator, and a Peerless Brooder (or either — but you want both), and give you a ten years' GUARANTEE in writing that they will work right.

My Peerless Incubator, and its running-mate the Peerless Brooder, will give you the right start in the poultry business. Nothing else will.



Nothing else will, because no other incubator nor brooder is heated right, ventilated right and sold right. No other incubator, no other brooder, is GUARANTEED as I guarantee the Peerless.

I take all the guess-work, all the worry, out of poultry-raising with the Peerless outfit. Just do as I say.

I will give you three years' time to pay for the outfit.

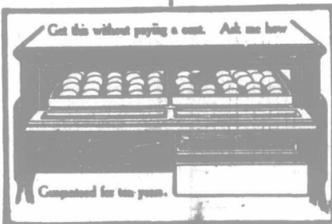
I will tell you exactly what to do to make the Peerless earn you solid cash profits.

I will stand by and help you make a go of poultry-raising.

If you want me to, I'll undertake to get you topnotch prices for all the poultry you want to sell. I won't sell it for you, but I'll find you a direct buyer for it, at any time of year.

I will see you through,—that's it. I'll outfit you at my own risk; I'll guarantee you satisfaction with what you buy from me; I will find you a good market for your product.

You supply just plain gumption,—that, with this outfit and my co-operation with you, will add you to the long list of people who are making more money out of poultry than they can make at anything else—and making it easier.



Now, never mind if this sounds too good to be true. You can't risk anything by hearing the whole story. That I will tell you if you will just send for my FREE book — "When Poultry Pays." It is well worth your reading.

Wouldn't to-day—now—be a good time to send for that book?

To save time and freight Western orders will be shipped from our Winnipeg warehouse; but all letters ought to be sent to Pembroke

The Lee-Hodgins Co., Limited
3 Pembroke St., Pembroke, Ont.

"Maritime" wire fences are stronger than ordinary wire fences. Made from High Carbon and Hard Drawn steel wire, specially imported from England on account of its superior galvanizing, "Maritime" fences are from 75% to 100% stronger than common wire fences. Sturdy enough and sufficiently high to hold the largest stock, "Maritime" wire fence is still woven small enough to keep in small animals. The absolute regularity of the weaving, equally distributes any strain or pressure which may occur. "Maritime" wire fences are always taut. Write for catalogue and price list.

MARITIME WIRE FENCE

Fence Sturdiness

NEW BRUNSWICK WIRE FENCE CO., Limited.
MONCTON, N.B.

When Writing Please Mention this Paper.

For your main crop

P-E-A-S! Queer idea, you think? Field peas for a MAIN crop? Do you know field peas brought 77 cents a bushel last year? This year's export demand will be bigger. Peas crop, per acre, 38 bushels and 1 1/2 tons of straw (fine fodder). Guelph College recommends pea-planting. Easy crop to grow; SURE market,—crop that feeds the soil instead of tiring it. Good money for YOU in peas,—but get them in early, —April is best.

plant peas

See that Lock

It is the perfect fitting, patented side lock on

EASTLAKE METALLIC SHINGLES

No other shingles have it. This famous device makes Eastlake Shingles the easiest and quickest laid —and also insures the roof being absolutely leak proof. Eastlake Shingles are fire, lightning and rust proof.

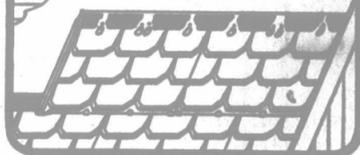
OUR GUARANTEE—We guarantee Eastlake Metallic Shingles to be made of better material, more substantially and accurately constructed, more easily applied and will last longer than any other. Eastlake Shingles have been made since 1881.

Our cheapest grade will last longer and cost less than the best wooden shingles. Our best Metallic Shingles should not be mentioned in the same breath with any other roof covering, shingles, slate or tin. Write us for reasons.

The Metallic Roofing Co., Limited, Manufacturers, Toronto and Winnipeg

WOOD SHEETING

"QUARRO" PAPER



YOU CAN KEEP DRY AND COMFORTABLE IN THE HARDEST STORM BY WEARING



TOWER'S FISH BRAND WATERPROOF OILED CLOTHING

Clean Light Durable Guaranteed Waterproof Low in Price

WRITE TODAY FOR FREE BOOKLET DESCRIBING MANY KINDS OF WATERPROOF GARMENTS

TOWER GARMENT CO. LIMITED TORONTO, CAN.



Riches Have Wings

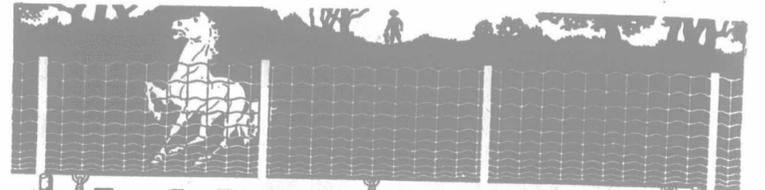
And use them too,

In escaping from your Dairy, if Cans, Pans, Crocks, Creamers or Inferior Cream Separators are employed in Skimming.

De Laval Cream Separators

CLIP THE WINGS OF ESCAPING RICHES
BOOK FREE TO YOU.

The De Laval Separator Co.
173-177 William Street, - - MONTREAL.



LAMB FENCE

2497
LBS.
TENSILE
STRENGTH
OF NO. 9
LAMB
SPRING
STEEL
WIRE

THE TEST

Our Fence is made from the VERY BEST high carbon Steel Wire, and has NO SHORT KINKS or BENDS.

1822
LBS.
TENSILE
STRENGTH
OF NO. 9
HARD
STEEL
WIRE

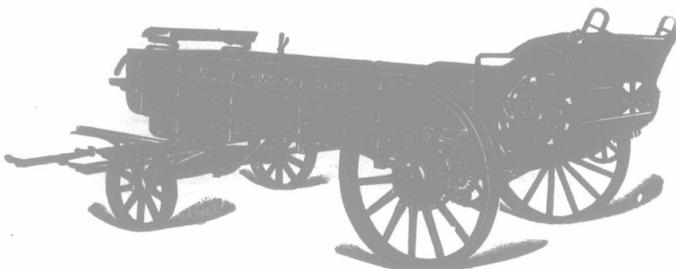
THAT TELLS

You're a practical man and know that a short kink or bend in any wire greatly reduces its tensile strength.

1166
LBS.
TENSILE
STRENGTH
OF NO. 9
SOFT
WIRE

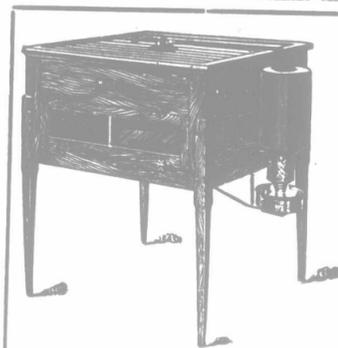
THE H. R. LAMB FENCE CO. LTD.
LONDON, ONT. WINNIPEG, MAN.

FREE A SEVENTY-BUSHEL GREAT WESTERN SPREADER FREE



Have you 125 loads of manure, or more, to spread? Are you going to plant 25 or more acres of oats? If so, let us know, and we will show you how you can own a manure spreader absolutely FREE. Write just these words on a postal card or in a letter: I have loads of manure to spread this spring. I will plant acres of oats. I have acres of land horses; cows, and small stock. Write to-day.

THE WILKINSON PLOUGH COMPANY, LTD., TORONTO, CAN.



THE MODEL GOODS Are Always Up-to-date.

Read one of many unsolicited letters we receive from our many satisfied customers:

Brantford, Ont., April 8, 1907.
The Model Incubator Co. Toronto.
Dear Sirs,— I am going to let you know what I have done with the Ch. s. A. Cyphers 1906 and 1907 brooders. Out of 265 Leghorn chicks placed in three brooders, I have lost one only to date, and chicks are very vigorous. I think this is all I need say, except that chicks were started on Model Nursery Food, and that there was 20 degrees of frost with a strong wind some nights. I am, yours truly, E. C. APPS.
Valley Mills Poultry Ranch, Brantford, Ont.
Our catalogue mailed free.

MODEL INCUBATOR COMPANY, LIMITED,
193 RIVER ST., TORONTO.

When Writing Please Mention Advocate

Last Mountain Valley Lands

We own thousands of acres of **Choice Selected Land** in this district, which is in the heart of the

GREAT WHEAT PLAINS

OF

SASKATCHEWAN

Ample TIMBER for All Purposes

Prof. Thos. Shaw, after personal inspection, writes: "This rich and beautiful farming section lying in the vicinity of Last Mountain Lake, embraces one of the finest areas in the Northwest. The land is undulating in this region, mostly open prairie. The soil is rich black vegetable loam, from one to two feet deep, and is underlaid with a clay subsoil. Frost, to injure the wheat, is virtually unknown. Being thus favored so highly by nature, it is not surprising that the production of wheat in this region is phenomenally high; in several instances forty to forty-five bushels per acre have been reaped. Oats, Barley, Flax and all small grains yield relatively as good as those of wheat. Potatoes grow most luxuriantly. Two or three years ago there were not more than thirty-five settlers in the entire area; now there are over a thousand, and others rapidly coming in."

Send 25c. for our beautiful new photographic souvenir, entitled "The Lake and Lands of Last Mountain Valley," which is not only a work of art, but a book of authentic information. We will also send Atlas of Canada, Maps, etc.

Wm. Pearson Co., Limited,

304 NORTHERN BANK BUILDING, WINNIPEG.

The Farmer's Advocate

and Home Magazine

"Persevere and Succeed."

Established 1866.

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875.

Vol. XLII.

LONDON, ONTARIO, MAY 9, 1907.

No. 763.

EDITORIAL.

FALL-FAIR PROGRAMMES.

As the time is approaching when directors of township and county agricultural societies will be preparing the prize-lists and programmes for their fall fairs, any helpful hints or suggestions from those having had experience in the working of such societies, or having observed the results of successfully-managed shows, will doubtless receive respectful consideration from Boards of Directors who may be presumed to have at heart the best interests of their societies and of the farming community generally. To this end, we invite discussion in our columns, and shall be pleased to receive suggestions, the publication of which may help to raise the standard of usefulness of these important organizations. It must be admitted that there is a deplorable lack of interest and enthusiasm on the part of a large percentage of farmers in the practical support and encouragement of the management of such societies, the principal point considered by too many being to get all they can out of them, while putting as little as possible into the enterprise. This lack of interest is manifest in the meagre attendance at the annual meetings and in the uncertainty of the membership list, so many deferring the payment of the membership fee until near the date of the fair, when they can decide whether they have anything they think good enough to stand a reasonable chance of winning a prize that will a little more than recoup the amount of their membership fee. Such parsimony handicaps the men in charge of the affairs of the societies, causing them to limit the extent of the prize-list, and to consider the introduction of features deemed necessary to the financial success of the show, lest the income may at the end of the year prove less than the outgo, leaving a balance on the wrong side of the account, and leaving the directorate open to censure for mismanagement. To the lack of a strong membership list is doubtless due, to a considerable extent, the idea that the introduction or admission of special attractions having no connection with agriculture, but the tendency of which is rather to distract the minds of the people from the legitimate and practical features of a farmers' and artisans' exhibition, are necessary in order to raise funds, by the gate receipts, sufficient to meet the general expenses of the society.

We have called attention to this too general failing on the part of the people to support the officers of the society, in order to show that we know from experience that the latter are often less blameable for the unsatisfactory condition than many are apt to think, and that running a show is no easy proposition. And our object in this article is, in part, to remind the community of its duty in the premises, and rather to encourage than censure fair managers, for whom, when satisfied they are honestly endeavoring to do what is best in the general interest, we have much sympathy and consideration, while we have nothing but censure for the admission to fair grounds of mountebank, gambling and other improper side-shows.

The fact that a few county shows are being successfully conducted, without horse-racing and other features foreign to the legitimate objects of an agricultural society, should encourage others to emulate the example. And where it is considered that a fair cannot be made a financial suc-

cess without the speeding of horses, it would appear to be practicable to so arrange the programme of the fair days that at certain hours educational features, such as judging competitions for young men, and the judging of certain classes of live stock other than horses, may be conducted at hours when there are no speeding or horse-showing events on the carpet, since young people are apt to be attracted by these features away from others of quite as much importance, and more instructive and helpful in the business of farming. The offering of special prizes for stock bred by the exhibitor and for produce raised or made by exhibitors resident in the county or district, should prove effective in encouraging a large number to prepare something for competition, thus enlarging the scope of the work of the society and proving an incentive to improvement.

If arrangements could be effected whereby Farmers' Institutes and Women's Institutes could be represented on the directorate of the agricultural societies, and co-operate with them in adding to the interest of the show, such affiliation should be helpful to, all concerned. The idea which has become common, that the fall-fair day must be regarded as largely a holiday, set apart for amusement, is not the correct conception of the objects of the society, and should be to a considerable extent checked. There are many public holidays in the year which should sufficiently serve the purposes of amusement and entertainment without infringing upon the rightful objects of agricultural societies, and an honest effort should be made by farmers to have the one or two days in the year chosen for their annual exhibitions made useful and educative, as well as a relaxation from the ordinary work of the farm. We shall be pleased to receive for publication suggestions which may be considered helpful in arriving at so desirable a consummation.

FARMERS AND MAKERS NOT TO BLAME.

According to an editorial in the Trade Bulletin, of Montreal, the losses sustained by cheese exporters last summer through shipping the goods too green, were rather serious, owing to the deterioration in quality and heavy shrinkage, amounting, in some cases, to four pounds on the box. These losses, it is said, have given such dissatisfaction to importers and retailers on the other side that Canadian cheese has suffered in prestige so much that buyers are chary in taking hold. Attempt is made to fasten the blame on our farmers and makers, who are lectured on their shortsightedness. Against this view, "The Farmer's Advocate" desires most emphatically to protest. It is a notorious fact that the buyers last year did all they could to persuade factory-men to ship as quickly as possible, often guaranteeing a certain price for Saturday's cheese shipped on the following Monday, but not promising to pay such a price unless the cheese were promptly shipped. The truth was that buyers were in continual fear that prices would tumble, and were also trying to get the cheese each before his competitor. Yet, in spite of this fact, there are those who tell us that the factory-men should not have sold, that they should have refused to let their cheese go, on the ground that the shipping of green cheese would prejudice our national reputation. The buyers, we are complacently told, have no interest at stake, for if the cheese industry is ruined, they can turn to some other business. All kinds of excuses for the buyers, but the farmer and maker must shoulder the whole responsibility. The impossible feature of this disposition of the problem is the utter hopelessness of any effective co-operation in holding the

cheese, and what is the sense of a few men or factories denying themselves a tempting price when they know too well that their neighbors will reap the whole benefit of their self-abnegation, at the same time defeating the object of the public-spirited ones? There is no reason in this light and airy talk about the duty of the salesman to refuse to sell green cheese. The dealers, being few in number, could unite to save the situation if they would. If they cannot be persuaded to action, we may as well save our breath, unless, indeed, something might be done by legislation, which is by no means easy. The only other hope is that a season of more moderate prices than last may remove the inordinate temptation to ship cheese from the hoops. In this way, as frequently happens, the trouble will right itself.

NOTABLE EXPERIMENT IN AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION.

It is significant and encouraging that the dominant note in the educational propaganda of progressive countries is for the encouragement of agriculture. The Legislature of Ontario at its recent session sanctioned an appropriation of \$6,000 for the initiation of special departments in agriculture in half a dozen High Schools; and Georgia, one of the wealthiest and most aggressive of the Southern States, has, with commendable liberality, launched a policy which reflects well the liberal spirit of The New South. Eleven Congressional or Agricultural High Schools were recently established, partly by State appropriation and partly from local taxation. It is expected that they will have an income of at least \$10,000 each a year, and as between \$800,000 and \$1,000,000 has been subscribed by the different localities where the schools are located, they will be quite well equipped with buildings, land, etc. In fact, some of them will put \$10,000 in buildings and equipment to start with. This certainly may be regarded as one of the greatest experiments in agricultural education on the Continent, and the outcome will be watched with the deepest possible interest. A new agricultural college has also been located at Athens, towards which the State has appropriated \$100,000, and the citizens and alumni of the university have purchased a farm of several hundred acres, at a cost of about \$100,000 additional. The new college enjoys a considerable endowment from the Federal Fund for that purpose, and the approaching session of the State Legislature is expected to make generous provision for maintenance, the purchase of herds and flocks, the erection of barns and other equipment. To the headship of this great institution, a Canadian, Prof. Andrew M. Soule, has been chosen, and he will also be largely responsible for the management of the agricultural high-school system being established. Prof. Soule's record as Dean and Director of the Virginia College of Agriculture and Experiment Station, naturally attracted the attention of the neighboring State, and, we presume, led to his selection by the Georgia authorities to head this great movement in agricultural education. A native of Wentworth Co., Ont., near Hamilton, he came of U. E. Loyalist stock, his father being John Soule, and his mother's maiden name Margaret Shaw, sister of Prof. Thos. Shaw, and Mr. John C. Shaw, of Norwich, Ont., a farming family of Ayrshire descent. Educated at the local rural and the Niagara Falls Grammar Schools, Prof. Soule did his share of active farm work, and took a full course at the Ontario Agricultural College, which naturally views with satisfaction his advancement in the South.

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE
DOMINION.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED).

JOHN WELD, MANAGER.

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

LONDON (ENGLAND) OFFICE:

W. W. CHAPMAN, Agent, Mowbray House, Norfolk Street,
London, W. C., England.

1. THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE is published every Thursday. It is impartial and independent of all cliques or parties, handsomely illustrated with original engravings, and furnishes the most practical, reliable and profitable information for farmers, dairymen, gardeners, stockmen and home-makers, of any publication in Canada.
2. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—In Canada, England, Ireland and Scotland, \$1.50 per year, in advance; \$2.00 per year when not paid in advance. United States, \$2.50 per year; all other countries 12s.; in advance.
3. ADVERTISING RATES.—Single insertion, 25 cents per line, agate. Contract rates furnished on application.
4. THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE is sent to subscribers until an explicit order is received for its discontinuance. All payments of arrearages must be made as required by law.
5. THE LAW IS, that all subscribers to newspapers are held responsible until all arrearages are paid and their paper ordered to be discontinued.
6. REMITTANCES should be made direct to us, either by Money Order or Registered Letter, which will be at our risk. When made otherwise we will not be responsible.
7. THE DATE ON YOUR LABEL shows to what time your subscription is paid.
8. ANONYMOUS communications will receive no attention. In every case the FULL NAME and POST-OFFICE ADDRESS MUST BE GIVEN.
9. WHEN A REPLY BY MAIL IS REQUIRED to Urgent Veterinary or Legal Enquiries, \$1 must be enclosed.
10. LETTERS intended for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.
11. CHANGE OF ADDRESS.—Subscribers when ordering a change of address should give the old as well as the new P. O. address.
12. WE INVITE FARMERS to write us on any agricultural topic. We are always pleased to receive practical articles. For such a matter, Criticisms of Articles, Suggestions How to Improve The FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE, Descriptions of New Grains, Roots or Vegetables not generally known, Particulars of Experiments, Tried, or Improved Methods of Cultivation, are each and all welcome. Contributions sent us must not be furnished other papers until after they have appeared in our columns. Rejected matter will be returned on receipt of postage.
13. ALL COMMUNICATIONS in reference to any matter connected with this paper should be addressed as below, and not to any individual connected with the paper.

Address—THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE, or
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED),
LONDON, CANADA.

GOLD VERSUS PIG IRON.

That was a philosophical remark, ascribed by a contemporary journalist to John Hill, of Wellington County, Ont., an uncle of the famous railway Colossus. The uncle lives, so the item runs, in a cottage that was the public school where the future railway magnate began his studies. The uncle is frankly proud of "Jim," but is still more proud of his own sons, who have prospered in the West as grain-growers. When Paul Latzbe interviewed him, with a view to writing a magazine article, the old man said: "After all, money isn't everything, and after you get so much, you might as well have stacks of pig iron, for all the additional good you get out of piling it up." A competence is enough; more is a burden.

"The Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal," of Winnipeg, in the course of an editorial entitled "The Country has Developed Faster than the Transportation Companies," goes to the tap-root of the Western transportation difficulties in this sentence: "The cardinal fault was in the homestead regulations laid down many years ago, when only the even-numbered sections could be homesteaded." The retention of the odd-numbered sections for land grants kept these from being settled, unless people were willing to pay the speculator's price. The consequence has been a scattering settlement, involving not only grave social and business disadvantages, but necessitating twenty-five or fifty per cent. greater railroad mileage to accommodate the influx of population, especially in the early years of settlement, before the odd sections were taken up by purchase. It has long since been perceived that the granting of these odd-numbered sections to the transportation companies was a gigantic mistake. It may be pleaded that the evil effects were not foreseen, but it is the business of statesmen to foresee

WOODLAND EXEMPTION ACT AMENDED.

We all make mistakes. Some are due to carelessness, some to stupidity, and some to presumption. Eternal vigilance is the price of accuracy. "The Farmer's Advocate" is always prepared to pay the price, but it seems that we have erred in our interpretation of the Downey Bill, providing for the exemption of farm woodlands from taxation. All we can plead in extenuation is that our mistake was consequent upon a piece of culpable carelessness on the part of someone else. We interpreted the bill according to the way it was intended to read, but it transpires that, through someone's bungling, the act, as printed in the statutes, had been so restricted in its meaning as to have only one-tenth the force it was designed to possess. It has, however, been revised at this session.

When this bill was introduced into the Ontario Legislature in 1905, we scrutinized it carefully, and reviewed its chief provisions editorially. It then contained explicit provision for the exemption of farm woodlands to the extent of one acre in ten of the farm area, but not more than twenty-five acres of such woodland belonging to a single owner. The bill was laid over until the session of 1906, having meantime run the gauntlet of committee, where a few amendments were made, but no very radical changes were reported through the press. Subsequently the bill passed its third reading, and received the Lieutenant-Governor's assent. It was commented upon in leading newspapers, all, we believe, representing that the scope of the proposed exemption was as above explained. After the Legislature was prorogued, the session's grist of agricultural legislation was especially reviewed for this paper by a careful and competent officer of the Government at Toronto, and in writing of the Woodland-exemption Act it was explicitly stated that it was intended to provide that township councils might pass by-laws exempting from taxation un-pastured woodland to the extent of one acre in ten of the farm area, but not more than twenty-five acres under a single ownership.

Subsequently, in writing of this act, we simply quoted this concise and simple interpretation of the act, instead of consulting the printed statutes. We explained it thus in an editorial, issue Dec. 20th, 1906, and again later on April 4th, 1907, in reply to a correspondent who had raised a question as to the interpretation of the act. After this was published, imagine our surprise to receive the following letter from our esteemed friend, Thos. McMillan, of Huron Co.:

Kindly allow me to differ from your rendering of the provisions of the statute re exemption of woodlands from taxation, and thus draw the attention of our Legislators to the fact that the measure alluded to is only a pretence in their effort towards forest preservation, in so far as the older portion of the Province is concerned.

Let me cite the wording of the act—Statute 1906, page 378, Section 1, reads: "The council of any township may, by by-law, exempt in whole or in part from municipal taxation, including school rates, lands in the township being 'woodlands' within the meaning of this act, provided that such by-law shall not exempt more than one acre in ten of such woodlands, and not more than twenty-five acres held under a single ownership."

But, to my mind, before councils can rightfully, by by-law, have woodlands exempted from taxation, that portion of the Assessment Act of 1904, dealing with the list of property exempted from taxation, must be amended. Section 5 of that act does not make provision for the exemption of woodlands under any condition, and the Statute in question was not passed as an amendment to the Assessment Act of 1904; so that there is a plain conflict in the provisions of those two enactments—another instance of the fact that statutes are continually being enacted without that care and consideration which would reveal to the minds of our Legislators enactments which are already upon the Statute Books of our country.

On looking up the Statutes, we discovered that Mr. McMillan was correct as to the first point he raises, and that the act, as printed, was a mere farce, as it would not exempt more than one-tenth of any farmer's bush. We at once communicated with J. P. Downey and Hon. J. J. Foy, Attorney-General of the Province. Mr. Downey replied, expressing his surprise at the error which had crept into his bill, assuring us that its intention was as we had interpreted it,

and that the necessary correction had been made, though he added that he did not like the wording of the clause. Hon. Mr. Foy also replied, informing us that Section 1 of the Act had been amended this session (1907) to read: "Provided that such by-law shall not exempt more than one acre in ten FOR (instead of "of") such woodlands, and not more than twenty-five acres held under a single ownership." While agreeing with Mr. Downey that the wording is still improvable, we can assure municipal legislators that the act, as amended, gives force to the original intention of the framer, as repeatedly interpreted through these columns. The fact that the bill was not introduced as an amendment to the Assessment Act, does not render it invalid. A township council in Ontario may now pass a by-law, under which a farmer may, on making application and complying with the necessary conditions, be exempted from taxation on ten acres of reasonably thick, un-pastured woodland for every hundred acres in his farm, providing only that the area so exempted shall not exceed twenty-five acres under a single ownership.

FOR SIMPLICITY IN LAW-MAKING.

The second point raised in the letter by Thos. McMillan, quoted elsewhere on this page, namely, that the Woodland-exemption Act cannot come into force until the Assessment Act of 1904 is amended, suggests ground for a rather pointed criticism of our lawmaking machinery at Toronto. While as to the specific point in question we are assured on good legal authority that the objection does not hold, an amendment to the Assessment Act not being necessary to give effect to the act in question, nevertheless, he is quite right in complaining that "statutes are continually being enacted by the Provincial Legislature without that care and consideration which would reveal to the minds of our Legislators enactments which are already upon the Statute Books of our country." There is a tremendous amount of unnecessary as well as conflicting and sometimes mischievous legislation passed at Toronto, so that our statutes have become a confusing aggregation of ill-assorted acts, without system or unity. The result is a puzzle to the most expert solicitor, let alone a layman. The situation is aggravated by the fact that in indexing the statutes insufficient care is observed in correlating acts that bear on one another. For instance, in the 1906 statute there was nothing in the Assessment Act or in that portion of the index referring to it, to indicate that there was such a thing as the Woodland-exemption Act in force. A person who was not aware of this act being passed might search the Assessment Act and its various provisions for exemptions, without discovering that there was any law on the Statute Book to exempt farm woodlands.

It is true that every ten years a revision of the statutes takes place, and a competent body prune and dress them into shape; but in the period intervening between these decennial revisions a great mass of legislation is passed which lawyers and public are left to make out as best they may.

There are far too many bills introduced into the Legislature, anyway. Every new member who wants to shine in the white light of legislative celebrity feels that the thing to do is to father a bill. He accordingly casts about for some real or fancied defect in the existing statutes, and forthwith introduces a bill to amend the Assessment Act, the Municipal Act, or some other statute on which he thinks he can improve. In the session just closed the number of bills passed was well up in the three figures. Many were trivial, some useless, and a great many would be better omitted in the interests of simplicity.

What is needed at Toronto is an expert lawyer, employed as an officer of the Legislature, to really supervise all bills of which notice is given by Members, eliminate superfluous clauses, and see that nothing is allowed to come before the House which overlaps or conflicts with legislation already in force, except, of course, where an amendment to certain legislation is desired. If, in addition, he supervise the printing and indexing of statutes, and arrange them so that a man of ordinary mind might consult them intelligently,

without running the chance of overlooking important acts relating to those he is examining, a great change in the direction of economy, simplicity and efficiency would be effected, and the decennial task of revising and consolidating the statutes very much reduced.

OUR MARITIME LETTER.

NOW, ABOUT THE ROADS.

Without any doubt we are all very much interested in the movement for better roads, and the relation of the split-log drag to this important work may be quite intimate, but so far away is the competition in progress that it is hardly likely its influence will reach these regions for many days to come. We have little or nothing done for our roads at all here. Indeed, if we had not a good porous soil, which quickly sheds the rainfall and dries up satisfactorily, we might for a chance eternally wallow in the mire. No systematic attempt is made in Prince Edward Island to maintain the public thoroughfares in any sort of efficiency. The roads constitute the staple complaint. We have no municipalities. There is a Road Act which allows everybody to put in his "statute labor," as it is called. That means to go out on the road and put in a day with his horse, and escape the tax otherwise collectable. It is a delusion and a snare—a sort of story-swapping occasion, when nobody hurts himself with work, nobody has any sort of authority to compel work, and when the more is done, usually of the kind of work afforded, the worse is likely to be the condition of the highway for months to come.

Even with professionals, it is wonderful, they tell us, how few men are really good roadmakers. Only one in a hundred understands his business. If that one could be pressed into the service persistently, and the others made to do his bidding, all would be right; but, with political management, it is usually some "heeler" who has the "bossing" to do, and knows how to spread it over a period likely to exhaust the terms of the grant, whatever it may be, as well as the patience of those who have to find the money. The millennium will likely approach before the people throw off the yoke of partizanship and conduct their road expenditure as a business matter entirely. Roads and bridges afford the jobs with which so many hirelings are whipped into line at election time; that it will take a great deal of missionary work, in the political as well as in the moral spheres, before men let enough light into the dark corners of their practices in this regard, to be able to see what fools and knaves, too, they have been, degrading and compromising their own better natures, and proving recreant to the public cause.

If we cannot hope to effect in the circumstances a revolution in our road service by means of municipal control, and a contract system for maintenance the year round, we may at least look forward to some little improvement in the public labor which communities collectively afford. The official direction, if it be worthy the name, permits of the men of the settlement concerned doing something extraordinary, even in the way of experimentation. This drag, which is just now engaging the attention of Ontario by means of "The Farmer's Advocate" competition and advocacy, should prove of incalculable benefit here, where mud roads are the rule, and not the exception; and we must see to it that a trial is made in the leafy month of June, when the call to arms comes to our farmers to get out and take a well-earned recreation, after cropping, by putting a horse in the road machine and watching him hoist it forward, or turning a furrow in the ditches and delicately casting the earth from it into the center of the road, to the pleasant chatter of neighbors' gossip and an odd and acrimonious debate on the excellencies of the political parties. We must have a split-log drag made, and see how far it may save the patience and preclude the many-sided naughtiness of the sore-tried wayfarer.

A. E. BURKE.

A. N. Ross, Renfrew Co., Ont., one of the competitors in our split-log drag competition, writes that he made and used a split-log road drag last year, and found it to be the best road leveller for the cost that he has seen. He thinks it would be a good plan for every two or three miles of clay road to have one.

HORSES.

THE HACKNEY HOLDS ITS OWN.

Judging from reports of shows and markets in the Old Country, the Hackney there seems to be more than holding its own. The prepotency of this breed, when tested on females of mixed breeding, is not so evident in Canada as in Great Britain, due to the fact that the light mares in this country are of mixed lineage. At the recent show in London, the color of winners was, in the majority of cases, chestnut. The best results in the use of Hackney blood for the breeding of saleable horses have been obtained where the mares contained some hot blood, generally Thoroughbred, and occasionally Standard-bred, and where the stallion was from aristocratic lineage on both sides of the house, which ancestry also showed Thoroughbred blood well up. The Rawlinson stud at Calgary, to be dispersed in June next, is an illustration of our contention, and of the suitability of the Hackney for breeding light horses of a useful, profitable and marketable type, when ordinary care and selection are given. A person who has an opportunity of viewing the breed in large numbers in Great Britain, makes one or two comments which should be of use to men intending to invest money in stallions of this breed:

"The Hackney still maintains its reputation as the soundest breed we possess, and with only some four per cent. of animals submitted to veterinary inspection rejected. This result must be regarded as highly satisfactory. There is a tendency in the stallion classes to get away from stallion character, and the variety of type was certainly very prominent throughout the show. It is a hard thing to find, nowadays, a really

owners of mares having a bit of blood. It will be wasted time and effort to use Hackney stallions on dunghill mares or those heavily charged with draft blood."

MORE WESTERN OPINIONS ON STALLION ENROLMENT.

We give below a few more views of Western horsemen regarding the working out of the several systems of stallion enrolment in force in the three Prairie Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. We are not selecting these at all, simply taking them as they appear in "The Farmer's Advocate," of Winnipeg, our aim being to place before our readers a representative opinion of horsemen who have had experience with the working of an enrolment law.

ENROLMENT ORDINANCE BENEFICIAL.

The important points touched in some of the following questions I shall endeavor to answer:

(a) What is my opinion of the system of stallion enrolment?

(b) How is it affecting the breeding of horses in the district?

(c) What suggestions have I to make regarding the use of unsound stallions?

(d) What are my suggestions by way of improvement to the present enrolment ordinance?

My opinion of the system of stallion enrolment is that it is a good one, and is certainly a move in the right direction. I think everyone will admit that a farmer or owner of a small bunch of mares is not always in a position to know whether the certificate produced by the owner of a stallion is a genuine one, or, if genuine, of any value.

But there can be no doubt about the certificate issued by the Department of Agriculture, for every stallion owner is required to forward the pedigree certificate of his horse to the Department for examination. If it is found to be in a reliable studbook, a certificate is issued by the Department stating that the horse is a pure-bred animal.

If the pedigree certificate forwarded is not in a reliable studbook, or the owner cannot produce one, no matter what claims he may make, only a "grade" certificate will be issued. The owner of a stallion is also compelled to post a notice containing a copy of the Department's certificate on the inside and outside of the main door of every stable the stallion stands in. Also, all advertising issued must contain a copy.

The object of this compulsory enrolment is to protect farmers and stallion owners against unwarranted claims of horses as being pure-bred and registered when they are not.

It is certainly having a beneficial effect on the breeding of horses in this district. The majority of farmers know now that it pays many times over to breed to a good horse, and they consequently seek out one of pure breed. The result is that the pure-bred horse is now getting all the trade and the grade stallion is going out of business. The result is that more pure-bred stallions are now being brought in. I could mention several that have been imported during the past year. Many of the so-called pure-bred stallions before the ordinance came into force have now mysteriously disappeared. I am looking forward for a great improvement in the horse-breeding industry in this district.

With regard to the use of unsound stallions, their use can only be detrimental to the horse-breeding industry.

As regards improvements to the present enrolment ordinance, the only suggestion that I have to offer is that I don't think it goes far enough; as a further protection to the farmer, I believe every owner of a stallion should be compelled to have his horse examined once a year (before the season opens) by a qualified V. S. for any defects or unsoundness, and that a copy of this report should appear on all bills or advertising issued.

JAMES SALLOW.

SCRUB-STALLION EVIL WILL WORK ITS OWN CURE.

On this question of stallion enrolment, my



Administrator (8047).

Hackney stallion; chestnut; foaled 1900. First-prize over three years and reserve for champion, London Hackney Show, 1907.

first-class stallion with strong masculine characteristics. The tendency of all close breeding has throughout the ages been to obliterate the dividing characteristics of the sexes in point of external appearance. The more finely-bred the animal, as a rule, the more effeminate the appearance. One is thankful to see occasionally a stallion possessing a strong masculine outlook, and the power of limb substance, and the character which will inevitably stamp him as one amongst his sex. It is satisfactory that the tendency to breed more for size in the Hackney is receiving encouragement, but it is very rarely indeed that a pure-bred Hackney reaches the sixteen-hand standard without losing some of the breed's sweetness and character. It has been suggested that the blood of the Hackney should be diluted with Thoroughbred blood, the idea being that by so doing bigger horses and better (solid) colors would be secured, thus making the breed more acceptable for carriage purposes. Breed enthusiasts fear that by so doing its soundness may be impaired, the action spoiled, and the impressiveness of the stallions lost. This impressiveness, while not very marked on Canadian mares, is still quite evident, especially when plain-looking mares of an angular type are bred. The Hackney gives a rotundity and shapeliness which was previously lacking. The average person no more prefers a bony, angular type of horse than did one of Shakespeare's characters, as revealed in the words, 'Let me have men about me that are fat.' Hence the Hackney is likely to grow more and more in favor with

opinion of the matter is it is well worthy of recognition by all who are interested in the improvement of horses, but it is no detriment to the continuous use of scrub stallions, for to every registered horse in this district there are six mongrels. This part of Southern Alberta is at present undergoing a change from a range country to farming. It will take some little time to convert the errors, but men will perforce have to come to the conclusion that it pays to raise good stock only when they are compelled to run them on land they own and pay taxes on.

It costs as much to raise, if not produce, a \$20 pony as it does a \$200 horse. It is my opinion it would be out of the question to interfere with scrub studs and try to enforce the discontinuance of their use with the public. The object lesson will come to men patronizing the like, as I have already witnessed lately. A lumberman came down to buy horses for the woods teams that fit his order, from fourteen to fifteen hundred. He did not hesitate to pay \$560 a team. Some gray teams were shown him, at sight of which he began to pull his moustache and beat the ground with his foot, and at once divert his attention to something else, without asking the owner the figure he might have the audacity to ask for them. Such experiences are humiliating to some degree, but cannot fail to be beneficial to more than the parties actually concerned. We must abide the time of the scrub stallion, which I think will not be long now.

I may state, in conclusion, that the clause relating to the enforcement of a lien for service fees, in my opinion, is extended over too long a period. In many cases it is impossible to trace up the offspring of such service, the statement being made they are dead. Besides, a man may breed five to ten mares; one half have foals. The game is scarcely worth the plunder, seeing that you can only collect fee for service of mares that actually have foals. Some people say, "Insure a colt to stand up and suck. Such is absurd, and should never be condescended to by the owner of any worthy stallion; it gives the owners of the mares the chance of overworking his mare; if she loses her foal, he is out nothing.

HORSEMAN.

A WEAK SPOT IN HORSE-BREEDING.

Yours in reference to the enrolment and breeding of stallions to hand. The horse I bought three years ago was unfit that season for breeding purposes, on account of having too many mares the season before. On that account, I dissolved partnership, and had to sell him. I think that is one of the great errors—a horse having too many mares. I used them in the County of Norfolk, England, and we never allowed a horse more than sixty mares in the season, and never travelled more than twelve miles during the day. I find the owners of stallions to-day are thinking too much of the dollar, and, again, are not using the right kind of a mare to breed from a good horse. In that case it's an impossibility to give a valuable horse a show when the foal arrives. We have two very good Clyde horses, imported in this and the Melford district this spring, and are under a syndicate, and they are much needed. I much object to the fee being so high and to stallions being allowed to travel with unsound feet and legs. I'm not in this syndicate, and I don't know their rules.

L. J. P.

REGISTERING IMPORTED CLYDESDALES.

Anent the action recently taken by the Directors of the Canadian Clydesdale Association, re the registration of Clydesdales imported to Canada, the Scottish Farmer of April 20th says:

"Clydesdale breeders in this country have got a nasty knock from their Canadian customers. It is no surprise to the writer that the check has come. Breeders here are to pay the penalty for neglect of registration. On and after the first day of June, 1907, only animals registered in the Clydesdale Studbook here, and out of mares registered in the Studbook here, will be eligible for record in the Canadian Clydesdale Studbook. But not only so; the sire and dam of the sire, and the sire and dam of the dam, must also be registered. This makes the Canadian rules parallel with those of the United States, and the fate of the short-pedigreed filly is sealed so far as Canada is concerned. No blame can be attached to the Canadian. He knows that the Clydesdale Studbook has been published for twenty-nine years, and its thirtieth volume has now been opened. To him it appears absurd that animals of pure breeding should in this country only show a bare three-cross pedigree. He means to protect himself, and after June 1st there will be no more free importation of short-pedigreed types."

The meeting of members of the Canadian Clydesdale Association, advertised to be held in Toronto on May 23rd, is for consideration of the amendment to the rules of registration now referred to, and which, it is expected, will be adopted by that meeting. It looks like a reasonable and sensible proposition, though it may be considered prudent or necessary to somewhat limit somewhat.

HORSE-BREEDING PROBLEMS IN THE ANNAPOLIS VALLEY.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

It is possibly not far from the facts of the case to say that no two farmers in Annapolis Co., N. S., have the same opinion as to what is the best kind of horse for the farm. Consequently we have all sorts and conditions of horses, from the little, 800-pound pony to the 1,600 or 1,700 pound wood pile, that has some of the blood of everything extant, from the rabbit to the elephant. This is a result, partly of the preference of farmers, up to the last decade, for oxen instead of horses for draft purposes. A considerable portion of the yearly income on these small farms is derived from the sale of lumber and cordwood obtained from the mountains on each side of the Valley, and the prevailing opinion has been that horses are unfit for the rough mountain work, and, rather than keep a pair of oxen for winter and incur the expense of keeping horses, too, just for summer farm work, the oxen have, until lately, been the motive power for draft

STALLION LICENSE NOT NEEDED.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

As regards the stallion-license act, I think we can get along quite nicely without it yet. The man who intends to own and drive a horse is the best judge of what he wants, and the Government has no right to say what kind of horses we are to use. It would only mean that the farmer would pay the license fee in the long run, and this fee would just be to keep up an army of veterinary surgeons that are out of a job. I think they should at least give the farmer credit for knowing what he wants.

FARMER.

Lambton Co., Ont.

STALLION REGISTRATION LAW FOR MINNESOTA.

According to a Western exchange, Minnesota has been making an earnest effort towards securing a stallion-registration law from the present Legislature, and with prospects of success. Some of the essential features of the proposed law are: Verification and registration of pedigrees in the

case of registered horses; veterinary examination of all stallions over four years; horses to be released from further examination after ten years of age. This work to be in charge of a board consisting of the President of the State Horse-breeders' Association, Professor of Animal Husbandry in the College of Agriculture, and the Professor of Veterinary Medicine in the Agricultural College of the State University. Actual examination to be done by committees of two, each committee consisting of a practical horseman and a veterinarian. The horses are to be assembled at specified places in each county for examination. Examination and registration fee, \$3.00. License to be renewed each year without examination, except as mentioned, renewal fee, \$2.00. Stallions are divided into two general classes—

pure-bred and grade. It is made a misdemeanor to use pedigrees or illustrations on posters or otherwise so as to mislead.

LIVE STOCK.

GIVE PASTURES A CHANCE.

When the food supply in the barns runs low in springtime, and the outdoor work of the farm is pressing, the desire to get the stock out to pasture grows stronger as the days go by. But it pays to resist the temptation and yield not until the grass has had a fair start and has covered the ground with a supply that will stand considerable cropping without leaving the land bare and exposed to the sun and wind. Pastures closely cropped in the early spring are handicapped for the whole summer, and yield much less sustenance for stock than those given a fair chance to fill up before being eaten off closely, as the latter will better resist drouth and come again quicker after a rainy spell.

The young and tender grass, while it has a wholesome influence in purifying the blood and restoring health to debilitated animals, and is aptly styled by the old herdsmen and shepherds Doctor Green, is yet washy and lacking in substance, and should be supplemented by some dry fodder for the first two or three weeks after the animals are turned on the pastures. This tends to avoid any loss of condition, and prevents undue purging from too greedy consumption of the watery grass, and at the same time saves the pastures, as animals will stop eating when their stomachs are filled; indeed, seem to realize more sensibly than do some humans that "enough is sufficient." Where there are two or more pasture fields on the farm, it is good practice to change the stock from one field to another every two or



Durbar (imp.) (11635).

Clydesdale stallion; bay; foaled 1901. Sire Baron's Pride (9122). Property of Orangeville Horse Breeders' Association, Orangeville, Ontario. James Woodland, Secretary.

while a family horse for driving and light work has been considered sufficient on the majority of farms. It is true, too, that these light, nervous horses are not fit for the mountain work, but now the introduction of heavier and quieter blood by some of our best farmers has demonstrated the fact that a horse of proper breeding and training will work in as rough a place as oxen. As a consequence we have some fair types of general-purpose horses, possibly amounting to eight per cent. of those owned in the County. Another reason for the nondescript class of horses we have here is that, as a consequence of our small and rocky farms, the efforts of our farmers are diversified, and farming does not receive full attention, as in Ontario. As a result, we can show a sample of everything that could be conceived in the horse line.

Up to the present, if the opinions of all the farmers were taken and averaged, we would find a demand for something like the following: A horse with good style, that would live on weeds and grass roots, weigh about 1,100 pounds, be able to do a mile in 2½ minutes, and pull a load of two tons up an incline of 15 degrees. However, we are getting down to better ideas now, and possibly ten per cent. of the best farmers would ask for a general-purpose horse of 1,300 pounds, fair roadster, and of quiet disposition. To get this—or to approximate it, at least—possibly a light Clydesdale would be in favor for use on our best farms. It is an impossibility for stallion owners, even now, to know what style of horse to bring into the County. It is to be hoped that the taste for better farm horses will spread, and that it will result in better farming.

Annapolis Co., N. S. R. J. MESSENGER.

Arthur T. Woodley, Brome Co., P. Q.: "I would not be without 'The Farmer's Advocate' for three times the price."

three weeks, as they are liable to get tired of eating over the same ground for a long time, enjoy a fresh pasture, and make greater improvement, even though the food supply may be no greater. This is especially true of sheep, but applies in the case of nearly all classes of stock.

BACON SWINE SALES IN EASTERN ONTARIO.

The following is a complete report of the auction sales of pure-bred bacon swine held in Eastern Ontario under the management of the Packers' Committee of the Montreal Produce Merchants' Association, with the cooperation of the Ontario Department of Agriculture. Sales are being held at ten different points. At the ten sales named below there were sold 252 pigs, the average price being \$18.60. These consisted of 108 boars and 144 sows, most of which were in pig.

Brockville, April 15th—	
9 boars sold; average price	\$ 14 00
10 sows sold; average price	18 80
Total number sold 19; average price.....\$ 16 53	
Morrisburg, April 16th—	
18 boars sold; average price	\$ 13 91
19 sows sold; average price	28 37
Total number sold 37; average price.....\$ 21 34	
Cornwall, April 17th—	
10 boars sold; average price	\$ 8 38
7 sows sold; average price	21 25
Total number sold 17; average price.....\$ 13 67	
Lancaster, April 18th—	
11 boars sold; average price	\$ 9 07
7 sows sold; average price	18 86
Total number sold 18; average price.....\$ 12 88	
Alexandria, April 19th—	
11 boars sold; average price	\$ 8 68
9 sows sold; average price	22 30
Total number sold 20; average price.....\$ 14 81	
Vars, April 20th—	
11 boars sold; average price	\$ 9 45
15 sows sold; average price	17 87
Total number sold 26; average price.....\$ 14 30	
Perth, April 24th—	
11 boars sold; average price	\$ 13 45
18 sows sold; average price	25 50
Total number sold 29; average price.....\$ 20 93	
Kemptville, April 25th—	
9 boars sold; average price	\$ 13 50
17 sows sold; average price	23 35
Total number sold 26; average price.....\$ 19 94	
Winchester, April 26th—	
10 boars sold; average price.....	\$ 15 60
20 sows sold; average price	29 51
Total number sold 30; average price.....\$ 24 87	
Finch, April 27th—	
8 boars sold; average price	\$ 11 20
22 sows sold; average price	22 30
Total number sold 30; average price.....\$ 19 34	
TOTALS.	
108 boars sold; average price.....	\$ 11 80
144 sows sold; average price	23 70
Total number sold 252; average price.....\$ 18 60	

ALTERNATE OESTRUM THEORY DISCREDITED.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":
Anent your article in recent issue regarding determination of sex as depending upon the particular oestrus in which the cow is bred, I may state that, some nine years ago, when I was in charge of the herd of cattle on the Provincial Government Farm, Truro, I put this theory to the test. Just before that time an article appeared in one of the agricultural papers advocating this idea, that the sex of possible calves changes regularly every time the cow is in season. The theory looked plausible, and, as it was a comparatively easy matter to keep records along this line, I did so. The facts were that sometimes the sex of the calf was as expected; other times it was not. There was absolutely no regularity. A much more regular occurrence was that some individual cows were fairly persistent breeders of bull calves and other individuals of heifer calves. Facts more or less along the same line were observable in regard to the progeny of some bulls. This theory of alternation of sex in successive periods of oestrus implies that the sex of progeny depends entirely upon the female, and if correct would set aside the prevalent idea that some sires produce more calves of one sex than the other. Moreover, it

is scarcely in conformity with occurrences under a state of nature, for, under natural conditions, females are bred at the first oestrus, and a large proportion produce calves to this service. Yet, under these conditions, the proportion of males and females is practically equal. There is evidently a deeper, though, as yet, undiscovered law according to which there is such an equality of numbers of males and females.

M. CUMMING.

Agricultural College, Nova Scotia.

IRELAND'S GREAT CATTLE SHOW.

From Tuesday, the 16th, to Friday, 19th April, Ballsbridge was the Mecca of Irish farmers, during the great annual Spring Show of the Royal Dublin Society. Big things were on all hands expected of this carnival, and anticipations were not in the slightest degree disappointed. It is the great outstanding event in the calendar of the Irish breeder; in the eyes of our Cross-Channel compeers, too, it has of recent years assumed an ever-increasing attractiveness; hence it is an event of international importance. This time, as usual, a formidable contingent of Cross-Channel Shorthorns, Aberdeen-Angus, Herefords, etc., were on the scene. Including as they did several of the leading show animals from long-founded herds, they figured prominently in the prize-list, but to the credit of our Irish breeders—many of whom are, comparatively speaking, but newly established in the business—a number of the visiting exhibits were obliged to return bearing but minor awards.

A great show, such as that under review, enables us

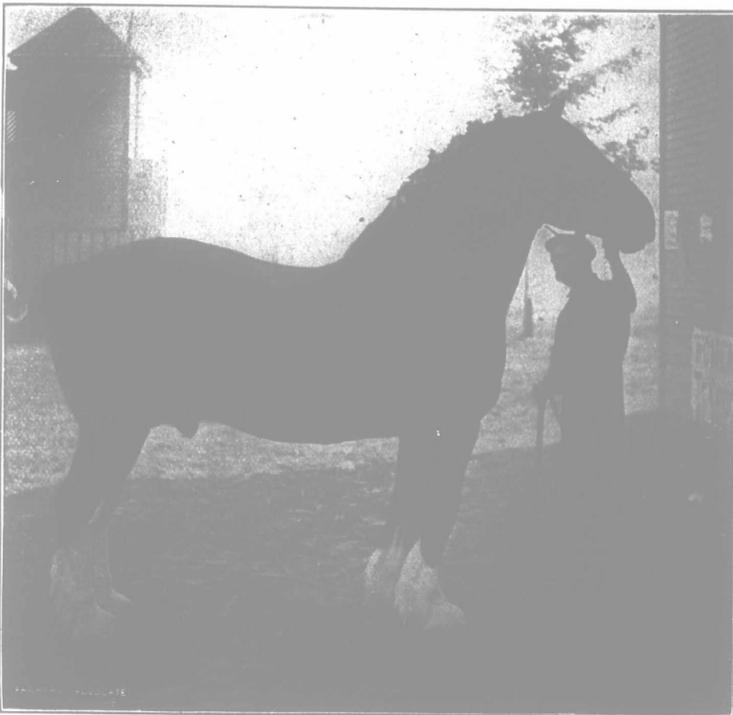
Malahide, the Kerries and Dexters, and Mr. P. Clune the pigs.

A summary of the entries representing the different breeds is not without interest:

Shorthorns	in 10 classes	totalled	633 entries.
Aberdeen-Angus	8	"	148 "
Herefords	7	"	96 "
Jerseys	6	"	51 "
Dexters	6	"	43 "
Kerries	6	"	42 "
Ayrshires	3	"	12 "
Red Polls	3	"	6 "

Of the 633 Shorthorns, no fewer than over 280 turned out in the yearling bull classes; 130 in the two-year-old classes, and over 40 in the aged bull class. The last-named contained, perhaps, the finest collection of aged sires that has ever been seen at Ballsbridge, and from its ranks was chosen the winner of the Chaloner Plate—the coveted token of championship. The distinguished animal is not a stranger to those who read "The Farmer's Advocate" of about this time twelve months ago, as he is the very same bull that took the trophy then. Linksfield Champion, his name will be remembered, is now owned by Mr. F. Miller, of Birkenhead, though he figured last year at Dublin in the name of Miss Staples, from whom he was purchased. He was not sent abroad as had been intended, and he revisited the scene of his former triumph at Ballsbridge to secure fresh lustre. Since we saw him last he has increased in massiveness, and for his wonderful scale he is remarkably level and correct in

his lines. A superb top line, even as a billiard table, grandly-sprung rib, magnificent head and horn, great impressive frontage and the choicest quality all through are the most striking features of this now noted sire, which was, it may be recalled, the reserve champion at last season's English Royal. The runner up for the Dublin championship was a rare stamp of a two-year-old, in Mr. D. McLennan's Shenley Victor, from Herts, England. A red of remarkable substance this is, and of grand type and character all over. He came into the possession of his present exhibitor at the recent Birmingham sale, at the huge price of 1,000 gs., his breeder having been Mr. C. F. Raphael. The champion of the yearling class was fittingly enough awarded to a white son of Linksfield Champion, named Dunmore Sirdar, exhibited by Miss Staples, and a youngster that carried a very true reproduction of his great sire's fine outline and breed character. Other successful exhibit-



Prince Romeo (imp.) (8144).

A nineteen-year-old son of Prince of Wales (673). Owned by Messrs. Ed. Charlton, Duncrief, and James Henderson, Belton, Ont.

by a simple process of comparison to estimate the advance that is taking place in our pedigree herds. This year the displays marked a further distinct improvement. As was pointed out by the Hon. F. Wrench at a meeting of Irish Shorthorn breeders during the week, herd-owners in Great Britain have a far better market than we in Ireland. Foreign buyers who visit the Kingdom are inclined to content themselves with an inspection of the English and Scotch herds, and are often deterred from coming as far as Ireland, by the fact that there is a further sea to cross; consequently, if we wish to reach out for a larger share of the export trade we must show to all the world that there is within our shores something worth inspecting and buying.

Beautiful weather favored the event, as befitted its international scope; breeders supported it with record entries of the most choicely-bred animals; crowds of visitors passed through the turnstiles; and implement makers and other manufacturers who cater for the requirements of farmers, contributed a great variety of instructive and interesting displays.

To apportion the liberal prizes offered, some of the best-known breed experts were secured. Thus in Shorthorns we find such familiar names as Messrs. J. Deane-Willis, of Bapton Manor; James Durno, of Westertown; C. W. Lyster-Kaye, of Osherton; R. W. Hobbs, of Kelmecott, and John Ross, of Meikle Tarrel. Messrs. J. W. Smith, of Thinghill Court, and A. P. Turner, of Fenbridge, judged the Herefords; Messrs. Geo. Cran, of Morlich, and Archie Whyte, of Inverquharity, the Aberdeen-Angus; Mr. Ernest Matthews the Channel Island cattle; Mr. R. T. Robertson, of La Maucha

ors of bulls in this most important section included Messrs. I. Hanley, Milnethorp; Geo. Harrison, Darlington; W. R. Crawford, Tullyhogue; Joseph Bowden, Cootehill; C. F. Raphael, Herts; Geo. Dickson, Newtownards; H. J. C. Toler Aylward, Kilkenny; J. A. Gibson, Craigavad; the Earl of Caledon; Sir H. H. Smiley, Bt., Larne; Sir A. C. Stepney, Bt., Llanelly; R. Taylor, Pitlivié, Carnoustie, N.B., etc., etc. Of Shorthorn females there was a very nice display, particularly in the two-year-old heifer class, where Mr. R. Taylor's Pitlivié Rosebud, the first-prize winner, was as beautiful an animal as any Shorthorn enthusiast could desire. Sir H. H. Smiley's exhibits were also of very choice description. The other principal honors were secured by Viscount de Vesci, Co. Kilkenny, who won the challenge cup for the best pair of yearlings; Geo. Harrison and Sir A. Coote. This brief summary must suffice for the Shorthorns, as the other breeds have to be touched upon.

Never has a finer display been made by the Herefords, some choice bulls and females coming forward from both sides of the Channel. Our Irish exhibitors held their own very creditably, though Sir J. R. G. Cotterell, Bt., from Hereford, and Mr. P. Coats, from the same English shire, made a number of notable wins. On the other hand, however, our Col. Everard, Co. Meath; Major Hillas, Co. Sligo; Major W. J. Hamilton, Co. Cavan, and the representatives of the late Mr. E. T. Dames-Longworth, kept the bulk of the honors on this side of the channel.

Among the Aberdeen-Angus the cross-channel invasion was not very formidable, and Irish breeders came to the front all through, except in a couple of the

female classes, where Mr. J. E. Kerr, of Harviestown, secured leading honors with model exhibits. The breed made a capital show indeed, and there were no indications that its admirers are afflicted with any feelings of jealous discouragement at the pronounced popular boom in Shorthorns. The prizetakers included the Marquis of Waterford; Messrs. A. J. Owen, Queen's Co.; R. G. Nash, Co. Dublin; C. Dunbar Buller, Co. Down; Marquis of Ormonde, Co. Kilkenny; H. Bland, Kilquade, Co. Wicklow; W. H. B. Moorehead, Newry; etc., etc.

Our useful native Kerries and Dexters were well represented by some very typical specimens, showing the handsome shapes and fine milky and beefy capacities for which they are respectively noted. Mrs. Madden, Co. Dublin; the Duke of Leinster; Messrs. G. G. Mahoney, Co. Kerry; D. M. Rattray, Co. Kerry, and Wm. S. Archdall had most of the awards between them.

Of Jerseys there was a good average collection, including a number of Island-bred cattle. This timid, graceful breed does not boast a large following among farmers in Ireland; indeed, the great majority of its patrons are either of the gentry class or dairymen pure and simple. Mrs. Madden, Mr. M. O'Neill and Mr. Vere Ward Brown, all of Co. Dublin, divided the prizes.

Among the other breeds superior quality prevailed, though numerically the classes were small.

In addition to the cattle there were exceedingly good sections devoted to (1) breeding swine; (2) Shires, Clydesdales, polo ponies, Hackneys and hunter stallions; (3) butter and other dairy produce. In the first named over seventy pens were exhibited, and a very good standard of merit was reached both by the white and black varieties. Space, however, precludes the possibilities of entering into details of these features, but it may be said that they were very successful and contained a number of capital exhibits.

EMERALD ISLE.

CATTLE-TESTING IN WISCONSIN.

Efforts are being made in Wisconsin to secure the passage by the State Legislature of a bill to prevent the further distribution of bovine tuberculosis from one herd to another, by requiring animals that are sold for dairy or breeding purposes to be tested with the tuberculin test. Prof. H. L. Russell, of the Bacteriological Department of the State College of Agriculture, writes us that their experience the last season or two in applying the test on farms throughout the State, led to the detection of 125 cases in which the disease had been spread more or less in that way. While the provisions of the proposed bill have not been definitely determined, it is expected that the herds will require to be tested once a year where sales are to be made, and, in case tuberculosis is found, once in six months.

Wisconsin has already upon its statute books a law prohibiting, under heavy penalties (\$50 to \$200 fine), the importation of cattle into the State for breeding or dairy purposes, unless accompanied by a certificate of inspection made by a duly-qualified veterinary surgeon, a graduate of a recognized veterinary college in the United States, Canada or Europe, showing that at the time of such inspection, and within six months prior to shipment, the cattle had been subjected to the tuberculin test, and were free from tuberculosis or any other contagious disease of a malignant character. If shipped without such inspection, they will be quarantined and subject to examination by the local health authorities.

THE FARM.

STORING A FODDER CROP OF PEAS AND OATS.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

In your edition of March 21st I was much impressed with your article entitled "The Simple Way." Please allow me to give my experience. A year ago this spring we sowed six acres of peas and oats mixed, at the rate of two parts of oats to one of peas, with the intention of curing it like hay, and cutting it in the winter to mix with corn silage. It was sowed on clover sod, and grew an immense crop. We got it well cured, but the problem was to find room to store it; so we got an engine and cutting box with a blower to cut it and blow it into the barn. We intended opening out the coils to the sun for a couple of hours before cutting it up, but the day did not turn out favorable, so we had to go on without doing so. We have a feed room in our basement twenty feet square and nine feet deep, so we blew the feed into the mow above and let it down through a hole in the floor, and kept it well tramped; this room held about two thirds of the feed. Some of our neighbors predicted a failure, as they thought it would all spoil. It heated so bad that you could not hold your hand in it. Some advised spreading it out, but I knew that would not do. I did not feel anxious about it, but kept tramping it every day for about a week, and filling it from the top as it settled. It has proved the most satisfactory feed that we ever had on the farm. It kept in perfect condition, and is always ready for mixing with the ensilage. You can easily see the advantage of sowing it

this way, as one handling suffices. Mice or rats never work in it as they do in unthreshed, uncut grain. We kept four loads for the sheep, which the mice chewed up very badly. We fed nineteen head of fat cattle, four milch cows, and all the other young stock—about thirty-five head in all—on this and five acres of corn ensilage, with a little hay at noon. If any of your readers ever try this experiment, never stir the feed, but keep it well tramped, or cover it with sheaves, if convenient.

ANDREW McKAY.



Planter.

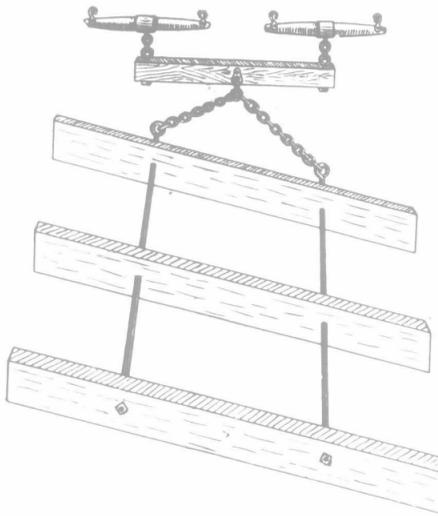
International champion American-bred Shropshire shearing ram in 1906. Bred by John Campbell, Woodville, Ontario.

A ROAD JOINTER.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I have observed of late the advocates of good roads urging the use of the split-log drag for dressing up our highways and keeping them in repair. How general its use has become I am not aware. However, one thing I am assured of, though crude in its mechanical structure the principle involved is good. With some improvements which I will suggest it may be rendered very useful, and with a little practical good sense applied in its operation it surely will be a valuable acquisition to the machinery for road-making, and that at a nominal cost. After the roadbed is prepared and properly graded, with its maintenance may be readily secured, if prompt attention be given. Allow me to suggest some improvements on the drag, which while retaining the general principles involved, will render it more efficient in its purpose and easy in its operation.

In its construction procure three pieces of deal, 6 feet long, 2 inches by 6 inches; get two eye bolts 4 feet long, of 1/2-inch iron; arrange your deal; insert your bolts on a diagonal line, on an angle of about thirty



degrees, as shown in the accompanying sketch, on the front and bottom edge of the deal affix an iron plate—say about two inches wide by 1/2-inch thick—allowing it to project about 1/4-inch below the deal (abandoned or half-worn sled shoes will serve this purpose well); then floor over the frame in part with inch boards, making convenient standing room for the teamster while in operation.

This structure when completed, though retaining some of the features of the split-log drag, is not a drag as used in that sense, but rather may be designated a road jointer. While the drag being drawn on the road, having but two bearings, will, as a consequence, dip into low or soft places and deposit material, the jointer, having its three bearings, will, as a consequence, shave off the higher parts of the road and deposit in low places. This jointer,

when properly constructed, will, in very many instances, supersede the cumbersome and expensive imported road machine, doing better work at much less expense.

King's Co., Nova Scotia.

T. H. PARKER.

CORN SMUT IN CORN BELT.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Corn smut, which occurs to some extent wherever corn is grown, is causing a great loss in the value of the crop each year. Careful investigations show that throughout the corn belt of the United States the loss from corn smut is from twenty cents to one dollar per acre. Allowing the estimates to be based on the lowest figure, the farmers of Indiana alone are losing annually \$800,000.

Farmers and experiment station workers have recognized the serious nature of this plant disease, and large sums of money, as well as the time of the investigators, have been spent, with a hope of determining its nature and methods of eradication. These investigations have proven that corn smut is not transmitted to the plant through the seed or seedling, but through surface infection. In this respect it differs from the loose smut of oats and the stinking smut of wheat. In the case of oats and wheat, the smut spore adheres to the grain, and by treating the grain with formalin, hot water, etc., the spore may be killed. Experiments carried on by Dr. J. C. Arthur, of the Indiana Station, will be of interest in this connection:

TREATMENT OF SEED CORN TO DECREASE SMUT IN CROPS.

Treatment of seed.	No. of plants.	No. plants smutted.	Per cent. of smut.
Untreated.....	335	47	14.0
1 lb. copper sulphate in 15 gals. water 1/2 hour.....	295	41	13.9
Ammoniacal cupric carbonate 1 hour.....	256	27	10.5
Water at 140° F. for 5 min....	287	42	14.6

This work shows that corn smut cannot be reached by treatment of the seed. Some work has been done with seed corn treated with formalin, with results similar to the above. Extended investigations have been made as to the value of spraying the corn plant during the growing season. Spraying the plants with some fungicide, especially Bordeaux mixture, has been found to largely prevent the smut, except in the ears, but it is deemed too troublesome and expensive to be practical. At the present time the only practical method of eradication to be recommended is that of gathering the smut pustules or balls and destroying them. These should be gathered between the first of July and the time the corn is mature (two or three trips being made through the field during this period), and at the time of harvest, and destroyed by burning or placing in boiling water.

This method may appear tedious and troublesome, but it is believed that the results will justify the trouble and expense.

G. I. CHRISTIE.

Purdue University Experiment Station.

MORE PRAISE FOR THE SPLIT-LOG DRAG.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

A few lines in regard to the split-log drag. I think it is a fine thing to keep the roads in good repair. I did not enter the contest for a prize, but I have made a split-log drag, and have tried it on a piece of clay road about a mile and a half long which was badly cut up by wagons, there being some very deep grooves. The one scratch up and down made a wonderful change. A road commissioner and a couple of neighbors who saw it working praised it as a fine thing for the cut-down roads. My drag is made out of ash, seven feet six inches long, by twenty-eight inches wide, and the weight is about two hundred and sixty pounds. I wish you every success with the split-log-drag contest and "The Farmer's Advocate." North Renfrew, Ont.

W. A. McMULLEN.

ORIGINATED IN CANADA.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

On reading over "Our Maritime Letter," by A. E. Burke, I see we are asked to name a single variety of grain originated in Canada. The late Mr. Chas. Arnold, of Paris, gave to Canada a new variety of barley, and also the celebrated pea known as "American Wonder." That pea was obtained by a cross between "McLean's Little Gem," dwarf, and the "British Champion," tall, which pea holds its own in many gardens all over the world, and is also the parent of many new dwarf varieties, several of which have been introduced and sent out by Sutton & Sons. Forty-old years ago that well-known firm offered for sale only two varieties of dwarf peas; now they have eleven, which still include the "American Wonder." Charles Arnold also gave us a new apple, called "The Ontario." C. J. FOX, Middlesex Co., Ont.

ROTATION AND BURNING FOR CORN SMUT.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Seed corn has been treated in many ways for the destruction of smut spores, but as yet no method has proven satisfactory. Since infection may take place in any growing point at any time during the season after the corn plant has become sufficiently advanced, the treatment of the seed cannot be expected to give such good results as in the case of smut in wheat or oats. In seasons of very heavy rainfall, or in years of severe drought, the number of smut pustules is generally low. Thick planting, in seasons favorable to vigorous, prolonged growth, is generally conducive to the spread of the fungus. Where the area in corn is not large, the pustules may be gathered and burned before they become ripe, but the most effective remedy practicable in general corn-growing is rotation of crop.

L. S. KLINCK.

The Macdonald College.

A SPLIT-LOG DRAG COMPETITION IN NOVA SCOTIA.

Among the many local papers in Canada which have assisted the split-log-drag propaganda, the Outlook, of Middleton, N. S., deserves especial commendation. The enterprising editor of this weekly was one of the first to seize upon the idea, and with the object of introducing the drag into Nova Scotia, the Outlook has opened in Annapolis County a competition in road-making by the split-log-drag method. A \$25 prize is offered. The municipal council has passed a resolution approving the competition, and asking road surveyors to do everything possible to facilitate the experiments. The Warden and Deputy-Warden also have agreed to assist, by acting as judges, visiting each piece of road in May, and again in October. The prize will be awarded for the most improved road. The Outlook generously acknowledges that for the idea of a competition it is indebted to "The Farmer's Advocate." By a recent letter we are informed that there is a great deal of interest being taken in the competition in Annapolis County, and that a paper in Queen's County is instituting another competition with the drag. All this is encouraging. It was hoped that we might start the ball rolling, but we scarcely expected it would gather impetus so quickly. Speed the good cause.

THE DAIRY.

DAIRY RESEARCH BY THE U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

The 22nd annual report of the Washington Bureau of Animal Industry, for 1905, just published, contains some important suggestions for dairymen. Under the heading, "Research Work Contemplated," the Chief mentions the following: "Creamery and Cheese-factory Management," under which it is stated that hundreds of co-operative factories have failed in the States, due to a lack of knowledge of the numerous and sometimes obscure details of dairy work, and it is proposed to investigate these causes of failure and suggest remedies. It is proposed to investigate the centralization of the cream business, which is looked upon by the producers with considerable misgiving. It is suggested that persistent effort should be made to induce manufacturers to make such dairy machinery as can be easily kept in a sanitary condition. This is an excellent point which Canadian manufacturers might well consider carefully. The first, last and most important point in any dairy machine is, Can it be easily and effectively cleaned? If not, no matter what other qualifications the machine may have, it is not satisfactory for dairy work.

Inspection of Dairy Products in the Markets," is the next topic, and the writer makes the statement, "From one-half to three-quarters of the butter that comes to the great markets will not score as 'extras,' which means that it is not a good quality of butter." The Dominion Dairy Service is to be commended for arranging to have a competent man stationed at Montreal during the coming season to inspect shipments of Canadian dairy goods. It looks as though we should be compelled to adopt some system of grading butter and cheese before long, in order to compete in the British markets.

"Dairy Products Other than Butter, Cheese and Milk," deals with suggestions on the need of research work in the ice-cream industry; manufacture of condensed and evaporated milk; manufacture of palatable skim-milk cheese for those who are forced to economize; the use of milk products in the arts, so as to find profitable outlets for skim milk and whey, and the use of 'butter-milk as a drink,' in order to devise means to put this wholesome product more generally on the market."

The foregoing is quite a formidable programme, and indicates that we on this side of the boundary need to be up and doing if we are to keep pace with our friendly American rivals.

The report contains two lengthy and exhaustive articles on dairying, one by Dr. C. Thom, on "Soft-cheese Studies in Europe," and one by C. B. Lane on "Records of Dairy Cows: Their Value and Importance in Economic Milk Production."

Dr. Thom says that the number of highly-flavored soft cheese described in books upon cheesemaking has been estimated at 250, but the examination of large numbers of these cheeses in the market only adds to the conviction that many of the distinctions are those of size, shape and packing, where the material might come from the same vat. These names are interesting, because they may nearly always be traced back to particular localities and often to particular factories, such as Limburger, Roquefort, Camembert, Brie, Gorgonzola, Cheddar, Stilton, Neufchatel, Muenster, Edam, Cheshire.

For the purpose of discussion, the writer divides these soft cheese into two groups, (1) the bacterial cheese, and (2) the mold-ripened cheese. The Limburger is placed in the first group as being a typical bacterial cheese, while Brie, Camembert, Gorgonzola, Roquefort and Stilton are given as types of mold-ripened cheese. Detailed directions are given of the methods followed in Europe in the manufacture of these various kinds of cheese, which it would be impossible to give in the short space allotted for review. The article is nicely illustrated with factories and scenes from the various countries where the soft cheese are made.

The author makes the interesting announcement that "The making of the genuine Roquefort is confined to this restricted area in Southern France. The companies concerned in its manufacture and ripening have succeeded in maintaining in the French courts their claim that the Roquefort is a sheep's-milk variety of cheese, which must be ripened in the village of Roquefort, in

about a change? Surely it will not be said of Canadian dairymen,

"To follow foolish precedent and wink
With both our eyes, is easier than to think."

The objects of the article are to show dairymen the importance of keeping records of every cow in the herd, in order to enable them to weed out unprofitable cows, make more profits, increase interest and business methods, show possibilities of production, and encourage farmers to adopt higher standards and increased profits. The scales and the Babcock test, combined with better care and feed, would double the production and profits of many herds, with little expense. The article contains full directions for making records, and is nicely illustrated with apparatus, cows, tables of performance, etc.

The writer concludes with the following fundamental steps in improving dairy herds:

1. Take advantage of variation. While the tendency of nearly all cows raised is to become average cows, a number fall below and a few reach a yield of 500, 600 or even 700 pounds butter.

2. Those above the average should be carefully selected and bred with care and judgment.

3. While the test must be used to detect variation and make selections, it is needed particularly to test the progeny, to determine whether the good qualities of the parent have been perpetuated and to see if any improvement in the offspring has been made.

4. Feed, care and management are of the highest importance. Having been carefully selected, and having stood the test, the cows must be well fed and cared for if their good qualities are to be retained and improved.

H. H. D.

THE COW ON GRASS.

Prof. C. W. Melick, of the Maryland Experiment Station, points out, in the Jersey Bulletin, that, after the unnatural conditions of stabling during winter, the dairy cow is very susceptible to ailments. For about three months she has been producing only a few pints of milk per day. Then, in the highly-developed state, the digestive system of the large producer of rich milk is easily thrown into a feverish condition in warm spring days. When cows are changed suddenly from dry feed to green grass, this condition is greatly intensified, and the milk from a cow in such a condition may produce disastrous results when fed to infants or invalids. Any volatile substances, such as garlic, green weeds and grass, when taken into the system of the cow, readily throw off their flavors, which are absorbed by the blood and carried through the mammary glands into the udder.

It may or may not be detrimental to the consumer, depending on his physical condition at the time the milk is consumed. In this respect it is similar to milk containing large quantities of undesirable bacteria. If the consumer of such milk is in sound physical condition, he may not experience any ill effect. If in the spring or summer, and his digestive apparatus is weak, it may produce a variety of troubles.

Thus, for the benefit of the cow and the consumer of her milk, Prof. Melick suggests allowing the cow from thirty minutes to an hour a day on the pasture for the first week, and gradually lengthen the time, depending on the condition of the cow, meanwhile continuing her dry feed, with a gradual reduction.

DAIRY-STOCK JUDGING CONTEST.

Arrangements are being made to accommodate students in judging dairy cattle at the National Dairy Show, to be held in Chicago next October, but, owing to the season, there will be no performance tests. Classes from the various agricultural colleges will be admitted, and a trophy is expected from each of the five leading dairy breeds—Holstein, Ayrshire, Jersey, Guernsey and Brown Swiss—for the college team scoring the highest number of points in any breed, while the Show Association will offer a sweepstakes for the college scoring the highest number of points in all breeds. There will be diplomas for individual animals. The rules of the International Livestock Judging Show will be used, subject to amendments that may be made by Mr. E. H. Webster, Department of Agriculture, Washington, Prof. Erb, of the Kansas Agricultural College, and Professor H. H. Dean, of the Ontario Agricultural College.

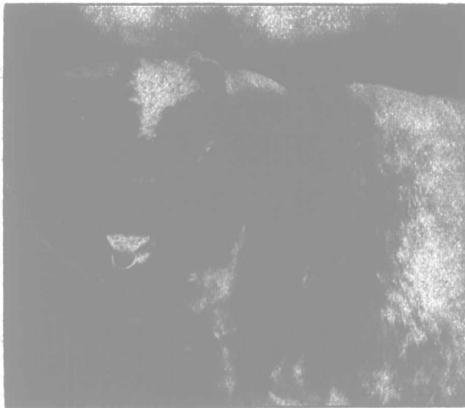
ENGLISH REMEDY FOR CAKED UDDER.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I see in your issue of April 25th questions, etc., re swelled quarters in cows. An old Country remedy for this complaint, caused by lying on wet, cold ground, is rubbing the affected quarter vigorously with plain yellow soap and cold water until a good lather is produced; continue rubbing for a few minutes afterwards. As a rule, one application is sufficient.

ENGLISHMAN,

Prince Edward Co., Ont.



Head of Linksfield Champion (86401).

Champion Shorthorn bull at Royal Dublin Society's Show, 1906 and 1907; reserve champion at English Royal, 1906.

Aveyron." The use of that name for any other cheese whatever, no matter where or by whom made, would, according to this view, be misbranding, and therefore illegal. But, with the typical American ingenuity, he adds: "We could, however, appropriate to our own use the suggestions as to methods derived from the practice of the makers of Roquefort, Stilton and Gorgonzola cheese, and in that way produce an improved cow's-milk cheese under a new or definitely modified name."

The writer concludes, by saying that the equipment for making these soft cheese is simple and cheap, and the labor calls for no special technical knowledge. He is confident that a proper study of the principles underlying the manufacturing of these soft cheese will enable American makers to reproduce these cheese in America. There is undoubtedly an excellent field for a practical cheesemaker and a mycologist to work out some of these principles in Canada, as we import quite a large number of the European cheese, and the demand will increase as our foreign population increases.

The opening paragraph of the article on Dairy Records contains some strong statements about profit and loss in the dairy business, such as, "The records of progressive and unprogressive dairymen indicate that there is no business which shows a greater range of profit than that of dairy farming; one dairyman frequently makes double the profit of his neighbors; one creamery patron makes \$2.30 for every dollar invested in feed for his cows, while a neighbor made \$1, and another lost 50 cents—all had the same soil and market; good judges believe that one-fourth of the cows in the entire country kept for milk do not pay for the cost of keeping, and nearly one-fourth more fail to yield an annual profit." The foregoing statements are calculated to make American dairymen think. Are there like conditions in Canada? If so, what are we doing to bring

DAIRY NOTES FROM QUEBEC.

When my last notes were written, our farmers were starting the sugarmaking operations, which are now completed. It has proved to be the best season for eighteen years. The flow of sap was continuous and of good quality, making a superior article of syrup and sugar, which has sold freely, there being a good demand for shipment to the West and South. The Maple Product Co., of Waterloo, Que., have been our largest purchasers, having bought several thousand gallons in our county, paying according to quality; for good clear syrup, weighing 13 pounds 2 ounces, 75 cents was paid. A large number of our farmers have private customers in the surrounding cities to which they shipped the product, and realized from 85 cents to \$1.00 per gallon in tins. We hear of some large yields; one farmer reports tapping 80 trees which returned him 500 pounds of sugar and 16 gallons of syrup; another tapped 500 trees and got 200 gallons of syrup, while another tapped 700 trees and had 230 gallons of syrup. In 1901 the output of the Province of Quebec was 13,564,819 pounds of sugar, this Province having the largest make of maple sugar and syrup of any country in the world. This season the make should exceed that of 1901 by at least 4,000,000 pounds, or giving a revenue to the Province this season of at least \$1,500,000. This is the first harvest received from Dame Nature, and it always betokens a good season later to have a good sugar year, and the old settlers were heard frequently to say: "When we have a good sugar year we have a good wheat crop." We hope it may be realized this season.

Winter seems loath to leave us, as we had a snow storm every week last month, and more or less frost. The season remains backward, with much cold weather. Meadows have wintered well, but it is premature to say much about the meadow and grass lands. The acreage to be sown in grain will be larger than for some years, as more land was broken up last fall than usual on account of the meadows being winter-killed one year ago. There will be less old hay carried over than last year, as, owing to the good prices for hay, more was sold the past winter than usual. What is changing hands now is bringing \$12 to \$14, according to quality, but it is usually in small lots.

The creameries have nearly all got into running order again, and the most of the cheese factories are commencing operations. The outlook is fairly good for a large output of dairy products again this season. Most of our farmers have increased their dairy herds, as it is expected we will have good prices for dairy products this season, although the reports brought by the exporters who have visited the British markets during the past few months are rather conflicting as to the conditions over there, some being very optimistic as regards this season's doings in the British markets, others bring rather discouraging reports, but one thing they are agreed upon is that Canadian butter and cheese must go on the British market in better packages and in better condition if we want to compete with the product from Denmark, the Argentine Republic and New Zealand; these all put their product on the market in better form than we do. I think we are clinging to our old systems too much, have too many small factories, with the result that our product lacks uniformity in quality and system of packing. Being later in the field, they have embraced more up-to-date methods.

If there has been one curse to the dairy industry of our country, it has been the opposition factory (so-called). Just when a factory becomes well established, some patron becomes disgruntled, and, having a little influence, draws out and secures a following, and builds another factory. The work has to be done cheaper; it will be less satisfactory, and the result, an inferior product, sold at a lower price, which means loss to the farmer. Surely the day is not far distant when our farmers will awake to this short-sighted policy in connection with the greatest industry of our country.

The condensing factory is paying a better price this season—\$1.00 per cwt. delivered at the factory, with cans returned washed—and are getting a large supply of milk. During the milk flow, it is thought they will have sufficient to run their splendid plant to its full capacity.

The city prices are set by the Milk-shippers' Association at 15 cents per gallon delivered in the City of Montreal. This will realize for the farmers about \$1.20 per cwt., after freight is paid. A few of the city dealers wash the cans before returning them to the country, but the majority of them just rinse them out with cold water. According to the last Provincial legislation in this respect, the cans are supposed to be washed before being returned, but many of the small dealers have no adequate facilities for doing so, and until a place is built at the railway stations to do this work, I fear this legislation will be a dead letter. A number of contracts have been made at the 15 cents, but a number of dealers thinking 14 cents sufficient, and a rise over last season of 2 cents a gallon, hesitate to pay the 15 cents; so in some cases a deadlock is the result. The shippers are determined to hold out for their price, as the

producing of milk for city trade is such that 25 cents more is required per cwt. of milk over factory prices to make it come out even, as no by-product is left to raise young stock, more labor is involved, and it necessitates a greater outlay of capital and greater expense to make milk for city trade. The same fight is on between the dealer and shipper over cream prices, and we are sure the shipper will win, as his price is a moderate one.

There has been a downward tendency in butter; 25 cents has been the ruling price here of late, but we expect it to go lower as the make increases. There was a great scarcity a few weeks ago and prices soared for a short time.

Pork is selling at \$7 per cwt. live, and \$8.50 dressed. Fewer hogs were wintered than usual as feeders, but a larger number of breeding sows were kept over; but there is a great scarcity of young pigs, as there has been a large number of losses. Possibly, on account of the cold winter, the sows did not get the exercise needed; also, the root crop last season being nearly a failure, too much grain was fed the breeding pigs.

Milk cows have been selling at high prices. Common cows are changing hands freely at from \$40 to \$50, superior ones of good breeding selling as high as \$70. On the whole, the prospects here are good for another season in the dairy business.

Huntingdon, Que.

TEN COWS OVER \$114 EACH.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I hereby submit a yearly report of our herd of ten milk cows, for which I hope you will find space in your worthy paper. We wholesale our milk, and got 12c. a gallon for it last year. Following is a list of the cows and their records:

No.	Breed.	Age.	No. lbs. milk.
1	Grade Ayrshire.....	16	11,105
2	Grade Ayrshire.....	9	11,092
3	Grade Holstein.....	8	10,231
4	Registered Holstein.....	3	10,178
5	Grade Holstein.....	11	9,364
6	Grade Holstein.....	10	9,043
7	Grade Ayrshire.....	4	8,744
8	Grade Shorthorn.....	9	8,619
9	Grade Shorthorn.....	12	8,524
10	Grade Holstein.....	3	8,383
Total			95,283
Average			9,528

The total amount received from the 10 cows was \$1,143.36; average per cow, \$114.33. I might say that these cows had the best of care the year round, never being exposed to cold at any time; pasture when short being supplemented by alfalfa and green corn. In winter we feed 40 to 50 lbs. ensilage with 1 lb. mixed chop to every 4 lbs. of milk in 2 feeds; also 1 pint of oil cake per day, with all the clover hay they can eat up clean; water in cups before them at all times. Hoping this may be of interest to some of your readers, and that I may be able to send you a better record next year.

YORK CO., ONT.

POULTRY.

RAISING TURKEYS.

CARE OF THE YOUNG.

When you think the turkey eggs have commenced to hatch, leave them alone for twelve hours or so, then, going quietly and quickly, remove the hen from the nest. Mr. Bell's plan in this is to run his hand under her from behind, if possible, balancing fairly, and throwing her off. Make no bones about this; delays are dangerous, for every moment of fooling increases the chances of crushing a poult. Remove the shells, and if all are hatched, the young birds may be marked in the web of the foot with a small poultry punch. The small scale may be picked off the bill at the same time. Now allow the hen to return to the nest for another 12 or 24 hours, depending upon how far hatching has progressed. Then, if the weather should be wet, take the hen and her family to a large box on the south side of a building and cover with loose boards, that may be opened to admit light when feeding. When the storm is over, take them to the A-shaped coop. This is bottomless, and has a slatted front, slats being crosswise and about four inches apart; the back of it is boarded solid. The dimensions of this coop are 3½ feet long, 3 feet high, and spread well at the bottom. This keeps the hen pretty well in the center, lessening the danger of her trampling the young. Place the coop on short grass, apart from other fowl. Put some road dust in a hollow nearby. Have wide board to prop up against the front of coop at so that it can be moved to a different position each day. The former will keep out cats and

skunks; the latter will fool the hawks—sometimes. Many turkey-raisers give the hen and flock their liberty after the first few days, but unless carefully watched and brought in before rain, fatalities result from trailing through the wet grass, and also from the attention of the wild fowls of the air. Move the coop its own width once or twice every day. In four or five weeks, the hen may be liberated, and with her brood allowed to roost on the trees and fences near-by. Many young turkeys are lost by driving them into small, filthy, unventilated buildings every night to protect them from enemies. Avoidance of this is one strong advantage of the coop.

FEEDING THE POULTS.

There is considerable room for choice in selecting feed for young turkeys. Curds from sour milk, boiled rice, oatmeal, corn meal, cracked wheat and other articles are good, but Mr. Bell's ration beats them all for simplicity and cheapness. He uses shorts mixed with skim milk for the first five weeks. He emphasizes the danger of sudden change from one kind of food or drink to another. He starts his turkeys by giving them bread soaked in skim milk the first day; the second day shorts are gradually substituted for bread, till the third day it is all shorts. They are mixed quite damp with the milk, but never sloppy, and fed from the hand five times per day, giving what is left each time to the hen in the coop and to other fowl. Sour food is a cause of bowel trouble. Leave no food lying anywhere about on hot days. Allow all the skim milk and buttermilk the young turks want to drink. At each feeding clean the dishes and give fresh milk. Give fresh water two or three times a day in a separate vessel. About one-fifth of one of the daily feeds should be onion-tops, and the same proportion of another daily feed may be dandelion leaves, cut up fine and mixed with the shorts.

After the hen is allowed her liberty, a less exacting system of feeding may be followed. One feed of shorts may then be given in the morning, and a feed of good clean wheat upon their return at night. When winter sets in, alternate feeds of oats, peas or other grain may be substituted on cold mornings for the shorts. Turkeys thus fed from the day of hatching do not have to be "fattened" for market. They make economical gains from the start, and when market time arrives they will be ready for it.

PRESERVING EGGS: WATERGLASS VS. LIME WATER.

We are asked our opinion as to the advisability of packing eggs in summer, when they are cheap, to be sold in winter; also the best method of doing it. At the good summer prices we have had of late years, it is doubtful whether it would pay a farmer to preserve eggs in summer for sale later on. It might be all right on a moderate scale for an assured demand in a local market, but the bulk of this business is taken care of by the wholesale firms. Generally speaking, it pays the poultryman to get his eggs on the market as soon as possible after they are laid. Preserving entails considerable trouble and expense, while pickled eggs, sold as such, are always at a discount, and it is dishonorable, if not impossible, to sell them as fresh stock. Pertinent to the present consideration is a recent remark of our Montreal market correspondent, who reported that there are likely to be few eggs pickled this year by the firms that used to engage in this business, cold-storage facilities being so far perfected as to supersede the pickling process.

When it comes to the question of home use, however, the case is different. It certainly is a good plan to put by in summer a few dozen eggs for household purposes during late autumn and winter.

Besides the old familiar but imperfect methods of packing in salt, oats or other material, there are two distinct recipes recommended by authorities, viz., lime water and waterglass (sodium silicate). It is a disputed point which is the better of these two. Prof. Shutt, Chemist, of the Experimental Farms, on the strength of experiments repeated by him every year since 1898, recommends lime water. It is prepared by slaking two pounds of quicklime in a small quantity of water, and stirring the milk of lime so formed into enough water to make up five gallons. After keeping well stirred for a few hours, allow it to settle and draw off the liquid above the settlings. Pour the lime water over the eggs previously placed in a crock or water-tight barrel. Exclude the air by a covering of sweet oil, or by sacking on which a paste of lime is spread. Exposure to the air tends to precipitate or throw down the lime (as carbonate), and thus weakens the solution. If, after a time, there is any noticeable precipitation of lime, the lime water should be drawn or siphoned off, and a quantity of freshly-prepared lime put in. Eggs preserved in this pickle, were found by Prof. Shutt quite good for cooking at the end of a year, much better than those kept in sodium silicate. He also adds that lime water is cheaper and pleasanter to use.

On the other hand, Prof. W. R. Graham, Poul-

try Manager of the Ontario Agricultural College, in common with many British and American authorities, seems to favor the waterglass (sodium silicate) method. He says that, while at the College they have had good results from lime water, yet in co-operative experiments throughout the Province, more people succeed with waterglass than with lime water. The lime pickle requires, in his opinion, more careful handling; hence its failure in many hands.

Waterglass is a substance resembling honey in color and consistency. It is of two kinds—English and American. The English is much thicker than the American. Dilute the waterglass with boiled (but cooled) water until it will allow an egg to sink. Ordinarily, this will require about one part of American waterglass to seven parts water, or, of the English article, one part to twelve. The solution is placed in a tub, in which the eggs are immersed. In some O. A. C. experiments it cost about a cent a dozen to preserve eggs in this way. We might add that some American authorities recommend somewhat weaker solutions than advised by Prof. Graham, but our advice is for beginners to follow the instructions of our own experts.

A few general precautions should be observed when pickling eggs, no matter what method is used:

1. Keep the male away from the laying hens, especially in warm weather. Fertile eggs are liable to commence hatching in hot weather, after which they quickly spoil. In Prof. Shutt's experiments, infertilized eggs kept much better than those fertilized.
2. Collect the eggs daily, and keep the nests clean, so shells may not become soiled.
3. Put no eggs into pickle that are not known to be absolutely fresh.
4. Be sure that each egg is completely immersed throughout the whole period of preservation.
5. Keep them in a cool place, if possible. This is not considered essential, but is doubtless an advantage.

With directions properly followed, either the lime-water or waterglass method will preserve eggs for four to six months in a condition plenty good enough for all ordinary purposes. For a longer time than that, the results are not quite so dependable.

GARDEN ORCHARD.

FLOWERS FOR THE FARM.

By Prof. H. L. Hutt, O. A. C., Guelph.

Too frequently flowers are thought of as the first thing needful in beautifying home surroundings, whereas they should be the final touches in adding color to the scene. A vine-clad rural home, sheltered by evergreens and shaded by stately shade trees, looking out on a well-kept, spacious lawn, about which has been artistically grouped and arranged a good collection of ornamental shrubs, may be such a picture of comfort and repose that flower-beds would seem superfluous. Nevertheless, flowers have their place about the farm home as well as on the city lawn, for no home should be without flowers of some kind.

The class of flowers grown in the country should be somewhat different from those usually grown in the town. Those flowers so popular in the town, such as cannas, coleus, geraniums, begonias, etc., which are grown in a greenhouse and transplanted into more or less formal beds on the lawn, are not the most appropriate for the country, where all the surroundings are more natural. A wild-flower garden, filled with ferns and the many beautiful flowering plants which can be brought from a neighboring woods, are in much better keeping. The rural flower garden need not be restricted, however, to the wild flowers, for there are a great variety of the hardy perennials and annuals which can be grown in the most harmonious way in a mixed flower border. A long informal flower border properly located is much better than formal flower-beds cut out of the greensward on the lawn.

When well established such a border becomes a thing of beauty and a joy forever, for when stocked with a good assortment of plants it provides bloom of some kind from the time the snow is off the ground in the spring till it comes again in the fall.

It is best to locate the border at the side or back of the lawn, rather than make it too prominent a feature in the front yard. It shows to best advantage against a background of shrubbery, or near a building or fence which can be covered with vines and climbers. The size of the border need be limited only by the extent of the grounds and the time that can be put upon it. A border with irregular outline varying from five to ten feet in width is preferable to a narrower one between straight boundary lines.

The ground should be prepared deeply and thoroughly, and made as rich as possible by digging in plenty of well-rotted manure or compost. The work of stocking the border may be done at various times throughout the season. Early in the spring is the best time to sow seeds and do most of the planting; the transplanting of seedlings may be done at any time during the season when the ground is moist; and hardy bulbs and tuberous-rooted plants are planted in the fall.

The artistic arrangement of plants in the mixed border affords plenty of room for the exercise of judgment and good taste, and is a pleasing study for one who has an eye for beauty and a love for flowers. Rearranging can be done from time to time as experience may prove desirable.

The first consideration is a suitable background. This may be of trees, shrubs, vines, or even the taller-growing herbaceous perennials. The smaller-growing species should be brought to the front of the border, so they will not be hidden by taller kinds. An irregular profusion of plants and bloom is more interesting and pleasing than any attempt to arrange the various kinds in formal straight lines or square blocks. Good effects may be produced by grouping together a

may be obtained; keeping out grass and weeds; and enriching the ground occasionally in the spring or fall with an application of well-rotted manure or compost.

The best winter protection is that afforded by the snow, which will drift in deeply if the tops are left all winter. Roses and tender vines are best protected by laying them down and covering with earth or leaves about the middle of November.

The following list gives a few of the most suitable kinds of plants for the mixed border. Those marked with a star are particularly recommended where the number must be restricted to fewer kinds:

PERENNIAL CLIMBERS FOR BACKGROUND, GROWING 10 TO 20 FEET.

- **Ampelopsis quinquefolia* (Virginia Creeper).
- **Ampelopsis hirsuta* (Virginia Creeper). Clings to brick and stone walls.
- Aristolochia siphon* (Dutchman's Pipe).
- Clematis coccinea*, large-flowering, coral red.
- Clematis*, Duchess of Edinburgh, large-flowering, double white.
- **Clematis Jackmanni*, large-flowering, violet purple.
- Clematis Montana grandiflora*, white.
- **Clematis paniculata*, small-flowering, white.
- Clematis Ramona*, large-flowering, lavender.
- Clematis Virginiana* (Virgin's Bower), small-flowering, white.
- Clematis Vitalba* (Traveller's Joy), white.
- Dioscorea batatas* (Cinnamon Vine).
- Kuonimus radicans* (Climbing Spindle Tree).
- **Lonicera Halleana* (Japan Honeysuckle).
- Lonicera Belgica* (Dutch Honeysuckle).
- Lycium Chinense* (Matrimony Vine).
- Tecoma or Bignonia radicans* (Trumpet flower).

ANNUAL CLIMBERS, GROWING 5 TO 15 FEET.

- **Cobea scandens* (Cup-and-saucer Vine), purple.
- Dolichos* (Hyacinth Bean), purple.
- Echinocystis lobata* (Wild-cucumber Vine).
- **Humulus Japonica variegata* (Japanese Variegated Hop).
- Ipomea* in variety (Morning Glory).
- **Nasturtium* (Climbing varieties).
- Ornamental Gourds in variety.
- *Sweet Peas in variety.

CLIMBING ROSES, 5 TO 10 FEET.

- *Crimson Rambler. Baltimore Belle. Prairie Queen.

HARDY ROSE BUSHES, 2 TO 3 FEET.

- Crimson and Red—
 - Alfred Colomb. Jubilee.
 - *Baron De Bonstetten. Marshall P. Wilder.
 - Duke of Edinburgh. Mme. Charles Wood.
 - *Gen. Jacqueminot. *Prince Camille de Rohan.
- Pink—
 - *Anna de Diesbach. Mrs. Sharman Crawford.
 - Mrs. John Laing. *Paul Neyron.
 - Mme. Gabriel Luizet. Pride of Waltham.
- White—
 - *Margaret Dickson. Mme. Plantier.
- Yellow—Persian Yellow.

MOSS ROSES.

- Blanche Moreau. *Crested Moss. Glory of Mosses.

HARDY PERENNIALS, 4 TO 6 FEET IN HEIGHT.

In the following lists mention is made of the way in which each is most readily propagated, either by seeds, bulbs or division of the plants:

- **Bocconia cordata* (Plume Poppy). Division.
- **Boltonia asteroides* (False Chamomile). Division.
- **Delphinium hybridum* (Larkspur). Seed.
- Helenium grandicephalum striatum*. Division.
- Helianthus multiflorus* (Double Sunflower). Division.
- **Helianthus*, "Miss Mellish." (Hardy Single Sunflower). Division.
- Heliopsis Pitcheriana* (Orange Sunflower). Division.
- Hollyhock. Seeds. Biennial.
- **Rudbeckia lanceolata* (Golden glow). Division.
- Valeriana officinalis* (Garden Heliotrope). Division.

HARDY PERENNIALS, 2 TO 3 FEET IN HEIGHT.

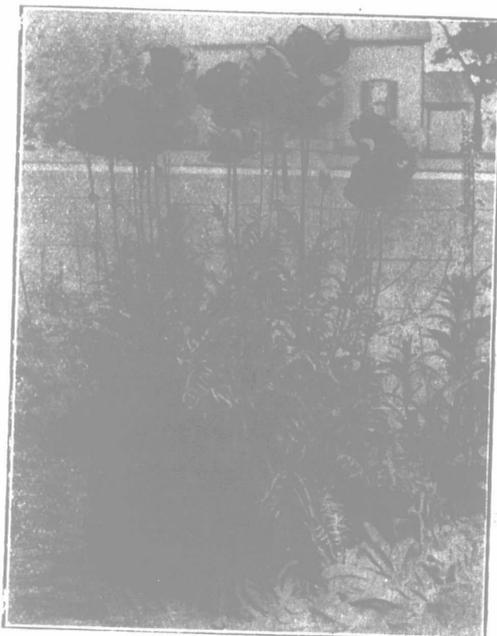
- Achillea*, "The Pearl." Seeds or division.
- Anthemus tinctoria* (Yellow Marguerite). Seeds.
- **Aquilegia chrysantha* (Golden Columbine). Seeds.
- Aquilegia coerulea* (Rocky Mountain Blue Columbine). Seeds.
- Aster Novae Angliae* (Wild Purple Aster). Division.
- **Asters* in variety (Michaelmas Daisy). Division.
- **Coreopsis lanceolata* (Tickseed). Seeds.
- Campanula persicifolia* (Campanula). Seeds or division.
- Campanula media* (Canterbury Bells). Seeds. Biennial.
- **Corydalis nobilis*. Seeds or roots.
- **Dielytra spectabilis* (Bleeding-heart). Division.



A Perennial Border.

A border of hardy perennial flowering plants along the driveway, affording bloom from March to December.

number of plants of one kind, so as to present a mass of color when in bloom; this is particularly so with the bulbs and smaller-growing kinds, but these groups may be irregular in outline and distribution throughout the border. Many kinds of plants are at their best early in the season, and their tops die down before midsummer, while others come on later and last till the end of the season. These should be so grouped and fitted into each other that the space left by the dying tops of the early ones will be filled by the latter kinds. The early and late species should be scattered throughout the entire length of the border, so that the whole may present an attractive appearance from end to end, and from first to last throughout the season.



The Hardy Oriental Poppy.

Gives glow of red to the border in June.

The care required to keep a mixed border in good condition consists in pruning the roses, and removing the dead tops of herbaceous plants in the spring; dividing and thinning out those kinds which spread too much and tend to crowd out neighboring plants; rearranging or planting in new kinds from time to time as they

- **Digitalis* (Foxglove). Seeds, mostly biennial.
Doronicum caucasicum (Leopard's Bane). Seeds or division.
 **Gaillardia grandiflora* (Blanket Flower). Seeds.
Gypsophila paniculata (Baby's Breath). Seeds or division.
Hemerocallis flava (Yellow Day Lily). Division.
 **Iris Germanica* (German Iris). Division.
 **Iris Kaempferi* (Japanese Iris). Division.
 **Lilium Candidum* (Madonna Lily). Bulbs.
Lilium elegans. Bulbs.
 **Lilium tigrinum* (Tiger Lily). Bulbs.
Lilium superbum (Turk's Cap Lily). Bulbs.
Lychnis chalconica (Scarlet Lightning). Seeds.
Lychnis coronaria (Mullein Pink). Seeds.
 **Paeonia in variety* (Paeony). Roots.
 **Papaver orientale* (Oriental Poppy). Seeds.
 **Phlox*, hybrid perennials in variety. Division.
Platycodon grandiflora (Chinese Bell Flower). Seeds.
Pyrethrum uliginosum (Giant Daisy). Seeds or division.
 **Spiraea filipendula* (Dropwort). Division.
Veronica in variety. Seeds or division.

HARDY PERENNIALS UNDER 1 FOOT.

- Adonis vernalis* (Spring Adonis). Seeds.
 **Bellis perennis* (English Daisy). Seeds.
Campanula carpatica (Carpathian Bells). Seeds or division.
Cerastium tomentosum (Snow in Summer). Division.
 **Chionodoxa Luciliae* (Glory of the Snow). Bulbs.
 **Convallaria majalis* (Lily of the Valley). Division.
 **Crocus in variety*. Bulbs.
Dianthus barbatus (Sweet William). Seeds.
Funkia subcordata grandiflora (Giant Day Lily). Division.
Heuchera sanguinea (Alum root). Seeds.
Mertensia virginica (Bluebell). Roots.
Myosotis (Forget-me-not). Seeds or division.
 **Narcissus in variety*. Bulbs.
 **Papaver nudicaule* (Iceland Poppy). Seeds.
 **Phlox subulata* (Moss Pink). Division.
 **Scilla Siberica* (Squills). Bulbs.
Stachys lanata (Woundwort). Division.
 **Tulips in variety*. Bulbs.
Veronica Alpina. Seeds or division.
 **Vinca minor* (Periwinkle or Trailing Myrtle). Plants.
 **Viola cornuta* (Tufted Pansy). Seeds or Division.

TENDER PERENNIALS WHICH MAY BE GROWN AS ANNUALS IN THE BORDER.

- | | | |
|--|--------------|---------------------|
| Canas. | Dahlias. | *Gladioli. |
| | 1 to 3 feet. | |
| *Asters. | | Phlox Drummondii. |
| Candytuft. | | Portulaca. |
| *Coreopsis. | | *Poppies (Shirley). |
| *Dianthus (Pinks). | | Scabiosa. |
| *Echscholtzia (California Poppy). | | Salpiglossis. |
| <i>Kochia scoparia</i> (Summer Cypress). | | Stock (Ten-week). |
| Mignonette. | | Zinnia. |
| *Nasturtium (Dwarf). | | |

P. E. ISLAND STRAWBERRY CULTURE.

At the last convention of the Prince Edward Island Fruit-growers' Association, Secretary A. E. Dewar offered the following bit of advice, which will be appreciated by Maritime readers:

It is not my purpose to give advice to the commercial berry-grower, but rather to give such information as will help the farmer to grow an abundant supply for home use.

The system I think best adapted to the busy man on the farm is what is known as the matted row, one-crop system. By this plan the plants are set in the spring and cultivated through the summer, and the following season the crop is harvested, and the bed is then abandoned or plowed, a new planting being made each spring to keep up the supply. Although strawberries will give more than one crop from a setting, the farmer will find it easier to set a new planting each spring than to put the old one in condition for another crop.

Any good farm land that has good natural drainage will grow berries, but it is well when choosing the plot to avoid low-lying land, as it is liable to late spring frost, which sometimes injures the bloom. The chances of success will be increased if the old garden patch be abandoned and the planting made in long rows, where the cultivation can be done with a horse.

Land that is one year from the sod does very well, and if it is clear of couch grass it will be easier kept clean. Spread broadcast about as much stable manure as would be required to give a good crop of turnips and plow in lightly; work the surface firm and smooth. The next step will be the setting of the plants, and the best time to plant is as soon as the land is in good condition to work in the spring. Mark out rows 3½ feet apart, and set the plants 18 inches apart in the rows, spreading the roots and setting the plants so the crown will be level with the surface of the ground, but not covered; firm the soil around the plants, and care must be taken that they are not exposed to the sun or wind when planting, as a little drying kills them. Soon after the plants start to grow, many of them will throw up blossom buds; those should be cut off, as the object is not fruit the first year, but a stand of vigorous plants for the crop next season. The cultivator should be used often enough to keep the surface mellow and kill the weeds.

HORTICULTURAL PROGRESS.

Prepared for "The Farmer's Advocate" by W. T. Macoun, Horticulturist, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

LIQUID VS. DUST SPRAYING.

Third Report on Dust and Liquid Spraying, by C. P. Close, Delaware Agricultural Experiment Station, Newark, Del.; Bulletin 76.

The objects of the author in carrying out the experiments recorded in this bulletin were to compare the results from the use of Dust and Liquid sprays, and to learn if half the amount of blue-stone usually used in making Bordeaux mixture would be sufficient to control the Spot, in view of the fact that there has been some complaint that Bordeaux mixture, as it is usually made, sometimes russets the fruit. The formula for the dust spray was: "Fifty pounds superfine limoid, 2 pounds pulverized copper sulphate, 2 pounds sulphur, 1 pound Paris green."

"The limoid was placed either in a box or barrel and the copper sulphate was sifted into it through an 80-mesh wire sieve. The sulphur and Paris green were sprinkled on, and the whole was stirred with a spade to mix the ingredients together thoroughly. The material was then ready for use. In case the limoid had absorbed a little moisture, it was spread out in a large box and exposed to the sun for a few hours." The formulas for the Bordeaux mixtures were 4 pounds copper sulphate, 4 pounds stone lime or limoid, 50 gallons water (wine measure). The other was the same, except that only 2 pounds copper sulphate were used. No results are given as to the amount of Spot on the fruit on sprayed trees, but it is stated that "half the strength Bordeaux kept the fruit and foliage in apparently as healthy condition as the full strength Bordeaux."

The amount of wormy fruit and dropped fruit was carefully noted, with the following results:

"The average efficiency of the different remedies on all varieties for the total setting of fruits which attempted to mature, is as follows: Full-strength Bordeaux with Paris green, 5.4-10 per cent. wormy, and 25.7-10 per cent. dropped; half-strength Bordeaux with Paris green, 7.5-10 per cent. wormy, and 47.1-10 per cent. dropped; dust spray, 16 per cent. wormy, and 51.1-10 per cent. dropped; checks, 38.9-10 per cent. wormy, and 80.8-10 per cent. dropped."

Under average conditions, the writer recommends the continued use of the usual formula of Bordeaux mixture and Paris green, but believes that it will pay in large orchards to use both dust and liquid sprays, applying the dust when the foliage is wet and the liquid spray when it is dry.

SAN JOSE SCALE.

The San Jose Scale, and Experiments for its Control, by H. T. Fernald, Massachusetts Agricultural Experiment Station, Amherst, Mass.; Bulletin No. 116, is another of the many bulletins which have been published on the San Jose scale. Results from the use of self-boiled sulphur washes, made with caustic soda or potash and the slaking of the lime, were very variable, and these methods are not recommended. The kerosene-limoid emulsion, as recommended by the Delaware Experiment Station was tried, but the results were not satisfactory. The following are suggested as probably some of the important factors in a formula for the lime-sulphur wash and the preparation of it:

1. Take sufficient lime to combine with all the sulphur.
2. Calcium thiosulphate is the active insecticide, and more of this is gradually formed by the decomposition of the polysulfids; therefore, boil to obtain as much of the polysulfids as possible.
3. Too long boiling produces more thiosulfates and free sulphur at the expense of the polysulfids present. The wash will be more active at first, applied under these conditions, but will not act during as long a time, and it is desirable that it should be active as long as possible.
4. Letting the wash stand after being made may, perhaps, give an opportunity for the polysulfids and thiosulfates to decompose in part, forming substances having no insecticidal value, and thus reducing its effectiveness.
5. From the study of a large number of experiments, it seems probable that forty minutes to an hour of actual boiling will be needed in order to obtain the greatest amount of polysulfids.

The formula recommended is 22 pounds lime, 20 pounds sulphur, to 50 gallons water (wine measure). Boiling for 40 minutes to 1 hour.

TOMATOES—VARIETIES, SPRAYING, TRELLISING.

Tomato Investigations, by T. H. White and W. R. Ballard, Maryland Agricultural Experiment Station, College Park, Md., Bulletin 113.—The Tomato crop is a very important one in Maryland as it is in Canada. This bulletin should prove especially useful to those who are beginning growing tomatoes extensively, as methods of cultivation are described, in addition to the results which are presented of experiments with varieties and in spraying to prevent blight.

Among the varieties which receive favorable mention are: Greater Baltimore, resembling the Stone; Chalk's Early Jewel, Livingston's Globe, Matchless, Five Million Dollar, Sparks' Earliana, Livingston's Beauty.

A comparison of varieties for earliness was made in 1906. The heaviest yield from 100 square feet, up to August 4th, was from Burpee's Earliest Pink, which yielded 25 pounds 13 ounces, followed by Spark's Earliana, which yielded 21 pounds 6 ounces. Burpee's Earliest Pink is described as being too rough for market, hence Sparks' Earliana would seem to be the most desirable.

Spraying tomatoes with Bordeaux mixture once in the seed-bed and twice in the field, resulted in a marked increase in the yield of ripe fruit over those unsprayed.

An interesting experiment was made by comparing the yield of Sparks' Earliana trained to poles in rows 4 feet apart and 1 foot apart in the rows, with ordinary field culture, plants 2½ feet apart in rows 4 feet apart. The yield of those trained to poles was at the rate of 30.2 tons per acre, ordinary culture 14.2 tons per acre. The increase is due to the fact that there were more than twice as many plants to the acre when trained to poles. The average yield per plant was: Plants on poles, 5 pounds 9 ounces; ordinary culture, 6 pounds 7 ounces.

THE STRAWBERRY: VARIETIES, PLANTING AND CULTIVATION.

At this season the following suggestions, from an address by W. F. W. Fisher, of Burlington, one of the most successful strawberry growers in Ontario, before the Ontario Fruit-growers' Association, in November last, will be opportune:

The old saying, that in order to properly train a child one should have begun with its grandmother, applies with full force in strawberry growing, for, if land has been liberally fertilized, and tilled in such a manner as to keep down all weeds for two or three seasons previous to its being planted with strawberries, half the battle has been fought and won; and with ordinary intelligence applied to later operations, success is assured. While, as we have already stated, this fruit will succeed to a remarkable degree on a variety of soils, the ideal one, in the speaker's estimation, is a rich sandy loam, with a quicksand subsoil, not too near the surface, but from which a considerable evaporation of moisture is continuous throughout the season of ripening. The most suitable soil available having been selected, it should be well fertilized and fall plowed. Spring cultivation should begin early, in order to retain moisture, and in cases where the soil is heavy keep it from becoming hard. When ready to plant, which should be during the first half of the month of May, plow deep, harrow, and roll firmly.

The choice of varieties depends largely upon extremely local conditions, and also on the object in view as to producing berries for the early market, or berries of high quality adapted to stand up under long distances of transportation. As in our tree fruits, many growers fall into the error of needlessly multiplying the number of varieties. Choose judiciously, and keep the number for a commercial plantation down to two or three. A new and profitable demand will be created as soon as large plantations of single varieties of the right sort are offered to buyers. The plants should be taken from well-wintered young beds, and all weak plants discarded; trim off all runners and dead leaves; lay the plants straight in a carrying basket; sprinkle well with water and cover to exclude the air, then they are ready for the field. Planting should be done as soon after digging as possible.

The distances between rows and between plants depend somewhat on the views of the individual grower, and the habits of the variety of strawberry. Rows are properly placed at distances from three to four feet apart. We prefer the former for the rows, and from fifteen inches to two feet for the plants in the row. Probably the most common form of planting is for one man to carry a spade in one hand and a basket of plants in the other hand, while another man or boy puts the plants in the holes made by the spade, and each presses a foot to the earth at the roots of the plant as they pass on. In this manner an active man and boy will plant about one-half an acre per day. As soon as planting is through they should be cultivated and hoed to retain moisture, and to prevent the air from getting at any roots not entirely covered. After this, cultivation should be frequent, about once a week for the first two months. Early runners should be turned into the rows, as these invariably form the strongest plants, and the rows should not be allowed to become matted by late-setting plants. Some of our most successful growers allow each parent plant to set but two young plants on either side, but this system of cultivation, called the hedge-row, is not general, nor is it conceded that it is, generally speaking, practicable. When the frosts of December come the rows should be mulched in such a way as to protect the plants from the severity of the winter. The following spring, cultivation is again necessary, especially if the plantation is to be maintained for a second year's picking.

SOME SUGGESTIONS ON SPRAYING.

Spring is with us again, and among the many things that demand the farmer's attention, spraying the fruit trees is very important. Of course, the orchardist is alive to this fact, but the farmer with a nice lot of trees very often trusts to luck, with the result that in the fall, instead of clean, smooth and sound fruit, he finds himself possessed of a lot of misshapen, scabby and worm-eaten apples. The one would be a source of revenue, and a delight to set before his friends; the other is an eyesore, and a basis for the assertion that "fruit trees don't pay."

It is possible to make the orchard plot very profitable, but whatever kind of trees a man may have they must be well sprayed to give best results. In order to spray properly, one must have a good pump. The formula for Bordeaux mixture is: Bluestone, 4 pounds; quicklime, 6 pounds; water, 40 gallons. Put the bluestone in a small bag of some coarse material, and suspend it in a wooden or earthen vessel holding, say, two gallons of water, until dissolved. Slake the lime, and when ready, fill the 40-gallon kerosene cask more than half-full of water. Then pour in the lime wash, diluting it and straining to keep out the sediment. Now churn up contents of cask with the pump and pour in the liquid bluestone, stirring the while. Then keep on pumping until the whole is thoroughly mixed. If the blossoms have fallen, 4 ounces of Paris green should be added; mix it with water before putting into the cask. Fill up the cask with water if it is not full already, and you are ready to apply. Of course, the cask is put on a cart or wagon before being filled; so, away to the orchard. Keep a good pressure on the pump so as to break up the spray into a very fine mist, and care should be taken to dampen the whole tree. Drive up one side of a row and down the other, or, if it is a calm day, one side of two rows can be done as we pass along.

If trees need to be specially treated for scab, they should be sprayed before the buds start to open, with bluestone alone, double strength, or 1 pound bluestone to 5 gallons water. The use of lime is to keep the bluestone from burning the foliage and to help the mixture to adhere well.

Spray after the buds open in the spring; then after the bloom falls, using the Paris green this time; then after the apples are well formed, if scab appears. If the young trees not yet in bearing are sprayed at least once each year, it will greatly help to keep them healthy and to grow apples free from scab when they do bear. I have seen this done with an orchard now ten years old, and there has not been any scab or wormy apples yet.

A. A. MOORE.

Prince Edward Island.

PLANTING EVERGREENS: DISTANCE APART.

I am thinking of planting a Norway spruce hedge this spring. What would be the proper or best distance to plant the trees apart in the row to make a first-class hedge?

B. W.

In planting Norway spruce for a hedge, much depends upon the height you wish the hedge to attain. If your intention is to keep the trees cut back in the form of a low hedge, then the trees should be planted fairly close, say about three feet apart, and in trimming, the trees should be cut off at a uniform height before they reach the ultimate height desired. The trimming should be done early in the spring, and the hedge should be kept in a pyramidal form, following as nearly as possible the natural form of the tree, instead of keeping it with a flat top and perpendicular sides.

If it is desired that the trees should form a high hedge or wind-break without cutting back, it is best to plant them eight or ten feet apart, so that they will have room for good development and not crowd at the bottom, which soon causes the dying of the lower branches.

The Norway spruce, if given plenty of room for development, will have a spread of twenty feet or more at the bottom, and for this reason they may be planted even twenty feet apart and make a good hedge, although they would be a long time in making a dense hedge at this distance. A good plan is to plant the trees eight or ten feet apart, and cut out alternate trees before they begin crowding.

H. L. HUTT.

SMALL FRUITS IN SASKATCHEWAN.

P. G. Laurie, of Battleford, states that he has success with several varieties of small fruits. The Manitoba plum (wild, we presume) and crab (*Pyrus baccata*) have been in blossom, the plums bearing fruit. All the protection given is that afforded by shelter-belts of sharp-leaved willow and caragana (Siberian pea). For an outside shelter-belt, he is growing Russian poplars, cottonwood, maple and birch. He recommends Golden Queen and Turner raspberries; White Grape, Fay's Prolific and Red Cherry in currants, while he finds that Smith's Improved and Houghton are best among the gooseberries.

THE FARM BULLETIN

SCHOOL TEACHERS' SALARIES.

The statistics with regard to the salaries paid to school teachers are especially illuminating. The average salary for male teachers in all Canada is \$486, and for female teachers \$245. The averages by Provinces are as follows:

Province.	Males.	Females.
British Columbia	\$ 676 84	\$ 553 08
Manitoba	487 00	410 22
New Brunswick	412 52	227 61
Nova Scotia	384 03	237 66
Ontario	537 85	307 75
Prince Edward Island	246 15	180 03
Quebec	450 13	138 44
The Territories	498 12	428 32

Female housekeepers, laundresses, nurses, midwives, char and washerwomen and sextons are better paid than female teachers in Quebec, while ranch foremen, farm superintendents, garden and nursery managers, hotel employees and foremen in many trades are better paid than male teachers in Ontario.—[From report of Dom. Bureau of Census and Statistics.]

COMING BACK TO CANADA.

John Ferguson Snell, Ph. D., of the University of Cincinnati, has been appointed Assistant Professor of Chemistry in the new Macdonald College at Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que. Dr. Snell comes of a family well known in agricultural circles in this country, being a grandson of the late John Snell, of Edmonton (now Snelgrove, Ont.), one of the earliest Canadian importers of pure-bred live stock, and a son of Mr. John C.



Professor J. F. Snell.

Snell, of the editorial staff of "The Farmer's Advocate," also formerly prominent as an importer and breeder of stock. Dr. Snell studied chemistry and mineralogy in the University of Toronto, graduating in 1894. Immediately after graduation he was offered and accepted an assistantship in Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y., thus becoming a member of the teaching force of that famous institution. Receiving the degree of Ph. D. from Cornell in 1898, he was appointed assistant in Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., in which University he spent three years, engaged in expert work in connection with the nutrition investigations of the office of experiment stations, U. S. Department of Agriculture, under the direction of Prof. W. O. Atwater, an eminent authority in the chemistry of foods. From Middletown, Dr. Snell went to the University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, O., as Instructor in Chemistry. Two years later he was advanced to an Assistant Professorship, which position he leaves to accept that of equal rank in this new-born College, in whose future are centered the hopes of those who have at heart the awakening of a deeper interest in the science and art of agriculture, and the improvement of the conditions of rural education in Canada.

Anton Koester, a milk dealer at Davenport Center, Delaware County, N. Y., has been convicted of shipping to New York City milk from which he had skimmed part of the cream. He was fined \$1,800 on thirty-six counts.

ONTARIO CROP-GROWING COMPETITION.

Mr. J. Lockie Wilson, Superintendent of Agricultural Societies, Toronto, addresses the following letter to the secretaries of Agricultural Societies:

The Ontario Department of Agriculture, desiring to encourage a high standard in crop raising, has decided to offer financial assistance to those Agricultural Societies throughout the Province which will undertake to carry on during 1907 a competition in "Standing Fields of Seed Grain," as per rules and regulations enclosed herewith.

THE MAIN OBJECTS.

- (1) To stimulate a greater interest in the growing of first-class seed grain.
- (2) To encourage the practice of growing seed for next year's crop separate from the main crop, using only the best obtainable seed, sowing it on the cleanest and best-prepared land, allowing it to thoroughly ripen, and threshing and storing separately.
- (3) To obtain pure grain, i. e., free from other varieties, the presence of which can best be detected when the grain is growing.
- (4) To encourage the use of seed from heavy-yielding strains.
- (5) To promote the sowing of seed from clean, vigorous crops of uniform stand and with bright, stiff straw, in the case of the smaller cereals.
- (6) To encourage careful and intelligent farming, and the production of grain free from weed seeds.
- (7) To facilitate, through a competition for sweepstakes prizes, which may also be held in addition to the local competitions, the bringing together at the Seed Department, Provincial Winter Fair, Guelph, samples from the winning fields in the various competing societies throughout the Province. This arrangement, if carried out, while serving an important educational purpose, will also afford a clue as to where good clean productive seed may be had.

It has been thought best, for this year at least, to limit the number of societies who may compete to ten. It will be necessary therefore for you, as secretary, to bring the matter before your society at the earliest possible moment and to decide whether or not you, as a society, will make application to compete. The first ten societies making satisfactory applications as per accompanying letter form will be accepted and given notice of the same immediately. We shall then send to the secretaries of each of these societies a number of application forms for the use of the individual competitors, among whom they may be distributed. In addition to the above contest a sweepstakes competition may also be held among the winners of the first prizes in each of the agricultural societies throughout the Province, and for each class of crops. Further notice of this will be given later, should satisfactory arrangements be made. The plan, as outlined, is a comprehensive one, requiring the hearty co-operation of all concerned to ensure success. We therefore trust that you will do all in your power to promote the movement.

THE REGULATIONS.

1.—Nature of Competition.—Competitions shall be limited to two crops, to be decided upon by the Society. It is desired that the Society shall decide upon one or two crops for competition that are of most importance to the farmers of the district. Every field entered for competition must consist of not less than five acres.

The following crops are suggested for competition: Spring wheat, white oats, barley, dent corn, flint corn, alsike clover, red clover and potatoes.

2. Competitors.—Competition shall be limited to members of the Society, and the fields entered for competition must be not more than fifteen miles from the headquarters of the Society. Competitors shall be allowed to enter in the competition of only one society. Competitors shall be allowed to make only one entry in each class of crop competition. The annual membership fee in any society shall be sufficient for entry in this competition.

3. Prizes.—Where societies limit their competition to one kind of crop the prizes shall not be less than the following: 1st, \$25; 2nd, \$20; 3rd, \$15; 4th, \$10. In the event of there being not less than ten entries in any society in this competition the Department will grant the sum of \$70 to cover the above prizes.

Where societies have competition in two kinds of crop the prizes in each case shall not be less than the following: 1st, \$20; 2nd, \$15; 3rd, \$10; 4th, \$5. In the event of there not being less than ten entries in each competition the Department will grant the sum of \$100 to pay above prizes.

4. As these special grants will be limited to ten agricultural societies, it is important that the board of directors to whom this circular is sent shall consider the matter at once. The grants will be limited to the ten societies first filing application with the Department, and agreeing to the terms of this competition.

5. All entries must be forwarded by secretaries of societies to J. Lockie Wilson, Superintendent of Agricultural Societies, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, before the 15th day of June, 1907.

6. Judging.—All judging must be done by judges approved by the Superintendent of Agricultural Societies. Arrangements have been made whereby expert judges will be furnished by the Seed Division of the Dominion Department of Agriculture.

All field crops will be judged from the standpoint of utility for seed purposes. The following scale of

points will be used in the case of wheat, oats and barley:

Freedom from weeds	25 points
" " " other varieties	10 "
" " " other kinds of grain	10 "
" " " attack of smut, rust and insects	10 "
Character of plant	20 "
(A strong-stemmed, healthy plant desirable. Excessive growth objectionable.)	
Uniformity of crop, type of plant, size of head and apparent yield of grain	25 "
Total	100 points

The scale of points to be used in judging the standing crop of corn shall be as follows:

1. Per-cent. stand	15 points
(3 good plants per hill considered a perfect stand.)	
2. State of culture	10 "
(Well cultivated and free from weeds.)	
3. Character of plant:	
Vigor and uniformity of growth	15 "
(A strong, erect, leafy plant producing in the dent varieties one well-developed, well-matured ear most desirable; in the flint-varieties two good ears per plant may be looked for.)	
4. Freedom from disease	05 "
5. Type of ear:	
(a) Trueness to type	05
(b) Shape of ear (cylindrical preferred)	05
(c) Length and circumference of ear (medium preferred)	05
(d) Purity (freedom from admixture with other varieties)	05
(e) Uniformity and shape of kernels	05
6. Estimated yield of fodder	10 "
7. Estimated yield of grain	20 "
Total	100 points

NEW IDEAS IN BANKING.

Bankers have the reputation of being proverbially conservative in their methods, yet few branches of business have responded more quickly in recent years to modern demands than banking in Canada. To illustrate: At local cheese-factory meetings in Ontario this season as many as three chartered bank managers would be present bidding keenly for the year's account. There was a time not long since when such a thing would be deemed preposterous. Then we find them establishing suburban branches, and in every way getting after business after the manner of ordinary commercial enterprises. A large financial corporation in Toronto recently introduced a "banking-by-mail" department, a system successfully in vogue for years in the United States, proving a decided convenience to the public. The mail-order business is most assuredly one of the most characteristic features of modern trading, both on this continent and in Great Britain. In many parts of the United States farmers have the advantage of rural mail delivery daily, while in most districts in Canada a daily mail service is in operation, and farmers residing within convenient distance from a post office can readily avail themselves of the benefit of this method of transacting their banking business.

The better people get to understand the workings of the business-by-mail system the more they take advantage of it. The great department stores were the pioneers of the business-by-mail idea. The determination of these houses to make the satisfaction of their customers a chief aim is a matter of common knowledge. Realizing that a permanent business could be built on no surer foundation, financial concerns are now following the example of Eaton and Wannamaker in their new departure of banking by mail. They are apparently intent on giving good service and satisfied patrons. The American public, quick to appreciate a real convenience, responded readily, and banking by mail became an established branch of the banking business. Progressive banking institutions promptly realized the enlarged field of usefulness opened, and there are to-day millions of dollars on deposit with these houses belonging to people who have probably never seen the institutions with which their money is entrusted.

The depositors' register of one of the best-known banking-by-mail institutions in the United States shows that it now has depositors living in every State in the Union, all but three of the Provinces of Canada, four of the countries of Central and South America, Porto Rico, Cuba, Hawaii, the Philippines, England, Russia, Spain, Germany, Italy, and one or two African countries. The depositors are from every station of life—farmers, mechanics, laborers, school teachers, professional men, miners, business men and women in every pursuit. Another feature deserving attention is—the advancing rate of interest, due in part to progressive methods, and in part to the strong demand at present for money for the expanding business operations of the country. Institutions are allowing four instead of three per cent., and compounding the interest quarterly; also allowing depositors the privilege of withdrawing without notice by check or paying by draft. Another important class of

depositors is made up of those who have trust funds to invest.

Sending money by mail is safe. Millions of dollars travel back and forth over the country every day. In Canada our mails are even more secure than in the United States. In either country, however, if the sender uses ordinary care in addressing and mailing his letter, his express or post-office order is quite as safe as though they were carried in his own pocket.

THE CANADIAN HORSE SHOW.

The annual hippodrome, known as the Canadian Horse Show, passed off very successfully at Toronto last week, in the St. Lawrence Arena, under the auspices of the Canadian Horse-show Association, the new organization formed this spring for the purpose of running it. While the show no longer possesses the same degree of interest for the farmer as formerly, owing to the fact that the breeding classes of light horses are now shown at the Ontario Horse-breeders' Exhibition, which takes the place of the old Spring Stallion Show, that used to be confined to the draft breeds, still the Canadian Horse Show is a splendid institution, fraught with much indirect benefit to horse breeders and dealers. It is one of the few places where society comes into touch, more or less, with the live-stock interest. Society is the customer and patron, and a very profitable patron too, in many instances. It is well for the farmer and breeder to see what class of horseflesh his customer wants. The show is, therefore, an educator. It is also more. It is a means of greatly extending the interest of city people in horses, and enlarging the list of equine patrons. This is good for both townsmen and farmer. The former obtains the means of healthful and pleasurable recreation beyond any derived from mechanical inventions. The latter is profited by the increased amount of money spent on horses, which might otherwise be diverted to automobiles and other fads of luxury. The horseless age seems distant as ever.

What is the horse show like? Thousands of readers have only a hazy idea, gathered from press reports. To begin with, imagine a rectangular brick building, hundreds of feet long and free of posts or other obstructions. In the middle, occupying almost its full length, is the space where the horses are exhibited. Outside the railing a wide walk encircles the ring, where a line of young and old men lean over the railing, while back and forth ladies with their escorts promenade betimes, pausing sometimes to chat with an acquaintance in the front seats. Back of the promenade, on each side of the building, and extending from end to end, rise tier upon tier of seats, packed with people in their gayest attire. Society pays willing tribute to the horse, from the Lieutenant-Governor and his family down to the dry goods clerk. The elite recline in chairs in the "boxes" in the forefront of the crowd, where men in silk hats and full-dress suits pay respects to spectators of the fairer sex. Some of these boxes, be it noted, brought a hundred dollars or so apiece when auctioned off before the show—a hundred dollars for the privilege of occupying four or five chairs in a box throughout a four days' show! The ubiquitous cynic insinuates that the horse show is more of a display of women and fashion's art than of horses, and their observation is rather borne out by the daily press, whose society editors describe at columns' length the attire of the society leaders; but, after all, the ring is the center of attraction, and at times the object of a breathless interest, when a favorite exhibitor's entry is close to the top position, or again of ringing applause when he lands the coveted ribbon. Down on the noiseless arena, floored with dark tanbark on packed clay, circle the proud-stepping horses, sometimes a dozen or two in the ring at once, and nearly all handled by crack "whips." Here they are judged, six or eight classes in an afternoon or evening, taking by turns saddle horses, hunters or high jumpers; butcher carts or express vehicles; single drivers; teams; the trappy tandem, or the prancing four-in-hand, all aristocrats of the equine world. The mellow light that suffuses the building from the windows in daytime, or high-strung electric globes at night, is just enough to cover slight defects and show the steaming horses at their best. To the man who loves horses and women—and who does not?—the horse show is a dream of splendor and beauty.

Hackney blood as usual gave a good account of itself in the harness classes, but Thoroughbred and Standard-bred breeding had its innings as well; the Thoroughbred especially, of course, in the classes calling for hurdle work. In the harness classes A. Yeager, of Simcoe, was very successful with some Hillhurst Sensation stock. Among the leading exhibitors we may mention Hon. and Mrs. Adam Beck, London, Ont.; E. Langdon Wilks, of Galt; Burns & Sheppard, Toronto; Crow & Murray, Toronto; Mrs. J. J. Dixon, Toronto; Gordon J. Henderson, Hamilton; Geo. Pepper and Miss Alma Pepper, Toronto; Dr. S. H. McCoy, St. Catharines; Robt. W. Davies, Toronto; Jos. Kilgour, Toronto; W. D. Beardmore, Toronto; Dr. W. A. Young, Toronto; T. Ambrose Wood, Toronto; J. W. T. Fairweather Co. and Allen Case, Toronto, and Mrs. Chas. Wilmot, Belleville.

The Ontario Horticultural Exhibition is to be held in Toronto November 12th to 16th, under the same auspices as last year. It is not yet decided in what building it will be housed.

HUNTINGDON NOTES.

'Tis May day, and all nature is revelling in the bright sunshine after the deluge of rain yesterday. Saturday, Sunday and Monday were warm, with lots of sunshine—just the right kind of weather for seeding, and a little seed was sown on Monday on the well-drained uplands. Seeding operations will be suspended for this week at least, as it will take several good drying days to get the land in proper condition for seeding again. We expect with the advent of warm weather the grass will come ahead quickly, and young cattle will be turned out very soon, which will be appreciated, as coarse fodders are scarce in some sections. This being the case, there is just a possibility of cattle being turned on the grass too soon, therefore not giving the grass a proper start, with the result there will be short pasturage later on. We have always found it paid to keep the stock from the pastures—even after we considered there was sufficient food for them—until there was a full bite, then if dry weather came they did not suffer as much as when pastures were eaten off closely.

In my last notes I referred to the milk and cream prices set by the Montreal Milk-shippers' Association at their last annual meeting. Milk was priced at 15c. per gallon delivered in the City, and cream at 3½c. per cent. butter-fat, or 75c. per gallon for cream testing 22% butter-fat. Many of the milk dealers in Montreal stated they would not pay those prices, which for milk was 3c. higher than last year, but they changed their mind when they saw our farmers meant business. About three-fourths of the milk shippers have already contracted for this price, and the rest are hanging back, hoping to secure the price, the dealers not offering to come over 14c., notwithstanding the fact that they have been out in several sections looking for milk. This morning all those shippers that had not contracted for the 15c. withheld their milk, so there is a shortage of milk and cream in the city to-day. The shippers expect to get their price before the week is out. The increased prices of feed, milch cows, and labor, together with the rather arbitrary regulations about to be enforced by the city authorities, have been the chief causes of the rise in price, the producers feeling that they either had to have these prices or go out of business. When we know the prices of milk at other centres, we think our producers were very moderate in their demands.

Huntingdon Co., Que.

W. F. S.

AN AWAKENING INTEREST IN SPRAYING.

P. W. Hodgetts, Secretary of the Ontario Fruit-growers' Association, informs us that there is likely to be a very much greater amount of spraying done this year, as a result of the offer of the Provincial Department of Agriculture (see "The Farmer's Advocate," issue April 18th) to grant \$50.00 to any five or more farmers who unite to form a fruit-growers' association for the purchase and operation of a power-spraying outfit during the season of 1907. Applications for the grant are pouring in. The point has been raised whether associations spraying their trees with hand-spraying outfits should not also participate. The conditions specified would not admit of this, only power spraying being thus assisted. However, if there are not enough applications from power-spraying associations to use up the total grant of \$6,000, the applications of those using hand sprayers may be considered.

As showing the extent to which spraying will be done, we are told that the St. Catharines Cold-storage and Forwarding Co. has 70 pumps, hand and power. They are going after the San Jose scale determinedly in this section, as well as other pests. There are about 25 outfits in the neighborhood of Simcoe, most of which are new ones. Eastern Ontario, too, is taking up spraying. There are 3 or 4 machines at Newcastle, and one at Oshawa. The Co-operative Association at Chatham has four pumps this year, against two in 1906. Forest is also likely to have a power sprayer.

EASTERN ONTARIO FAT-STOCK, DAIRY AND POULTRY SHOW.

At a meeting of the directors of the Eastern Ontario Fat-stock, Dairy and Poultry Show, held in the Grand Union Hotel, Ottawa, on the evening of April 18th, it was decided to change the date of holding the show from the first week in March to the third week in January. A special effort is to be made to induce dairymen to enter their cows for competition in the different classes for milch cows. It is hoped that a very large entry may be secured, since liberal prizes are being offered, and the increasing importance of the dairy industry in Eastern Canada, to which exhibits are confined (east of Peterboro), becomes daily more evident. Breeders or dairymen who have stock good enough to enter this competition would do well to bear the change of date in mind when making preparations. Entries will be received from Quebec.

PURE-BRED STOCK FOR N. B.

Hon. L. P. Farris, and O. P. King, M.L.A., of New Brunswick, have left for England, and will purchase pure-bred draft horses (chiefly Clydesdale mares) and sheep to be re-sold in the Province. The Legislature voted \$25,000 towards the scheme.

JUDGES FOR THE ONTARIO WINTER FAIR.

At a meeting of the Executive of the Ontario Provincial Winter Fair, held in Toronto May 2nd, it was decided to hold the 1907 fair the week following the International at Chicago. The chief other business accomplished was the appointment of judges for the next show. A few resolutions of minor consequence were passed. On motion of Wm. McNeil, it was resolved and carried: That the part of rule 85, on page 14 of the prize-list, which refers to the scoring of birds, be struck out. That late entries for the poultry department must be in the Secretary's hands, or post marked at Toronto post office not later than the second Saturday before the show. That a man be placed in charge of the dressed-poultry department, and that all exhibits in this department must be sold by auction sale.

In accordance with the recommendation made by the Western Ontario Poultry Association, it was decided to add the following classes to the poultry prize-list: Silver-pencilled Wyandottes, Brahma Bantams, African Geese, Guinea Fowl in pairs; an additional class for Rhode Island Reds, making a class for Single-comb and Rose-comb, respectively. The class for Orpingtons A. O. C., is changed to read Orpingtons, White, and the varieties of Orpingtons not classified will show in the A. O. V. Fowl class. The prizes and entry fees for Guineas are to be the same as for Pheasants.

It was decided that in the dairy department the cattle will be grouped in the building according to the classes and sections as shown in the prize-list.

In future all hay brought into the fair building by exhibitors must be baled or cut and sacked.

The following judges were appointed: Beef Cattle—Robert Miller, Stouffville; Jas. Smith, Rockland; reserve, J. T. Gibson, Denfield. Beef Carcasses—Prof. G. E. Day, Guelph; Geo. F. Morris, London. Shropshires and Dorset Horns—J. C. Duncan, Orchard Park, N.Y. Southdowns—W. H. Beattie, Wilton Grove. Cotswolds, Leicesters and Lincolns—T. Hardy-Shore, Glanworth; reserve, H. S. Arkell, Guelph. Oxford, Suffolks and Hampshires—H. S. Arkell, Guelph. Short-wool Grades—J. C. Duncan, Orchard Park, N.Y.; W. H. Beattie, Wilton Grove. Long-wool Grades—H. S. Arkell, Guelph; T. Hardy-Shore, Glanworth. Sheep Carcasses—Prof. G. E. Day, Guelph; Geo. F. Morris, London. Yorkshires and Tamworths—Wm. Jones, Zenda; A. C. Hallman, Breslau. Berkshires—Peter McEwen, Kertch; reserve, H. G. Clark, Georgetown. Chester Whites and any other breed, grade or cross—G. B. Hood, Guelph. Live Bacon Hogs—Prof. G. E. Day, Guelph; R. J. Garbutt, Belleville; reserve, Wm. Jones, Zenda. Bacon Carcasses—H. S. Arkell, Guelph; Dr. F. J. Smale, Toronto. Seeds—J. Buchanan, Guelph. Dairy—Prof. H. H. Dean, Guelph. Judging Competition—Prof. G. E. Day, Guelph (in charge).

Of the 59 Canadian candidates in the special meat-inspection course at the Chicago Veterinary College who took the examination, 46 succeeded in passing and 13 were unsuccessful. The veterinary inspectors required for the enforcement of the new food inspection act will, in all probability, be selected from the successful candidates, but no appointments will be made for some time, as the act is not likely to go into force before August 1st.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

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

Miscellaneous.

DRY BATTERY.

1. Describe how to construct and also how to fill a dry battery in your "Miscellaneous" column.

2. How many hours will an ordinary battery last? A SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—1. Make a round can of zinc, without a lid, usual size 6 inches deep and 2½ inches in diameter. Solder a binding screw to its rim, cut a cardboard disc to fit tight inside can, and push home to bottom. Take a strip of blotting paper, long enough to go thrice around inside of can, and wide enough to project ½ inch over edge of can, roll up the paper, put in can, and unroll it till it fits tightly to can. Procure a piece of carbon about ½ inch in diameter and 7 inches long. Flatten both sides of one end with file, and drill hole to take binding screw. Heat flat end, and dip into melted paraffin 1½ inches deep, until it does not smoke much when withdrawn. Stand with flat end down to cool. This forms the carbon pole. Procure some chloride of zinc (crystals), make a saturated solution of it, using distilled water, and add half as much more water. To this

MEETINGS OF RECORD COMMITTEE AND NATIONAL RECORDS BOARD.

On Friday forenoon, May 3rd, a meeting of the Record Committee was held in Toronto. Owing to a railroad accident, Dr. Rutherford, Live-stock Commissioner, who was to be present to consult with the committee, was unable to reach the meeting, consequently a number of subjects slated for consideration were discussed to little purpose. Two representatives of the railroad companies, G.T.R. and C.P.R., were in attendance to confer regarding the established privilege of shipping registered stock at half rates. It seems that a few of the new Canadian breed societies, notably the Canadian Jersey Breeders' Association, though duly incorporated in accordance with the National Records scheme, are not on the list of the railroads as officially recognized breed societies entitled to the half-rate privilege. A resolution was passed, asking the Department to supply the railroad companies with a complete list of the recognized Canadian breed societies.

The resignation of A. P. Westervelt, Secretary of the Record Committee, was announced, but no action taken in the appointment of a permanent successor. Meanwhile Mr. J. W. Brant, Accountant of the National Records, is filling the position.

On the afternoon of the day on which the Record Committee held its meeting, the National Record Board, representing the various breed societies, met to appoint from among themselves the Record Committee for the ensuing year. The only change was the substitution of Hon. John Dryden for A. W. Smith, who has been for some months in the West recovering his health. The committee now stands as follows: Hon. John Dryden, for beef-cattle interests; Robt. Ness, for dairy cattle; Robt. Beith, for light horses; Wm. Smith, for heavy horses; J. M. Gardhouse, for sheep; and J. E. Brethour, for swine.

It was announced last week that the Hydro-electric Power Commission, with the authority of the Ontario Government, was prepared to enter into a provisional contract with the Ontario Power Company for a supply of electrical power at Niagara Falls at a price of \$10.40 per horse-power per annum for 24-hour power for an amount up to 25,000 horse-power. If the commission takes more than 25,000 h.p. the price is to be a flat \$10.00 per h.p. This is between one and two dollars better than the commission anticipated when submitting its provisional calculations to the Ontario municipalities last fall. Prospects for cheap power are improving.

HORSE - SHOW DATES.

Note.—Secretaries of local horse-show associations are invited to send us their dates for publication in this column.

- Galt Horse Show June 6-8
- Winnipeg Horse Show July 13-15
- Cobourg Summer Horse Show..... August 20, 21 and 22

As a result of the campaign in "The Farmer's Advocate" in favor of alfalfa growing, many farmers have seeded land with this valuable legume.

TORONTO MILK - SUPPLY TROUBLE.

The Toronto Milk Producers' (dairy farmers) and the Toronto Dealers' Associations recently locked horns over the price of milk for this season. The latter proposed to pay only \$1.10 per eight-gallon can on the train, and \$1.15 on the wagon, and the former asked \$1.30. In view of the greatly-increased cost of labor, foodstuffs, and other items entering inevitably into production, the farmer finds it imperative that he should receive a substantial increase for his milk. Dairy products generally have been ruling very much higher, and the men who supply the cities and towns with milk should share. It is also pointed out that the expenses of the dealers have not increased in the same ratio as those of the producers. The Secretary of the Producers' Association, Mr. A. J. Reynolds, claims that dealers are now obtaining an extra 32 cents per can from the consumers. Last year farmers sold an eight-gallon can for \$1.05, which retailed at \$1.92, and though it now retails at \$2.24, the farmer gets but \$1.15, which is not a fair divide. A practical farmer figures out the cost of production at \$1.07½ per can, leaving a net profit of 7½ cents, while the total cost to the dealer is put at \$1.93, leaving him a clear profit of 21 cents per can. In this view of the situation there would seem little ground for the gratuitous observations of a leading Toronto civic official, that "Mr. Farmer is trying to bleed the city, and would be brought to time." Meanwhile the City has suffered a milk shortage, though in the newspapers its seriousness has been minimized.

NEW SHORTHORN REGISTRAR.

At a meeting of the Executive of the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association, held in Toronto, May 3rd, Mr. R. G. T. Hitchman, who has been acting as registrar of the association, pro tem, since the resignation of Mr. Wade, was regularly chosen to fill this position. While making the announcement, we again take occasion to remind our readers that correspondence intended for the registrar is to be addressed not to him, but to "The Accountant, National Records, Ottawa." The accountant receives all mail matter coming to the office, and hands it over to the person for whom intended. This rule has been adopted to avoid confusion and trouble, which would result from a change in the registrars. We understand that the Shorthorn Breeders' Association intends to revise its constitution.

DATE OF DOMINION EXHIBITION.

The Dominion Exhibition is to be held in Sherbrooke, Que., from September 2nd to 14th, 1907. Arrangements have been made with the Toronto Exhibition to release their live stock on Wednesday, September 4th. Special fast freight trains will be provided, delivering same at Sherbrooke on Thursday afternoon. Judging will commence on Friday morning. Prize-lists will be ready for distribution about the first of June. W. M. TOMLINSON, Sec.-Treas.

SOWING ARTIFICIAL MANURE WITH CORN, ETC.

- 1. Can artificial manure be mixed with seed corn and be planted with a check-row planter?
- 2. What is the best cure for sheep that get constipated, also for sheep that has diarrhoea?
- 3. Can a four-year-old horse be cured that is knuckled over badly on his front pastern joints, as his feet are contracted? Would putting him in slings do, as his weight will have to come off his legs before blistering will do any good? P. T.

Ans.—1. We are not aware of a planter on sale in this country for distributing fertilizer with seed corn, and are not sure but that the fertilizer might injure the germination of the seed by coming in contact with it. We would rather advise applying the fertilizer to the land before planting the seed.

2. A purgative of half a pint raw linseed oil, or a quarter of a pound of Epsom salts; the latter given in water as a drench. For prevention of constipation, feed bran and roots as part of the ration. For diarrhoea, give first a half cupful of castor oil to remove the irritation in the bowels, then follow up with tincture of laudanum, 1 tablespoonful; common baking soda, 1 teaspoonful; ginger, 1 teaspoonful. Mix in a pint of lukewarm water, and give as a drench every three or four hours, till diarrhoea stops.

3. It is very doubtful whether any treatment will effect a cure. You might try blistering the joint, keeping him in a well-bedded box stall, and tying his head so he cannot bite the blistered part.

possibly eighteen months, but if short-circuited they would run down in less than a day. When a battery is once run down, it may be set aside to recover; and after sufficient time, a week or two, has elapsed, it will again furnish current for a time, though not so strong as at first. WM. H. DAY.

LYMPHANGITIS—SIDEBONE.

- 1. My horse took lymphangitis. Please give me a cure for him, also a preventive to keep him from it.
- 2. Please give a cure for sidebone.

NEW SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—1. Give a brisk purgative of 6 drams Barbadoes aloes and 2 drams ginger. Follow up with 8 drams nitrate of potash twice daily. Bathe the leg-long and often with hot water, and, after bathing, rub well with camphorated liniment. Keep comfortable, and exclude from drafts. Do not exercise until the soreness and lameness have disappeared. Cases of this kind require prompt and energetic treatment, else there is a tendency to a chronically-enlarged leg. In order to prevent lymphangitis in horses predisposed to it, it is necessary to either give exercise every day or to materially reduce the grain ration, or both. Substitute bran for grain whenever he has to rest a day or more.

2. Sidebones cannot be cured. They consist of a growth of bone that it is impossible to remove. When the animal is lame, blistering allays pain and cures the lameness, but the excrescence remains. If the mare is lame, apply strong blister, consisting of bromide of mercury and cantharides, each 2 drams, and sweet lard, 2 ounces. If not lame do not treat.

solution add the same weight of sal ammoniac as the zinc chloride used. This is known as the "battery solution." Procure some pure powdered carbon and some manganese dioxide. When all is in readiness, fill the can with the battery solution until the blotting paper is saturated, pour the solution out, turn the can upside down, and let drain, set can upside down on some blotting paper to dry the lining somewhat below saturation. Then take equal parts of carbon powder and manganese dioxide and moisten them with battery solution until they are no longer dusty. (Do not moisten them to a paste.) Next set the carbon pole in the center of the can, and put half an inch of pure, dry sand in the bottom. On top of this put a couple of tablespoonfuls of mixture of powdered carbon and manganese and tamp it down firmly. Put in more of the mixture, and tamp again, using hammer, and being careful not to disarrange the blotting paper. Continue the filling process until within half an inch of the top of the can. Then fold the blotting paper over on top of the black mixture, but take care it does not touch the carbon pole. Now fill the remaining half inch of the can with resin, tar, or with the following mixture: Resin, one part; tar, one part; soapstone or powdered slate, one part. Melted in a clean pot and stirred thoroughly. Next put binding screw in carbon pole, wrap the cell in paraffined paper, leaving top open, but covering bottom, and the cell is ready for use.

2. It is impossible to say definitely how many hours one will last, as that depends entirely on how it is being used. Two cells used for door-bell purposes will last from six months to a year, or

MARKETS

TORONTO.

LIVE STOCK.

Receipts of live stock at the City and Junction markets last week were light. The quality of fat cattle was generally good. Trade was dull for exporters, owing to scarcity of ocean-boat space, but, butchers' cattle of all grades were firm, owing to light deliveries. On Monday, May 6th, trade picked up. Receipts at the Junction numbered 70 loads of 1,544 cattle; quality good; trade brisk; bulk of exporters, \$5.15 to \$5.25, some \$5.40.

Exporters.—Prices at both markets ranged from \$4.96 to \$5.40, the bulk selling from \$5 to \$5.25. Export bulls sold at \$3.75 to \$4.25.

Butchers'.—Prime picked lots sold at \$5 to \$5.30; good, \$4.60 to \$4.90; medium, \$4.40 to \$4.60; common butchers', and good cows, \$4 to \$4.50; medium cows, \$3.50 to \$3.90; common, inferior cows, \$3 to \$3.40; canners, \$2.50 to \$2.75.

Stockers and Feeders.—Few of the feeding classes were on sale. Prices were practically unchanged. Steers, 1,000 to 1,150 lbs., \$4.40 to \$4.70; stockers of good quality, \$3.50 to \$3.75; inferior and common are slow sale at \$2.75 to \$3.25.

Milk Cows.—The demand for good to choice milkers and springers was better than for the two previous markets. Prices ranged from \$30 to \$60 each, the bulk going at \$40 to \$55 each.

Veal Calves.—Receipts were large, the quality of the bulk being common to medium. Prices ranged from \$3 to \$6, but a few new-milk-fed sold at \$6.50, and \$7 was paid for one or two prime calves. There is a scarcity of prime quality.

Sheep and Lambs.—The run of sheep and lambs was light. Prices were firm all round. Export ewes sold at \$5.75 to \$6 per cwt.; rams, \$4.50 to \$5 per cwt.; yearling lambs, \$7 to \$8 per cwt. Spring lambs sold at \$5 to \$8 each. Good-quality lambs that would dress 40 to 50 lbs. each are very scarce and wanted. A St. Lawrence market butcher stated that he would willingly pay \$8 to \$9 each for such.

Hogs.—Receipts were light, and packers report prices at \$6.50 for selects, and \$6.25 for lights, on a fed-and-watered basis.

Horses.—There was little change in the horse-market situation from our last report. Good-quality horses in all classes are scarce, and bring good prices. Farmers, being busy with spring seeding, are reluctant to part with their horses, which causes country buyers to have a hard task in keeping the market supplied. There is an excellent demand for first-class drafters, express and delivery horses. Choice-quality drafters sold all the way from \$250 to \$325 each, weighing from 1,500 to 1,750 lbs.; a few well-broken harness horses sold from \$240 to \$275, and even \$300 was reported for two or three. Common drivers were reported at \$125 to \$145 each. First-class carriage horses, 15.2 to 16 hands, \$200 to \$300 each, and expressers, \$175 to \$225 each, was reported by Burns & Sheppard.

BREADSTUFFS.

Grain.—Wheat.—No. 2 white, 72c.; No. 2 red and white, mixed, 71c.; Goose, 70c.; Manitoba, No. 1 Northern, 90c., at North Bay; No. 1 Hard, 87c.

Buckwheat.—62c.

Rye.—62c.

Peas.—77c.

Corn.—American No. 3 yellow, 54c., on track, at Toronto; Canadian corn, 45c., at Western Ontario points.

Oats.—No. 2 white, 39c.

Barley.—No. 2, 53c. to 54c.; No. 3X, 52c.; No. 3, 50c.

Bran.—Scarce at \$23 to \$24, at city mills.

Shorts.—Scarce at \$24 to \$25.

Flour.—Manitoba patent, special brands, \$4.30; strong bakers', \$4. Ninety per cent. Ontario patents, \$2.67; Manitoba patent, \$3.85.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter.—Receipts a little larger; prices easier, especially for dairy pound rolls. Creamery rolls, 27c. to 28c.; creamery boxes, 26c. to 27c.; dairy pound rolls,

25c. to 26c.; tubs, 23c. to 24c.; bakers' tub, 19c. to 20c.

Eggs.—Supplies fairly large; market firmer at 17c. to 18c.

Cheese.—Old firm at 14c. for large, and 14c. for twins; new, 12c. to 12c.

Honey.—Scarce; market firm at 12c. for strained; combs, \$2.60 to \$2.75 per doz.

Evaporated Apples.—9c.

Potatoes.—New Brunswick Delawares, \$1 to \$1.05 per bag, by the car lot, at Toronto, on track.

Poultry.—Spring chickens, 40c. per lb., alive; dressed, 50c. per lb.; yearling chickens scarce at 18c. to 20c. per lb.; turkeys, 18c. to 20c. per lb. for hens; 15c. per lb. for yearling gobblers.

Hay.—Baled hay, for car lots, on track, \$13 to \$14 for No. 1 timothy; mixed, \$10 to \$12 per ton.

Baled Straw.—Car lots, on track, at Toronto, \$7 per ton.

Beans.—Car lots, in bags, at Toronto. Hand-picked, \$1.25 to \$1.30; primes, \$1.15 to \$1.20. Broken lots, \$1.45 to \$1.55 for hand picked; \$1.30 to \$1.35 for primes, in bags.

SEEDS.

Seeds.—Toronto seedmen report the market for red clover seed as being firm, with stocks none too large. For re-cleaned seed, the following prices are quoted to farmers: Red clover, \$14.50 to \$16.50 per cwt.; alsike, \$10.50 to \$18 per cwt.; timothy seed, \$5 to \$7 per cwt.

HIDES AND TALLOW.

Prices are quoted as follows by E. T. Carter & Co., 85 East Front St., Toronto: Inspected hides, No. 1 cows and steers, 9c.; inspected hides, No. 2 cows and steers, 8c.; country hides, 7c. to 8c.; calf skins, No. 1, city, 13c.; calf skins, No. 1, country, 11c. to 12c.; sheep skins, each, \$1.70 to \$1.80; horse hides, No. 1, each, \$3.50 to \$3.75; horse hair, 30c. to 32c.; tallow, 5c. to 6c.

MONTREAL.

Live Stock.—The demand for good cattle was very satisfactory, the supply of the best qualities being, however, a little on the light side. A few of the best brought 5c. Pretty good cattle sold at 4c. to 5c., and the lower grades down to 3c. Milk cows sold at \$25 to \$55 each. Poor calves ranged from \$1 to \$3 or \$4 each, good being up to \$8; while spring lambs ranged from \$3.50 to \$6.25 each. Shorn sheep sold at 5c. per lb., and unshorn at 6c. There was very little change in the market for hogs. Prices hold about steady at 7c. per lb. for choice stock.

Horses.—Demand is pretty fair, and the market is accordingly very firm. Heavy-draft, weighing from 1,500 to 1,700 lbs., \$250 to \$300 each; light-draft, 1,400 to 1,500 lbs., \$200 to \$250 each; express, \$175 to \$225; common plugs, \$75 to \$125, and choice driving and saddle animals, \$300 to \$500, according to quality.

Dressed Hogs and Provisions.—Dressed hogs have eased off to 9c. and 9c. per lb., this being for choicest fresh-killed. Hams are in moderate demand, at 13c. to 13c. per lb. for those weighing over 25 lbs., 14c. to 14c. for 18 to 25 lbs., 14c. to 15c. for 12 to 18 lbs., and 15c. for under 12 lbs. Choicest smoked bacon sells at 15c. to 16c. per lb., and choice, 14c. to 15c., inferior smoked and green and salt bacon being 10c. to 12c. Barrelled pork is steady at \$29.50 to \$24.50 per bbl.

Maple Products.—Demand is very active, and prices are low, being 5c. to 5c. per lb. for choicest syrup, in wood, and 6c. in tins. Sugar is selling at 8c. to 9c. per lb. Hot weather will put an end to demand.

Potatoes.—Choice white stock was sold to Toronto at 95c. per 90 lbs. on track, Toronto, which is said to be

equal to 80c. here. Some Green Mountains were sold last week on a basis of 83c., track, here. Good white stock could not be had under 95c. to \$1 per bag, delivered, although reds might be had at 90c., and less.

Eggs.—The market for eggs is very firm. Dealers say they are paying 15c. to 16c., country points, and selling, here, at about 18c., in a wholesale way, and 19c. in small lots. Many merchants are making a grade of No. 2 eggs, out of the straight-gathered, and selling them at 17c., and sometimes 18c.

Butter.—Prices here are from 25c. to 26c. for choicest, according to quantity.

Cheese.—Prices are about 11c. to 11c. per lb.

Flour and Feed.—The strength of the market for wheat seems to have had very little influence on the market for flour. Demand is by no means active, and prices hold steady at \$4 per bbl., in bags, for Manitoba strong bakers', and \$4.60 for patents. Ontario bran was offered at \$24 per ton, this week, without finding takers, and shorts are quoted at \$22 to \$23 per ton, bags being included in both cases.

Grain.—The wheat markets are very firm. Oats have advanced a cent a bushel, and are now quoted locally, in store, at 44c. to 44c. per bushel for No. 2; 43c. to 43c. for No. 3, and 42c. to 42c. for No. 4. Buckwheat is wanted, but is not to be had, and the same might be said of barley. No. 2 American corn is quoted at 60c., and No. 3 at 57c. per bushel.

Hay and Seeds.—Prices for No. 1 timothy are \$13.50 to \$14 per ton, No. 2 timothy being \$12.50, and clover and clover mixture, \$11.50. The demand for seeds is unusually active. Timothy is quoted at \$5.50 to \$7.50 per 100 lbs., Montreal; red clover, \$16.50 to \$17.50; white clover, \$14 to \$20, and alsike, \$13 to \$16.

Hides.—There is practically nothing new in the market this week, and prices are unchanged.

CHICAGO.

Cattle.—Prime steers, \$4 to \$6.60; cows, \$3.25 to \$5; heifers, \$3.90 to \$5.50; bulls, \$3.40 to \$4.60; stockers and feeders, \$3 to \$5.25.

Hogs.—Choice to prime, heavy, \$6.52 to \$6.55; medium to good, heavy, \$6.45 to \$6.50; butchers, \$6.56 to \$6.55; good to prime, mixed, \$6.50 to \$6.52; packers, \$6.20 to \$6.47; pigs, \$5.50 to \$6.50; bulk of sales, \$6.50 to \$6.55.

Sheep and Lambs.—Sheep, \$4.25 to \$6.15; yearlings, \$5.25 to \$7; lambs, \$6.50 to \$8.70.

BUFFALO.

Cattle.—Fair demand and firm. Prime steers, \$5.65 to \$6.

Veals.—Active and 25c. higher; \$5 to \$7.25.

Hogs.—Heavy, \$6.70 to \$6.85; heavy, mixed and Yorkers and pigs, \$6.85; a few, \$6.90; roughs, \$5.75 to \$6.

Sheep and Lambs.—Steady; Lambs, \$5.50 to \$8.10.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKET.

Liverpool and London cables are firmer at 11c. to 12c. per lb. dressed weight; refrigerator beef is quoted at 9c. per lb.

It is reported that the services of Mr. Archibald MacNeillage, editor of the Scottish Farmer, Glasgow, Scotland, have been secured as judge of heavy horses at the Edmonton, Calgary and other Western fairs during the coming year.

GOSSIP.

J. D. Haight, of Moose Jaw, Sask., formerly of Smith's Falls, Ont., is now making a specialty of handling improved and raw wheat lands in Saskatchewan and Manitoba provinces. See his advertisement in this paper.

Mr. Geo. G. Stewart, Howick, Que., writes: "I have sold off my last importation of Clydesdales, Lancer to Mr. Blanchette, of St. Stanislas, and Lord Fingask, Chief Abbott, Lady Ritchie, Hilton Flora to John Morrow, of Darlingford, Manitoba."

At the dispersion sale, on April 22nd, of the Shorthorn herd of Geo. Bothwell, Nettleton, Mo., the roan seven-year-old cow, Ethel (imp.), sold for \$1,000, to Harriman Bros., Pilot Grove, Mo.; Clover Blossom Wimple, four years old, for \$675, to A. J. Ryden, Abingdon, Ill.; Winfred 4th (imp.), eleven years old, for \$500, to H. Kuper, Humbolt, Neb., and the five-year-old bull, Golden Lavender, to B. Rothwell, Breckeridge, Mo., for \$995. The average for the 59 head sold was \$159.30.

Armour & Co. of Chicago, will show their famous geldings at the International Horse Show in London, England, this summer. The animals are on their way there now. Jim and Henry are the wheelers; Phil of the swing pair and Dude and Mack, the leaders in the six-in-hand. All the nine sent over are light grey in color, mostly of one type and all dashing goers. One pair weighs 4200 lbs., Jim 2385 and Harry 2240 lbs. It is said that these horses will be exhibited in the fall in Canada upon their return.

Mr. Chas. E. Bonnycastle, Campbellford, Ont., writes: "The young Shorthorn bulls I am offering are a nice lot, in fair condition, and among the younger ones is a dark red from Nonpareil Countess and by the Bruce Mayflower bull, Pride of Day =55192=, bred by Arthur Johnston, Greenwood, Ont.; think he will make a fine bull. Among the yearling heifers are some good ones. These, as well as the yearling bulls, are sired by the Crimson Flower bull, Red King 2nd =41746=, and out of Anchovy dams. Have a fine lot of Cotswold lambs coming in for the fall trade, and also some nice Berkshires just farrowed."

To meet the charge that Berkshire sows do not produce large enough litters, Mr. N. A. Clapp, a retired breeder, writes, in the Michigan Farmer:

"During the past month (March), there have been recorded in the American Berkshire Record pigs from 52 Berkshire sows that had litters of 12 pigs each, 12 sows that had litters of 13 pigs each, 9 sows that had litters of 14 each, 2 sows that had litters of 15 pigs each, 2 sows that had litters of 16 pigs each, 1 sow that had a litter of 17, 1 sow a litter of 18, 1 sow a litter of 19, and 1 sow a litter of 20."

TRADE TOPIC.

THE FARM TELEPHONE.—"Rural Telephone" is the title of a 96-page book packed from cover to cover with useful information on the establishment and management of telephone systems, published by the Swedish-American Telephone Co., of Chicago, Ill., pioneers in the independent movement. This means of communication among farmers is making tremendous strides in Canada, and everyone interested should write at once for a free copy of the above book. It is copiously illustrated and replete with facts and figures on the subject based upon long experience.

BOOK REVIEW.

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

Under 39 different headings, Mr. Frank Veigh, of Toronto, Ont., has compiled a handy little reference volume, containing 5,000 facts about Canada. In most concise form, it gives a snap-shot of the prosperity and prospects of the Dominion, and is issued in cheap form by the Canadian Facts Publishing Co., Toronto.



Life, Literature and Education.

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

PEOPLE, BOOKS, AND DOINGS.

Dr. Henry Van Dyke, well known as the author of "The Blue Flower," "The Ruling Passion," and other delightful books, has given up his position as Professor of English Literature at the Princeton University, in order that he may devote his whole time to literature.

Owing to the injuries he received in the railway accident near Guelph, Ont., some time ago, Rev. R. E. Knowles, of Galt, Ont., author of "St. Cuthbert's" and "The Undertow," has dropped all literary work for a time. As a consequence, his new novel, "The Web of Time," will not likely be finished in time for publication in the fall.

Algernon Charles Swinburne, the English poet, best known, perhaps, as the author of "The Forsaken Garden," celebrated his seventieth birthday not long ago.

It is rumored that, before allowing Marie Fassnauer, the Tyrolean giantess, who is eight feet in height, and who weighs 24½ stones, to appear at the London Hippodrome, the police obtained from her an undertaking that she would not become a suffragette.—Punch.

A volume of religious poetry, written by one Thomas Traherne, two centuries ago, has just been published in London. The poems are said to suggest "the quaintness of Herbert, the mystical charm of Vaughn, the epigrammatic felicity of Crashaw, the vision of Blake, the nature-sympathy of Wordsworth, the largeness of Whitman, and, with all this, a subtle individuality of their own."

GEORGE HERBERT.

Probably many who, at the last Toronto exhibition, admired the exceedingly clear and striking painting of "George Herbert at Bemerton," wondered who George Herbert was, and what he was doing under the vine-wreathed tree; whether he was listening with the ecstasy of a nature-lover to some bird song, or was carried away by some vision of poetic inspiration. The reference to George Herbert in a foregoing note on Thomas Traherne, has impelled us to make further notice of the old English poet, also to give a reproduction of Mr. Dyce's famous painting.

"Holy" George Herbert, as he was called, was born in 1593, and died in 1633. His father was descended from the Earls of Pembroke, and his brother was the noted Lord Herbert of Cherbury, a writer also, who has been chiefly noted as the originator of the peculiar stanza afterwards made use of and perfected by Lord Tennyson in his "In Memoriam." He (George) was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he won a reputation for great learning; even Bacon, it is said, used to submit his writings to him before offering them for publication. He became a great favorite of King James, who gave him a sinecure of-

fice, with a salary of £120 per annum, and probably, had it not been his own choice to do otherwise, he might have risen into a high position at court. He preferred, however, to live a simple, religious life, and, accordingly, took holy orders, and was made rector of Bemerton in 1630. During the three years that remained to him, he wrote many poems, expressing, chiefly, his devotion to his mother church, the Church of England. Many of these he set to music, and it was his great pleasure to sing them to the accompaniment of his lute in the gardens at Bemerton.

The quatrain which inspired the artist to paint the picture of Herbert beneath the tree, was taken from the fragment on "Vertu" (which appears, in its quaint, old-time English, elsewhere in this issue), and runs as follows:

"Sweet day! so cool, so calm, so bright—
The bridall of the earth and skie,
The dewes shall weep thy fall to-night;
For thou must die."

The picture must, however, remind

Sweet rose, whose hue, angrie and brave,
Bids the rash gazer wipe his eye,
Thy root is ever in its grave,
And thou must die.

Sweet spring, full of sweet days and roses,
A box where sweets compacted lie,
Thy music shews ye have your closes,
And all must die.

Only a sweet and vertuous soul,
Like seasoned timber, never gives;
But though the whole world turn to coal,
Then chiefly lives.

THE INTREPIDITY OF MAN.

No catastrophe—not even the most terrific convulsion of nature—can, it would appear, frighten the great mass of men away from the spot bound to them by ties of home or business. Lisbon, it will be remembered, suffered one of the severest earthquakes on record, and was rebuilt on the site of its ruins. The villages at the very foot of Mount Vesuvius persist, notwithstanding the record of past disasters and the

idea of the rapidity with which the re-establishment of the city has been pushed forward, may be judged from the fact that (as stated by the Literary Digest) a new building has been finished every forty-five minutes since the work of building began. Many of these erections, of course, are unsubstantial structures, hurriedly put up to meet pressing business needs, but the construction of massive buildings, as far as possible both fireproof and earthquake-proof, is also going on apace, and skyscrapers are already beginning to rear their heads visibly.

At the present time \$1,000,000 per week is being paid out for wages, and as wages represent only about fifty per cent. of the actual cost of building, the estimate of the total cost per year is placed at over \$100,000,000.

In the meantime, the people are living anywhere and anyhow. In one quarter a whole block is composed of street cars which have been transformed into cottages. But San Franciscoans do not mind the present inconvenience, for they consider the outlook for the city bright. In fact, they confidently assert that, by the end of ten years, San Francisco will have been rebuilt with more than its original magnificence.

A GREAT ENTERPRISE.

There are great undertakings to which certain nations seem to be born; for example, the vast extension of settlement in the Dominion of Canada. There are others, more out of the natural course of events, which are entered upon deliberately, and with a foresight looking to definite results. Of these may be named the expedition of Columbus, which led to the discovery of America; and the various wars, tasks prodigious if not great in the true sense of the word, which at intervals during the earth's history have been undertaken, with little or no pretext or reason save the lust of extension of territory. Then, there are still others, which have been, as it were, thrust upon their undertakers; and of these last may be mentioned the developments arising out of the British war in South Africa.

The South African war was not of Britain's seeking. It has been abundantly evident that for many years the Boers had been laying up for future aggression, and had the war not come when it did, it would have fallen a little later. Nor was it waged under circumstances auspicious for Great Britain. There is no doubt that there was at times, perhaps, unavoidable mismanagement on the part of those who had met a harder task than they had bargained for. At its close, the opinion was unanimous that it is a dangerous thing to wage war in an enemy's country, and there was a general feeling that the organization of the British army needed remodelling. Nevertheless, Britain had been victorious, and a new opportunity had been thrust upon her—and a great one—to convert a bitter, stubborn, relentless foe, alien in language, customs and sentiment, into a useful, prosperous, British nation.

How the Island Kingdom plunged



"George Herbert at Bemerton."

(From a painting by Wm. Dyce, R. A.; 1806-1864. Exhibited at Toronto Exhibition, 1906, as a loan from the Guildhall Art Gallery, London, Eng.)

one even more forcibly, if somewhat irrelevantly, of a description which has been given us of Wordsworth while at Cambridge: "Beneath one exquisite ash tree, wreathed with ivy, and hung in autumn with yellow tassels from every spray, Wordsworth used to linger long." Irrelevantly, and yet not irrelevantly, for the same nature-love which burned in the one poet burned also in the other, has ever burned in all poets, all nature-lovers, whether of Herbert's day or ours.

Vertu.

(By George Herbert.)

Sweet day! so cool, so calm, so bright—
The bridall of the earth and skie,
The dewes shall weep thy fall to-night;
For thou must die.

belchings of smoke and flame which so often show that the old mountain is not to be trusted. A hundred similar examples might be referred to.

One of the latest examples of this phoenix-like proclivity is afforded by San Francisco. Notwithstanding the calamity which, about a year ago, seemed to leave nothing but ruin in its wake; notwithstanding the alarming conclusions of many that the site of the city must be on an exceptionally thin and dangerous portion of the earth's crust, San Francisco was never, probably, as busy as to-day. Even its population has been tremendously increased, owing to the army of people who have swept in, lured by the unprecedented chance for business openings or for work and good wages. Some

into the work has become a matter of history. Teachers were sent—British subjects—to teach the English language and exert their influence upon young Boerdom. Possibly the results of that movement were not as immediately far-reaching as was anticipated, and quite probably the conditions arising out of exigencies of commerce have done more towards the extension of the English language and British customs than all the efforts of the teachers. However that may be, it is almost universally conceded that Britain's last stroke in regard to the South Africans has been a masterpiece. To this Boer population, a few months ago—to this alien population, still to a great extent seething, it cannot be doubted, in the iconoclasm of a new regime, still sore at heart with the pang of scarcely-healed wounds—she gave self-government, and to-day she sees as Premier—strongest force in that government—one whose arm had been in the forefront of the conquered people, General Botha.

There are those who express fear as to what the result of this sweep-

ing measure may be, yet General Botha's first public speech as Premier, a few weeks ago, is characteristic, and perhaps indicative. During the interval since the close of the war, the Boer mind has been alert, active, watching with a keenness perhaps painful to see what Britain would do, and what the ultimate destiny of the Boer nation would be. Whatever the conclusions of the great mass of the people may have been, those of the men in the forefront of affairs have been far-reaching and penetrating. The war had thrown open the world, and the shock and the novelty had acted as a mental tonic. It had become possible to compare the old Boer standard with that of greater nations. The inevitable was becoming apparent, and there had been time to calculate what might be for all time the best for the Boers. And so Botha came prepared with his speech. British supremacy, he declared, will be safer in the hands of the Boers than in those of cosmopolitan capitalists. At the same time, he acknowledged that the questions of the flag and supremacy have been settled forever, and he appealed

to the people to recognize this, and to apply themselves to domestic concerns, domestic politics. "Having got free Government," he continued, "our natural desire is, and our sole endeavor will be, so to govern that this country shall prosper and the two races be drawn together. At Vereeniging I signed the treaty of peace. I then solemnly accepted what is so dear to you—your King and your flag. They are now our King and our flag."

More recently, at the Colonial Conference, in London, he has reasserted his loyalty and his determination to work hand in hand with the Liberal Government of Great Britain. "The manly, courageous confidence shown by the British in the people of the Transvaal," he said, "is the best seed ever sown in South Africa. We will prove by our acts that we are worthy of his confidence. Our Government is as jealous of the honor of the British flag as any other colony of the Empire. The message from the Transvaal is that she wants to strengthen the bonds of co-operation and love and unity of the Empire."

With such a leader, such a representative, who can doubt that the ultimate fealty of the people is assured, and that South Africa, with its tremendous resources, will henceforth move forward with that rapid and resolute advancement which is characteristic of the British colony.

Nor may the result of the movement end with South Africa. Already in India, the native element, roused from its long lethargy by the success of the Orient in the Russo-Japanese war, is feverishly preparing itself, educating itself. Already educated Hindus are asking why to India, as to South Africa, has not been granted self-government. Possibly India is not ready, yet the world may yet see the day in which Britain's great Empire may stand, a collection of dependencies, each self-governing absolutely, yet bound to the motherland by the golden links of a sympathy and patriotism thrice strengthened by that magnanimity which only a wise mother, a wise motherland, could show towards her children.

The Quiet Hour.

THE ANGEL OF DEATH.

It brings a shock into the minds of many of us when we hear the way Christians regard this good angel, and what he comes to do. It is not uncommon to hear such expressions as this: "I have the very worst news—death!" The very worst! This, then, is what our dearest Lord suffered and died for, to give us "the worst!" The Victory, then, is not His: the sting is still left!

Why, the Old Testament Saints did better than this, and we have—Oh! how much more! Ah, yes, "we believe in the Life Everlasting," we say, perhaps, daily. We are ready enough with our texts; we read over and over again "to die is gain;" "to depart is better;" we admire the sublime passages that prove to us the immortality of the soul, the resurrection of the body and the communion of saints, but when we are obliged to step out, so to speak, on all the promises, when one's experience makes it the very time we are to prove the usefulness and comfort of what we profess, how different, how disappointing it is!

How many souls go out of the world, hearing not the beautiful commendatory prayers of the Church and the strengthening words of trust from dear ones round about, but only the moans and cries of those who seem not to have begun to lay hold on the things that are eternal.

Thank God it is not always so, but it is often so; few seem to go further than the grave with their dear ones, and with a sort of pity they leave them there.

We all know there is the dreadful side of death, much that is unpleasant, perhaps unlovely, due to sin, but why dwell on that? And God forbid, too, our losing the warm human side of it all. Let the tears fall; they will mingle with His own at the grave of Lazarus; but let this sickness and death be for the glory of God, too.

We have not begun yet to realize what it might be to us if we remembered our dear ones are only "out of sight": that death is only an incident in our pilgrimage, that no bond in Jesus is broken. Let us pull up our lives to the standard of our profession, and not fall into the ranks of the inconsistent, and God will give us all needed grace and courage and strength. His promises cannot fail.

"Oh, what were life, if life were all?
Thine eyes
Are blinded by their tears, or thou
would'st see
Thy treasures wait thee just beyond the
skies,
And Death, thy Friend, will give them
all to thee."

S. H. N.

THE MEANING OF SUFFERING.

The men of Thermopylae, who laid down their lives for their country's good, did not understand, indeed, all that their sacrifice achieved. We, who look back upon it, know that when they stood and died there that day, the voice of Divine wisdom and love was saying to them, "This is the sacrifice I ask on behalf of freedom, your death will minister to the world, and you will illuminate the ages with the light of liberty."

It is the same in the case of suffering which is inherited. The man is born blind; it is a hard case, no fault of his can be urged, but how does Christ interpret it? Through this infirmity of his the works of God were to be made known (St. John, ix.). If pain and weakness become the means of higher revelations to men, who will not be content to suffer? Human life becomes exalted as man recognizes that not out of caprice, but for the sake of making man, through pain, the instrument of good to others, does suffering enter his lot. If the blow which causes the string to quiver as in pain, brings forth music to make men glad, the thrill of anguish is abundantly repaid. Did we know what powers lie in weakness, we should, like the Apostle, glory in our infirmities. Men who start in life deprived of the powers needful for temporal success, are like those who play a game of chess deprived of their best piece. It is little matter, the game is the thing. The difficulty of playing the game with enfeebled forces is greater, but the very difficulty they encounter is the sign that a larger trust is reposed on their skill. The need of greater thought, and more adroit management, brings its reward of more fully exercised judgment. Increased skill is a better reward than victory. The pains and sacrifices of life have a recompense, and the man who seems to lose his life may be the man who most fully finds it.

BISHOP BOYD CARPENTER.

Dear Hope,—Your work still continues to be a help and blessing to the many readers of "The Farmer's Advocate." Your talks are always the first thing I look for when I open the paper.

MRS. M. C. HAYWARD,
Corinth, Ont.

LAUNCH OUT INTO THE DEEP.

(Luke v.: 4.)

"Launch out into the deep," the Master said
To the fishermen on blue Gennesaret's shore;
In fruitless toil the long night had been spent,
Yet at His word they launch their boat once more.

Then out, far out, where the waters
rippled blue,
They cast their nets again into the
sea,
When, in much astonishment, they
drew
Forth from the deep, a harvest rich
and free.

Now o'er the boundless waters of God's
grace,
The same wise Pilot waits to be our
guide;

And yet we linger near the starting
place,
And fear to launch upon this ocean
wide.

We fear lest storms will darken o'er our
sky;
Our hearts grow timid as the breakers
roar;
And yet we seem to hear our Pilot say
"Launch out!" for dangers thicken
near the shore.

There rocks and sand-bars of tempta-
tions lie,
Those rippling waves hide many a
treacherous shoal,
While myriad voices from the land near-
by,
Seek to call back the hesitating soul.

But our faithful Pilot waits to guide us
out
Into waters deep, beyond the breakers'
roar.

He knows each hidden rock, each shoal
of doubt;
Knows too, few gems are gathered
near the shore.

But out, far out into this boundless
main,
Are "pearls of price" richer than
earthly mine.
No earnest seeker ever yet in vain
Launched out upon the promises
divine.

There storms may rise, and threaten to
o'erwhelm,
But He who walked the waves of
Galilee,
Our never-failing Pilot at the helm,
Speaks "Peace be still" and calms
the troubled sea.

Why do we gather pebbles all about
When we might gather gold that can-
not rust.

Why sail amid the rocks and shoals of
doubt,
While yonder lies the deep of perfect
trust.

Oh, loving Lord, the sea is deep and
wide,
My bark is very frail, but Thou canst
keep

The soul that ever takes Thee for its
guide,
And at Thy word, launches out into
the deep.

M. CARRIE HAYWARD,
Corinth, Ont.

LET THY LOVE BY ACTIONS SPEAK.

Light the beams now shed, in swelling
tide the misty years advance,
Heav'n's borrow'd rays will gloom
dispel, and earth bath darkness
bleak;
Now thy rose of fragrant unguent power,
the present is your chance;
To the wheel thy shoulder put and let
thy love by actions speak.

Now thy honor give, where due, while
hearts nigh breaking still survive,
Earth is weary, full of sorrow—hearts
to share your joy doth seek;
Words kind now say, helpful things per-
form, while with us life to strive:
To the wheel thy shoulder put and let
thy love by actions speak.

Scatter rosebuds now, while you in true,
bright smiles the harvest reap,
Emblems now may deck the grave, as
acts now done, that ever speak;
Now thy choicest offerings give, from
glist'ning eyes the dewdrops sweep:
To the wheel thy shoulder put and let
thy love by actions speak.

Round about thee there are burdens you
can ease or help to bear,
Shadows in life's pathway gather, sor-
row doth bedew the cheek;
Now may thy loving sympathy hope's
sweet voice souls cause to hear:
To the wheel thy shoulder put and let
thy love by actions speak.

For the years are passing o'er us bear-
ing us with sands of time,
For the realms of gloom with joyful
dawn of morn eternal break;
On love's young wings where the sun-
shine glows beyond the days decline:
These the work of life is ended and the
dead by actions speak.

—I. Middleton, Cockley, Maryculter, Scot-
land, an appreciative reader of the
"Quiet Hour."

THE BUILDING OF THE NEST.

They'll come again to the apple tree,
Robin and the rest,
When the orchard branches are fair to
see
In the snow of the blossoms drest;
And the prettiest thing in the world will
be
The building of the nest.

Weaving it well, so round and trim,
Hollowing it with care;
Nothing too far away for him,
Nothing for her too fair—
Hanging it safe on the topmost limb,
Their castle in the air.

Ah, mother bird, you'll have weary days
When the eggs are under your breast.
And shadows may darken the dancing
rays
When the fledglings leave the nest,
But they'll find their wings in a glad
amaze,
And God will see to the rest.

So come to the trees with all your train
When the apple blossoms blow,
Through the April shimmer of sun
and
rain
Go flying to and fro;
And sing to our hearts as we watch
again
Your fairy building grow.

—Margaret E. Sangster.

The Ingle Nook.

THE EXTERIOR OF HOUSES.

As regards the exterior, a house may be either attractive or unattractive—a rather flat statement, but one which, judging by the specimens of architecture usually seen, is all too often disregarded. It may be stiff and forbidding, or cozy and homelike; absolutely meaningless, or expressive of the very personality of its inhabitants; over-pretentious for its surroundings, or in perfect keeping alike with the landscape and the condition of the owner's finances; peaked and ornamented into positive vulgarity, or simple and dignified, expressive only of refinement and artistic conception. Above all, it may have an air of its own, an individuality, a personality, if one may think such a thing of a house, or it may be an almost exact copy of a thousand and one other houses one has seen, so uninteresting that as you drive past you scarcely think it worth while to turn your head to look at it. These things are all worth consideration. A house should be not only a house, but a home, and how can it be truly expressive of the home idea if it is unsuitable in any way, or as like all the other dwelling-places of its vicinity as so many peas in a pod?

In a recent article, emphasis was laid upon the fact that, in a cold country, a house should be compact, and as far as possible under one roof. This does not presuppose, however, that all houses must be built after a uniform roof-pattern. Much of the individuality may consist, in fact, in distinctive and pleasing roof-lines, as illustrated, admirably we think, by the reproductions shown with this article. These houses do not look in the least alike, yet both are simple, both compact. Variations, in fact, in roof-lines alone, are endless. At a later date we hope to publish some more pictures, which will bring out this idea.

As a rule, simple designs are best. "Edifices," with endless peaks, angles, turrets and round-towers (by the way, we heard of one of the latter which was ignominiously dubbed a "silo") invariably cost more than houses built upon simpler lines; besides, they are, as a rule, out of tune with rural surroundings, and one is likely to grow very tired of them.

Above all things, useless and meaningless ornament should be avoided. Who has not seen houses—flimsy affairs, more than likely—with every roof-angle bedecorated, a fancy eyebrow over every window, cheap and vicious ornament at every door, and spider-legged verandas all dripping over with stiff wooden lace, and reminding one of nothing more than of so many bedraggled petticoats, on every hand?—a sight pathetic, if it were not ludicrous—and calculated to make men and angels, of the fine architectural sense at all events, weep! And the weepiest part of it comes in thinking that all this frippery has cost money, good money that might have been spent to advantage in securing greater solidity of structure, better and more finished workmanship, instead of being thus thrown away in a tawdriness which can only vulgarize. Over-elaboration, it should be remembered, is almost invariably vulgar; simplicity never. An over-elaborate house, like over-elaborate dress or affected manners, always gives an impression of "showing off," of a lack of that fine sense of fitness which characterizes true refinement; a simple one, on the contrary—a distinctively simple one, we mean—always has an air of dignity all its own, a quietness and strength that cannot but be restful. There need be no fear that a house of this kind will look uninteresting or bare. It rests with ourselves to see that it is not. There is a great difference between ugly simplicity and beautiful simplicity, and this is a matter for study. As we remarked before, pleasing roof-lines, a fine arrangement of windows, or a picturesque disposal of porches or chimney-stacks (or a "mixture" of these) may always be depended upon to mark the dividing line between the distingue and the commonplace.

Speaking of verandas reminds one that broad, low ones, quite broad enough to have "tea" upon, if wished, have come, very sensibly, into fashion. They are usually placed upon the north side, in

order that no sunshine may be excluded, and occasionally have an upper deck, which may be utilized as an out-door sleeping room in summer, or for a very convenient spot in which to air bed-clothes or shake the dust from garments. Turned veranda posts, if made of wood, cost more than square ones, yet the square ones look quite appropriate for a country home. If made of cement blocks or stone, for all or at least a part of their height (see fig. 2), they are especially attractive and substantial-looking.

As for the material of which a house shall be built—that, of course, must depend upon the purse of the builder. Cut stone, cobblestone (some object to stone of any kind for fear of dampness), brick, and cement blocks,

no longer moulded in the plaster of ceilings, also that burlap is often used as a wall-protector in place of a wainscoting, a base-board being placed below and a picture moulding above to form a finish for the burlap.

I do not know whether I have given you any workable hints or not, Chatterers. Whatever I have said has been just by way of suggestion. I trust that you will make use of just as much as suits you.

DAME DURDEN.

OUR SCRAP BAG.

For our scrap-bag of odds and ends this week I have picked up just three items: (1) When making skirts, do not measure from the waist-line to the bot-



Fig. 1.—A simple house, whose distinguishing note consists in the broad eaves and tall cobblestone chimney. (By permission of House Beautiful.)

tom of the skirt when evening, but take a ruler and measure from the floor up. Nearly everyone has one hip larger than the other, and this is the only way to be sure that the skirt shall be even around the bottom. Professional dress-makers have, of course, evening tables, with separate centers upon which you stand, and which are screwed up or down to secure the right length, but these are too expensive for the home dressmaker.

(2) When blacking your stove, try mixing the blacking with vinegar instead of water.

(3) When giving children castor oil, put it in hot coffee, and they will scarcely know the difference.

Pickles, etc.

Dear Dame Durden,—I have often in-



Fig. 2.—The sole adornment of this house lies in its fanciful roof lines. (By permission of House Beautiful.)

green, the lower portion a darker shade. Dark, dull green or russet are usually recommended for roofs. Plastered houses with exposed timbers seem to be coming into much favor in the United States, and may recommend themselves to some in Canada. Personally, we have not much liking for them. So far, they seem to give too much the impression of skeletons clapped on the outside instead of inside as they should be—but the mere fact of becoming used to them may do away with this fancy.

And, now, I think I have told nearly all I know about houses. I believe I forgot, in speaking of interiors, to remark that fancy mouldings and center-pieces, dust catchers that they were, are

tended writing to thank the "Nookers" for enjoyable letters in the Ingle Nook. I greatly enjoyed the letters sent by Helponabit and Wrinkles. I have tried several recipes sent in by the Chatterers, and found them fine, especially the date cakes and Prince Albert cake, sent by Polly, I think.

I would like if someone would send a good recipe for cucumber pickle (sweet), also canned corn and peas.

I think the letter written by Dame Durden on papering is fine; there is nothing more distressing to a sick person than to have a spotted or flowered paper.

(Signed) HYACINTH.

Perth County, Ont.

Ans.—Hyacinth has set a good ex-

ample in sending in her queries in good time. It is sometimes impossible to find room for letters sooner than five or six weeks after they have been received, and consequently a danger, in case of recipes, of the season of vegetables, etc., being past before information in regard to them can appear.

Sweet Cucumber Pickles.—Place small cucumbers in a weak brine over night. Next morning take them out, scald the brine, turn it over them again, and let stand for two days. Repeat this process on the third morning. Let the pickles stand two days longer, then scald, removing the pickles as before, each morning until the eighth day. Then take enough vinegar to cover the pickles, and add a little molasses, enough sugar to make the vinegar as sweet as desired, and cinnamon, cloves and allspice to taste. Remove the pickles from the brine, put them in the seasoned vinegar, heat, and place in jars. Will keep indefinitely without being sealed. Can anyone give a simpler recipe?

In canning, the first requisite is to have the sealers thoroughly sterilized, so that no germs may be left to start fermentation, and the second is to have the jars, when sealed, perfectly air-tight. To sterilize the jars, first wash them well with warm water and soap, then rinse in clear hot water, and when still hot put them sidewise into the boiling water, so that it touches them both inside and out at the same time. By doing this, they are not likely to crack. The tops should also be sterilized, and the rubbers, which should be perfectly new, should be adjusted before the process begins. Next, put the jars on a wooden rack in a boiler, and fill with the partially-boiled peas or corn. Pour in warm water about the jars until it comes about half way up; slip on the tops loosely, and boil four hours for corn, three hours for peas. Last of all, fill to overflowing from a jar kept for the purpose, screw down tightly, let cool in the water, and when cold put in a dark place. A little salt may be added while boiling. It is a rather hard matter to have good success with canning either peas or corn.

Sausages—Oatmeal Cookies.

Dear Dame Durden,—Have read with interest all the letters in Ingle Nook for some time, and I must say they are very interesting and helpful. I would like to know how much spice, and what kinds, you would use for 50 lbs. sausage meat. Here is a nice recipe for oatmeal cookies: Four cups rolled oats, 2 cups flour, 1 cup milk, 1 cup butter, 1 cup sugar, 1 teaspoonful baking powder, a little salt. Roll very thin with flour.

A SUBSCRIBER.

Huron County, Ont.

Sausages are seasoned with salt, pepper and sage. Some use black pepper and a dash of cayenne, but white pepper keeps the meat a better color. For 50 lbs. sausage meat (of which about one-fifth should be fat), one pound salt and one-quarter pound white pepper will be about right. Sage should be added to suit the taste, as some like the merest suspicion of this flavoring, while others like more. The best way is to add some, then cook a little of the meat and taste, then add more, if wished.

Floor Paint.

Dear Dame Durden,—Do you know I have seen your name so many times in "The Farmer's Advocate," and always thought it was Burden, until to-night. That is what it ought to be. I am writing you for the recipe for making floor paint with glue and ochre. I have also lost the recipe for fig cake, and it was a good one. I have gotten much help from the Ingle Nook, and wish it every success.

JOHN'S WIFE.

Grey Co., Ont.

The following method for making floor paint was given by a contributor last fall, and recommended quite highly: To 3 quarts water add ½ lb. glue; let simmer till dissolved, then stir in 4 lbs. yellow ochre, and 1 lb. chrome yellow. Paint the floor while hot; when dry, wash over with boiled oil.

When watches disagree,
the hands that set them right
are the hands of the

ELGIN
WATCH
the timepiece
that's ever right



Every Elgin Watch is fully guaranteed. All jewelers have Elgin Watches. An interesting, illustrated booklet about watches sent free on request to **ELGIN NATIONAL WATCH CO., Elgin, Ill.**

Pure Bread is Insured

you if you use pure ingredients in making it. Let the flour you use be "Five Roses," and the other ingredients equally pure, and your loaf will be as pure as it can possibly be made. "Five Roses" Flour is milled by methods which are so scientifically perfect that they guarantee "Five Roses" being as near absolute purity as it is possible to make a flour.

Ask your grocer for a bag to-day.

LAKE OF THE WOODS MILLING CO., LIMITED.

The Simple U.S. CREAM SEPARATOR

See the gear wheels and the bowl. They are all the "machinery" there is to the U. S. Cream Separator. They do the business. The bowl skims the cream from the milk by whirling around several thousand times per minute. The gears get up this high speed although the crank is turned only about 50 turns per minute. You get the idea. It's much the same as a mower's gear which makes the knives move very fast while the drive wheel turns slowly. Now a Cream Separator runs at a very high speed. For this reason there is bound to be considerable wear on it. So to last for a long time a separator must have but few parts and have those parts simple and easy to get at. The construction of the U. S. is simplicity itself (the cut shows). Of course the U. S. gears are entirely enclosed by a strong iron frame when set in the separator ready for work.

We want to tell you more about the simple construction of the U. S. Separator, and about its many other good points, too. Our handsome, new catalogue will do it, and make mighty interesting reading. We'll gladly send you a copy free if you want. Just write "Send catalogue number E 110". A postal is all right. Better write now while you think of it, addressing

VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO., Bellows Falls, Vt.

Prompt deliveries of U. S. Separators from warehouses at Auburn, Me., Buffalo, N. Y., Toledo, O., Chicago, Ill., LaCrosse, Wis., Minneapolis, Minn., Sioux City, Ia., Kansas City, Mo., Omaha, Neb., San Francisco, Cal., Portland, Ore., Sherbrooke and Montreal, Que., Hamilton, Ont., Winnipeg, Man. and Calgary, Alta.

Address all letters to Bellows Falls, Vt. 443

IMPROVED FARM FOR SALE

CANADIAN-AMERICAN REAL ESTATE CO., LTD., Lacombe, Alta.

320 acres, near town; 35 acres under cultivation; all can be broken; good water; house, barns and sheds costing \$1,700, and all in first-class repair. This place is a snap at the price, \$3,200. Write for further particulars.

Current Events.

Denmark and Portugal have agreed to submit all their differences to The Hague tribunal.

It has been announced that a second Suez Canal will be constructed under British auspices.

The volcano of Stromboli, Sicily, is in a state of eruption, and much damage has been done throughout the island.

Prof. Albert Ritter Von Mosatig-Moerhof, the famous surgeon and introducer of iodoform, was accidentally drowned in the Danube last week.

Chancellor Von Buelow has announced that Germany will take no part in the discussion of the limitation of armaments at The Hague Conference.

The Jamestown Tercentennial Exposition, in celebration of the landing of the first English colonists in Virginia three hundred years ago, is now being held.

General Kuroki, representative of the Japanese Government to the Jamestown Exposition, was enthusiastically received by Japanese and other inhabitants of Victoria, B. C., through which he passed on his way.

Count Tolstoi, the veteran Russian author, who has preached peace persistently for many years, is now calling for a war to the death against the Russian Government. By this alone, he now affirms, can ultimate relief for Russia be assured.

It is understood that the fast steamship service from England to Canada, for which Lord Strathcona and Hon. Clifford Sifton have been working, will be established in the near future. A similar Pacific service will also be established, to permit of a rapid transit from England to the Far East, via Canada.

Dr. Alexander Graham-Bell, the Canadian of Bell-telephone fame, who went to England to receive the degree of Doctor of Science, which was conferred upon him on May 3 by the University of Oxford, recently expressed the opinion in London that it is only a question of a brief period until aerial navigation will be in general use. He expects that a speed of 150 to 200 miles an hour will be possible, to the great advancement of commerce in all parts of the world. During the summer Dr. Bell expects to experiment extensively in the construction of flying machines.

THE NEW PRESIDENT OF TORONTO UNIVERSITY.

Prof. Robert A. Falconer, M. A., B. D., LL. D., Litt. D., of Halifax, who has been chosen as President of Toronto University, was born in P. E. I. forty years ago, the son of Rev. Alex. Falconer, D. D., now of Pictou, N. S. Although so young, he has had a remarkable educational career. At Queen's Royal College, Trinidad, he won, in addition to other marks of distinction, the Gilchrist scholarship, equivalent to £100, for three years. Later, at Edinburgh, he took the degree of M. A., with honors in Classics; also the degrees of B. D., Litt. D., and later still he won a B. A. from London University, with honors in Classics and Philosophy. He next went to the Continent, where he spent three sessions at the Universities of Leipzig, Berlin and Marburg. Upon returning from Germany, he was appointed lecturer in Greek and

exegetics in the Presbyterian College at Halifax. Prof. Falconer's scholarship is thorough, and his breadth of mind may be judged from the fact that, although a Presbyterian, he was granted the degree of L. L. D. by the College of St. Francois Xavier, in 1905. Regarding his appointment, there has been no dissenting voice, and under his influence Toronto University has, in all probability, a bright future before it.



Prof. Robt. A. Falconer.

About the House.

SOME MEAT RECIPES.

The following are given in answer to an enquiry for meat recipes:

Beef Rissoles.—To every pound of minced beef allow $\frac{1}{2}$ pound breadcrumbs; herbs, salt and pepper to taste; a little lemon peel grated; 1 egg. Mix, form into flat cakes, dip in egg, then in breadcrumbs, and fry.

Beef Loaf.—Two pounds lean beef (the tougher portions will do); chop fine or run through the meat grinder, adding $\frac{1}{2}$ pound fat pork. Mix with one quart rolled crackers and season with salt, pepper, sage and onion. Bind together with two eggs, make into loaves and bake, basting often. Serve hot or cold.

Tomato and Meat Pie.—Chop fine any bits of left-over meat. Line a baking dish with breadcrumbs, then put in a layer of meat well seasoned, then a layer of stewed or canned tomatoes. Keep on till the dish is full, adding last of all any gravy that is left, and a sprinkling of breadcrumbs on top. Bake until nicely browned.

Scrapple.—Take 2 pounds beef and $1\frac{1}{2}$ of pork. Cook in plenty of water until tender, remove the meat and stir corn meal into the liquor, letting it cook until like porridge. Chop the meat fine, season well, and stir into the mush. Turn into dishes to cool. Fry when needed.

Canning Fresh Meat.—Boil until the meat falls from the bone; remove the bone and pack the meat firmly in a stone crock. Cover with the stock the meat was boiled in, and pour melted lard over the top. Tie a cloth or paper over the crock and keep in a cold place. The meat will keep as long as the lard is not broken. If much meat is put down, it is better to use several small crocks.

Beef Bundles.—Take 1 pound fillet steak and cut into neat pieces about 3 inches long and 1 inch broad; pound out flat. Mince the trimmings of the steak, and add to them 1 teaspoon chopped parsley, the grated rind of half a lemon, a little nutmeg, pepper, salt, and 2 ounces breadcrumbs. Bind with one tablespoon good gravy and half a well-beaten egg. Spread each piece of meat with the mixture, roll and tie tightly, and place in a stewpan with about 1 pint good brown gravy. Simmer very gently for 1 hour. Pile a mound of mashed potatoes on a dish and place the bundles around it.

**DO YOU KNOW
All You Should Know About
Diamond Dyes?**

Do you know the real satisfaction of transforming colors?

Do you know that you can keep up with the styles by using the Diamond Dyes?

Do you know the real economy of utilizing garments that have become a little faded, a little soiled or a little spotted?

Do you know that with the Diamond Dyes you can make an old waist, skirt, a soiled blouse, soiled ribbons—in fact all articles of dress accessories—bright, new and stylish again?

You can by using Diamond Dyes change them to any color you desire, then make them over in any fashionable style.

You can color curtains, draperies, reps and carpets; in fact you can color any fabric, and do it just as well yourself with Diamond Dyes as a professional dyer.

The most important thing in connection with home coloring is to be sure you get the real Diamond Dyes. If you would dye with success, always ask for **DIAMOND DYES**.

The Wells & Richardson Co., Limited, Montreal, P. Q., will send FREE, by mail, to any address "Diamond Dye Book and Samples of Dyed Cloth."



PIANO B.

QUALITY, DURABILITY
and
CHASTE APPEARANCE

the keynote
of

SHERLOCK - MANNING
POPULARITY.

Catalogue with full description
for the asking.

The Sherlock-Manning Organ Co.
LONDON, ONTARIO.

**Now is the Time to Ship
Butter, Eggs & Poultry.**

Prices good. Returns quick.

QUEEN CITY PRODUCE COMPANY, LTD.
100 Front St. E., TORONTO.

WM. AGAR, MANAGER.



**FREE
Hair Food
TRIAL BOX**
To Prove its Worth

The ONLY WAY to tell the cause of falling hair in men and women is to make a **MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION** of the hair. When the **DISEASE** is known the **CURE** CAN BE PRESCRIBED. Send a few hairs to Prof. J. H. Austin, the 30 years' Scalp Specialist and Bacteriologist and receive **ABSOLUTELY FREE**, a diagnosis of your case, a booklet on Care of Hair and Scalp and a box of the Remedy which he will prepare for you. Enclose 2 cent postage and write to-day.
PROF. J. H. AUSTIN, 1-55 McVicker's Theatre Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

Health in the Home

HOUSEHOLD SANITATION.

By Mary E. Allen Davidson, M.D.

THE CELLAR.—Continued.

Many of my readers may not have the privilege of choosing the site or planning the construction of their homes. They purchase or rent a house, and so have to accept existing conditions. Then, go bravely to work to rearrange and sweeten and brighten up the place, to give the unpurchasable touches that transform the house into the home.

Begin at the cellar. Don't be content with half-measures. Be more scrupulous in cleaning your cellar than even if it were your living room. If there be the slightest dampness or mustiness, do not rest until the drain is in working order, the windows opened up and thoroughly cleaned. Let in wind and sunlight until every nook and corner is freshened. Brush down walls and ceilings; get rid of mould, cobwebs and dust. Whitewash the walls, using fresh quicklime. This will leave your cellar wholesome and without any lurking infection. Having put it into good shape, inspect it often and thoroughly. Investigate and remove the cause of any odors.

Every spring clean out everything, absolutely and rigidly. Remove all vegetables. Pick over and return the sound ones after cleaning-up process is complete. Take out all boxes, barrels, boards, everything movable. The best way is to leave these in an outhouse till needed in the fall, after they have been thoroughly cleaned and left in the sun and wind for some days.

It is specially important that the air rising from the cellar should not be impure, because the children are the greatest sufferers from the damp, cold or vitiated air, as this is much more harmful at the height of three feet or under—that is, at the breathing level of a child—than at the height of five or six feet, the breathing level of an adult. We have all observed that air is much colder at the feet than at the head, and that air that is only comfortably warm to us while standing on the floor, becomes suffocating if we try to breathe it at the ceiling. This is because cold air is heavier than warm air. Impure air, also, is heavier than pure air; hence, all cold, damp, impure air is carried near the floor by its weight, and so the children, especially babies who are allowed to sit and creep on the floor, are more exposed to the dangers of a dark, damp, dirty cellar than are grown-ups, who, also, are changing from room to room more frequently.

As to the inside divisions or apartments, these will have to be planned by the individual. The furnace and cistern (provided the cistern is not in the attic, really the best place for it), will take up considerable room, and space can be saved by having them near each other. Have a large cistern, and of the best material. Leave enough space at the top to allow of the passage of someone to clean out the cistern, an operation most necessary to the health of the household. Have a tap at the bottom so that the water can be run off and the cistern flushed out. This will not take out all the settlements, and for this reason it is necessary for someone to go inside and remove everything, and wash thoroughly the inside and the bottom of the cistern, using a little liquid lye in the wash water. A good plan to prevent many impurities from entering the cistern is to have a wire strainer fastened over the opening of the intake pipe. This will remove the large solid particles, and it can be emptied after each rain and returned. With ordinary care, the water in the cistern can be kept free

from odor, which always indicates an insanitary condition, not to be tolerated. The cistern should be cleaned out once a year, just before the spring rains.

THE CONTENTS OF THE CELLAR

Let me urge that vegetables be kept in a separate root cellar, which may be in connection with the barn basement, or in a separate store-room with deep earth walls, the roof only being above ground, and this well covered to protect from frost. Your vegetables will keep much better, especially in the latter way. This cool earth depository will keep them fresh and crisp, and preserve their food value. In a cellar where there is a furnace, they unavoidably lose these qualities. They wither and become leathery, and so less nutritious. They decay much more rapidly, and the presence of the rotting material taints the whole and vitiates the air of the cellar, even when the greatest care is taken to keep decayed stuff removed. Part of the evil is necessarily wrought before it draws attention. "Prevention is better than cure."

Since, then, it is an actual saving in food value, and also in quantity, and because the air in your home will be sweeter and more sanitary, do not store vegetables in your house cellar. But I am afraid most of our farmers now store both milk and vegetables in the cellar, and that they will continue to do so. If so, have a compartment walled off, preferably by brick partitions, right up to the upper floor, in the lightest, best-ventilated corner, for the milk. Have it as far from your vegetables as possible, so as to escape tainting from their odors. Have a door so that dust can be excluded when necessary. Whitewash the walls of your milk-room every spring, and wash off the cement frequently. Make every effort to have a clean, sweet-smelling buttery, where you can keep all your utensils in good condition—churn, cream separator, pans, etc. Having thoroughly washed, scalded and given them a sunbath after each using, and then stored them in their own domain, they should be ready to do their part in good buttermaking. If vegetables must be stored in the cellar, put them in the coolest, darkest place, and, as above urged, isolated from the milk-room. Inspect frequently, and remove any that are decaying.

In conclusion, let me again urge those who contemplate building to spare no expense to have a bright, cheery, well-ventilated cellar or basement. Those who have cellars, go to work and overhaul them thoroughly, and make them as nearly ideal as you can. It is important. You will be surprised at the pleasure the result will give you.

The next talk will be about the living-rooms of the home.

RECIPES.

Date Gems.—One cup chopped dates, 2 cups sweet milk, 2 tablespoons melted butter, a spoonful powdered yeast cake, 3 cups "Five Roses" flour and 1 beaten egg. Let rise, then bake in buttered gem pans.

Plum Roll.—Three teaspoons baking powder, 1 teaspoon salt, 1 quart "Five Roses" flour. Rub in 2 tablespoons butter, and add enough milk to make a soft dough. Roll out, sprinkle with raisins and cinnamon. Roll up, and steam 30 minutes. Serve hot with butter sauce.

A NEW VEGETABLE BOOK.—One of the most complete manuals on vegetable culture which has come under our notice has just been issued by the Macmillan Company, Toronto. It contains in convenient alphabetical order, a short sketch on the cultivation of every vegetable which can be grown in Canada, and its 312 pages are handsomely printed and illustrated. Those who engage in the cultivation of vegetables will do well to send for it. Write for "The Book of Vegetables," by Allen French; publishers, The Macmillan Co., of Canada, Ltd., Toronto. Price, \$1.75.

**Could Not Speak
Above a Whisper**

Cold on the Chest Seemed to be Unmovable, but Cure Was Soon Effected When We Used Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine.

It is waste of time to use ordinary cough mixtures for serious colds on the chest, and time is of infinite value when the lungs are in danger.

The risk is too great, especially when you wait to think that Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine is for sale in nearly every store that keeps medicines at all.

This letter gives you some idea of the effectiveness of this great medicine:

Mrs. A. Barnum, Ingersoll, Ont., writes: "My husband had a very severe cold on his chest and got so bad he could not speak above a whisper. The cough medicines he tried seemed to have no effect, and reading about Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine I sent for a bottle. In two days he was cured, and is very grateful for such a medicine. He says we will never be without this medicine in the house."

Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine, 25 cents a bottle; family size, 60 cents, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

**THE MORE YOU TAMPER WITH
Superfluous Hair
THE MORE AMBITIOUS AND
ENERGETIC IT BECOMES.**

There is no other treatment that will permanently remove this disagreeable blemish but Electrolysis. Don't tamper (cut, pull, burn or use depilatories) with it, but come here and be successfully treated. Our method is reliable and practically painless. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Princess Complexion Purifier

makes the skin clear, pure and fine. It removes tan, freckles, moles, pimples and all discolorations, cures rashes, blackheads, pimples, eczema, ringworm, ivy poisoning, etc. Price \$1.50, express paid.

We have reliable home treatment for dandruff, falling hair, loss and wrinkles, red nose, sore hands and feet, and undeveloped figure. Send stamp for booklet F.

Graham Dermatological Institute,
Dept. F., 502 Church St., Toronto.
Established 1892.

\$12 WOMAN'S SUITS, \$5
Suits to \$15. Cloaks, raincoats, shirts and waists at manufacturers' prices. Send for samples and fashions.
Southcott Suit Co., Dept. 27 London, Can.
Send for our catalogue, which lists everything you use.

MAY CANADIAN MAGAZINE.—Credit is due to the Canadian Magazine for bringing to the attention of students of literature some interesting sidelights on the characteristics of some of the early Victorian poets, particularly of Dickens and Wordsworth. The May number contains an article by Mr. O. J. Stevenson, entitled "The Eccentricities of Genius," in which it is shown that Dickens declined to contribute towards the erection in Westminster Abbey of a tablet to the memory of the poet, Cowper. Wordsworth supported the proposal, and the difference between the letters on the subject by these two distinguished writers, is striking and decidedly interesting. The May number contains, also, several well-illustrated articles and five or six capital short stories.

Attention is called to a special advertisement in this issue of horses for sale, offered by Messrs. M. A. Pigott & Co., Goderich, Ont.

Poland-China boars are advertised for sale in this paper by W. G. Baldwin, of Harrow, Essex Co., Ont.



LANCASTER COUNTY, PA., is famous for thrifty people, who believe the best is the cheapest always; and that the proof of the roof is in the wearing. The illustration shows the splendid barn of Jacob Rouch, of Strausburg, Pa., which is covered with

CAREY'S FLEXIBLE ROOFING

Mr. Rouch has the satisfaction of knowing his roof will outlast the building itself, for he has abundant proof that a Carey Roof resists moisture, heat and cold, will not blow off, dry out, rust, rot, melt, crack, spring leaks or catch fire from falling sparks.

Carey's Roofing contains neither tar nor paper. It is composed of Carey's Special Process Asphalt Cement Compound, Carey's best woolen felt and strong burlap—all compressed into compact, always flexible sheets. The Carey patent lap covers and protects nail heads, making neat, everlasting, weather-proof joints.

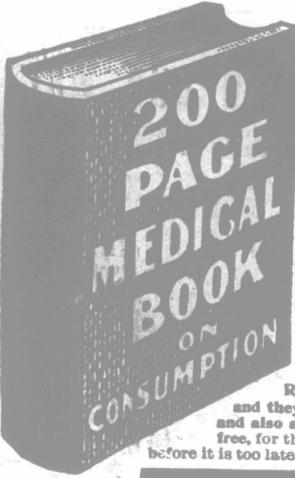
May be applied easily by common labor; is equally adapted to flat or steep surfaces, and may be laid over leaky metal or shingle roofs without expense of removal.

Sold from our warehouses conveniently located all over the United States and Canada, insuring lowest freight rates and quick service.

Write to-day for FREE sample, illustrated Booklet and special prices—ALL SENT FREE.

THE PHILIP CAREY MFG. CO., Toronto, Ont.; London, Ont.; Montreal, Que.

Consumption Book



FREE

This valuable medical book tells in plain, simple language how Consumption can be cured in your own home. If you know of anyone suffering from Consumption, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma or any throat or lung trouble, or are yourself afflicted, this book will help you to a cure. Even if you are in the advanced stage of the disease and feel there is no hope, this book will show you how others have cured themselves after all remedies they had tried failed, and they believed their case was hopeless.

Write at once to the Yonkerman Consumption Remedy Co., 7 Rose Street, Kalamazoo, Mich., and they will gladly send you the book by return mail free and also a generous supply of the New Treatment, absolutely free, for they want every sufferer to have this wonderful cure before it is too late. Write today. It may mean the saving of your life.

THIS FREE BOOK WILL ASTONISH YOU



OUR BOOK, "RURAL TELEPHONE," tells all about the telephone business—how to organize Rural Lines; how to organize and incorporate a Telephone Exchange Company; gives examples of ordinances; same; gives forms for renters' contracts, selection of equipment and maintenance of line. In fact, it tells you all and everything you want to know about organizing, installing and operating rural telephone systems. The instructions are simple and non-technical; you and your help can do the work.

This book was compiled and printed at a cost of more than \$10,000 and could be easily retailed for 25 cents a copy. If you are a progressive farmer you will find it worth many dollars to you. We send it free.

You will be astonished to learn how little it costs to establish a telephone system in your locality—no previous experience in this work is necessary.

We make and sell Rural Telephones. We are strictly independent manufacturers. We belong to no Trust or Monopoly. We help you organize a company and construct the lines in your neighborhood. We refer you to any Bank in Chicago as to our financial responsibility and our methods of doing business. We want to get acquainted with you. Take the lead in your community and write for our FREE book today. You won't regret it.

Dept. D., SWEDISH-AMERICAN TELEPHONE CO., Chicago, Ill.



Tudhope Carriages



Usual mountings are silver plated on steel. That's why they rust so quickly. Tudhope mountings are silver plated on BRASS—and guaranteed rustless. Of course BRASS costs MORE than steel—but brass helps to make Tudhope Carriages better for YOU.

TUDHOPE No. 27

is a very stylish, light running buggy—built to withstand hard driving. Made with Concord body and side spring gear. Wheels are bolted between each spoke. Double bar dash rail and hub caps nickel plated on brass. Spindle seat furnished if desired.

Full details in our catalogue. Write for free copy.

THE TUDHOPE CARRIAGE CO., Limited ORILLIA, Ont.

ADVOCATE ADVTs. ALWAYS PAY

With the Flowers.

BULBS AND TUBERS FOR SPRING PLANTING.

Although most of the hardy bulbs and tubers are planted in fall, there are a few half-hardy kinds which require storage during winter, and spring planting. Among these are the dahlia, canna, gladiolus, montbretia, summer-flowering hyacinth, tritoma, tigridia and oxalis. Cannas and dahlias are usually, of course, started in sand in the house, but the rest of those mentioned may be planted out in the garden when danger of frost is past, and will still be found to do duty well before the autumn frosts come.

The gladiolus, under the wizard management of Mr. Groff, of Simcoe, Ont., has been wonderfully developed of late years, both in size and coloring, and may now be had as beautiful as orchids and in almost every shade of red, pink, purplish-crimson, and lemon. The earliest planting may be done in late May, care being taken to cover the plants should frosty nights come after they have sprouted, and successive plantings may be made until the end of June. The gladiolus require a soil of fine leaf-mould or well-enriched garden loam, frequent cultivation during the summer, and plenty of water. If the corms are placed 8 inches below the surface of the ground, the stalks will be strong and sturdy, so that staking will not be required.

The montbretia bears a very pretty little flower, somewhat resembling that of the gladiolus, but smaller, and of a brilliant orange-scarlet color. It blooms somewhat longer than the gladiolus, and requires the same treatment, except that it must only be planted 3 inches deep. Montbretias look best when numbers of them are massed together.

The summer-flowering hyacinth requires the same treatment as the montbretia. When isolated, its white bells, ranged along the stem like giant, straggling lilies-of-the-valley, do not command much admiration, but when thickly massed together are very effective.

The tritoma or red-hot-poker plant, sometimes also called torch lily, has attracted a great deal of admiration of late years. It has showy, flame-colored flowers, somewhat stiff in appearance, but decidedly tropical and quite striking in certain situations, e. g., when growing against a background of ricinus or caladiums. The tritoma, like the Oriental poppy, should not be planted near other flowers, as its color is likely to draw daggers with any other color that may be near it.

Tigridias are very odd and quite beautiful plants, with gladiolus-like foliage and showy flowers, white, or curiously blotched with lilac, purple, rose and yellow. They may be started in the house, or set out in the open when danger of frost is past. If planted directly in the garden, they should be placed from 4 to 6 inches apart and 2 or 3 inches deep.

The Oxalis is coming into much favor for edgings. The bulbs should be planted three inches apart. Early in October they should be lifted and stored like gladiolus bulbs.

Tuberose should be started in April or May in pots in a warm place, and planted out—the pot and all may be plunged—in June in a sunny spot in the garden. The bulb should be covered with an inch of soil, and kept well watered. If only for the sake of the perfume, every garden should have two or three tuberose.

Among rhizomous plants which may be set out in spring, are the peonies, double and single—but the single ones are the prettier—and the iris. Of the latter, the Japanese variety is the most beautiful. It blooms later than the other kinds, and a condition of success with it is that it be kept very moist for two weeks before and during the time of bloom.

JOHNNIE COURTEAU.

[By the late Dr. W. H. Drummond. Considered by many Dr. Drummond's masterpiece.]

Johnnie Courteau of de mountain,
Johnnie Courteau of de hill,
Dat was de boy can shoot de gun,
Dat was de boy can jomp an' run,
An' it's not very offen you ketch heem still,

Johnnie Courteau!

Ax dem along de reever,
Ax dem along de shore,
Who was de mos' bes' fightin' man
From Managance to Shaw-in-i-gan.
De place w'ere de great beeg rapide roar,

Johnnie Courteau!

Sam' t'ing on ev'ry shantee
Up on de Meckinac,
Who was de man can walk de log
W'en w'ole of de reever she's black wit' fog,

An' carry de beeges' load on hees back?

Johnnie Courteau!

On de rapide you want to see heem,
If de raf' she's swingin' roun',
An' he's yellin', "Hooraw Bateese! good man!"

W'y de oar come double on hees han'
W'en he's makin' dat raf go flyin' down,

Johnnie Courteau!

An' Tete de Boule chief can tole you
De feller w'at save hees life
W'en beeg moose ketch heem up a tree,
Who's shootin' dat moose on de head, sapree!

An' den run off wit' hees Injun wife!

Johnnie Courteau!

Oh, he never was scare for not'ing,
Lak' de ole coureurs de bois,
But w'en he's gettin' hees winter pay
De bes' t'ing sure is kip out de way,
For he's goin' right off on de Hip Hooraw!

Johnnie Courteau!

Den pullin' hees sash aroun' heem,
He dance on hees botte sauvage,
An' shout, "All aboar' if you want to fight!"

Well! you never can see de finer sight
W'en he go lak dat on de w'ole village!

Johnnie Courteau!

But Johnnie Courteau get marry
On Philomene Beauraipaire,
She's nice leetle girl w'at run de school
On w'at you call Parish of Sainte Ursule,

An' he see her off on de piqueuque dere,

Johnnie Courteau!

Den somet'ing come over Johnnie,
W'en he marry on Philomene,
For he stay on de farm de w'ole year roun',
He chop de wood an' he plough de groun',

An' he's quieter feller was never seen—

Johnnie Courteau!

An' ev'ry man feel astonish,
From La Tuque to Shaw-in-i-gan,
W'en dey hear de news was goin' aroun'
Along on de reever up an' down,
How wan leetle woman boss dat beeg man—

Johnnie Courteau!

He never come out on de evening,
No matter de hard we try,
'Cos he stay on de kitchen an' sing hees song—

"A la claire fontaine,
M'en allant promener,
J'ai trouve l'eau si belle
Que je m'y suis baigner!
Lui y'a longtemps que je t'aime
Jamais je ne t'oublierai."

Rockin' de cradle de w'ole night long,
Till baby's asleep on de sweet bimeby

Johnnie Courteau!

An' de house, wall! I wish you see it,
De place she's so nice an' clean
Must wipe your foot on de outside door,
You're dead man sure if you spit on de floor,

An' he never say not'ing to Philomene—

Johnnie Courteau!

An' Philomene watch on de monee
An' put it all safe away
On very good place; I dunno w'ere,
But, anyhow, nobody see it dere,
So she's buyin' de new farm de noder day—

Madame Courteau!

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS
Miscellaneous.

SCREEN DOORS.

A seller B a house and small lot, and, at the time of sale, screen doors were on the house. Who do the doors belong to, the seller or the buyer, or, in other words, do they belong to A or B?
Ontario.

Ans.—To B, the purchaser.

ITCHY SKIN.

Four-year-old Clydesdale mare has small pimples on one side of jaw, and is very itchy along the neck, withers and back. Hair does not come off. A. B.

Ans.—Wash the parts, twice daily, with a solution of corrosive sublimate, 30 grains to a quart of soft water, and rub dry with a cloth. Remember corrosive sublimate is poison.

REGISTERING DRAFT HORSES
—ITCHY LEGS.

1. Can a horse or mare register as a draft horse, he being from registered Clydesdale and Shire?
2. Please give cure for in-foal mares, draft, that have itchy legs.

SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—1. No.
2. Wash the legs thoroughly every second day with a solution of corrosive sublimate, 30 grains to a quart of soft water, or 1 dram to a gallon of water, well rubbed in, and rub with cloths till thoroughly dry. Give regular exercise, and feed lightly of grain. Give bran and grass. Remember corrosive sublimate is poison.

CALCULATING BUTTER FROM
BUTTER-FAT.

How much butter will 60 lbs. of milk, testing 3.8, make? How much butter will 50 lbs. of milk, testing 3.6, make? Show how it is figured out.

SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—Sixty pounds of milk, testing 3.8 per cent. fat, will contain $60 \times 3.8 = 228$ lbs. of butter-fat. The amount of butter that can be made from this will depend upon the closeness of skimming, the thoroughness of churning, and other factors, but the rule of breed societies is to calculate the butter by adding one-sixth to the amount of fat, for butter contains in addition to fat certain percentages of moisture, salt and casein. Thus 1 lb. of butter fat would make 1.16 lbs. of butter, and 228 lbs. of fat would make 2.66 lbs. of butter. Figuring out in the same way, the 50 lbs. of 3.6 per cent. milk, we have $3.6 \times 100 \times 50 \div 76 = 2.1$ lbs. of butter. In ordinary farm and creamery practice, the overrun does not always amount to one-sixth, but it may do so with careful handling and good management.

VETERINARY COURSES.

Can you let me know the probable cost of learning to become a veterinary surgeon?

1. Are any preliminary courses given by mail, or must one attend personally from commencement?

2. Are there any evening classes?

3. Give addresses of the different colleges?

4. Define the probable cost into tuition, books, appliances, etc.?

I am practically a new subscriber to your paper, as I only commenced taking same last December. I have had considerable experience upon dairy farms in the Old Country, and find your paper invaluable, both for keeping in touch with the farm, and getting new ideas. I am at present employed as a bookkeeper, but hope to commence farming in the near future. Wishing you every success.

SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—1. At a duly recognized veterinary college, instructions in courses by mail are not recognized.

2. At the Ontario Veterinary College, a student's whole time during the course should be devoted to the lectures, classes, studies and dissection.

3. In Canada, the Ontario Veterinary College, Toronto.

4. There will be a three-year course of about six months in each session for students entering next session. The annual announcements for next session, 1907-08, are not yet published. They will contain full replies to this question.

THANKS.

I wish to thank you for the trouble you took to answer my inquiries concerning a pigpen, which I expect to find of great help. R. A. McEACHRAN, Kent Co., Ont.

CONTAGIOUS ABORTION.

I fear I have contagious abortion in my herd; have had three cases this spring already. What treatment do you advise?

SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—See article on this subject in our May 2nd issue, page 746.

DESTROYING WILD OATS.

I manured a piece of land with a manure spreader last spring; top dressed and worked manure in with cultivator, and sowed to barley and grass. Had a fair crop of barley, but a lot of wild oats, and the grass seeds have killed out this spring, and the ground is covered almost in places with wild oats. Now, I would like to know what to do so as to kill the wild oats. I thought of cultivating same well, and sowing some crop to plow down for fall wheat, but do not know what would be best to sow. Is there any way I could get a crop off this field this summer, and destroy wild oats as well?

A CONSTANT READER.

Ans.—The best crop to plant this spring is an early variety of corn, such as Compton's Early. Cultivate half a dozen times throughout the season, remove the crop early for silo, dry fodder, or green feed, and sow wheat. A crop of peas and oats might be grown for green feed instead of the corn, but great care would have to be taken or the wild oats would be seeding before they were noticed. Cut the wheat on the green side also. In seeding down, use an extra amount of clover seed. An alternative plan would be to work the ground thoroughly, destroying the wild oats, then sow peas to be plowed under as green manure before any seeds of the weed had ripened.

WIND-BREAK FOR SCHOOL-
HOUSE.

We are building a schoolhouse on a new site, and would like to have a wind-break on the north and west sides. The soil is a very poor light, dry sand, and at one time was covered with Norway and white pine. What kind of trees would you advise planting, and where could the same be obtained? What time of year should they be planted? How should the soil be prepared for them, and what method of planting would you advise?

G. H. M.

Ans.—For the purpose of a wind-break, any of the evergreens may be used, which will grow upon such soil as you describe. From the fact that the pine once grew on it naturally, you may be sure that they could well be grown again. The white pine makes an excellent wind-break while young, and if not crowded by other trees retains its lower branches for considerable time. The white cedar might also be used for wind-break if trees can be obtained which have been grown upon dry soil. Norway spruce might be used, but it would not likely stand so well as cedar or pine. In any case it would be best to mulch the ground heavily after the trees are planted to retain as much moisture as possible. The best time to plant these trees is as early as possible in the spring, although the planting may be done any time up till the middle or end of May; but the earlier they are planted, the better. If the trees cannot be obtained locally, you might be able to obtain them from any of the leading nurserymen. I would recommend planting them in a row from eight to ten feet apart for spruce and pine, and from five to six feet apart for cedars. If the grounds are large enough to admit of it, they might be planted in groups or clumps, so as to afford protection from the wind without planting them in a stiff, formal line. Upon school grounds, however, I suppose all of the space available will be needed for playground. In this case, they are better planted in a line along the boundary. In handling the trees, great care should be taken to avoid exposure of the roots to sun or wind, for a few minutes of exposure of this kind will often cause the death of the trees.

H. L. HUTT.

Is your Horse always
"Going Lame"?

Either it's an old Strain or Swelling—or there is chronic weakness of the joints. In either case, your horse needs FELLOWS' LEEMING'S ESSENCE.

Strains in any part of the body—sprained or wrenched back, shoulder, knee or fetlock—bruises from kicks or falls—all lose their soreness when you rub the sore spot with

Fellows' Leeming's Essence

for Lameness in Horses

It makes weak joints strong—enables a horse to do a good day's work every day. Get a bottle and keep it handy in case of accidents.

50c. a bottle. If your dealer has none, write

NATIONAL DRUG & CHEMICAL CO., LIMITED, MONTREAL.

HAIR BALL.

Calf has been thriving until lately. Now it refuses such food as oats and bran, and when turned out stands sucking the cows' tails. It is reduced to bones, and hair is rough, and eyes staring. Do you think it has a ball of hair in its stomach? If so, please state a cure.

G. R.

Ans.—The symptoms are those of hair ball in the stomach, and if that is the trouble, a calf so reduced would have little chance of recovery, as hair balls are very difficult to break up, and medicine given for that purpose would tell hard on the strength of the calf. A purgative of Epsom salts, 2 to 4 ounces, according to age of calf, is recommended, followed by baking soda, a dessertspoonful, and ground ginger, a teaspoonful, in a pint of lukewarm water as a drench. To keep up strength, give oatmeal gruel as a drench.

GOSSIP.

HOLSTEIN RECORDS.

Since my last report ten cows have made official records that have been accepted in the Holstein-Friesian Record of Merit. These tests are vouched for by Prof. Dean, of Ontario Agricultural College, or President Cumming, of the Nova Scotia Agricultural College, and unless otherwise stated are for a period of seven days. The amount of milk and butter-fat are actual, while the amount of butter is estimated from the amount of fat by adding one-sixth.

The most remarkable of these is the test made after eight months after calving of the cow, Tidy Pauline De Kol 2nd (4973), who made within .9981 of the amount given at the first test eight months previous.

1. Tidy Pauline De Kol (3522), at 5 years 7 months 17 days; milk, 510 lbs.; butter-fat, 19.27 lbs.; equivalent butter, 22.49 lbs. Owner, H. Bollert, Cassel, Ont.

2. Rose Rattler (7430), at 5 years 8 months 7 days; milk, 435.2 lbs.; butter-fat, 17.02 lbs.; equivalent butter, 19.86 lbs.

Fourteen Days—Milk, 824.6 lbs.; butter-fat, 33.39 lbs.; equivalent to 38.96 lbs. butter. Owner, Geo. Rice, Tillsonburg, Ont.

3. Prince's Molley (2898), at 6 years 8 months 5 days; milk, 433.5 lbs.; butter-fat, 16.17 lbs.; equivalent butter, 18.87 lbs. Owners, Logan Brothers, Amherst, N. S.

4. Daisy Nightengale of Norval (2331), at 9 years 5 months 26 days; milk, 371 lbs.; butter-fat, 15.42 lbs.; equivalent butter, 17.99 lbs. Owner, Walburn Rivers, Foldens, Ont.

5. Minnie Rooker 2nd (4202), at 4 years 7 months 16 days; milk, 417 lbs.; butter-fat, 12.23 lbs.; equivalent butter, 14.28 lbs. Owners, Logan Brothers.

Choicest
Propositions

IN FARM LANDS IN
WESTERN CANADA

All wheat lands in Saskatchewan or Manitoba are yours on crop or small cash payments. Over 15,000 acres on hand. I challenge competition and guarantee satisfaction.

Write me before you buy.

J. D. HAIGHT, Moose Jaw, Sask.
Box 1100 Canada.

6. Clarice Clothilde 2nd (4972), at 3 years 5 months 25 days; milk, 319.9 lbs.; butter-fat, 10.39 lbs.; equivalent butter, 12.12 lbs.

Fourteen Days—624.1 lbs. of milk; butter-fat 20.35 lbs.; equivalent butter, 23.47 lbs. Owner, Geo. Rice.

7. Frances 2nd (4565), at 3 years 11 months 17 days; milk, 320.8 lbs.; butter-fat, 10.10 lbs.; equivalent butter, 11.75 lbs. Owner, P. D. Ede, Oxford Centre, Ont.

8. Princess Lida Posch (5859), at 1 year 8 months 7 days; milk, 247.7 lbs.; butter-fat, 9.08 lbs.; equivalent butter, 10.60 lbs. Owners, Logan Brothers.

9. Carrie De Kol of Howell (7439), at 2 years 8 months 25 days; milk, 284.9 lbs.; butter-fat, 8.98 lbs.; equivalent butter, 10.48 lbs.

Fourteen Days—Milk, 560 lbs.; butter-fat, 17.60 lbs.; equivalent butter, 20.54 lbs. Owner, Geo. Rice.

10. Hessie Pauline Calamity (5486), at 2 years 4 months 21 days; milk, 216.9 lbs.; butter-fat, 8.39 lbs.; equivalent butter, 9.79 lbs. Owner, H. Bollert.

After eight months after calving: Tidy Pauline De Kol 2nd (4973), at 2 years 3 months 7 days; milk, 265.6 lbs.; butter-fat, 11.34 lbs.; equivalent butter, 13.23 lbs. Owner, H. Bollert.—G. W. Clemons, Secretary.

This truth comes to us more and more the longer we live, that on what field or in what uniform or with what aims we do our duty matters very little, or even what our duty is, great or small, splendid or obscure. Only to find our duty certainly, and somewhere, somehow, to do it faithfully, makes us good, strong, happy and useful men, and tunes our lives into some feeble echo of the life of God.—Phillips Brooks.

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

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

CONTRACTOR'S plant for sale—4 steam shovels extra heavy, heavy and medium; 10 locomotives, 3-ft. gauge; 150 dump cars a number of each 3 and 4 yd cars; construction rails, about 400 tons of 40, 45 and 55 lb.; 6 hoisting engines; 4 portable boilers and engines; 6 centrifugal and duplex pumps; 6 concrete mixers; several miles water pipe, 2-in. to 24-in.; water tanks; camp outfits; wagons, harness, buggies, etc. M. A. Pigott & Co., Goderich, Ont.

CUB BEAR wanted—Write to Mr. John F. Drury, care of Mr. Hugh Hall, Linton, Ont.

FOR SALE—A fine donkey, \$75 will buy cart, harness and beautiful pet donkey. No bad habits. Address: B-278, Berlin, Ont.

FOR SALE—5,000 acres; wild lands; by 1/2 or full section. Adjoining homesteads. Eagle Lake District. Also improved farms. J. M. Thomson, Real Estate, Indian Head, Sask.

FOR SALE—Cranberry sets; price, \$2 per barrel. S. C. Parkin, Berwick, Nova Scotia.

NEW JERSEY FARMS—5 acres good, high, dry land near Atlantic City N. J., for \$100—\$5 down, \$5 monthly. Excellent soil and climate for raising early fruit, berries, truck, squabs and poultry. Good markets close by. Fruitlands, near large manufacturing city. Pure air and water. This perfect booklet free. Daniel Franier Co., 728 Bailey Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—Persons to grow mushrooms for us in their own homes. Waste space in cellar, garden or barn can be made to earn \$15 to \$25 per week. Send stamp for illustrated booklet and full particulars. Montreal Supply Co., Montreal.

WANTED—Farmers and others who desire farm hands and domestics for the spring. Apply to A. Stevenson, emigration agent, Kilmarnock, Scotland.

WANTED—Good, competent men to work on a large pure-bred stock farm. Good prospects for right parties. Apply: Box 41, Waterdown.

WANTED, a good, competent woman for general housework in private home on Sunnybank Farm. Work light, two in family, no farm work connected, permanent position. Address Frank X. Brabant, Wallaceburg, Ont.

WANTED by experienced man, single, situation with a show herd as herdsman. Can fit for show or sale. Able to take full charge if required. Address: Herdsman, care Farmer's Advocate, London, Ont.

320 ACRES; fine wheat farm; 190 acres under cultivation. Good buildings. \$23 per acre. Easy terms. 640 acres prairie land. Good location. \$13 per acre. Regina city property. 100 other good propositions. Sebolt & Froom, Regina, Sask.

WANTED—Ladies in rural districts desirous of engaging in profitable business will do well to write the Robinson Corset & Costume Co., London, Ont.

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 50 cents.

AT Valley Mills Poultry Ranch—Fertile eggs from Single-comb White Leghorns, Buff Orpingtons, \$1 per setting, \$4.50 per hundred. Mottled Anconas, settings only, \$1. No better winter layers. Free circular. Edmund C. Apps, Box 224, Brantford, Ont.

BARRED Rock eggs from carefully-selected pens of choicest matings. Leading strains of America. Selected for their choice barring and heavy laying of large brown eggs, and headed by cockerels vigorous, blocky and beautifully barred. I expect grand results from my Barred Rocks this season. Testimonials report excellent hatches. Eggs carefully selected from choicest matings, reduced to \$1 per setting, or \$1.50 per two settings. Good hatch guaranteed. Orders filled promptly. Honest dealings. G. Norman Shields, 30 Close Ave., Toronto, Ont.

BARRED Rock eggs from extra choice matings. Write for mating list. W. W. Dods, Alton.

BUFF ORPINGTONS—Yards 3 and 4—Headed by males whose grandams had records of from 240 to 282 eggs in one year. Eggs, \$1.25 per 15; \$5 per 100. Circulars. C. Everard Brown, Haysville, Ont.

BLACK Minorcas; White, Brown, Black, Buff, Leghorns; Buff Orpingtons; Barred, Buff, White Rocks; White Wyandottes; Silver Hamburgs; Pekin ducks. Eggs from winners, \$1 per setting. E. Laurie, Drumbo.

BARRED Rock eggs, from a pen of the "National strain," selected for their choice barring and persistent laying of large perfect colored eggs, and mated with top price cockerels, vigorous, blocky, barren to the skin. Price, \$1 per 15, or \$2 per 40. W. C. Sherrer, Bright, Ont.

CHANCE—S-C. White Leghorns, layers, eggs, \$1.50 upwards. Quick supply. D. Flindall, Smithfield, Ont.

CHOICE Single comb Snow-white Leghorn eggs from carefully-selected pens of choicest matings. Bred for heavy layers and typical beauty. Testimonials report excellent hatches. Selected eggs reduced to \$1.50 per setting. Good hatch guaranteed. Orders filled promptly. Honest dealings. G. Norman Shields, 30 Close Ave., Toronto, Ont.

CANADA'S best Single-comb and Rose-comb Black Minorcas; great layers winter and summer; single comb eggs, \$1.50 per 15; Rose-comb eggs, \$2.50 per 15. T. A. Faulds, 11 Victor St., London, Ont.

EGGS for hatching from extra heavy laying strains—Single-comb White Leghorns—\$1 per 12; \$1.60 per 24. Enos M. Beer, Bethany, Ont.

EGGS for hatching from S-C. Buff Orpingtons and Pekin ducks. Write for prices. Elma Poultry Yards, Trowbridge, Ont.

EGGS—White Wyandottes (McKellar strain). Barred Rocks (Thompson strain) Per two settings one dollar. W. Bryant, Cairnmore, Ont.

EGGS FOR SALE—My birds won at the Ontario, Hamilton, Owen Sound and Meaford, and seven fall shows, over 300 first prizes. Barred and White Rocks, White and Silver Wyandottes, Brown and White Leghorns, Buff and Black Orpingtons, Black Javas, \$1 per fifteen or \$5 per 100. Blue Andalusians and Rhode Island Reds, \$1.50 per fifteen. F. W. Krouse, Guelph.

INGLENOOK Poultry Farm offers eggs from selected pens of choicest laying strains of White and Brown Leghorns, Black Minorcas and Buff Orpingtons, also a select pen of White Wyandottes for show birds, but not tested for laying quality. Eggs either separate or assorted, \$1 per 15; \$5 per 100. W. H. Smith, 41 Spruce St., Toronto.

LOCHABAR Stock Farm and Poultry Yards offers eggs from the following varieties: Barred Rocks (Latham's strain), Buff Orpingtons, S. L. White and Partridge Wyandotte, \$1 per 15 Imperial Pekin duck eggs, \$1 per 9. Eggs from imp. Bronze turkeys, \$1.50 per 9 eggs. D. A. Graham, Wasstead, Ont.

RELIABLE POULTRY YARDS—The breed that lays is the breed that pays. Single-comb White Leghorns are acknowledged the best everywhere. Eggs \$1 per 15, \$4 per 100. A few sets of Canada's fine 4 B. P. Rocks. Catalogue free. Correspondence a pleasure. Guarantee 75 per cent. fertile. H. B. Foster, Box 359, Bowmanville, Ont.

RHODE Island Reds—Rose-comb (exclusively). Bred eight years from carefully-selected heavy winter layers; large, brown eggs; \$1.50 per 15. Good hatch guaranteed. Jno. Luscombe, Merton, Ont.

WHITE Wyandottes (exclusively). Best general-purpose fowl, strongly-fertilized eggs from heavy-laying Marlin and Dunston strain, one dollar per fifteen. Daniel T. Green, Brantford, Ont.

BUFF ORPINGTON eggs for hatching from extra heavy layers \$1 per 15, \$5 per 100. Good hatch guaranteed. Hugh A. Scott, Caledonia, Ont.

GOSSIP.

SALE OF SITTITON GROVE HERD OF SHORTHORNS, MAY 24TH.

One by one the old land-mark Shorthorn herds are being dispersed. This time it is the Sittyton Grove herd, founded by the late James I. Davidson, of Balsam, Ont., 49 years ago, and, since his death, four years ago, the property of his son, James I. Davidson, Jr., who, owing to ill health, which necessitates his keeping indoors most of the time, is compelled, much against his will, to dispose of the entire herd of 50 head. This is probably the oldest-established herd in Canada; and no herd in existence in the country has been kept up to a higher state of efficiency. Founded on Cruickshank blood, direct from Sittyton, and strengthened for a long time by almost annual fresh importations from that noted herd, until it was dispersed, the herd to-day is probably the richest in Cruickshank blood of any in existence, representing the Golden Drop, Juanita, Matilda, Village, Wimple, Bessie, Victoria, Royal, Lovely and Duchess of Gloster strains, the latter, particularly, tracing to that great bull, Hospodar (51409), imported in 1885 by Mr. Davidson, and in 1891 exported back to England together with one of his sons, Pride of the West—16349—, by Robert Bruce, of Darlington. Hospodar was sired by Dunblane, dam Golden Lady, by Champion of England. Others in the herd closely related to him are several of the Village tribe. A number of the younger animals are the get of the Scottish Lass bull, Sittyton Hero 13th—32306—, a son of Sittyton Hero, and a grandson of Field Marshal—10205—. A number of the others are the get of Missie's Prince (imp.)—37863—, one of the best bred Missies alive, he being out of Missie 160, by Sittyton Seal, grandam Missie 132, by Lord Lavender. Several of the Village-bred heifers are the get of that great show bull, Mildred's Royal. Practically all the younger things are the get of the present stock bulls, Rosebud Champion—55760—, a Rosemary-bred bull, by Missie Champion, a son of Imp. Village Champion, dam Rose Bloom (imp.), by Royal James, grandam Roselinty, by Gravesend. Roselinty is also the dam of Mr. Duthie's great breeding bull, Pride of Avon. This is an extra thick-fleshed, mellow, good-doing bull, and is proving a grand sire. The other stock bull is Village Secret—51812—, out of Imp. Sally 8th, and by Imp. Village Champion. This we think one of the best bulls in the country, and a sire of show stuff. Other bulls that will be sold are Cherry's Prince—58548—, a red two-year-old, by Missie's Prince, dam Cherry (imp.), by Koroska. A Carnation-bred bull, out of the same dam and sired by Village Secret, is a white yearling. Village Captain—61473— is a roan yearling bull, by Mildred's Royal, dam Village Fairy 7th, by Lovely Victor. Sittyton Fame is a red yearling, by Village Secret, dam Bluebell (imp.), by Graceful Lad. Out of the same dam is a roan three-year-old heifer, by Choice Archer (imp.), that is the dam of a roan yearling bull, by Golden Archer—53127—, a Winnipeg winner. Claret's Prince 62375 is a red yearling bull, by Missie's Prince, dam Imp. Claret, by Graceful Lad. Mina's Secret is a red yearling bull, by Village Secret, dam Mina Lass, by General George (imp.). As might be expected, among this lot are some high-class show stuff, thick-fleshed, low-down, straight-lined, fit to head any herd, and whose breeding is unsurpassed. Besides these are several younger ones. In next week's issue will appear a few notes relative to the breeding of the female end of the herd. The cattle are in splendid condition, and everything will positively be sold. The terms are cash, unless other arrangements are made before the sale commences. The farm is situated on the town line, between Pickering and Whitby townships, four miles east of Claremont Station (C. P. R.), four miles west of Myrtle Station (C. P. R. and G. T. R.), and one and a quarter miles from Glen Major Station (C. P. R.). Conveyances will meet all evening and morning trains at Glen Major Station, evening before and morning of sale, and all morning trains on day of sale at Myrtle (G. T. R.). Catalogues may be had on application. Friday, May 24th, is the date when reduced rates will be in operation on all railways.

THE BROCKVILLE HOLSTEIN SALE.

The Holsteins consigned by G. A. Gilroy, Glen Buell, Ont., for the sale at Brockville, Thursday, May 23rd, are certainly an exceptionally well-bred lot. It is not a culling-out sale, as this sale is intended to be an annual event. In fact, from the following description, one will be convinced that animals are going in this, their first sale, that all breeders would be proud to own, and can secure at their own price. "For the past fifteen years," writes Mr. Gilroy, "we have been taking an active part in Holstein circles, winning five gold medals with the herd, besides winning many test prizes, which were open to all breeds and the world. It was in 1895 that the cow, Carman Sylvia, made herself and owners noted by winning the \$150 open test at Toronto. Then, again, one year later, we officially tested for Advanced Registry three females, which all qualified and won prizes from American Association. Those were the first Holsteins officially tested in Canada, and we were proud of the results. The following year, a daughter of Carman Sylvia, at three years two months of age, broke the world's record for her age by giving as high as 89 lbs. 6 ounces milk in one day, and making 21.95 lbs. butter in seven days, official test. Now we have a daughter of hers, Inka Sylvia De Kol, that, in official test this past winter, gave 605.4 lbs. milk and 26.04 lbs. butter in seven days. In this, our first sale by auction, will be found a six-year-old daughter of old Carman, viz., Carman Sylvia 4th, that in her first official test this winter made 20.57 lbs. butter in seven days, her milk averaging 3.7 per cent. fat. This is a handsome cow, and one of our famous show herd. Another five-year-old cow, perhaps the best-bred cow in the sale, has given in her official test this past winter 519.3 lbs. milk and 20.83 lbs. butter. This cow's dam has an official test of over 20 lbs. butter in seven days as a three-year-old. Another cow, with over a 20-lb. butter record, is in our lot. She gave over 80 lbs. milk per day in June last season when under test, and was one of our best show animals out last fall, winning third for aged cow at Toronto Fair, first and sweet stakes at the Ottawa Fair, where the herd won the coveted gold medal. Then, again, she won second at Dominion Exhibition, Halifax, in hot competition with fresh-calved cows. There is a trio of 20-lb. tested cows placed in this sale. Why? Because we want to make the sale a success, and make it an annual event, also, from the fact that people can't say we put our culls up. These cattle, along with a daughter of the 26.03-lb. butter cow and her last January bull calf, together with some twelve or fifteen others of the herd, make our consignment. We have the cows and are putting them up, and with the only B. O. Kelly, of Syracuse, as auctioneer, give us a good attendance, secure the best blood available, and make this our first sale, a grand success, and place more forcibly before the public the Holstein as the queen of Dairy cows. Don't forget the date, May 23rd, at Brockville. Headquarters will be at the Central Hotel, where we will be found the night previous of sale, and will be pleased to meet all interested. Catalogues ready May 10th, and can be had on application to G. A. Gilroy, Glen Buell, Ont.

TRADE TOPIC.

A REAL MINERAL SURFACE ROOFING—There are many roofings on the market to-day which will give satisfaction provided they are carefully painted or coated from time to time. We are glad to note the coming into the market of a new roofing, which is said to require no paint whatever. This is Amate roofing. Amate has a mineral surface which takes the place of paint and lasts very much longer. Farmers who have any roofing to do should obtain a free sample, which may be done by addressing the Barrett Manufacturing Company, New York, Chicago, Cleveland, Allegheny, Kansas City, St. Louis, Minneapolis, Philadelphia, New Orleans, Cincinnati, or Patterson Mfg. Co., Toronto.

What Two Lice Can Do



They can virtually go right down in the poultry keeper's pocket and take the money. If left undisturbed the natural increase is so great that they soon multiply to a swarm that will sap the life of young chicks, breed disease in the pens and ruin profit.

Instant Louse Killer
(Powder or Liquid)

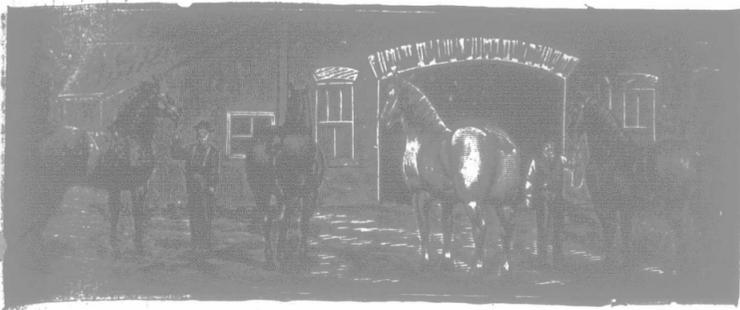
kills lice on poultry, lice on stock, and ticks on sheep. It is harmless to use, and will effectively destroy cabbage worms, slugs on rose bushes, and bugs on cucumber, squash and melon vines. Instant Louse Killer is the original powder louse killer put up in round cans with perforated top. Look for the word "Instant" on the can—then you won't get an imitation.

1 lb. 35 cents
3 lbs. 85 cents

If your dealer cannot supply you send your order to us.

Sold on a Written Guarantee.

Manufactured by
DR. HESS & CLARK,
Ashland, Ohio, U. S. A.



30 PERCHERONS

Also Shires, Hackneys and Clydes, have just arrived with our new importation from Scotland, England and France, of high-class stallions and mares. Many of them prizewinners in their native lands. Bred by the best breeders. Percherons, blacks and grays, weighing 1,600 to 2,000 pounds. Shires at two years old weighing 1,700 pounds. Clydes, bays and blacks, 4 and 5 years old, weighing 1,800 to 2,000 pounds, bred by the best in Scotland. Our Hackneys are bays and chestnuts, combining size, quality and breeding that cannot be beaten. We have a few first-class young stallions that we will sell at cost, to make room for our next importation; and all for sale at reasonable prices.

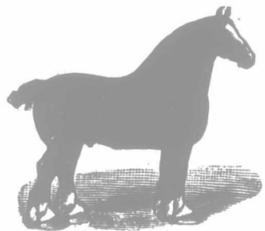
HAMILTON & HAWTHORNE, Simcoe, Ont.
85 miles south-west of Toronto on the G. T. E.



Clydesdales, Percherons and Hackneys

I have still on hand 19 Clydesdale stallions, 4 Clydesdale fillies, all imported; Scotland and Canadian prizewinners; 3 years old, that will make 2100-lb. horses of choicest quality and richest breeding; 4 black Percheron stallions, 3 years old, big, flashy, quality horses, and 6 Hackney stallions, 1st-prize and championship horses among them. Will sell reasonable and on terms to suit.

DR. T. H. HASSARD, Millbrook P.O. and Stn.



GRAHAM BROS.

"Cairnbrogie," CLAREMONT,

IMPORTERS OF

HACKNEYS and CLYDESDALES

Established 80 years, and winners at all large shows in Canada and United States. Best of stock always on hand for sale. New importation of Royal winners just arrived.

40 WAVERLY HACKNEYS 40

Imported Stallions and Fillies.



Every one a high-class actor and a show animal. Splendidly-matched pairs and singles. Positively the highest class lot of Hackneys to be found on any one farm in America. All ages. Also 4 imported Clydesdale fillies. A big flashy lot, full of style and quality.

ROBERT BEITH,

Bowmanville P. O. and Station.

Long-distance 'Phone.

W. C. KIDD, LISTOWEL, ONT.

Importer of Clydesdales, Shires, Percherons, Belgians, Hackneys, Standard-breds and Thoroughbreds

of highest possible quality and richest breeding. Have sold as many stallions the last year as any man in the business, with complete satisfaction in every case. I have always a large number of high-class horses on hand. My motto: "None but the best, and a straight deal." Will be pleased to hear from any one wanting a rare good one. Terms to suit. Long-distance 'phone. LISTOWEL P.O. AND STATION.

SMITH & RICHARDSON, COLUMBUS, ONT.,



have now on hand a choice selection of Clydesdale Stallions, combining size and quality with straight, true action. Breeding unsurpassed. Individually unexcelled. Scottish prizewinners. Also a few Canadian-bred stallions, and imp. and Canadian-bred fillies.

Long-distance 'Phone Myrtle Station, C. P. R. Brooklyn or Oshawa, G. T. E.

Clydesdale Stallions!

first-class Hackney.

Wm. Colquhoun, Mitchell, Ont.

'Phone to residence.

Graham & Renfrew's GLYDESDALES and HACKNEYS



Our Clydes now on hand are all prizewinners, their breeding is gilded. Our Hackneys, both stallions and mares, are an exceedingly high-class lot. We also have a few high-steppers and carriage horses. Yonge Street cars pass the door every hour. 'Phone North 4488.

GRAHAM & RENFREW, BEDFORD PARK, ONT.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

TO RID COLT OF FLEAS.

Could you tell me what is the best way to rid a two-year-old colt of fleas? I thought of clipping him, and washing with something. What would I use?
SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—Clip him, and dust with insect powder from a flour dredger.

ROOFING MATERIAL.

Can you or any of your numerous readers give me information as to the best and cheapest (considering durability) kind of roofing for a barn. Shingles in the present day do not seem to have the wear in them they formerly had, and if there is any improvement in other material, should be glad to know what about the roofing?
MUSKOKA SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—There are a large number of good roofing materials being advertised in these columns, and full information about each, with prices and testimonials from users, may be had on application. For us to advocate one or another would be invidious, to say the least. We advise all inquirers to write the manufacturers.

AILING CALF.

Calf, three weeks old, did splendidly for the first week, then for a couple of days refused to take its milk, but has taken it all right since. Its feet and knees swelled, and got stiff. It gets up to drink, but lies right down again, and remains lying till feeding time again. Has been getting three quarts of new milk twice a day. Has been kept in a dry, well-bedded pen. Would you kindly advise as to what is wrong, and what would effect a cure?
SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—This is not a common ailment, and is evidently not of a serious nature, but difficult to classify. It is well in most ailments to give a mild purgative—in the case of a young calf, one to two tablespoonfuls of castor oil or twice as much raw linseed oil, reducing the quantity of milk for a day or two. Rubbing the swollen limbs with heated vinegar would tend to reduce the swelling.

CURE FOR GREASE.

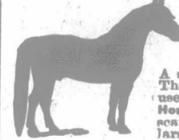
A stallion, two years old, took grease heel last fall; have tried numerous remedies, but to no effect. What do you advise?
SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—Prevention consists in feeding moderately to lightly with grain, and exercising regularly when not working. Curative treatment consists in purging with 8 drams aloes and 2 drams ginger, prepared by a druggist, and given as a ball, feeding bran mash till purged. Follow up with 1½ ounces Fowler's solution of arsenic twice daily for a week. Local treatment consists in applying warm poultices of linseed meal with a little powdered charcoal every six or seven hours for a couple of days and nights, and then applying, three times daily, a lotion of one ounce each of acetate of lead and sulphate of zinc and 2 drams carbolic acid to a pint of water.

THE PROMETHEA EMPEROR MOTH.

Mr. S. T. Pettit, of Elgin Co., has sent "The Farmer's Advocate" a cocoon taken from a plum tree, respecting which he desires some information. He states that there were three on the same tree and that he had sometimes seen similar cocoons on other fruit trees. The one sent is wrapped in a leaf and tied to the stem by a band of silk so that it is securely fastened, and remains all winter attached to the tree without being affected by any storms. The cocoon is that of the Promethea Emperor Moth, one of the silk-producing moths that we have in this country. The caterpillar feeds upon a great variety of trees and shrubs, and the cocoons are more commonly found on lilac and ash than on any other trees. Though the caterpillar is a good size, it is never sufficiently numerous to cause any appreciable injury. The moths are remarkable in the difference between the sexes, the male moth being almost black, while the female is of a paler brownish color, with broader and less elongated wings. They are very handsome creatures and can easily be obtained by keeping the cocoons in the house at this time of year.
C. J. S. BETHUNE.
O. A. College, Guelph.

HORSE OWNERS! USE



CAUSTIC BALSAM.

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

THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Toronto, Canada

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

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 Oxtail, 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.

Seldom See

a big knee like this, but your horse may have a bunch of brules on his Ankle, Hock, Stifle, Knee or Throat.

ABSORBINE

will clean them off without laying the horse up. No blister, no hair gone. \$2.00 per bottle, delivered. Book 3-C free. ABSORBINE, JR., for man and horse. Removes Soft Bunions, Corns, Varicose Veins, Varicocele, Hydrocele, Ruptured Muscles or Ligaments, Enlarged Glands, Allays Pain. Mfd. only by W. F. Young, P. O. F., 75 Monmouth St., Springfield, Mass. Canadian Agents, Lyman, Stone & Co., Montreal.

Imp. Clydesdale Fillies!



Have now on hand about a dozen, nearly all imported. A high-class lot and very richly bred. Combine size and quality, and all in foal. Also one-year-old stallion. Write me, or come and see them. Nelson Wagg, Clarendon P.O. Ont.

SHETLAND PONIES!

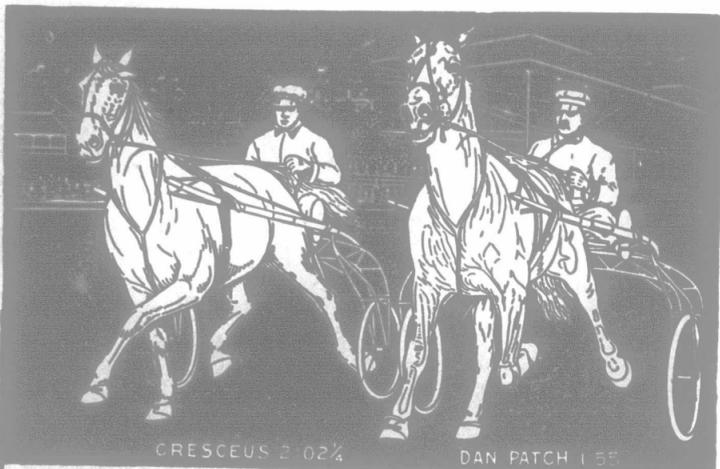
P. McCullough & Son, Breeders and importers of Shetland ponies, Markdale, Ont. We showed 8 ponies at Toronto Exhibition in 1906, and got 8 prizes: 3 firsts, 4 seconds and 1 third. All our ponies are imported. Our stallion, Foxglove, took first prize at Toronto. Our mare, Bessie, took first prize at Toronto. Our mare, took first prize also. Good accommodation for mares sent from a distance to breed. Ponies for sale. Our address: Markdale P. O., Ont.

FOR SALE: Two imported GLYDESDALE STALLIONS

Six years old. Big strong fellows, with good breeding and sure foal getters; also an imported Hackney stallion, 5 years. These horses will be sold at living prices.

R. REID & CO., Hintonburg, Ont. (near Ottawa).

For Sale REGISTERED GLYDESDALE STALLION, Wild America (4189); foaled June 10th, 1902. Full particulars will be given upon writing to A. GRADY, CASTLEMORE, ONT.



CRESCEUS 2 02 1/4 DAN PATCH 1 55

THIS BEAUTIFUL COLORED PICTURE MAILED FREE

We have just published a beautifully colored reproduction of the above picture, showing Dan Patch 1.55, the World's Champion Harness Horse, and Cresceus 2.02 1/4, the World's Champion Trotting Stallion. This picture shows Dan and Cresceus in their natural colors and would sell for \$2.00 if gotten out in a small edition. We will be very glad to forward you one of these attractive lithographs absolutely free, postage prepaid by us.

WRITE FOR IT AT ONCE
1st. Name this Paper. 2nd. State the number of head of live stock you own. Picture will not be mailed unless questions are answered.

Address **INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO., TORONTO, CANADA.**

LARGEST STOCK FOOD FACTORIES IN THE WORLD

Minneapolis, Minn., U.S.A. Toronto, Canada.

Cash Capital Paid In \$2,000,000

We Manufacture and Guarantee

- "International Stock Food"
- "International Poultry Food"
- "International Louse Killer"
- "International Worm Powder"
- "International Heave Cure"
- "International Colic Cure"
- "International Harness Soap"
- "International Foot Remedy"
- "International Hoof Ointment"
- "International Pheno-Chloro"
- "International Compound Absorbent"
- "Silver Pine Healing Oil"
- "International Gall Cure"
- "International Stock Dip"
- "International Distemper Cure"

Every one of these preparations are sold on a "Spot Cash Guarantee" to refund your money in any case of failure. Ask any one of our One Hundred and Twenty-five Thousand Dealers about our goods and our guarantee.

Write for catalogue of our Jewel Incubators, Jewel Brooders.

3 Feeds for One Cent

Our stallions Dan Patch 1.55, Cresceus 2.02 1/4, Durotom 2.06 1/4, Arion 2.07 1/4, Roy Wilkes 2.08 1/4, Buttonwood 2.17 and our one hundred high-class brood mares and their colts eat International Stock Food "3 FEEDS FOR ONE CENT" every day. Dan Patch has eaten International Stock Food every day for over four years and during this time has broken Twelve World Records and his physical condition has been marvelous. It will pay you to use it for your Stallions, Brood Mares, Colts, Race Horses, Show Horses, Carriage or Coach Horses, and Work Horses because it gives more nerve force, endurance and strength. International Stock Food is prepared from Finely Powdered Medicinal Roots, Herbs, Seeds and Barks that animals eat freely when running wild and is fed in tablespoonful amounts as an addition to the regular grain ration. It is equally good and very profitable to use for Horses, Colts, Fattening Cattle, Cows and Calves, Hogs, Pigs, Sheep or Lambs, because it Purifies the Blood, Tones up and permanently strengthens the Entire System, keeps them healthy and greatly aids Digestion and Assimilation so that each Animal obtains more nutrition from all grain eaten. In this way it will save you grain and make you large Extra Profits. We have thousands of reliable testimonials on file in our offices and every pound of "International Stock Food" is sold by over 125,000 dealers on a Spot Cash Guarantee to refund your money if it ever fails. If you desire any further information we will be very glad to have you write us.

International Stock Food Co.
TORONTO, CANADA 83

Danger in accepting cheap and inferior substitutes. There is always a personally profitable reason for a dealer trying to sell you something by claiming it "just as good."

THOS. IRVING
Winchester, Ont.
Established for over 30 years.
Importer and exporter of
HACKNEY, CLYDESDALE and SHIRE STALLIONS and MARES.
New importation of winners just arrived. 90 miles west of Montreal on C. P. R.

OAK PARK STOCK FARM CO., LTD.
BRANTFORD, ONTARIO.
Breeders and Importers of Hackneys Clydesdales, Shropshire Sheep, Berkshire Pigs and Scotch Collie Dogs.
2 Choice Hackney Stallions for Sale.
Hackney sires and mares for sale. Three young Berkshire sows in farrow for sale. We are booking orders for March and April by Danesfield Donovan and from out imp. sows. We have a beautiful litter of puppy two weeks old for sale, from Hollyrood Rose, sired by Niwel Conqueror. Also one beautiful puppy half grown.
T. A. COX, Manager.

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, Upr-Tine, Royal Favorite, Ethiopia and Acme. They combine quality and action. The French Coachers are a big flashy high-stepping type 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.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

ECZEMA.

Collie has a breaking out on each side of his nose. He was fed largely on meat during the winter. He is quite healthy, and feels well. H. McC.

Ans.—Get an ointment of three drams bismuth to an ounce of vaseline. Dress the parts, three times daily, with this, and give him a teaspoonful of sulphur once daily. Feed no meat or sweet stuff. V.

Miscellaneous

FEEDING A STALLION.

1. Is flaxseed a benefit, or is it in any way injurious if fed to a stallion through the season?

2. What is the best way to feed a Clydesdale stallion through the season, and about how much feed (grain) should he get each day?

Ans.—1. Flaxseed is a beneficent feed fed an ounce a day to a stallion through the season, and one can safely give about one-half cupful.

2. The best of judgment is required to feed a stallion through the season, and by that is meant that every groom must be a judge of quantity, as stallions differ very much in their requirements. Not too much hay, bruised oats in such quantity as they will always dispose of, and some bran. A pinch of huch leaves should be used once a day instead of saltpetre. Oats seem to be the natural feed of work horses, and this is equally true of the stallion. Wheat and barley, even if boiled, are treacherous.

BLINDNESS IN SHEEP.

What do you think would cause a ewe to go stone blind? The eye looks quite natural, but the sheep eats but little, and grinds her teeth. She stands in the corner with her head resting on the boards. Is there any danger of the other sheep taking this from her?

Ans.—We should judge that this is not infectious, but is probably due either to acute indigestion or to congestion of the brain. In such cases a purgative of a quarter of a pound of Epsom salts should be given, followed by a tonic of a dessertspoonful of gentian and a teaspoonful of ginger given in gruel as a drench for a few days, until the appetite is renewed.

TRADE TOPICS

MODERN POTATO DIGGING.—Mr. Broughton, of Sarnia, Ont., advertises in "The Farmer's Advocate" "Hallock's potato digger." It is a two-horse implement, which digs, sorts and bags the potatoes. After a thorough test on his own farm, Mr. Broughton found it exactly what is required by up-to-date potato-growers, and he would like them to know about it. He will send a catalogue that tells all about it. Read his advertisement, and get the pamphlet.

HAVE YOU GOT YOURS?—After much trouble and expense, the Sharples Separator Co. succeeded beyond their hopes in reproducing from life, in the softest and damtiest colors, probably the sweetest dairy maid ever offered by any cream separator company as a free picture. The demand for this picture has been so great that the first lot was quickly exhausted. The Sharples Separator Co. has ordered more. Send at once to the Sharples Separator Co., West Chester, Pa., the names and addresses of five farmers who keep cows but have no Tubular Cream Separator, and the Sharples Separator Co. will mail to you, in return, the picture of the 1907 Girl free from printing and large enough for framing. Write the names plainly. Give your own name and address clearly. You must mention the name of "The Farmer's Advocate" to get the picture. The Sharples Separator Co. has a limited number of wall calendars, and will send one of them, free, with each picture, as long as the calendars last. If you want both, write at once.

Veterinary Experience



Infallible guide to horse health, 100 page book, free. Symptoms of all diseases and treatment, by eminent veterinary compounder of

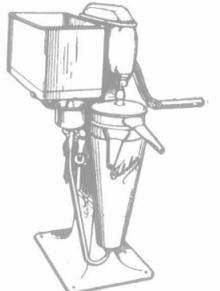
TUTTLE'S ELIXIR.

Sure cure for curb, colic, splint, recent shoe boils, most horse ailments. \$100. reward for failure where we say it will cure. Tuttle's American Worm Powders never fail. Tuttle's Family Elixirs, greatest of all household liniments. Write for the book.

TUTTLE'S ELIXIR CO.
68 Beverly Street, Boston, Mass.
Canadian Branch, 32 St. Gabriel St., Montreal, Quebec.

Because You Need The Money

It's your business and if you don't attend to it, who will? You cannot afford to keep cows for fun. That isn't business, and, furthermore, it isn't necessary. There is money in cow keeping if you go at it right, and besides there is more fun in going at it right than there is in staying wrong.



You need a Tubular Cream Separator because it will make money for you; because it saves labor; because it saves time; because it means all the difference between cow profits and cow losses.

Look into this matter; see what a Tubular will do for you and buy one because you need it.

How would you like our book "Business Dairying" and our catalog B. 18 both free. Write for them.

The Sharples Separator Co.
West Chester, Pa.
Toronto, Can. Chicago, Ill.



Cattle and Sheep Labels
Send your name and address for circular and sample. It costs nothing. Write to-day. Address: F. G. James, Bowmanville, Ont.

The Sunnyside Herefords.



To make room for my new importation, I will sell four cows with heifer calves by side, two yearling heifers, one yearling bull and two bull calves at a 25% reduction if taken in the next 30 days. The best of breeding and individual merit. Herd is headed by a son of the grand champion, Prime Lad. Address: **M. H. O'NEIL, Southgate, Ont.**

Broxwood Herefords

Cows, heifers and calves

For Sale.

R. J. PENHALL, Nober, Ont.

FOREST VIEW FARM HEREFORDS
Four bulls from 8 to 19 months old, prizewinners and from prizewinning stock. Several heifers bred on the same lines; choice individuals for sale.
JOHN A. GOVENLOCK,
Forest Sta. and P.O.

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

The Ontario Veterinary College, Ltd.

Temperance St., TORONTO, Canada. Affiliated with the University of Toronto. Patrons: Governor-General of Canada, and Lieut.-Governor of Ontario. Fee, \$65.00 per session. Apply to **ANDREW SMITH, F.R.C.V.S.,** Principal.

Aberdeen - Angus Cattle

If you want anything in this line, write or come and see them at Elm Park, Guelph.

James Bowman, Guelph, Ont.

Advertise in the Advocate

Experience

de to horse health. free. Symptoms and treatment, veterinary, com-

TUTTLE'S SPRAIN CURE

cent shoe bolts, for failure where

never fail. Tuttle's

ointments. Write for

CO., Boston, Mass.

Montreal, Quebec

You

ney

if you don't

on cannot

That isn't

e, it isn't

ey in cow

t, and be

ing at it

g wrong.

A lame horse is a dead loss.

It costs as much to keep a lame horse, as it does a horse in harness — and the cripple brings nothing in. You can't afford to support idle stock. That's why you can't afford to be without



Kendall's Spavin Cure

It takes away the pain and stiffness from Sprains and Bruises—draws the soreness out of Strained Muscles and Tendons—CURES Spavins, Soft Bunches and Swellings. Used for two generations by two nations.

KATRINE STATION, ONT., Dec. 15, '04. "I have used Kendall's Spavin Cure for a Bone Spavin of 4 years standing, which has entirely cured the lameness and greatly reduced the swelling. Another bottle of the Spavin Cure, I am sure, will complete the cure." HOWARD BROCK. \$1.00 a bottle or 6 for \$5. Sold by dealers everywhere. Write for free copy of our famous book—"Treatise On The Horse." You will find a need for it every day. DR. B. J. KENDALL CO., ENOSBURG FALLS, VERMONT, U.S.A. 29

WITH OUR STOCK WATERING BASINS



You have a constant, pure and even-temperature supply of water for your cattle. They prevent disease contagion.

They are strong, durable and easy to install.

They are made of cast iron, and either coated or galvanized.

Write for prices to

G. RICHARDSON & CO., Box 500. ST. MARY'S, ONT.

Advertisement for Sheet Steel Sidings. Includes text: "Is it worth anything? to know that your house is safe from fire and lightning, as well as from wind and wet and frost? When covered with our Sheet Steel Sidings and Steel Shingles, it is impossible for sparks or blazing cinders to set it afire from the outside. The interior also may be protected by our Classified Steel Ceilings and Walls, so that no fire can spread beyond the room where it started. Insurance premiums are reduced one third, on a house thus protected. Our illustrated Catalogue is sent free on request, if you mention this paper. 51 The Metal Shingle & Siding Co. Limited, Preston, Ont."

Advertisement for Tudhope Carriages. Includes text: "Tudhope Carriages hold their good looks, just as they hold their strength. A special feature is made of the painting and finishing. And Tudhopes retain their gloss—look new—when other makes, bought at the same time, have lost their pristine brightness. TUDHOPE No. 45 is one of the easiest carriages we make. It's built especially for the man who uses his buggy constantly—and besides making riding a pleasure—stands hard driving and rough roads. Supplied with rubber tires if desired. Our free catalogue tells all about it. Write for a copy. THE TUDHOPE CARRIAGE CO., Limited ORILLIA, Ont."

HODGKINSON & TISDALE, BEAVERTON, ONT.

Advertisement for Clydesdale and Hackney Horses. Includes text: "Importers and Breeders of Clydesdale and Hackney Horses. We have on hand at present the choicest specimens of Clydesdale fillies in Canada, also a few extra fashionably-bred young Clyde stallions. People wanting good ones should see these before buying. Our farm, "Simcoe Lodge," is situated near Beaverton, on James Bay and G. T. Railways. Long-distance phone No. 18. Visitors will be met at Beaverton on notification."

Clydesdale Horse Ass'n of Canada

Application forms, transfer blanks, etc., for registration can be obtained by addressing Accountant, National Live-Stock Records, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa. Send applications for registration to the above address. Letters to the above will pass free of postage by placing the letters O. H. M. S. in place of postage stamp. All breeders are recommended to attend to registration matters early, as information and evidence are more difficult to obtain as time passes. Address all other correspondence to W. SANGSTER, Secretary, Temple Building, Toronto.

GOSSIP

Shorthorn breeders will be interested to learn that Mr. A. T. Gordon, of Combscausway, Insch, Scotland, is appointed to succeed Mr. Duthie as judge of this breed at the Canadian National Exhibition at Toronto this year. Mr. Gordon is a comparatively young man, but a very successful breeder, and generally considered a very competent judge. He is a son of Mr. A. M. Gordon, of Newton, whose name is familiar as one of the most prominent Shorthorn breeders in Scotland.

Messrs. John McFarlane & W. H. Ford, Dutton, Ontario, have made the following sales in Shorthorns: To Mr. John J. Hodder, Dutton, the bull, Choice Goods; to Mr. A. J. Setterington, Leamington, Ont., bull MacKay, and the two females, Haughty Harriet and Sweet Lily. Have still a number of both sexes for sale. They also write that their flocks of Lincoln and Oxford Down sheep have done well, having a nice crop of lambs.

SHORTHORNS AT DUBLIN.

At the Royal Dublin Society's Annual Spring Show, at Ball's Bridge, Dublin, Ireland, the third week in April, the increase in entries was chiefly in the Shorthorn class, which advanced from 553 last year to 633 this year. There were 96 Herefords, 148 Aberdeen-Angus, 42 Keries, 43 Dexters, and 51 Jerseys. The champion Shorthorn bull this year, as last year, an outstanding winner, was Mr. F. Miller's light roan four-year-old, Linksfield Champion, bred by Col. Johnston, sired by Scottish Prince (82270), bred by Mr. Bruce, of Heatherwick, and got by Prince of Archers, out of Sybil of the Bruce Mayflower tribe. The reserve for this honor was Mr. D. McLennan's Shenley Victor. The first-prize cow was Mr. Robert Taylor's Don-side Princess, a well-known champion in Scotland, and second to the King's Sylph at the Royal at Derby last year.

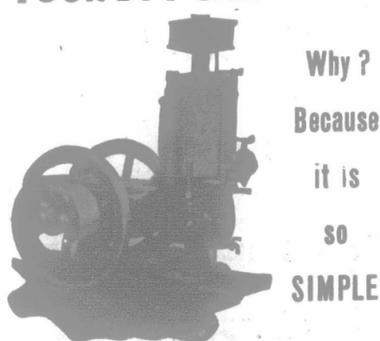
"5,000 Facts About Canada" is the appropriate title of a little twenty-five-cent booklet compiled by Frank Yeigh, of Toronto, and published by "The Canadian Facts Publishing Co., 667 Spadina Ave., Toronto, Ont. The booklet contains much information of a statistical character under heads, alphabetically arranged. For instance, under "Agriculture" the first item is "Canada produced, 1906, 263 million bushels of grain of all kinds, including wheat." Under "Alberta," we note, "population of Alberta, 1906, 185,000; 1871, 10,000." Under "Facts about Canada's Railways," we read that the Dominion has 21,353 miles of railway (beside 4,085 miles of sidings); 1836, 16 miles of railway. Under "Yukon," the reader is struck with the fact that the Yukon district is as large as France. This booklet will help to make our country and its resources better known, both at home and abroad.

TRADE TOPICS.

RIGHT OVERHEAD.—Roofing Right is the title of a pithy booklet on a subject that will be of reasonable interest to thousands of people right away. Drop a post card, with your address, for a copy to The Pedlar People, Oshawa, Ont. It's free.

A SUCCESSFUL FURNACE.—With this issue of "The Farmer's Advocate," the McClary Manufacturing Co., of London, Ont., begin a series of attractively-illustrated advertisements. One deals with the advantages of the ash-pan feature of the furnace, and from its perusal the advantages of an ash-pan in a furnace can readily be understood. Another describes the large double feed-doors, explaining the ease with which the "Sunshine" furnace can be fed. A third explains the strength and security of the firepot, while the fourth covers the very important fact that the "Sunshine" burns any kind of fuel successfully. The McClary Co. claim to be the largest manufacturers under the British flag, and to a very great extent this immense growth is due to the persistent and carefully-prepared advertising campaigns, making known the superior products which they turn out of their splendidly-equipped factories.

YOUR BOY CAN RUN IT



Why? Because it is SO SIMPLE

No frills on it to look nice. Just made for Hard Work. THE "STICKNEY" GASOLINE ENGINE. We guarantee power stated in our catalogue. PERFECTLY SAFE. Examine all other makes, then see ours, and act for yourself. WINDMILLS, PUMPS, TANKS, etc. ONT. WIND ENGINE & PUMP CO., Ltd. TORONTO, CAN.

FOR SALE

8 SCOTCH SHORTHORN BULLS

Aged 6 to 14 months Marr Beautys, Campbell Clarets, Bessies, Claras and Rosebuds, got by the Broadhooks bull, Broadhooks Prince (imp.) 55003. Also cows and heifers in calf or with calves at foot or being bred to same bull. Prices lowest at 4 terms easy.

DAVID MILNE, Ethel, Ont.

RAILWAY VIEW STOCK FARM SHORTHORNS

Herd headed by Lord Lieutenant, imported, =60050=. Present offering: Four young bulls from 6 to 8 months old. Cows and heifers imported and home-bred. Prices reasonable.

M. C. Ry., 8007 5408, F. M. Ry. Stations. Highgate P. O., Ont.

White Hall Shorthorns

Missies, Cecillas, and Lady Victorias. 4 young bulls, 1 heifers, and a few older females. Bred right and will be sold right.

N. A. Steen, Meadowvale P.O. and Station, Peel Co.

WILLOWBANK SHORTHORN HERD

ESTABLISHED 61 YEARS. FOR SALE: Young bulls and heifers from imp. sires and dams, of most fashionable breeding and type; exceedingly choice. Prices to suit the times. JAMES DOUGLAS, Oshawa P.O. and Sta.

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. W.M. SMITH, Columbus P.O.

Brooklin & Myrtle Stns.

High-class Shorthorns—Just now we are offering a few choice heifers of show-ring form, pure Scotch, the get of Imp. Major Alpine and Imp. Greenhill Archer, and out of Roan Duchess and Braecliff dams; also one 5-mos.-old bull calf, a rare good one. A. DUNCAN & SON, Carlisle P.O., Ont. 11 miles from Hamilton.

Maple Leaf Shorthorns

Chancellor's Model heads the herd. Some good cows and heifers and prizewinning Berkshire pigs for sale. Terms reasonable. ISRAEL GROFF, Alma P. O. & Str., G. T. H.

ARLINGTON SHORTHORNS AND LEICESTERS Present offering: 3 bulls 8 and 11 months old, by Christopher's Heir 45489; also a few females of different ages, some from imp. sires. No sheep for sale at present. Stock guaranteed as represented. John Lishman, Naessersville P.O. & Sta.

For Sale: Scotch Shorthorn

Young bulls and heifers. H. K. FAIRBAIRN, THEDFORD, ONT. Rose Cottage Stock Farm

Scotch Shorthorns Clarets, English Ladys, Mildreds, Nonpareils. Present offerings by Springhurst 44864 and Mildred's Royal. Prices moderate. F. W. EWING, Salem P. O., Elora Station.

Advertise in the Advocate

Great Dispersion Sale

OF THE SITTITON GROVE HERD OF IMPORTED
AND CANADIAN-BRED

Scotch Shorthorn Cattle

Established Over 50 Years.

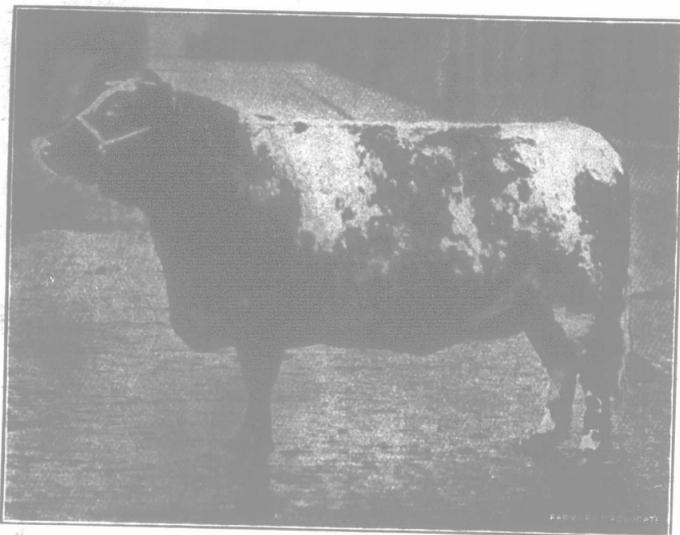
THE PROPERTY OF

JAMES I. DAVIDSON, BALSAM, ONT.

AT THE FARM, SITTITON GROVE, ON

Friday, May 24, 1907

OVER 50 HEAD OF STRAIGHT SCOTCH BREEDING. NEARLY
ALL OF CRUICKSHANK STRAINS.



THIS is the noted herd established by the late James I. Davidson, Sr., representing the Golden Drop, Juanita, Joyce, Village, Wimple, Bessie, Victoria Royal, Lovely and Duchess of Gloster strains; including some 10 bulls fit for service, among which are the two stock bulls, Village Secret = 51812 =, one of the very best bulls in Canada, and Rosebud Champion = 55760 =, closely related to Mr. Duthie's champion bull, Pride of Avon. Also a large number of very choice heifers—high-class show stuff among them. All in splendid condition. Positively one of the best herds in the country, and all will be sold. Conveyances will meet C. P. R. trains at Glen Major station, evening before and morning of sale, also Myrtle, G. T. R., on morning of sale. Terms: Cash, unless other arrangements are made before sale commences. Catalogues. Single fare rates on all railways.

Geo. P. Bellows
Capt. T. E. Robson
Geo. Jackson } Auctioneers.

James I. Davidson,
Balsam, Ont.

J. Watt & Son

Are offering about one dozen females (all ages), most of them in calf or calves at foot, including some choice show yearlings and calves. Herd headed by Imp. Pride of Scotland and Heatherman. Prices moderate. Correspondence invited.

SALEM P.O. Elora Stations, G.T.R. and C.P.R.

Shorthorns, Clydesdales and Shropshires.

In Shorthorns we have 100 head to select from, of both sexes and all ages. No fancy prices asked. Several choice young Clyde mares and fillies. 75 Shrop. lambs of both sexes. Small profits and quick returns is our motto.

EDWARD E. PUGH,
Claremont P. O. and Station.
Telephone connection.

MAPLE + GROVE + STOCK + FARM Scotch and SHORTHORNS

Present offering: Cows and heifers in calf to Lord Mysie—59627—Some good young bulls and prizewinning heifers at very reasonable prices. For particulars write to

L. B. POWELL, Wallenstein P. O.,
Wallenstein Station on the Guelph and Goderich
Ry., C.P.R. Farm one-half mile from station.

Brown Lee Shorthorns!
Nonpareil Victor = 63307 = at head of herd. Young stock for sale at all times. Prices very reasonable. Ayr. C. P. R.; Drumbo, G. T. R.
DOUGLAS BROWN, Ayr, Ont.



ROCK SALT
for horses
and cattle,
in ton and
car lots.

**TORONTO
SALT
WORKS
TORONTO**

Maple Hill Shorthorns: For immediate sale are two yearling bulls—one a Crimson Fuchsia, the other a Duchess of Gloster; both by Imp. Royal Prince, and both herd leaders. Also a number of heifers that are strictly high-class. Send for catalogue.

DAVID BIRRELL, Greenwood P. O.,
Claremont, C. P. R.
Pickering, G. T. R.

J. BRYDONE,

Breeder of pure Scotch Shorthorns. Breeding females imported. Headed by the pure Cruickshank (Duthie-bred) bull, Sittiton Victor (Imp.) = 50093 = (87397). Young stock from Imp. dams for sale. Prices reasonable. Telegraph, Telephone, R. R. Sta. and P. O., Milverton.

Young Shorthorn Bulls!

Am now offering 3 grand ones from Scottish Peer (Imp.). Will make show animals. A few Berkshire four pigs 3 months old. Also Leicester sheep.
JAS. SNELL, Clinton, Ont.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous

SALE OF HORSE.

A buys a horse from B, and pays \$10 deposit on same, agreeing to take the horse in one week. Can B compel A to take the horse and pay the balance, if he is worth it?

HALTON CO. SUBSCRIBER.

Ontario.

Ans.—Going upon the facts contained in your statement alone, we would say that he can.

SMALLPOX.

1. With reference to a recent smallpox case, or supposed smallpox, if the party, or parties, so affected are quarantined by the Board of Health, and a doctor sent to care for the patients by the Board of Health, which party has the right to pay expenses of said case?

2. If the party enclosed were able to prove that no smallpox ever existed in his house, has he any right to pay anything towards expenses?

3. Is it legal for the Board of Health to discuss as to what party shall pay expenses, or has the council to deal entirely with said case after the Board of Health has done their proper duty in first place?

Ontario.

Ans.—1. Probably the municipality. Usually, in practice, the expenses are borne by the council and the parties jointly, pursuant to arrangement between them.

2. In such case he could hardly be held liable.

3. It would not be illegal, but just what would be the correct way in which the matter should be disposed of may depend largely upon by-laws of the municipal council.

A DISEASED COW.

I am on a rented farm. I will term the two parties A and B. A being myself and B the party whose farm I have rented. A is working B's farm on shares. B furnishes everything to work with, and stock. A does the work and shares in the expense of threshing, etc., and gets half the proceeds. When A took farm from B, B had one cow off by itself, lame with hoof disease, and in very bad condition. A told B he thought it would be profitable to kill the cow, but B thought not so. A then started and fed cow grain, and treated the foot. The foot seemed to get better, but the cow did not gain. The cow calved, and did not get rid of afterbirth till eleven days, at which time A removed it. Since A started the farm, he has grazed this cow, and taken the best of care of her, and she is nothing but skin and bone and doesn't gain. Lately, around her hind quarters, sores form and a scab drops off as large as a fifty-cent piece, taking with it flesh and all, leaving a hole half an inch deep, and all pussy, and now there are two large sores like this, as large as your hand. Now A does not care to turn this cow out with rest of cows, and, in fact, A feels it dangerous to have anything to do with her as she seems so diseased. This cow has a little cough, and a rattling in her throat.

1. Can A compel B to get rid of this cow?

2. Can B compel A to take care of this cow in such a diseased condition?

3. Does the Government not send a man free of charge to inspect and order such cows killed? If so, who is the man, or where would I apply for the man?

4. Do you think this cow's milk fit for anything? Would you feed it to pigs?

Ontario.

Ans.—1 and 2. We do not see that A is in a position to force B by any legal process to do away with the cow, but, on the other hand, B cannot, under the circumstances, compel A to care for it further, and A would probably be justified in killing the animal, if B, after fair warning, should refuse or neglect to attend to it.

3. We are not aware of any such arrangement. It might, however, be well to bring the matter to the attention of the local Board of Health.

4. We would not consider the milk of this cow fit for either man or beast. Possibly it might be fed to pigs for a time without apparent injury, but we would not take chances.

Ring-Bone

There is no case so old or bad that we will not guarantee

Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste

to remove the lameness and make the horse go sound. Money refunded if it ever fails. Easy to use and one to three 45-minute applications cure. Works just as well on Spinebone and Bone Spavin. Before ordering or buying any kind of a remedy for any kind of a blemish, write for a free copy of

Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser

Ninety-six pages of veterinary information, with special attention to the treatment of blemishes. Durably bound, indexed and illustrated. Make a right beginning by sending for this book.

FLEMING BROS., Chemists,
75 Church Street, Toronto, Ontario

C. Rankin & Sons, Wybridge, Ont.

Importers and Breeders of

SHORTHORN CATTLE and OXFORD DOWN SHEEP.

FOR SALE—Females and bulls, of all ages from noted Scotch families.

SHORTHORNS AND BERKSHIRES

Three young bulls fit for service; the right sort at reasonable prices and easy terms. Also heifers and cows with calves at foot by Bandolier = 40106 =. In Berkshires: Sows five months old, and pigs soon ready to wean.

F. Martindale & Son,
Caledonia Sta. York P.O.
Haldimand Co.

GREEN GROVE SHORTHORNS

Fairy Queens, Urys, Floras, Claretta, Isabellas, Rose of Autumns, Village Girl. Females of all ages. 3 choice young bulls. Prices right. Breeding unsurpassed.

W. G. MILSON,
Goring P. O. Markdale Station

SHORTHORNS

Six superior yearling bulls, some of them out of great milk cows; heifers of all ages. A lot of very big yearlings and a few heifer calves cheap.

CLYDESDALES

Two mares 5 years old, one an extra good one, and a pair of geldings 4 years old.

JAS. McARTHUR, Gobles, Ont.

JOHN LEE & SONS, Highgate, Ont.

SHORTHORNS & LINCOLNS

The champion herd of Highgate and Essex counties. For Sale: 6 choice young bulls, 3 reds and 3 roans, of grand type and quality; also good selection of young cows and heifers. Visitors welcome.

Glenora Shorthorns and Lincolns

Imp. Marr Roan Lady, Missies, Miss Ramsdens and Urys. Strictly high-class in quality and breeding. Winners at Canada's leading fairs. Five grand young bulls, from 9 to 12 months old. Two from great milking dams (over 50 lbs. per day). Prices right. Come and see them, and you will buy. One hundred head of Duding-bred Lincolns. Grand crop of lambs from imp. sires and dams.

A. D. MCGUGAN, Rodney, Ont.

DOMINION SHORTHORN HERDBOOK WANTED.

The Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association will pay \$1 each for the following volumes of their herdbooks: Volumes 8, 9, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 19. Parties having these volumes to part with, write for wrappers and mailing instructions to

W. G. Pettit, Sec.-Treas., Freeman, Ont.

Pleasant Valley Shorthorns

Herd headed by Imp. Ben Lomond = 45160 =, assisted by Bud's Emblem, 2nd prize senior bull at Toronto, 1906, son of Old Lancaster 50068. Correspondence solicited. Inspection invited.

GEO. AMOS & SON, Moffat Sta. & P.O., C.P.R.
Farm 11 miles east of City of Guelph.

Spring Valley Shorthorns

Bulls in service are: Bapton Chancellor (imp.) = 40359 = (78286), Clipper Chief (imp.) = 64220 =. Stock for sale at all times.

KYLE BROS., Ayr, Ontario.

Shorthorns for Sale—Five choice bulls, all from imp. sire, and three of them from imp. dams; also females of all ages. Scotland's Fame (imp.) at head of herd.
ALEX. BURNS, Rockwood P.O. and G.T.R. Sta.

Belmar Parc Shorthorns

WE think we have as great a lot of young show animals as has ever been on one farm in Canada. Our herd is large, the individuals are choice and of the richest Scotch breeding, and our prices are moderate. 15 young bulls, 25 heifers under three years. A splendid group of breeding and show matrons. Mostly in calf to the champion Marigold Sailor = 53258 = and the prizewinning Nonpareil Archer (imp.) = 45202 =. Pembroke is on the main line of the C. P. R. and the Canada Atlantic Division of the G. T. R. You can leave Toronto 11 a. m., arrive Pembroke 12.05 p. m., see the herd, and arrive Toronto next morning at 7.20. We prefer you to see the cattle, but if you can't spare the time we take special pride in filling mail orders satisfactorily.

John Douglas, Manager.

PETER WHITE, Pembroke, Ont.

R. A. & J. A. WATT

SHORTHORN BULL CALVES

Offer at reduced prices two highly-bred red
They are the last pair they have to offer, and are not the poorest of the great dozen they sold this winter. If you want them, come and see them at once.
Elora Station, G.T.R. & C.P.R. Phone 42K. SALEM, ONTARIO.

AT "MAPLE SHADE"

Our young bulls are the best that our herd has ever produced. We can furnish Cruickshank bulls of high quality to head the best herds, and some that should produce the best prime steers. We have a bull catalogue. Send for one.
JOHN DRYDEN & SON, Brooklin, Ont.
Stations: Brooklin, G.T.R. Myrtle, C.P.R. Long-distance telephone.

Valley Home Shorthorns and Berkshires

Special offering at very low prices for immediate sale: Eight young bulls 10 to 15 months old, five cows from 3 to 5 years old, with calves at foot; four 2-year-old heifers in calf to Royal Diamond Stud = 58459 =; also eight heifers one year old. The above are straight Scotch and a choice lot; and 10 young Berkshire sows, just bred to Myrtle's Prince (imp.) - 14133 -, and 30 young pigs of both sexes, from one to two months old. Visitors welcomed for personal inspection.
S. J. PEARSON, SON & COMPANY, Meadowvale, Ontario
Stations: Meadowvale and Streetsville Jct., C.P.R.



Special Offering of Scotch SHORTHORN BULLS

3 just past two years old; 15 just over one year old; 7 just under one year old.
The best lot we ever had to offer in individuality and breeding, and prices are right. Catalogue.
John Clancy, H. CARGILL & SON, Manager, Cargill, Ont.

SIX IMPORTED SHORTHORN BULLS

One bred by Duthie, one by Marr, and one by Durno. Show bulls and sires every one. Imported cows and heifers, home bred bulls and heifers, all of high-class. THREE IMPORTED GLYDESDALE MARES, all in foal. Shropshires and Cotswolds in large numbers. Will price anything I have at a living profit. Write me.
ROBERT MILLER, STOUFFVILLE, ONTARIO.

Pure Scotch Shorthorns

19 Bulls. PRESENT OFFERING. 75 Cows and Heifers.
1 imported bull, 3 two-year-olds, and 15 yearlings and calves from 10 to 18 months old—all from imp. sires and choice dams. Cows and heifers all ages, including some show animals. 1 imp. Clydesdale mare four years old, due to foal May 1st. We will book orders for young Yorkshires for May delivery. W. G. Pettit & Sons, Freeman, Ont.
Burlington Jct. Station. Long-distance Telephone.

Queenston Heights Shorthorns

Show animals in yearling and two-year-old bulls, also bull and heifer calves. Young cows and heifers at very reasonable prices. Canadian and American registration.
Hudson Usher, Queenston, Ontario

Shorthorns and Clydesdales

I am now offering 6 young bulls from 8 to 30 months old, all Scotch bred, two of them from extra good milking families, and a few registered fillies of good quality.
JOHN MILLER, Brougham, Ont.
Claremont Sta., C.P.R.; Pickering, G.T.R.

Clover Lea Stock Farm SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

Superior breeding and individual excellence. For sale: Bulls and heifers—reds and roans some from imp. sire and dam. Visitors met at Ripley station, G. T. R.
R. H. REID, PINE RIVER, ONTARIO.

SHORTHORNS

Just closed out the season's crop of bulls of breeding age, but have a few very nice youngsters coming up. Anyone wishing a stock bull from the noted Derby (imp.) send orders ahead, as they are all picked up as soon as ready. W. J. SHEAN & SON, Box 856, Owen Sound, Ontario

A. EDWARD MEYER SHORTHORN BULLS

Four of them from imported sire and dam; several cows with heifer calves at foot by imp. Scottish Hero, and a few yearling heifers. All are of the choicest Scotch breeding. Write or better come and look them over. Long-distance 'phone in house.

MAPLE GROVE SHORTHORNS

My present offering consists of imported and home-bred cows and heifers, also four young bulls bred by Lord Banff's Conqueror. He is one of the best stock bulls of his breed. Terms and prices to suit the times. C. D. WAGAR, Enterprise Stn. & P. O. Addington Co.

GOSSIP

Mr. James Lemon, Walter's Falls, Ont., has purchased the imported Shorthorn bull Cyclone = 56028 = (83233) to head his herd. Cyclone was recently used in the noted herd of Arthur Johnston, of Greenwood, and his calves and yearlings at Mr. Johnston's dispersion sale made an average of \$199 each, the highest priced animal in the sale being a Cyclone calf, which brought \$485, the purchasers being W. C. Edwards & Co., Rockland, Ont. Cyclone was purchased at the late sale of Mr. Findlay McDougall, Fenelon Falls, for \$435. He is a roan 5-year-old bull, bred by Mr. Geo. Walker, Tillygreig, Aberdeenshire, sired by Star of Destiny, by the champion Star of Morning. He is reckoned one of the best sires in Canada to-day.

Messrs. John Gardhouse & Sons, Highfield, Ont., report the following recent sales of Shires and Shorthorns: "To Geo. Haws, Spry, Ont., the yearling filly, Black Minnie, by Royal Albert (imp.), the Campbell Rosebud cow, Rose Lullella, and red-roan bull calf, by Scottish Prince (imp.); to Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, the choice yearling bull, Prince Morella, sired by the Toronto senior champion bull, Scottish Prince (imp.), dam Belle 2nd (imp.). This cow is one of the best milkers we ever owned. To T. B. Blackwell, Cannington, Ont., the yearling bull, Golden Champion. This is a very even young bull, with a beautiful head, fine coat of hair, and a lot of Shorthorn character. To Alf. Dale, Manitoba, two cows, Red Cross Girl, a Cruickshank Lovely, and Clementine 6th, by Scottish Prince (imp.); to Dr. A. G. Hopkins, Winnipeg, Man., the Cruickshank Lovely heifer, Lovely Peach, sired by Scottish Prince (imp.), and the young bull, Vain Prince, sire Scottish Prince, dam Roan Rolla (imp.); to William Clarkson, Malton, Ont., one yearling colt, by Royal Albert, and the beautiful roan heifer calf, sired by Scottish Prince (imp.), dam Welcome's Pride. We still have a strong herd, and have a number of choice things for sale, both male and female."

Messrs. J. & D. J. Campbell, of Fairview Farm, Woodville, Ont., report having had a good lambing season in their flock of Shropshires. The get of Belvoir Sirdar, champion at St. Louis World's Fair, and Harding's Best, which won the championship—with Sirdar the reserve—at the following International, are promising enough to maintain the reputations of their sires. After the most trying lambing time a year ago (the most troublesome in twenty), it is a pleasant change to a breeder to have a return of satisfactory conditions. To uncommonly large crops of roots, too freely fed, was attributed the troubles and losses, probably rightly located. A cut of one of Fairview's best productions appears on another page in this paper. He was the International champion American-bred Shropshire shearing ram in 1906, and after winning first in his class at Chicago, he also headed the first premium flock. A regular customer of many years' standing for choice Shropshires, Mr. W. T. Stovall, of Missouri, could not be denied a price on Planter, which was immediately accepted, much to the disappointment of Messrs. Campbell. He is a very choice individual, with lines of breeding in his make-up which are of the very best in the world. See new advertisement in this issue.

Maple Lodge Stock Farm 1854-1907.

Am now offering a grand lot of young Shorthorn Bulls, several from choice milking strains. Also a few extra good heifers.

A. W. SMITH, MAPLE LODGE, ONT.

Six Red Shorthorn Bulls

19 to 15 months old, got by Proud Gift = 5077 = (imp.); also cows and heifers, imported and home-bred. Inspection solicited. We think we have as good Shorthorn cattle as we have Lincoln sheep. 14 firsts out of a possible 19, our record at Chicago, 1906.

J. T. GIBSON, Denfield, Ont.

GREENGILL HERD of high-class SHORTHORNS

We offer for sale 8 young bulls, a number of them from imp. sire and dam; also females with calf at foot or bred to our noted herd bull, imp. Lord Roseberry.

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

T. DOUGLAS & SONS STRATHROY, ONT.

Breeders of Shorthorns and Clydesdales. 15 bulls, 60 cows and heifers, 1 imp. stallion and home-bred fillies. Write us what you want or come and see our stock. Farm 1 miles north of town.

KENWOOD STOCK FARM. SHORTHORNS.

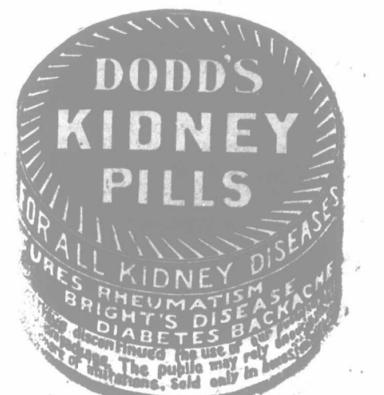
Bred by (imp.) J. H. Victor = 4517 =. Offerings are two bull calves, an 11-months Miss Ramsden, from imp. sire and dam; a 19-months Missie, by Blythesome Ruler, and other bulls; also heifers of choice breeding. A few choice Berkshire pigs just off the sow.

H. WINING BROS., Highgate, Ont. Kent Co.

SHORTHORNS, YORKSHIRES and S.-C. WHITE LEGHORNS. — I have sold all my young bulls advertised, but can offer straight Scotch-bred heifers of the noted \$2 000 bull, Joy of Morning (imp.) = 33070 =, and young cows bred to him. Also choice Yorkshires, 5 months old, imp. sire and dam. Leghorn eggs supplied at 75c. per 13. Geo. D. Fletcher, Binkham, Ont., Erin Station, C. P. R.

Shorthorn Bull—Prince of Stars = 49804 =. Rich roan. Sire Chief of Stars (imp.), dam by Blue Ribbon (imp.), g. d. m. Estelle (imp.). Kind, sure, a good handler. Will sell to avoid inbreeding. Look up this pedigree, and write H. M. VANDERLIP, Cainsville, Ont.

One step won't take you very far;
You've got to keep on walking;
One word won't tell folks all you are;
You've got to keep on talking;
One inch won't make you very tall;
You've got to keep on growing;
One little ad. won't do it all;
You've got to keep 'em going.



Get Ready for Spring Roofing

When you build, you want the roofing that will give you the best service—that will last so long that its cost per year is less than any other.

Paroid has proved in actual use on farm and dairy buildings, on factory and railway buildings, on government buildings at home and abroad, to cost less per year than any other roofing.

There are good reasons for it:

It is better made and is made of better materials.

Its basis is a better, tougher, more durable felt—made in our own mills. (Established in 1817.) We are in a position to know

PAROID

that it is. You cannot afford to buy a roofing made from a cheap felt nor from a manufacturer who does not make his own felt.

Paroid has a thicker, smoother, more pliable coating than any other ready roofing. It is better all the way through. You can see and feel the difference.

It is the only roofing laid with square, rustproof caps which do not rust nor work loose, and which have the largest binding surface.

Read our offer and let us prove to you its superiority. If your dealer cannot supply you, don't take a substitute. Write to us direct. We'll pay the freight.

Send Now for Free Samples.

and find how to save money on your roofing. If you enclose 4c. in stamps for postage we will send you free our new 48-page book of Complete Plans for Farm, Poultry, Dairy and Live-stock Buildings. It will save you money.

F. W. BIRD & SON,
(Established in U. S. A. in 1817)

Canadian factory and office: Hamilton Ont.
Originators of roofing roll containing complete roofing kit. We stand back of every foot of Paroid.

OUR OFFER

Buy one lot of Paroid; open it; inspect it; apply it to your roof, and if then you are not satisfied, send us your name and address, and we will send you a check for the full cost of the roofing, including cost of applying.

Shorthorns and Leicesters

Present offering: 1 extra good bull calf, 6 months old, from a grand milking young cow, and sired by Rosicrucian of Dalmeny (imp.); also young cows with calf at foot. Leicesters of all ages.
Address: **W. A. DOUGLAS,**
Caledonia Station, Tuscarora P. O.

Shorthorns, Cotswolds and Berkshires.

For sale: 3 yearling bulls, also 5 bulls ranging from six to nine months; also yearling heifers and young calves. Will book orders for Cotswolds and Berkshires.
CHAS. E. BONNYCASTLE,
P. O. and Stn. Campbellford, Ont.

John Gardhouse & Sons

Importers and breeders of Scotch Shorthorn cattle, Shire and Clydesdale horses, and Lincoln sheep. Call and see us.
Highfield P. O., Weston Station 3 1/2 Miles. Telephone.

SCOTCH SNAP

Roan bull, just 3 years old, purchased from Messrs. R. A. & J. A. Watt; also one white bull calf 9 months old, two roan cows, 4 and 5 years, purchased from Messrs. J. Watt & Son; also 3 red heifers, 2 mos., 1 year and 2 years old. Will sell cheap, as I am going out of business. Am also offering two well-bred Ayrshire bulls, 14 mos. and 2 years, the younger is sired by Lasscock King of Beauty (imp.); also two Ayrshire cows. For particulars and prices write
D. ALLAN BLACK, Kingston, Ontario.

11th Park

Shorthorns, Clydesdales & Berkshires

Herd headed by the choicely-bred bull, British Flag (imp.) 50016. Stock of all ages for sale.
JOHN M. BECKTON, Glencoe, Ontario.
G.T.R., C.P.R. & W. & A. Farm adjoins town limits.

MAPLE HILL STOCK FARM—High-class Scotch shorthorns.

Herd headed by Rose Victor = 64835 = and Victor of Maple Hill = 65480 =, both sons of the Duthie-bred bull, Sittytown Victor (imp.) = 59931 =, and from richly-bred imported cows. **W. R. ELLIOTT & Sons, Box 426, Guelph.**

LOOK HERE

Have on hand 11 head of Scotch choice dams, and 10 or 12 head of greatest cow in Canada, Bontje Q. Pietertje De K. = 643 lbs. 7 days; 90 lbs. 1 year. His sire's dam and granddam have records averaging over 26 lbs. butter week. Also choice bulls fit for service. Prices right.
FRED ABBOTT,
Fairview Stock Farm. Harrietsville, Ont.

Fairview Herd Holsteins

Home of Postive Raz Apple, the cow that sold a few days ago for \$8,000. Highest price ever paid for an A. R. O. cow. I have her sire, Postive Korndyke, the greatest living sire of the breed, and also over 40 of his daughters, sisters of the one that brought the top price, and they are all good ones. All bull calves by the best sires in the S. & A. Write me or come and look the herd over. Only seven miles from Prescott, Ont.
E. H. DOLLAR, Hevelton, St. Lawrence County, N. Y.

RECORD OF MERIT HOLSTEINS

Herd 110 strong. Over 40 head now in the Record of Merit in Canada at head of the herd. For sale: 18 bulls, from 2 months to 1 year of age, all out of Record of Merit cows and sired by the stock bulls.
P. D. EDE, Oxford Centre P. O. Woodstock Station.

Spring Brook Holsteins and Tamworths

Herd headed by the first-prize bull, Nannet Pietertje Paul, whose dam and sire's dam are g-dams have official butter records averaging over 25 lbs. in 7 days. Females bred and young bulls sired by him for sale. Tamworths of all ages and both sexes. Come and see, or write at once for prices.
A. C. Hallman, Breslau, Ont.

"THE MAPLES" HOLSTEIN HERD

Is made up of Record of Merit cows and heifer with large records and headed by Lord Wayn, Mechthilde Calamity. Bull calves from one to five months old for sale.

Walburn Rivers, Folden's, Ont.

Evergreen Farm Holsteins is headed by Prince Pauline DeKol, which we are offering for sale; sire of 10 daughters in Record of Merit; also a choice lot of young bulls fit for service, from Record of Merit cows with large records.
F. C. PETTIT & SON, Burfessville Ont.

QUEEN CITY HOLSTEINS

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

Greenwood Holsteins and Yorkshires

For sale: A few richly-bred bulls from one to eighteen months old. Also a few choice females of all ages. Yorkshires of either sex.
O. Jones, Jr., Caledonia P. O. and Stn.

Grove Hill Holstein Herd

Offers high-class stock at reasonable prices. Only a few youngsters left. Pairs not akin.
F. R. MALLORY, Frankfort, Ontario.
G. T. R. and C. O. Railway connections.

Holsteins and Yorkshires

A. HOWEY, Beckley, Ont., offers a very large lot of young bulls, also heifers and cows available.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS Miscellaneous.

CONCRETE NOT GOOD FOR COLD STORAGE.

Would this work for a cold storage? Cellar, concrete, 10 x 12 feet; ice-house, 12 x 16 feet, joined to cellar, with cement floor, with a 6-in. tile through cellar wall, so that as the ice melted the water would run through on the cellar floor. We have a cold-air pipe running to cellar through a 6-in. sewer pipe, 20 feet long and 2 feet underground. The stand pipe is 35 feet high and it works fine. Answer as soon as possible, if this will work, or have you a better way?

WANTS TO KNOW.

Ans.—I do not quite understand how your correspondent proposes to arrange his cold storage, but in any case cement concrete is a very unsuitable material for a cold-storage building, because it is a good conductor of heat. Ice stored in a concrete building or cellar would melt very rapidly, and it would be impossible to keep such a place cold enough to be called a cold storage. If it is desirable to have a cold storage in a concrete cellar, it will be necessary to insulate the concrete walls and floor with some nonconducting material. I would refer the writer to the Report of the Dairy Commissioner for 1906 for information on this subject. **J. A. RUDDICK.**

TREATMENT OF LOW LOAMY LAND.

Have a farm on which there are eight acres of rather low, level land, composed of a black, rubbery kind of soil, which, when dry, is like dark brown sawdust. There is a clay subsoil after you get down about 2 1/2 feet. Last year was my first experience with it. There was about four acres of stubble plowed, which I sowed to oats and seeded down. We put on sixteen loads of liquid manure and three loads of wood ashes, which they have always used on it. The seeds, grain or grass, didn't come up very well, and what did grow didn't fill, and we cut for green feed about the 20th of August. After the grain was well up, a tremendous crop of mustard came up, which by hired help we pulled; also sow thistle. Both grew very rank. I noticed two or three stalks of beans which had gotten in somehow, and which had four or five well-filled pods on each branch, so I am going to try a corner with beans this summer. Could you tell me of any other crop that would do better on it than oats, also what kind of fertilizers to use?

AN INTERESTED READER.

Ans.—Land such as you describe is best suited for growing timothy. When it is once broken up, it is usually difficult to get down to grass again. We have found the best method of procedure to be about as follows, when it becomes necessary to break up such a field. Plow with a good deep furrow, work thoroughly, alternately, with a disk harrow and roller, being careful not to get any of the soil on the surface. When a good solid seedbed is secured, the ground should be well rolled twice if necessary, and then seeded down with a fairly thick seeding of oats and a heavy seeding of timothy and clover, say 15 lbs. of timothy and 10 lbs. of clover per acre. This seeding should be done by means of a drill seeder, the seed spouts being turned behind the drill. Immediately the seeding is done, the land should be rolled again, and then scratched over with a light brush harrow. In brief, the object of the farmer should be to get as solid a seedbed as possible, and to have the surface as free from sods, grass, roots, etc., as he possibly can. In this way, he may hope to have a good catch of grass and a fair crop of grain. If lime is easily procurable, a dressing of about 40 bushels per acre will very materially increase the chance of securing a crop of grain and a good catch of grass seed. The lime should be scattered on the surface before the seeding is done.

The application of liquid manure mentioned would be of some benefit to the grass and clover, but would not at all help the grain. **J. H. GRISDALE,**
Agriculturist,
Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

Dr. Wood's



Norway Pine Syrup

Cures Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Croup, Asthma, Pain or Tightness in the Chest, Etc.

It stops that tickling in the throat, is pleasant to take and soothing and healing to the lungs. Mr. E. Bishop Brand, the well-known Galt gardener, writes:—I had a very severe attack of sore throat and tightness in the chest. Some times when I wanted to cough and could not I would almost choke to death. My wife got me a bottle of DR. WOOD'S NORWAY PINE SYRUP, and to my surprise I found speedy relief. I would not be without it if it cost \$1.00 a bottle, and I can recommend it to everyone bothered with a cough or cold.
Price 25 Cents.

HOLSTEINS FOR SALE



Four imported and one home-bred bulls, from 8 to 19 months old; also our entire crop of spring bull calves, from week old up to 1 year.

dred by the grandly-bred imp. bull, Sir Howie's B. Pietertje, whose dam record is over 92 lbs. milk in one day, and from great-producing cows of the most fashionable strains. Can spare a few cows and heifers, from one year up; 75 head to select from. Cheese 18c. Don't delay if you want one from this herd.

H. E. GEORGE, Crampton, Ont.

ANNANDALE FINE STOCK FARM TILLSONBURG, ONT.

Premier sire, Prince Posch Calamity, whose dam and sire's dam average in official test 86 lbs. milk in 1 day and 26 lbs. butter in 7 days.

No stock for sale at present.

GEO. RICE, Tillsonburg, Ont.

MAPLE GLEN HOLSTEIN HERD

Quality Tops for Sale

In A. R. O. test a Sylvia female has just made 605 1/2 lbs. milk and 26.04 lbs. butter for 7 days. Who wants her son by Sir Alla Posch's Beets? Four other of his sons for sale. A sister to his dam has just made over 32 lbs. butter in 7 days. Prices right.

G. A. GILROY, Glen Buell, Ont.
Brockville Stn., G.T.R. or C.P.R.

MAPLE HILL HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS

Korndyke Teake, calved Aug 16, 1905. Thir y-nine sires in his pedigree have sired 503 daughters with official seven day butter records. Twenty dams in his pedigree have official butter records averaging 23 lbs. 1 oz. of 85.7 per cent butter in seven days. For extended pedigree price, etc., write

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

Lyndale Holsteins

Two bulls fit for service, sired by a son of De Kol 2nd's Butter Boy 3rd; also a number of bull calves out of Record of Merit cows.

BROWN BROS., LYN. ONTARIO.

Imperial Holsteins

Bull calves for sale.

W. H. SIMMONS, New Durham P. O., Ont.

"GLENARCHY" HOLSTEINS

48 head of big, deep-flanked, heavy-producing Holsteins, many of them milking from 50 to 80 lbs. a day on grass. Young stock of both sexes for sale. A straight, smooth lot

G. MACINTYRE, Renfrew P. O. and Stn.



A Remarkable Invention FOR THE CULTURE OF HAIR.

THE EVANS VACUUM CAP is a practical invention constructed on scientific and hygienic principles, by the simple means of which a free and normal circulation is restored throughout the scalp.

60 DAYS' FREE TRIAL! The Company's Guarantee.

An EVANS VACUUM CAP will be sent you for sixty days' free trial. If you do not see a gradual development of a new growth of hair, you are at liberty to return the Cap, with no expense whatever to yourself.

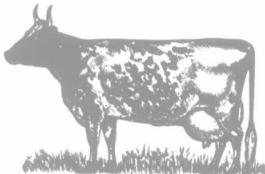
The eminent Dr. I. N. LOVE, in his address to the Medical Board on the subject of Alopecia (loss of hair) stated that if a means could be devised to bring nutrition to the hair follicles (hair roots), without resorting to any irritating process, the problem of hair growth would be solved.

Dr. W. MOORE, referring to the invention, says that the principle upon which the Evans Vacuum Cap is founded is absolutely correct and indisputable.

An illustrated and descriptive book of the Evans Vacuum Cap will be sent, post free, on application.

THE SECRETARY, EVANS VACUUM CAP CO., LTD., REGENT HOUSE, Regent St., London, Eng.

AYRSHIRES AND YORKSHIRES



We offer several young calves of either sex, of choice dairy breeding, a few young cows and heifers in calf. We are importing several head of both sexes from Scotland.

ALEX. HUME & CO., MENIE, ONT. Long distance 'phone (Campbellford).

BRAMPTON JERSEYS

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

B. H. BULL & SON Brampton, Canada.

High Grove Jerseys—Choice young bull for service; a prizewinner at Toronto last fall. "Bim of High Grove" 73688. ROBT. TUFTS & SON, Tweed, Ont.

T. E. ROBSON, Live-stock Auctioneer 2 BECHER ST., LONDON, ONT.

Ayrshires 3 prizewinning bulls fit for service at reasonable prices also younger ones for quick buyers. N. DYMENT, Hickory Hill Stock Farm, Dundas Stn. and Tel. Clappison, Ont.

Hillview Herd of Prizewinning AYRSHIRE CATTLE.

All animals bred and carefully selected for size, constitution, long tests 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, Vernon, Ont. Winchester Station, C. P. R.

SPRINGBURN STOCK FARM, North Williamsburg, Ont., Ayrshires, both sexes and all ages; Berkshires, both sexes and all ages; Oxford Down sheep, a few choice ones left; Buff Orpington fowls, eggs \$1.00 per setting, \$4 per hundred. H. J. Whitteker & Sons, Props.

HANNON BANK STOCK FARM FOR AYRSHIRES AND YORKSHIRES

Young stock of both sexes for sale from imported stock.

W. H. TRAN, Cedar Grove, Ont.

AYRSHIRES FROM A PRIZE-WINNING HERD

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

STOCKWOOD AYRSHIRES FOR SALE

All ages, from imp. and Canadian bred stock. Prices and terms to suit purchaser.

D. M. WATT, St. Louis Sta., Que.

Canadian Agents for the Original McDougall's Sheep Dip & Cattle Dressing

Imported direct. Price: Imperial pints, 50c; Imperial half gallon, \$1.25; Imperial gallon, \$2.50. Sold by druggists, or charges prepaid on one gallon lots. THE WORTHINGTON DRUG CO., Toronto, Ontario.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

WALL-EYED COLT.

Clydesdale mare foaled a colt with white all around the eyeball, just as natural as the other. She was bred to a general-purpose horse. Can you give a reason or cause? Would it make any difference in the value of colt? J. C.

Ans.—This is called a wall-eye; the cause is unknown. It is not considered a defect or disqualification, as it does not affect the usefulness of the animal. The color of the eye is due to the iris or curtain located in front of the crystalline lens. In most horses it is of a brownish-yellow tint; in others white or gray. When the latter color the horse is said to be wall-eyed.

REGISTERING A BULL.

A had a credit auction sale; B put a bull in the sale, Shorthorn, eligible for registration; C bought bull, did not ask B anything about who would pay the registration fee; now C wants to make B pay the fee. Who should pay it?

SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—There being no agreement or promise in the case it would appear that unless B is willing to bear the expense of registration C will have to pay the fee if he decides to register the bull, but B should sign the application for registration as the breeder of the animal and should also sign a transfer certificate if required.

GYPNUM ON RUN-OUT MEADOW.

I have a field which has been in hay too long, but on account of wages being so high I cannot afford to plow it. The land is in good order, but hay is run out. Was thinking of sowing land plaster and running light harrow over it. How much plaster should be applied to the acre? J. W. C.

Nipissing District.

Ans.—We fancy our friend will wait a good while before he sees wages much lower, and it seems to us the field had better be plowed now. As for fertilizing with land plaster, this may give profitable results on the soils of Nipissing District, Ont., but it should be borne in mind that land plaster is not in itself a fertilizer of any particular value. It merely has an effect in rendering available fertility already in the soil. In this respect it is unlike wood ashes, which contain in themselves large quantities of potash, together with some lime and phosphoric acid. As a rule gypsum gives best results on clover and turnips. On virgin soils it is said the effect of land plaster on clover is often marked. Very small quantities are sufficient. Roberts writes about applications of one or two bushels per acre. Two or three hundred pounds would be about the limit.

GROWING ONION SETS.

I have five acres of land I am thinking of growing Dutch sets onions on. Can you tell me the best commercial fertilizer to use; also, what strain of seed is best suited for growing same? If you wish, I can forward you a sample of the land. If this would be better, let me know what quantity to send. Awaiting your early reply. C. W. E.

Ans.—Unless you have had some experience in growing Dutch sets onions, you are running considerable risk in growing five acres at the start. This is a business which has to be managed carefully, and as sixty pounds of seed are usually sown per acre for sets, you will see that it will soon mean quite an outlay, even for seed alone. With regard to the kinds usually grown for sets, I may say that both the white and yellow varieties are used. At present the white varieties appear to be in most demand. The variety of white onion usually grown is the White Portugal, although this is not such a long-keeping onion as some of the yellow varieties. Of the yellow kinds, the Yellow Danvers is the variety principally grown.

With regard to commercial fertilizers, I cannot do better than refer you to the Ontario Agricultural College Bulletin 153, in which you will note that the statement is made that "Every farmer, gardener and orchardist must settle for himself by experiment just what his soil is most in need of in the way of commercial fertilizers, and to what extent it will pay him to use them." H. L. HUTT.

ECZEMA AGAIN OVERCOME

ZAM-BUK CURES A CASE WHICH FOR TWO YEARS HAD DEFIED EVERY REMEDY TRIED.

A Farmer's Grateful Testimony.

No case of eczema, skin disease, or ulceration, should be despaired of until Zam-Buk has been applied. The case of Mr. Francis Penoit, of St. Anne's, Man., is a powerful illustration of Zam-Buk's efficacy. He says: "I suffered from eczema for two years, and tried a great number of remedies. None of them, however, seemed to do me any good. The ailment was mostly in my legs, and both these were actually raw from the knees down. A small sample box of Zam-Buk was given to me, and even so small a quantity as that did me a little good. I then obtained a proper supply, and by the time I had used a few boxes I was completely cured."

Zam-Buk differs from ordinary salves and embrocations in containing no animal oil or fat. It is compounded from rich, healing, herbal essences, and is an ideal natural combination of power and purity. It is highly antiseptic, and instantly kills bacilli and disease germs, which settling on to wounds and skin diseases set up festering, blood poison, etc. For cuts, burns, bruises, ulcers, abscesses, pimples, boils, skin eruptions, scalp sores, spreading sores, children's skin troubles, chafing sores, etc., Zam-Buk is unequalled. It also cures piles. All druggists and stores at 50c. a box, or from Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, for price; 6 boxes for \$2.50.

Advertisement for COOPER DIP, featuring an illustration of a sheep and text: "250,000,000 Sheep Every Year Dipped in COOPER DIP. Has no equal. One dipping kills ticks, lice and mites. Increases quantity and quality of wool. Improves appearance and condition of flock. If dealer can't supply you, send \$1.75 for \$2.00 (100 gallons) packet to National Drug and Chemical Co., Limited, Toronto and Montreal."

Fairview Shropshires

Orders can now be booked for shearing rams and shearing ewes, for ram lambs and ewe lambs, fitted for showing or Bedouin lion. Don't forget that this flock has produced more winners than any other flock in all America, and stock sold are producers of win ers.

J. & D. J. CAMPBELL, Fairview Farm, Woodville, Ont.

Sheep Breeders Associations.

American Shropshire Registry Association, the largest live-stock organization in the world. G. Howard Davidson, Pres., Millbrook, N. Y. Address correspondence to MORNING STAR BREEDING, Secretary, Lafayette, Indiana. om

Advertisement for SOUTHDOWNS AND Scotch Gollies, featuring a circular logo and text: "SOUTHDOWNS AND Scotch Gollies. Robt. McEwen, Byron, Ont. Long-distance 'Phone."

SHIP US YOUR CALFSKINS

Write for our prices.

E. T. CARTER & CO., Toronto, Ont.

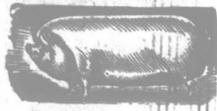
SHROPSHIRE

Can sell about 20 Ram Lambs. Mostly by an Imp. Butcher-bred ram.

GEO. HINDMARSH, Alisa Craig, Ont.

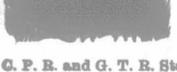
Oxford Down Sheep, Shorthorn Cattle, Yorkshire Hogs. Present offering: Lambs of either sex. For prices, etc., write to John Cousins & Sons, Buena Vista Farm, o Harriiston, Ont.

YORKSHIRES of Choicest Type and Breeding.



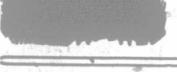
I have on hand 75 brood sows of Princess Fame, Cinderella, Clara, Minnie, Lady Frost and Queen Bess strains. My stock boars are true to type and richest breeding. For sale are a large number of sows bred and ready to breed, boars fit for service, and younger ones of both sexes. Pairs and trios not akin.
J. W. BOYLE, Woodstock, Ont.

Woodstock Herd of Large English Berkshires



I have for sale pigs of all ages, both sexes, from prize-winning stock. I am booking orders for spring delivery from my Imp. and home-bred sows. Come and see or write for prices. My herd was in the front rank of prizewinners at the leading exhibitions this fall.
C. P. R. and G. T. R. Stations. DOUGLAS THOMSON, Box 1, Woodstock, Ont.

Rosebank Berkshires. — Present offering: Boars fit for service



Sows ready to breed. Choice young stock ready to wean, sired by Maple Lodge Doctor and Sallie's Sambo (Imp.), a Toronto winner.
Lefroy, G. T. R. JOHN BOYES, JR., Churchill, Ont Long-distance Phone

HILLCREST BERKSHIRES

Stand unrivalled for individual merit in the herd. Our business for 1906 surpasses former years. The enquiry for choice things increases from year to year. Some choice sows for sale due to farrow in the spring. Also a few boars on hand. Vine Sta. G. T. R. near Barrie. **John Lahmer Vine P. O.**

OAKDALE BERKSHIRES Largest Berkshire herd in Ontario.



Stock boars and several brood sows imported. For sale: Sows bred and ready to breed, boars ready for service, and younger ones, all ages, richly bred on prize-winning lines and true to type. Everything guaranteed as represented. Long distance phone. **L. E. MORGAN, Milligan P. O., Co. of York.**

ORCHARD HOME TAMWORTHS

Herd headed by Newcastle Warrior. This hog won first prize and silver medal at Toronto 1905, and defeated his sire, Colwill's Choice (1942) who has won these honors three years in succession. Our brood sows are large and of the same high quality. If you want choice stock, we can satisfy you at a reasonable price. Young boars fit for service; also young pigs now on hand. One good Yorkshire boar one year old. Express prepaid and satisfaction guaranteed.
GRANDALL BROS., Cherry Valley, Ont.

Newcastle Herd of Tamworths and Sherborns. We have for quick sale a choice lot of boars and sows from 2 to 6 months old, the produce of sows sired by Colwill's Choice and Newcastle Warrior, both our own breeding, and winners of sweepstakes and silver medal at Toronto, 1901-02-05. Several very choice sows due to farrow in March and April. Pedigree furnished with every pig. Several choice heifer calves and heifers in calf to our present stock bull. All of high show quality. Prices right. Daily mail at our door. **COLWILL BROS., Newcastle, Ont.**

Mount Pleasant Tamworths and Holsteins.

Herd of
For Sale: Pigs of either sex, from 6 weeks to 7 months; pairs not akin; also bull and heifer calves under 5 months. Phone in residence.
BERTRAM HOSKIN, The Gully P. O.

PINE GROVE BERKSHIRES

Bred on aristocratic lines and from high-class show stuff, sired by the Toronto winner, Willow Lodge Leader. For sale are young animals of both sexes—4 and 6 months of age; of choice bacon type and showing form. **W. W. BROWN RIDGE, Ashgrove P. O., Milton Sta.**

LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES

Choice young pigs from March and April litters. A few fall pigs and two young Shorthorn Bulls.
JOHN RACEY, Lennoxville, Quebec.

For Sale—Ohio Improved Chester Whites, the largest strain, oldest established registered herd in Canada; young sows in farrow; choice young pigs, six weeks to six months old; pairs not akin; express charges prepaid; pedigrees and safe delivery guaranteed. Address: **E. D. GEORGE, Putnam, Ont.**

Yorkshires and Tamworths—Either breed any age, both sexes; sows bred and ready to breed. Yorkshires bred from Imp. sire and dam. Tamworths from Toronto winners. Pairs not akin. As good as the breeds produce. **CHAS. CURRIE, Schaw Sta., C. P. R. MORRISTON P. O.**

DUROC-JERSEYS

Booking orders for spring pigs. All others sold.
Mac Campbell & Sons, Harwich, Ont.

CHESTER WHITE SWINE and SHROPSHIRE SHEEP.

Right in quality; right in price. Come and see, or apply by letter to **W. E. WRIGHT, Glaxworth, Ont.**

An Irishman who had begun to practice photography went into a shop to purchase a small bottle in which to mix some of his solutions. Seeing one he wanted, he asked the chemist how much it would be.
"Well," said the chemist, "it will be twopence as it is, but if you want anything in it I won't charge you for the bottle."
"Faith, sor," said Pat, "then don't a cork in it."

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous

ARRANGING A HORSE STABLE.

Please send me plans for a horse stable and shed; stable to accommodate 5 head of horses (also a box stall); shed for, say, four rigs.
R. W.

Ans.—We would suggest a building 32x30 feet. Along one side, either east or south, as the case might be, have a row of stalls with horses standing tails to the wall. Allow 13½ or 14 feet from front of manger to wall behind. This gives 18 inches for manger, 7 ft. 6 inches for platform, and 4½ or 5 ft. for passage behind and harness closets. Have closed closets for harness between windows along the wall. Width of stalls will depend upon size of horses to be kept, but it will be ample room if we allow for 3 stalls each, 5½ feet wide, and two about 2 feet wide. Between the third and fourth stalls would be a passage 4½ or 5 feet wide leading into the stable from the drive floor. In the corner opposite the two narrower stalls (which may also be 6 inches shorter than the others) the box stall may be placed. It may be 14 feet long by 12 feet wide, thus leaving 4 feet for a feed passage between it and the mangers of the other stalls. This passage would answer well for a place to put down feed, and might have a door if desired. The drive shed will be the better for two wide doors, one in the side and one in the end; the latter for heavier wagons.

A smaller and cheaper, though less satisfactory building, could be built by having the horses face the wall, with tails toward the drive floor behind, through which it might be arranged that rigs could be driven from end to end. The stable should by rights be partitioned off from the space reserved for the rigs. Thus planned, the building would require to be 6 or 7 feet longer, in order to work the loose box in at the end of the row of stalls, but a considerable saving could be effected on the width.

ARTICHOKES.

Kindly give information concerning the cultivation, origin and uses of the Jerusalem artichoke.
J. H. P.

Ans.—I do not think I can give the information desired better than by quoting the article on this subject prepared by Mr. Thos. Greiner for Bailey's Cyclopaedia of American Horticulture. This is as follows:

Artichoke is so common as to be despised as a weed. The Jerusalem artichoke is the tuber of a perennial sunflower-like plant. It thrives on almost any drained land, without much attention as to manuring, and without coddling. The tubers may be cut to single eyes, and planted like common potatoes. The cultivation is about the same as that usually given to corn or potatoes. Any time in the fall after frost has killed the tops, or the latter have matured, the crop can be gathered. Pull up the whole plant by the roots, or dig the tubers with a potato fork or prong hoe. Or, swine may be turned into the field and allowed to root up and feed on the tubers. All kinds of farm animals seem to be fond of them. They may be ground and fed, mixed with ground grains, to poultry with good results. As a succulent food for cattle, sheep, swine, and, perhaps, other farm stock, this tuber seems to deserve more general attention on the part of the American farmer than it has usually received. It is far ahead of the potato in productiveness, and much more cheaply grown. Raw or boiled and served with vinegar, the tuber also makes a very good winter or spring salad, and for this purpose it may find a limited sale in our markets. The chief demand for it will be for seed purposes. The easiest way of keeping the crop over winter is by leaving the tubers in the ground where they grew, as they are not hurt by frost when covered with soil. Tubers already gathered can be pitted like beets or turnips, but will need even less covering of soil. The Mammoth White French is said by some propagators to be an improved strain of the ordinary or Jerusalem artichoke. The plant often becomes a weed; but hogs will root it out. The plant is native to Upper Canada and middle parts of the United States. It was cultivated by the Indians.
H. L. HUTT.

LARGE ENGLISH YORKSHIRES



Pigs of the most approved type of both sexes, for sale at all times. We have many 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 champion and grand champions. Prices reasonable.
D. C. FLATT & SON, Millgrove, Ont.

Now offering King of the Castle sows bred to British Duke (Imp.) also young sows and boars, 9 and 10 weeks old, from British Duke (Imp.).
Jeshua Lawrence, Oxford Centre P. O. Woodstock Station.

MAPLE LEAF BERKSHIRES



Now offering King of the Castle sows bred to British Duke (Imp.) also young sows and boars, 9 and 10 weeks old, from British Duke (Imp.).
Jeshua Lawrence, Oxford Centre P. O. Woodstock Station.

Glenhodson Yorkshires

Sows bred or ready to breed. Young pigs from three to six months old. Pairs not akin. Satisfaction guaranteed.
GLENHODSON COMPANY, Myrtle Station, Ont. Long-distance phone at farm. Lorne Foster, Mgr.

Willowdale Berkshires



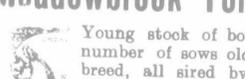
Young boars and sows 3 and 6 months of age out of Imp. sows, and sired by Imp. Polgate Doctor, Royal Master piece, a son of the \$2,500 boar, Masterpiece, and some of them Imp. in tam. Satisfaction guaranteed.
J. J. WILSON, Milton P. O. and Sta.

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 P. O. & STATION

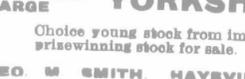
IMPROVED LARGE YORKSHIRES



Choice young stock from imported prize-winning stock for sale.
GEO. W. SMITH, HAYSVILLE, ONT.

Berkshires—Chief herd boars: Compton Duke (Imp.), and Elmhurst Swell (Imp.). For sale: 5 boars, 5 gilts, 1 nine-months sow, due in May. Pigs ready to wean. Motto: "Goods as represented." Careful selections for mail orders. **H. M. VANDERLIP, Cainsville Ont.**

ELMFIELD YORKSHIRES

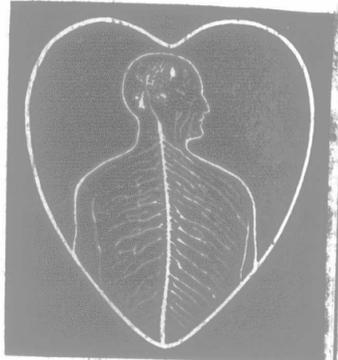


Have 40 young pigs from 2 to 5 mos. Some young boars ready for service; also young sows bred and ready to breed. Pairs supplied not akin. Prices right.
G. B. MUMA, Ayr, Ont.

A Few Choice Poland-China BOARS FOR SALE.

W. G. Baldwin, Colchester, Ont.

MILBURN'S Heart and Nerve Pills.



Are a specific for all diseases and disorders arising from a run-down condition of the heart or nerve system, such as Palpitation of the Heart, Nervous Prostration, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Faints and Dizzy Spells, Brain Fog, etc. They are especially beneficial to women troubled with irregular menstruation.
Price 50 cents per box, or 5 for \$1.00. All dealers, or **THE T. MILBURN CO., LIMITED, Toronto, Ont.**

MONKLAND Yorkshires

Imported & Canadian-bred
We keep 35 brood sows, and have constantly on hand between 100 and 900 to choose from. Can supply pairs and trios not akin. Quality and type unsurpassed. Prices right.

JAS. WILSON & SONS, FERGUS, ONT. G. T. R. and C. P. R. Long-distance Phone

Large White Yorkshires.

A number of excellent sows, direct from imported stock, in pig to Worsley Duke, Imp.; also imported sows of different ages. Young boars and sows can be supplied not akin. Orders taken for young pigs. Write for what you want.
H. J. DAVIS, Woodstock, Ont. Importer and Breeder of Yorkshires and Sherborns.

GLENBURN HERD OF YORKSHIRES

Winner of gold medal three years in succession. Offers for sale: 19 young boars, 4 months old; a large number of sows, same age; also 80 suckling pigs, both sexes. Also a grand good Shorthorn bull (roan), 10 months old.
David Barr, Jr., Box 3, Renfrew, Ont.

Maple Grove Yorkshires

are among the leading Canadian herds for size, quality and true-ness to type, and are prize-winners all around. For sale are both sexes, all ages. Bred from Imp. and home-bred stock. There are none better.
H. S. McDIARMID, Fingal P. O., Shedden Station, Breeder and Importer.

Fairview Berkshires

Are second to none. My herd has won high honors wherever shown. Am now offering sows bred and ready to breed, and younger ones of both sexes, the get of Masterpiece and Just the Thing. An exceptionally choice lot.
JOHN S. COWAN, Donegal P. O., Milverton Sta.

SUNNYMOUNT BERKSHIRES.

Sunnymount Berkshires are unsurpassed for ideal bacon type and superior breeding. For immediate sale: A few choice boars from 5 mos. up to 15 mos. old.
JOHN McLEOD, Milton P. O. and Sta., C. P. R. & G. T. R.

Fairview Berkshires

Bred from imported and Canadian-bred sires and dams, and bred on prize-winning lines. My brood sows are large, choice animals. Young stock of both sexes. Some sows bred to Imp. boars.
HENRY MASON, SOARBOUR P. O. Street cars pass the door.

First Annual Sale

OF 40 REGISTERED

Holstein Cattle

BY AUCTION

AT THE FAIR GROUNDS, BROCKVILLE, ONT.
COMMENCING AT 1 O'CLOCK, SHARP.

Thursday, May 23, '07

SALE UNDER TENT. NO POSTPONEMENT FOR WEATHER. These are the best lot of Holstein cattle ever offered to the public by auction in Canada. As we propose making this an annual event, all will be sold without reserve or by-bidding. In this sale are 7 bulls from 9 months to 3 years old, 4 Advanced Registry cows—the kind we all like—with butter records over 20 pounds each in 7 days. Younger animals of equal merit, many of which are tested.

TERMS—Cash, or bankable paper at five months, bearing 6% interest.

Catalogues ready May 10.

Cheap rates on all railways.

G. A. GILROY, Glen Buell, Ont.
GORDON MANHARD, Manhard, Ont.

Consignors.

B. V. KELLY, Syracuse, N. Y., Auctioneer.

Headquarters:
Central Hotel, Brockville, Ontario.

For The Church And The Steeple

Ramsay's Paints



for homes, inside and out, for barns and fences—Ramsay's Paints are the right paints to paint right.

Heat and cold—dryness and moisture—can't affect them. They hold their color and fresh lustre in spite of the elements.

65 years and more making the right paints prove that we make them right.

Write us, mentioning this paper, and receive Souvenir Post Card Series showing how some houses are painted.

A. RAMSAY & SON CO., Paint Makers Since 1842, MONTREAL. 57

GOES LIKE SIXTY
SELLS LIKE SIXTY

\$65

GILSON
GASOLINE
ENGINE

For Pumping, Cream Separators, Churns, Wash Machines, etc. FREE TRIAL. Ask for catalog all sizes.

GILSON MFG. CO. Ltd. Dept. 8, GUELPH, ONT.

Alberta Lands

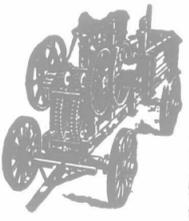
IN THE FAMOUS STETTLER DISTRICT

Improved and unimproved farms. Free right Crop payment. Terms liberal. Write for particulars.

W. E. Payne and J. P. Grigg, Stettler P. O., Alta.
3rd Willow Land and Investment Co.

100 Men Wanted

to sell the
COLUMBIA HAY PRESS.



We guarantee it the best belt press made or no sale. Capacity 50 tons in 10 hours. Write for full description and agency.

Columbia Hay Press Co.
Kingsville, Ontario.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.
Miscellaneous.

TROUBLE WITH PUMP.

We have a pump, which is giving considerable trouble. It is a wooden head, galvanized-iron pipe, brass cylinder, and galvanized-iron piston-rod. The trouble is in the piston-rod becoming detached from the plunger about every ten or twelve months. It is attached by a thread, which, when renewed, is soon eaten off again. Local experts say that where brass and iron come together and are reached by water, an action is set up with the result that the weaker metal is dissolved. The company have another explanation. They say it is caused by some foreign substance in the water.

R. B.

Ans.—Both ideas are probably correct in part, but it takes both of them together to make the "whole-truth." When two metals are placed in a solution of acid or some kind of salt, such as zinc sulphate, sal ammoniac, or common salt, and then connected by a wire an electric battery is formed, and a current of electricity flows from one metal to the other, and one of them is dissolved. The water in the well referred to probably contains some exciting salt ("foreign substance") and a local current of electricity is thus set up which results in the corrosion of the brass.

O. A. C., Guelph. WM. H. DAY.

LAND FOR ALFALFA—WIND-BREAK.

I am getting interested in this alfalfa plant from reading so much about it lately in your valuable paper. I do not know that my land is very suitable as it is nearly all quite flat. Have none of those clay hillsides you speak of as being a good place for alfalfa. We have about twenty acres of sandy land, which has pretty good natural drainage. How do you think it would do on such land, providing it was well fertilized? Does it kill out as easily as red clover if ice or water would lie on it in spring for any length of time? I am thinking of setting out a wind-break this summer. Have a lot of nice cedar quite handy; just about the right size for planting, but they are growing on a very wet, springy piece of land. Do you think they would be suitable for transplanting on to high land? Which would you prefer, white pine, spruce or cedar for a wind-break, quick growth, looks and everything considered?

J. A. A.

Ans.—1. While we recommend choosing for alfalfa land with a pretty good slope, where such is to be had, it by no means follows that no level land is suitable. Neither is soil of clayey texture necessary; some recommend sandy loam, although, in our experience, alfalfa is the surest success on clay. The prime essential is good surface and subsoil drainage, with good tilth, freedom from weeds and grass, and plenty of the mineral elements of fertility, viz., lime, potash, and phosphoric acid. On suitable soil, alfalfa is rather more hardy than clover, but on land where clover is inclined to winter kill, probably more trouble will be experienced with alfalfa than with red clover in this respect. Ice or standing water is fatal. By all means, try alfalfa on the field described. You will improve your chances of success by mixing well with the soil 30 bushels of lime and a good load of wood ashes per acre.

2. We are dubious about the success of cedars transplanted direct from wet to dry soil. If they could be taken up and set in a nursery plot, where the soil was intermediate between that where they are now growing and that where they are to be planted, and left there a year, in rows two feet apart, and a foot apart in the rows, it would acclimate them and also make the change of soil less sudden. We would advise doing this if the cedars are used. The ideal wind-break is Norway spruce. It seems to possess a peculiar faculty of shutting off the wind. The City Park Commissioner, of London, favors double rows of Norway spruce and Carolina poplar, the poplar and spruce being set alternately in each row. The poplars are fast-growers, and soon form a shelter, but may be removed when the spruce begin to be crowded. Cedar also makes a good wind-break, though hardly equal, in our estimation, to spruce. The objection to pine is its tendency to openness at the ground.

LEARN TO STUFF BIRDS
and Animals, Mount Game, Heads, Tan Skins, Make Rugs, etc.



We can teach you in your OWN HOME during YOUR SPARE TIME. You easily can learn the art of Taxidermy, and be able to mount all the fine birds and animals you secure.

A taxidermist makes big money all the time, and there is more work than he can do. Besides, taxidermy is a wonderfully fascinating amusement for yourself. It enables you to mount your own trophies of the gun and rod, and decorate your office, den or home. The Northwestern School of Taxidermy is endorsed by the leading sporting magazines; awarded 19 gold medals for its great exhibit at the Portland, Ore., exhibition. The fact that Prof. J. W. Elwood, former superintendent of schools in Iowa, is now manager of this school, with the greatest taxidermy artists in the country as instructors, absolutely guarantees your success as a student. In fact, the school charges no tuition fees unless you can master taxidermy by mail. Thousands of successful graduates. Every sportsman and naturalist should know this art; easily learned by men, women and boys.

FREE—Sample copy of the beautiful taxidermy magazine, catalogue, circulars, letters from graduates, and pictures of birds, fishes and animals mounted by the most famous taxidermy artists. ALL FREE. Write to-day. NORTH-WESTERN SCHOOL OF TAXIDERMY 48 X Street, Omaha.

ALBERTA
Offers Opportunities.

Northern Alberta is the garden land of the West. The district around MILLET is unsurpassed. The town presents many chances for business openings. For full information write:

P. J. MULLEN,
Sec. Millet Publicity Committee,
MILLET, ALBERTA.

Write for our circulars on

PORTABLE WELL-DRILLING MACHINES
AND
DRILLERS' SUPPLIES.



London Well-Drilling Machine Co.
LONDON, ONT.

EVERGREENS—Norway Spruce, Austrian Pines, Scotch Fir, Juniper, Arbor Vitae, Cedars (various kinds), Flowering Shrubs (37 varieties), all 10c. and upwards; also Perennial Flowering Border Plants, 10c. each, \$1 per doz.; Ornamental Shade and Fruit Trees, 15c. up, according to size; Berry Bushes (all kinds), 50c. to \$1 per doz.; Strawberry Plants (10 varieties), 50c. per 100 and \$2.50 per 1,000. O. BAKER, Nursery, General Delivery, London, Ont. Telephone 2222.

HORSES FOR SALE

7 horses and mares fit for light farm work \$25 to \$50
7 horses and mares good for farm work 50 to 75
20 horses and mares 75 to 125
30 horses and mares 125 to 175
24 horses and mares 175 to 250
3 drivers, wagons and harness. Apply to:

M. A. FIGOTT & CO., Goderich, Ont.

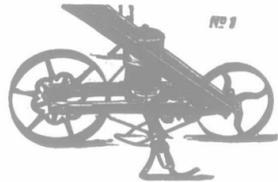
Please Mention this Paper

The attention of every farmer and stock raiser is directed to the efficiency of the

"TRUE" Combination Wagon-box and Rack



It is the one article that no farmer can afford to be without. When once on the wagon he has a perfect wagon box, hay, stock or wood rack. Do not confound the "TRUE" with other makes.



We manufacture a full line of Combination Wagon-boxes and Racks, Root Cutters, Combination Anvils, the "Bacon" Garden Drill and Cultivator, Grass Seeders, Liquid and Dry Powder Sprayers, Corn and Potato Planters, Hoes, Rakes, etc. Write for our catalogue, which explains all. Correspondence with the trade solicited.

THE EUREKA PLANTER CO.,
LIMITED,
Woodstock, Ont.

POTASH

FOR FIELD, GARDEN AND ORCHARD

This important plant food may be obtained from all leading fertilizer dealers in the highly-concentrated forms of

MURIATE OF POTASH AND SULPHATE OF POTASH.

On account of the increased demand for these fertilizers throughout Canada this year farmers ought to order at once to prevent disappointment.

The judicious use of Potash in conjunction with phosphatic and nitrogenous fertilizers cannot, and does not, fail to bring satisfactory results. Testimony to this effect is becoming more frequently heard each day.

Write at once for our FREE publications, treating of the fertilization and cultivation of various crops, as well as of the results of fertilizer experiments in Canada and elsewhere.

The Dominion Agricultural Offices of the Potash Syndicate
Rooms 1102-1105, Temple Building, TORONTO.

FARM LANDS AND CITY LOTS

INVESTMENTS
LOANS
INSURANCE
TAXES PAID AND RENTS COLLECTED
FOR NON RESIDENTS.

WALTER C. CLARK,
NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVEYANCER & C.

P.O. BOX 701
TEL. 3841

REGINA, SASK.

TELEGRAMS—
MERCANTILE. REGINA

EMPLOYMENT



CLARK'S
AGENCY
REGINA
SASK

COLLECTIONS

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

CURING RAPE—RAPE FOR PASTURE.

1. How would rape do sown early to cut for hay?
2. How would it do sown in oats for fall pasture instead of clover?

D. M.

Ans.—1. We have never heard of any one curing rape for hay, and do not believe it could be successfully accomplished. No more than could turnip tops, which it strongly resembles. William Rennie writes of cutting with a scythe in November, and leaving it in piles to be hauled to the barn as needed, and thawed out before feeding. He claims it may be used this way until Christmas.

2. Rape sown in oats, after the latter are nicely through the ground, will frequently come on and furnish a good deal of excellent fall pasture, more probably than clover, but rape is not a nitrogen-gatherer, and, hence, does not improve the soil to the same extent. Generally speaking, oats and other spring grain should be seeded with clover and left for meadow. One crop of grain is all that should be taken, as a rule. A three-year or four-year rotation is the thing.

SALT FOR ONIONS—PRIVET HEDGE.

1. Should salt as a fertilizer for onions be applied previous to sowing?
2. Can any benefit be derived by giving a surface application during growth, and how many times?
3. Is "privet" hedge hardy enough to stand a Northern Ontario (Nipissing) winter, the ground being always well covered with snow?
4. What is the best time for planting?

E. R. W.

Ans.—1 and 2. We would not recommend placing very much reliance upon salt as a fertilizer for onions; but if it is sown, we should expect best results from working it into the soil while being prepared for the crop. Better not use the salt very freely until you have experimented a little. If you can obtain wood ashes, use them.

3. The Chinese and the common European privet have proven perfectly hardy at London, Ont., enduring successfully the severest winters, and it is possible they might stand the Nipissing winter. The California privet kills back occasionally here, and although it comes on again from the root, it could not be considered a satisfactory hedge for northern districts.

Bicycle Industry Has Benefited Greatly from Automobile Manufacturing.

Great Development in Last Few Years.

Experience obtained in manufacturing automobiles is said to be responsible for some six to eight improvements in the modern bicycle, a machine which was supposed to have reached mechanical perfection several years ago. It is said, however, that features found in the 1907 model all count for the improvement of the two-wheeled roadster, and are in no way freak inventions. Anything that will revive interest in the bicycle is to be encouraged. It deserves long life if for no other reason than that it is the father of good roads and strong legs.

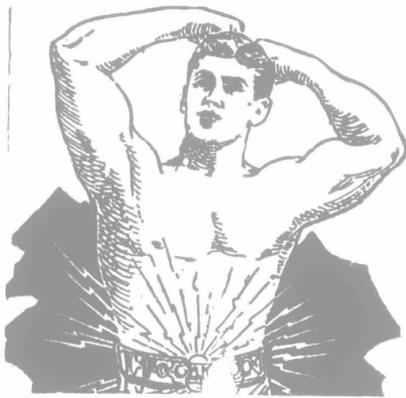
GOSSIP.

Colorado yearling lambs sold for \$8.75 per cwt. at Chicago on April 29th.

NEW CLYDESDALE IMPORTATION.

Mr. Thos. Mercer, Markdale, Ont., writes: "My new importation of eight Clydesdale stallions and 19 mares and fillies are expected at their new home at Markdale about May 2nd. My man, Mr. Patterson, in a letter received a few days ago says they are the best bunch I have ever had. In a letter from Mr. Peter Crawford, he says Mr. Patterson has bought what he considers the best horse that has ever been shipped to Canada. He is by Hiawatha, and out of one of Baron's Pride's best daughters, and his grandam is by Cairnbrogi's Stamp."

WEAK MEN DO YOU WANT To BE STRONG ?



To feel as vigorous as you were before you lost your strength? To enjoy life again? To get up in the morning refreshed by sleep, and not more tired than when you went to bed? To have no weakness in the back, or "come and go" pains? No Indigestion or Constipation? To know that your strength is not slipping away? To once more have bright eyes, healthy color in your cheeks, and be confident that what others can do is not impossible to you? In short, do you want to be healthy, strong and vigorous? I can make you all this, because I have done it for others.

DR. McLAUGHLIN'S ELECTRIC BELT

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 the full vigor of manhood. It removes all the effects of dissipation forever.

I want every weak person who is not what they should be to wear one of my Belts, and, when cured, 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 weakness.

Pain in Back Cured in Two Months.

Dr. McLaughlin: Brantford, Ont., Oct. 30, 1905.
Dear Sir,—Having suffered with a pain in my back for over twelve months, I sent for one of your Belts last April, and after wearing it for two months the pain left me altogether, and I have not been troubled with it since. I would have written before, but I was away from home. I remain, yours very truly,
Jas. O. Sullivan, 65 Oxford St.

Varicocele and Kidney Trouble Cured.

Dr. McLaughlin: Buffalo, N.Y., Dec. 16, 1905.
Dear Sir,—I used your Belt three years ago for varicocele and kidney trouble, and was cured in two months' time. I had been troubled for many years, but am now sound and well, and have had no return of it since. I am now seventy-one years old, and am thankful for the results from your Belt, and shall always recommend it.
Yours very truly,
Wm. Volk, 711 Virginia St.

If you are skeptical, all I ask is reasonable security for the price of the Belt, and

It Costs You Nothing Until Cured.

It's as good for women as for men. Worn while you sleep, it causes no trouble. You feel the gentle heat from it constantly, but no sting, no burning, as in the old style belts.

Write To-day for My Free Illustrated Book and Full Information.

CALL TO-DAY

Dr. M. S. McLaughlin, 112 Yonge St., Toronto.

Please send me your Book, free.

If You Can't Call, Send
Coupon for Free Book.