

**PAGES
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"Persevere and Succeed."

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No. 778.

EDITORIAL.

TRAINING OF THE PUBLIC-SCHOOL TEACHER.

The letter from R. Stothers, published in this issue of "The Farmer's Advocate," brings within range of discussion another phase of the public-school question. It is not enough to improve the rural-school building and grounds, erect a belfry, and complete the internal equipment of the school-room, nor even to accomplish such a revision of the curriculum as will utilize and emphasize subjects bearing upon the pursuits of the farm, and awaken appreciation for rural life, instead of deliberately educating the youth away from the country, as our school courses have been doing. We must reach the springs, if the character of the stream is to be affected. It is gratifying to find that a teacher of many years' experience both in Public and Collegiate school work, like Mr. Stothers, has not become so enamored of the system with which he has been identified as to grow unconscious of its radical defects, and when he touches the normal training of the teachers who will interpret a reformed curriculum in a reformed school, he is getting down to the real needs. The whole spirit and type of the teacher's work will naturally receive color and tendency in the normal training received, whether in existing institutions or the new ones being established.

Ontario has been jogging along in a self-satisfied educational rut for, we might almost say, generations. Following the inauguration of the public-school system, under the guiding genius of Dr. Ryerson, the institution of county model schools was probably the next notable change until the introduction of the nature-study and manual-training idea in the regulations a few years ago; but since those subjects had no specific bearing upon the results of the High-school Entrance Examinations, and for other reasons, we are not surprised if their advent were productive of but little tangible result. Even the continuation classes, established with the idea of meeting the rising demand for improved public-school work, have not thus far been made what is desired. For a couple of decades the whole end and purpose of the public schools appears to have focussed on the High-school Entrance Examination. The measure of the teacher's success was the rate at which she or he could hustle pupils through that so-called educational ordeal. Once in the High School or Collegiate Institute, they were gravitated along toward professional or commercial life, while we have instituted costly emigration agencies abroad and elaborate immigration machinery at home to fill up our depopulated country. It is certainly time for a change. People have so long vaunted themselves upon the Ontario public school that disillusionment comes in the nature of a shock, and reform correspondingly difficult to achieve. But men on the farm and elsewhere discern the need of the hour, and their insistence will hasten the desired change. As in Canada, so in the United States, the demand for modified educational methods is being voiced. In that progressive journal, the New York Christian Advocate, Eugene A. Noble, D. D., President of Centenary Collegiate Institute, protests against the traditional courses of the secondary schools. Without relegating cultural subjects out of sight, he favors studies involving manual training in the "arts and crafts" for every student. "When 80 per cent.

of the people receive only secondary school education, why impose upon them courses designed by educational theorists for the one-fifth?" he asks.

In the Province of Ontario, as Mr. Stothers points out, agriculture is the industry of industries. Apart from moral education, we can do nothing better for the people than to provide an educational system that will conserve and advance agriculture. Let the viewpoint be Nature and her methods, and give a generous place to the natural sciences. This is not going to set aside the old principles of pedagogy, but they will be applied by means of facts and subjects more directly related to the concerns of agriculture, whereby the community, as a whole, will be advantaged, and the rising generation will realize within them the pulsation of a new spirit, because their eyes have been opened by the teacher upon a new vision.

ATTEND THE FAIRS.

The unusual lateness of the harvest this year may make it less convenient than ordinarily for farmers and their families to attend the earlier fairs; but as these are the earliest on the list, and in many respects the most important, owing to their attracting the cream of the products of the country in live stock and general agricultural and horticultural lines, as well as in manufactured articles, those who would keep up with the trend of the times cannot well afford to miss the principal exhibitions, and will make special efforts to get the home work into such a condition that a day or two may be spared for that purpose. The prospect indicates that the leading shows will be unusually attractive this year in many of their features, considerable improvements having been made in buildings and in the prize-lists which should bring out a better display than commonly of the resources of the country.

Toronto opens the season on August 26th, the fair continuing to September 9th, the second week being the most interesting for country people, generally, though the dairy breeds of cattle will be judged on Friday and Saturday, August 30th and 31st, the Ayrshires and Holsteins on Friday, and the Jerseys and grade dairy stock on Saturday. The beef breeds will be judged on the first two days of the second week, the Shorthorns on Monday, September 2nd, and the Herefords, Aberdeen-Angus and Galloways on Tuesday, September 3rd. The sheep and hogs are generally judged on the first two days of the second week, and the breeding classes of horses on Wednesday and Thursday of that week, though we hope, before going to press with this issue, to be able to state definitely the days on which the various classes will be judged.

The Dominion Exhibition at Sherbrooke, Quebec, and the Western Fair at London, Ontario, follow the Toronto event the next week, the dates named for Sherbrooke being September 2nd to 14th, and for London, September 6th to 14th. The stock-judging in connection with both of these interesting and important shows will take place in the first days of the second week. The Central Canada Exhibition, at Ottawa, follows, its dates, September 13th to 21st, being wisely chosen to avoid clashing with London and Sherbrooke. Ottawa will doubtless gain much by this arrangement, as the harvest will be well out of the way before their fair is on, and the best of the stock at Sherbrooke and London will come together again at the Capital. The more local fairs, being held later, will have the advantage of a more leisurely time for farmers, and will no doubt be loyally patronized, as usual, if not with greater enthusiasm.

FOOD AND WATER SUPPLY FOR STOCK IN HOT WEATHER.

The money loss sustained by many farmers each year in shortage of milk and flesh production, owing to insufficient water and food supply in the summer and early autumn months, is doubtless much greater than they have realized. If they would experiment to ascertain how much more milk a cow will give when abundance of water is conveniently available, where she can take it at will, as compared with what she will produce when she has to travel a considerable distance on a dusty road for a drink once or twice a day, where her stomach is overloaded and her digestion liable to be deranged, they would have a clearer understanding of the importance of providing a constant and convenient water supply. On farms on which there is no running water, small lakes, nor any surface springs, wells and windmill power afford the readiest solution of the problem, and unless boring to great depth for water be necessary, the expense of such provision is not so great that the farmer in average circumstances cannot afford it, while many could well afford to arrange the supply so that water could be on tap in the kitchen as well, to lighten the labor and economize the time of the women, to whom the scarcity of efficient help is now as serious a problem as to the men on the farm.

There are many cases where springs, which render the land of little use for crop-growing, could be so improved in production as to pay, in a very few years, for the cost of carrying the water by gravitation to a tank in the barnyard or lane, readily accessible to stock. And where the lay of the land does not admit of this, we have seen a cheap and satisfactory supply provided by means of a hydraulic ram, forcing the water to house and barn through iron pipes underground, the water being first brought by tile drains to a certain point in the lower ground, where the ram is installed. Cement-concrete water troughs and tanks are now in use on many farms, and proving entirely satisfactory, as well as being durable and practically indestructible, so that the rotting wooden trough and the tiresome hand pump may well be dispensed with, and time and money saved by the adoption of these improvements. Of course, we understand that in many cases farmers are not in circumstances to afford the outlay for such conveniences, but there are numerous instances of men having money lying in the bank at three per cent., or invested otherwise, which could be more profitably utilized in improvements which would amply repay the cost in saving of time and labor, to say nothing of the comfort they bring to all interested, and the increase in the returns from the cows in milk, and from gain in weight of meat-producing animals, which alone may repay in one season the entire cost of some of the improvements we have indicated.

Provision of a supply of succulent food in the form of fodder crops, or of ensilage carried over to supplement the pastures in times of drouth in the summer months, is another question deserving of far more general attention than has been given it. The loss from allowing cows to shrink in their milk flow, by reason of dried-up pastures, is vastly more serious than farmers seem to realize, as it is impossible, once a cow has gone back in her production, to bring her up in the same season to what she would have done had she been kept in condition to produce a continuous flow. And the same may be said of the beef animal which loses flesh through lack of nourishment, as the loss has to be made up before gain can be made, and time and money—no one knows how much—is lost which cannot be regained.

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE
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NORMAL SCHOOLS AND AGRICULTURE.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I have read some of your editorials on schools and rural education with profound interest. It occurs to me that you are working along lines that are nationally sane. You are doing your utmost to rouse the farmer not only to the value of education, but also to the fact that his education, to be of much use to himself, must be practical.

You will do well to give some attention to our Normal Schools. They are to fix the type of teacher, and, as you know, the teacher makes the school. The greatest asset Ontario has to-day consists chiefly of the farmers' sons and daughters. They will be our leaders in the future. They, too, will be our teachers, and these teachers are to be trained in our seven Normal Schools. Let me ask you if you ever thought of the composition of our Normal-school staffs? How do their qualifications bear on the great industry of agriculture? Take the six new men now selected by the Hon. Dr. Pyne, Minister of Education, and look as to the centers from which they are taken. Every man of the six, except Moshier, of Lambton, is taken from a city school. Are they farmers' sons? I do not know. Are they in touch with agriculture or the agricultural class in any one point? Sir, this is a grave question, and I ask you to look into it and see what it means to our thousands of rural teachers who will attend these Normal Schools. Comment from me is not called for.

Fortunately for our great rural schools—the basis of our prosperity—we have R. H. Cowley as Continuation Inspector. He is fully alive to the situation and needs of our rural schools. If he receives the support he needs from the Minister, he will do a great work among the people. He knows the conditions, but, to make his work more effective, it is desirable that our Normal-school masters be in touch with the people, so as to

understand them; so as to find out their point of view and meet it; so as to adapt the training they give to fit the needs of a rural community. I believe that we ought to find the best material for Normal-school masters among our rural-school inspectors? Why not? R. STOTHERS,
Ottawa.

HORSES.

INSPECTORS' REPORT ON HORSE-BREEDING IN ONTARIO.

The printed report of the special investigation on horse-breeding in Ontario by inspectors appointed by the Minister of Agriculture, prepared by the Live-stock Branch of the Department of Agriculture for the Province, has been issued, and, we presume, may be secured by those interested free of expense on application. This inspection, it will be remembered, was instituted last year, and two inspectors appointed for each of eight districts into which the Province was divided for the purpose, made a somewhat hurried official examination of the majority of the stallions in service, made inquiry as to the number and type of mares in each district, and held meetings of horse-breeders in each county for discussion of the problems for the improvement of the horse stock of the Province, on which the inspectors were instructed to report. Owing to the fact that no official chairman of the Commission was appointed, the report is somewhat disjointed, giving only the opinions and conclusions of each group of inspectors and their recommendations, but no final summing up or concerted conclusion of the Commission. It is noticeable that there is considerable difference of opinion in the special reports of the inspectors for the several districts as to how far the Government would be justified in imposing compulsory requirements on owners of stallions and mares in the effort to advance the industry of horse-breeding, the principal points on which the sentiments of these men to be sought being stallion inspection, registration and license, and of a lien on mares to secure payment of the service fee.

A cursory reading of the special reports of the several groups of inspectors would seem to give the impression that the majority of the people interested favor, at least, inspection and registration, if not the more stringent measures of license and a lien; but in reading these presentations, it should be borne in mind that the inspectors themselves were probably, as a rule, imbued with the idea that most of these requirements, if not all, were desirable in the interest of the industry, and being leaders in the discussion of these questions in the meetings held, would logically have considerable influence in the direction of the opinion pronounced in general. Two or three of the sections of the inspectorate, in their special reports, take the precaution to say that, while the preliminary inspection covered by this report may be valuable to the Department in further efforts to advance the interests of horse-breeding, they would advise caution in interfering with the rights of individual owners in one branch of live-stock raising more than in others, further than to provide a penalty for deception and misrepresentation calculated to mislead those uninformed as to the true meaning of pure breeding and of pedigree records and of hereditary unsoundness.

Statistics were collected in each division, which, though not complete, give an approximate idea of the number of stallions, registered and grade, and of mares bred at the time of the inquiry, but they are not even totalled up in the report for the Province as a whole. This, however, we have done, with the following result, from which horse-men and our readers generally will see that there are doubtless at least 1,000 grade stallions in use in the Province, to which have been bred in the season approximately 45,505 mares. Registered stallions, 1,833; grades, 977; mares bred to registered stallions, 123,514; mares bred to grade stallions, 45,505.

OUR SCOTTISH LETTER.

THE CLYDESDALE RULES ALTERED.

A further stage was reached to-day (Friday, August 2nd) in bringing the Clydesdale Horse Associations of Canada and Great Britain into line with one another. A meeting of council of the Clydesdale Horse Society was called by the Vice-President, Mr. J. Ernest Kerr, and was held to-day under his presidency. Along with a good representation of the home society, there were present from the Canadian Society, Mr. John Bright, Myrtle, Vice-President, and Messrs. Wm. Smith, Columbus, and John A. Boag, Ravenshoe, directors, as well as Mr. William Graham, of Claremont. The meeting had a frank conference on the subject of the Canadian new rules, which came into force somewhat hurriedly, as we think, on 1st July. Mr. Smith and Mr. Bright explained the situation at length, and Mr. MacNeillage read the main parts of the correspondence between himself and Mr. Sangster on the subject, in particular a letter addressed by himself to Mr. Sangster on 20th

July, setting forth the difficulty of complying with the new regulation on such short notice, and without any warning. The editing committee had considered the question for an hour previous to the meeting of council, and had arrived at the conclusion that while it would be advisable to meet the requirements of the Canadian rules and number all exported fillies on exportation, they would prefer not to do so, as it would alter the plan and symmetry of the system which had been followed in the Clydesdale Studbook for thirty years. After hearing Mr. Bright and Mr. Smith, and understanding from them that the official answer of the Canadian association would be in the line of what they had said, the council unanimously adopted the recommendation of the editing committee, resolving to number all fillies exported after the date of meeting. The secretary indicated how he hoped to carry out this resolution without unduly modifying the system of registration in the Studbook.

Following on this resolution a large shipment of Clydesdales cleared for Canada, by both the Donaldson and the Allan line steamer this week, and another large shipment goes next week. Amongst this week's shippers are Messrs. Graham Bros., Claremont, Ont.; Graham & Renfrew, Bedford Park, Ont.; W. E. Butler, Ingersoll, Ont.; John S. Boag, Ravenshoe, Ont., as well as one or two smaller shippers. Among the horses shipped are several noted prizewinners, and I imagine several of them are intended for exhibition at Toronto. Next week's shipment will probably contain an increased number of the same class.

The council of the Clydesdale Horse Society hope the resolution at which they arrived to-day will strengthen the hands of the Clydesdale men in Canada, and be the means of increasing the demand for Clydesdales in all parts of the Dominion. I should say that after hearing the statements of Mr. Bright and Mr. Smith, the chief difficulty felt was in taking steps on an informal representation from a few members of an association. It would have been more satisfactory had an official statement of the position been received from the Secretary of the Association in Canada.

"SCOTLAND YET."

LAMENESS IN HORSES.

(Continued.)

The following practice is valuable for the detection of lameness: The horse should be quietly led out of the stable in halter or snaffle bridle; if he be a spirited animal, the latter should be used. The man who leads him should hold the rein at about eighteen inches from the mouth, and there must be no holding up the head with a tight rein to prevent "nodding." At the same time, the rein must not be too long, else the animal will turn round and kick the man. A piece of hard road should be selected, and the animal trotted on it immediately after being taken out, for the reason that a slight lameness may disappear if he be walked some distance. Some dealers will knock a horse about in the stall before taking him out, to remove such lameness. This practice should always be looked upon as suspicious. If the horse be frisky, he should be petted and cooled down, and very carefully led at a slow, easy jog, in order that the examiner may have a fair chance. The horse should be trotted straight away from and straight back towards the observer, and it may be necessary to do this repeatedly; but in most cases, where an animal's gait is such that the examiner is not quite able to decide whether or not he is going lame, it is safer to give lameness "the benefit of the doubt," and decide that he is not sound. It is possible a perfectly sound horse may have a peculiarity of gait that leads the examiner to suspect lameness, but such is rarely met with, and animals with such peculiarities are undesirable. Hence, where any well-grounded suspicion exists, it is better to take no chances. However, if the examiner cannot decide in a few trials whether or not lameness exists, and he wishes to have further tests, it is better to put the horse back in the stable and allow him to stand at rest for a few hours, as exercise has a tendency to lessen, and in some cases entirely remove, the lameness. After having stood at ease for some time, he may again be taken out, and if the action still be suspicious, he should be condemned. In cases of very slight lameness, especially in front, it may be necessary to put a man on the horse's back, as the weight may cause a manifestation of lameness that without it may not be quite evident. In most cases, however, this is not necessary, and if the animal be a spirited one it often defeats its own object.

In some cases lameness is manifested only after sharp work, and it is necessary to give the animal a few miles' sharp trot or gallop, tying him in a stall until he cools off. When taken out of the stable and trotted after such a test, lameness, if present, will be detectable. It is only when suspicion exists that such a test is necessary, as in cases of badly-formed hocks, splints near the knee, or some suspicious alteration of structure in any part of the limb, or in cases where there is "pointing" when at rest.

The gait alone is sometimes sufficient to determine the seat of lameness, and in some cases it is the only guide; but it is a good rule, and one that should never be neglected, to examine the whole limb while the animal is at rest. By the

latter method we discern lameness by positive and negative signs. For example, if there be heat, pain, or swelling in any part of the limb, discoverable by manipulation, the evidence is positive that the cause is in such a part; but if, on the contrary, there be neither pain, heat nor swelling in the limb, nothing in the superficial parts of the foot to account for the lameness, we must conclude that it is deep-seated in the foot, or in some part of the limb thickly covered by healthy tissue, and we must arrive at conclusions by negative symptoms, assisted by peculiarities of gait.

Lameness may be caused by a sprain of a ligament, tendon or muscular tissue; by fracture; diseased bone or cartilage; morbid conditions of the skin; nerve and other tumors; plugging of arteries; accidents, as pricks in shoeing, treads, ulcers, rheumatism, etc.

"WHIP."

LIVE STOCK.

PROF. KING AND MUSLIN-CURTAIN VENTILATION.

Prof. F. H. King, of the Wisconsin Experiment Station, author of the King system of ventilation by means of shafts, recently visited the stables of Mr. F. B. Lord, Cedarhurst, N. Y., where muslin-curtain ventilation was installed, and gives, with considerable detail, in Hoard's Dairyman, the results of his observations. He says:

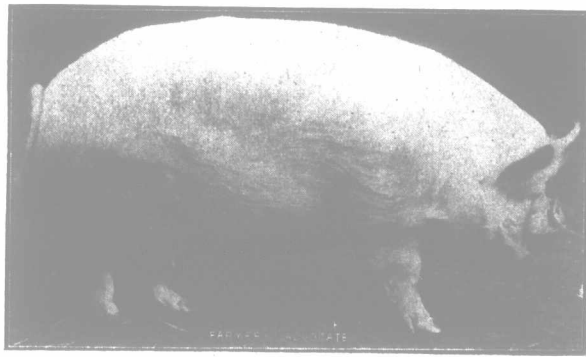
"We measured the rate at which air entered the Lord stable through the open, unobstructed window and through the muslin screen which they had been using for ventilation, as we understand, under recommendation of Mr. Santee (U. S. Department of Agriculture) and instruction. When the air entered the stable through the open window at the rate of 11.53 miles per hour, with the muslin screen in the window, the movement of air into the stable was cut down to only 1.23 miles per hour, an amount scarcely more than one-tenth as much. Mr. Lord had another window screen, made from heavier cloth, more like a very light-weight canvas, with which we also experimented, and found that when the air was moving with an outside velocity of 11 miles per hour, the amount of air which entered the stable through the screen was so little that it could not be measured by the very delicate air-meter which we used, and which was sensitive to one-third of a mile per hour. Here we have positive proof of the great resistance of cloth to the movement of air through it. Mr. Santee gives indirect proof of the same fact when he says that, with the temperature 43 degrees below, outside, a thermometer only one foot from the window screen on the inside of the stable registered not lower than 38 degrees above. It must be clear that only an extremely slow flow of air through the muslin screen could make such temperature relations possible. But extremely slow flow of fresh air into a stable does not mean good ventilation, unless the openings are correspondingly large.

"In one year of continuous wind record, at Madison, Wis., we found 5,239 hours when the wind velocity equalled or exceeded 9 miles per hour, and 3,521 hours when it was less. It is evident, therefore, that if the screen area is adjusted to the higher wind velocities, as it must be, there will be insufficient ventilation when the wind velocities are under 6 miles per hour outside the stable. On the other hand, if the screen area is made adequate for low wind velocities, the stables must be cold in severe weather. This, Mr. Lord's superintendent assured me, was the case with their stables.

"When the dampness from the ceiling disappears when the muslin screens are used, it simply means that enough air has gone through the stable to remove it. The same thing would happen quicker with the windows open and on the coldest day. Every dairyman knows this fact from his own experience. So, if damp stables are associated with any system of ventilation, it simply means that the air movement is too slow to remove the moisture as rapidly as it is produced. Whoever teaches differently is himself deceived, and is deceiving others. There are extremely rare days when extremely damp air outside, associated with a sudden rise of temperature after a severe cold spell, may cause dampness to appear for a brief period in a closely-crowded stable. But if anything like this persists, there is something wrong with the interchange of air. If there is any doubt about this, throw the stable open wide and see if the moisture does not disappear.

"If it is desired to ventilate stables without

the positive aid of the tall-chimney principle, there are many ways of providing intakes for the fresh air which will better conserve the heat of the stable, and which do not have the characteristic of frailty possessed by the muslin. And it should be remembered by whoever uses the muslin screens for ventilation that whenever they become wet, either by the outside rain or by the condensation of moisture from within, their openness is very materially reduced, so that it cannot be regarded at all safe unless some method of regulation is combined with it. We know of a Canadian instance where a bunch of steers were being fattened loose in a hay bay without being taken out to water which came so near suffocation that two were found down one morning and others very uneasy. Examination revealed the fact that, during the continuous severe weather the moisture from the animals had so frozen into the openings which provided the accidental ventilation as to nearly shut out the fresh air during the still night.



Walton Rose 39th.

Middle White sow. First and champion, Royal Show, 1907. Property of Sir Gilbert Greenall.

"The fermentation of the thick layer of manure and bedding in the bottom of the bay, which extended into the stone basement, and which had then become some two or three feet thick, may have added to the difficulty, but the case is a forceful illustration of the need of insuring the removal of air from the floor level by one means or another which is positive and certain. It is this which the chimney principle insures at times of the stillest air outside, provided intakes for fresh air are also provided. The muslin screen, however installed, cannot, in itself, take advantage of the stronger wind movement higher up which prevails in calm weather, or of the difference in weight in long columns of air at different temperatures, both of which are important factors in the draft of chimneys.

"No one can be more glad than the writer to welcome a cheaper, efficient system of stable and house ventilation than any now in use, but we feel sure that Mr. Santee has not found it in the simple muslin screen, and that to issue a bulletin from the Department, as he tells me he intends



Pearl King.

Champion Hereford bull, Royal Show, 1907. Exhibited by Allan E. Hughes.

soon to do, will be a severe blow directed against better stable sanitation. We hope he will wait until after he has made still more very exhaustive experiments on so important and vital a subject. Nature has always striven for the highest economy, but she long ages ago gave up the idea of getting something for nothing, or of accomplishing results without the expenditure of energy.

Every farmer in Canada needs "The Farmer's Advocate."

PROFIT IN BABY BEEF.

Ernest G. Rityman, B. S. A., of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry, in the course of a thesis on the subject of "Baby Beef," draws the following conclusions:

"Earlier maturity has been the continuous aim of progressive breeders of live stock, and its imperative necessity is one of the chief features brought out by the fat-stock shows of the present day. Most hogs (except breeding stock) are now matured and sold before they are 12 months old, and a large proportion of the sheep of mutton breeds are fed for the market and sold before they have reached that age. While the minimum age of maturity seems to have been closely approached with both hogs and sheep, this does not seem to be so generally the case with cattle. At a time when steers were marketed at four and five years of age, finished two-year-olds were considered an early-matured product. Five years ago, and even more recently, a prime steer up to 24 months of age was classed as baby beef, while to-day it is becoming questionable whether an animal over 18 months of age should be considered as such.

"Some of the principal advantages derived from the production of baby beef, as compared with older beef, are, (1) the quick returns on the investment, (2) the greater demand for the product, and (3) the greater amount of meat produced per pound of feed consumed.

"In feeding baby beef, the profit comes in within two years after birth of the calf. In case, also, of the loss of an animal, this would be considerably smaller in a young animal, because the latter represents a smaller bulk, and has, moreover, been produced at less cost per pound of live weight. On the other hand, the lighter the animals are marketed, the more breeding stock is necessary to produce an equal amount of marketable beef. The extra cost of keeping this additional number of breeding stock, however, is offset by doing away with the cost of keeping steers the third year; thus, the number of marketable stock kept on the farm is increased.

"The production of baby beef involves a question of economics, based on the law of 'diminishing returns,' which has already lowered the age at which stock is matured by one-half of what it once was. No feeder of the present day would think of keeping a steer four, five, or more years, even if he could sell him at the same price per pound as younger stock, because it would decrease the number of marketable stock; and the same principle is true as regards two-year-olds, and yearlings, only in a less degree.

"There are two factors connected with the attainment of earlier maturity, (1) better breeding, and (2) better feeding, and it appears certain that those breeders and feeders who make the most of their opportunities along these lines will make the greater profits."

RECOLLECTIONS OF A SHEPHERD.

(Continued.)

The list of flockmasters I have known would be

sadly incomplete did I fail to mention the late Henry Arkell, of Teeswater, who for many years was manager of Mr. Stone's flocks and herds at Guelph, succeeding Joseph Kirby. A grand, good man was Henry, intelligent and well informed, ever faithful to duty, courteous and kind, a hard worker and a first-class stockman, who left a good flock of Oxford Downs to his son, W. H., who succeeds him in its possession, while another worthy son is Professor H. S. Arkell, late of Macdonald College, Ste. Anne,

Quebec, who is off to Europe for an importation of stock for that institution. Arkell, by the way, is a familiar name in the list of present-day Canadian sheep breeders, Henry, of Arkell, near Guelph, a cousin of the other Henry, being one of the best-known and successful importers and exhibitors of Oxfords, and a good fellow, too; while his brother, Peter, of Teeswater, recently deceased, left a grand flock of the same breed to his sons. The list of early Oxford breeders would be incomplete without the name of that kindly and clever gentleman, James Tolton, of Walkerton, in Bruce County. Another very worthy man on the

list was the late James S. Smith, of Maple Lodge, Middlesex County, who, in the early sixties, founded a flock of Leicesters which has made a continental reputation and an unequalled record for a flock of the breed in prizewinning at national and international exhibitions in the hands of his son and successor, A. W., a Saul among the people for height, and a skillful breeder, who has been signally honored by his fellow stockmen with positions of trust and prominence. And when one thinks of breeders of Leicesters in this country one cannot afford to overlook the late William White-law, of Guelph, who, though not a heavy-weight physically, and who had to look up to Alexander Smith, making it a case of "the long and the short of it," was yet a keen competitor and an honorable one, a good judge and judicious breeder, who left to his sons a flock having few equals on this continent. Speaking of tall men and those of lesser stature, I am reminded of Long John Miller, of Markham (son of Uncle Geordie, of Rig-foot), whose choice of breeds was the Southdown, preferring quality to size. John was in my class at the fairs of the fifties and sixties, when we were boys, and I always looked up to him and respected him, not only because of his overtowering stature, but for the reason that he was kind, and honest, and a true friend. And I often thought, when I saw him stooping to hold a diminutive Southdown for the judge's inspection, that there was little advantage in growing taller than the average. When it came to a question of the standing of Southdown breeders, one just has to reckon with John Jackson, of Abingdon, a worthy man, one of the best judges and most skillful of breeders and showmen, and who, though having handed over the business mainly to his son, and become a camera fiend, is not yet a "has been" by any means, as it was only last month that he officiated as judge of all breeds at Winnipeg Exhibition. A leader among Southdown breeders for many years was Andrew Telfer, of Paris, in Brant County, a quiet, conscientious Scotchman, who left the legacy of a sterling character and a first-class flock to his worthy sons, who have kept both well up to the standard, and have, in the last few years, added that excellent breed, the Hampshires, to their enterprises.

Reverting to prominent Leicester breeders of the past, a stalwart figure and a fine face, seen regularly at the big shows, was Humphrey Snell, of Clinton, in Huron County, a Devonshire man, cousin to John, of Snelgrove. He was a popular man, and founded a flock which took a prominent place in the prize-list in his day, and has been kept well up to the standard by his son James, making a fine record at the Columbian and other principal fairs. And when one speaks of Leicesters, he cannot forget John Kelly, of Shakespeare, in Perth County, the peer of them all as a breeder and feeder and fitter of show sheep. Scotch, and "all wool and a yard wide" is John. No shoddy in his make-up; he calls a spade a spade, and tells a man straight and in plain words what he thinks when he considers he is not getting a square deal. And he brings out lambs which some people insinuate have had more than their mother's milk—a soft impeachment which he receives with a wink and takes not the trouble to deny.

Since we are among the long-wools, some of the names which involuntarily come to mind as having been prominent breeders and importers of Cotswolds, are the Russells, of Richmond Hill; Arthur Johnston, of Greenwood; the Thompsons, John and William, of Uxbridge, and Joe Ward, of the same district; Park & Son, of Burgessville; and Hardy Shore, of Glanworth, near London, the two last named being yet successful showmen, and breeders of big, wealthily-wooled sheep of this popular breed.

It was along in the early eighties that the Shropshires, which have spread widely in the interim, began their period of popularity in America, a period that promises to last longer than rival breeders anticipated when they began to take a prominent place in the competition. And perhaps no breed has been improved so much in quality in the last quarter of a century, showing skillful and intelligent study and practice on the part of the leading breeders. Prominent among Canadian breeders and importers, of course, stands the name of John Campbell, of Woodville, in Victoria County, the Laird of Fairview Farm, a canny Scot, who can "take and tell you" as much about Shropshires as any man you are likely to meet, and who has made an enviable record in the distribution of high-class specimens of the breed and in prizewinning at national and international exhibitions. Probably none in the list has made as much cash out of the business, or more capital out of one sire than he, and when asked, a year or two ago, if Newton Laird had died, he solemnly declared, "that was the last thing he did" but hastened to remark that, though dead, he yet lives in the character of his descendants. A shrewd shepherd and advertiser is John, and he and his nephew, "Don," now partners in the business, make a strong team, putting together admirably. It was in 1893, at the Columbian Exhibition, at Chicago, where he was superintendent of Canadian sheep, that I first met that cultured, courteous

and kindly gentleman, the late Thomas Lloyd-Jones, of Burford, in Brant County, who left a good flock of Shropshires to his sons, who have made a capital record in keeping up its standard, and one of whom has distinguished himself as a breeder in more than one line, having sired twin shepherds of a fine stamp. Among other leading breeders of Shropshires it has been my privilege and pleasure to know are D. G. Hammer, of Burford, and his enterprising sons, one of whom has probably handled as many good sheep as any other man in the business; John Miller & Sons, of Brougham, in Pickering, who were among the earliest importers, one of whom, soberside John, inherits his father's home farm and flock, and his Scotch humor; John Dryden and his stalwart son "Will," of Brooklin, in the same district, now in charge, whose flock, freshened by frequent importations, is always strong, and whose matrimonial alliance with a scion of the Miller clan, would appear to realize, politically, the scriptural vision of the time when "the lamb and the lion shall lie down together, and a little child shall lead them."



Southdown Two-year-old Ram.

First and gold medal, Bath and West Show, 1907. Owned by C. R. W. Adeane.

It was in 1875, at the St. Louis Fair, in Missouri, where I was showing Cotswolds and he Shropshires, that I first met that big-hearted Englishman, John Gosling, now of Kansas City, who has charmed Canadians at the Winter Fair at Guelph the last two years with his excellent addresses on live stock. He was considerably younger then, but had the same kindly disposition that has borne the fruit of a sterling character, though in close contact with the strenuous life of a people most of whom seem more intent upon laying up treasure for here and now than for the hereafter, and who are credited with the breeding of the distasteful phrase, "the almighty dollar," the sire of "graft."

"SHEPHERD."

THE FARM.

SETTLING IN NEW ONTARIO.

Farmer's son would like to go to New Ontario and take up a homestead, close to other farm if possible. What part would it be best to go to, and how could I secure the same? What would it cost me and my wife and little girl to go there, and how much money do you think I should require to get just the necessary implements to start with? An answer through your most useful paper, "The Farmer's Advocate," will oblige.

Grey Co., Ont.

The most desirable settlement in New Ontario depend somewhat on the present location and circumstances of the party desiring to become a pioneer settler. In their case I would say that the District of Temiskaming probably offers as great advantages as any, as it is easily reached from his present location. The soil there is very fertile, and although heavily timber covered, is easily cleared, and the timber, largely spruce, is readily salable for pulp wood at good prices. This enables the settler to clear his land sometimes at a profit. If he desires to visit the district for the purpose of taking up land, he should write the Bureau of Colonization, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, for a certificate that will entitle him to a reduced rate of 1 2-3 cents per mile one way, or 2 1/2 cents per mile for return ticket, good for 40 days. There are two Crown Lands agencies in the district—one at New Liskeard, and one at Englehart, thirty miles farther north. The land in the former agency is now nearly all sold. On reaching Englehart he should apply to the local Crown Lands agent, who will supply him with a land guide to assist him in finding a suitable location. He would then require to make application by affidavits, stating his intention of becoming an actual settler, and have the affidavits of two people—the land guide and one other—to the effect that the land is unoccupied and unimproved. On payment of a cash deposit, usually half the purchase price, namely, \$10.00, he would be allotted a 160-acre location, the price of which is fifty cents per

acre, payable in instalments. He would then require to go into actual occupation of his lot within six months after the date of location, and reside upon the land at least six months in each year for four years in a habitable house not less than 16 x 20 feet in size. When he has been in occupation thus for four years, and has sixteen acres of land cleared and under cultivation, and upon payment of the full purchase money—\$80.00—he would be entitled to a patent or deed from the Crown.

After the settler has been six months in residence, and has two acres cleared and under cultivation, and the necessary house erected, he would be allowed to cut and sell all timber, other than pine, from any part of his lot free of dues. In the case of pine timber he does not become the owner of this until he has received the patent from the Crown, although he is permitted to cut and use such quantity as he requires for his own use for building, fencing or fuel, and he is only permitted to sell any pine timber cut in the actual course of clearing, subject to Crown dues of \$1.25 per thousand feet, board measure.

Maps of this and other districts, and particulars regarding them, can be obtained by addressing an inquiry to the Bureau of Colonization, Parliament Buildings, Toronto. THOS. SOUTHWORTH, Director of Colonization.

TOWNSHIP FOREST RESERVES.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Close observation and experiments extending over centuries, and in many countries, have led to the conclusion that the country having at least 20 per cent. of its area under forest cover is more desirable for many reasons than one in which the forest area has been reduced beyond this point of safety. Some parts of Europe and Asia, that history tells us were once fertile and prosperous, are now nearly barren, owing to the removal of the forests.

Efforts are now being made on a large scale to make our own Western prairies more suitable for habitation and more successful in an agricultural way by planting trees, but the result aimed at will be necessarily slow of attainment.

In Ontario the Government has within recent years taken the wise course of securing a safe proportion of woodland in that part of the Province still remaining in the crown, by creating Provincial forest reserves, and over ten millions of acres have been permanently set aside for that purpose.

The southern part of the Province, however, has for years been in control of private owners, and in many of these counties, I regret to say, the safety line has been passed, and instead of having 20 per cent. of woodland, there is less than 10 per cent., and the inevitable results, dried-up water courses, spring floods, and increasing areas of drifting sands in some places are in evidence.

An effort is being made by the Provincial Department of Agriculture to remedy this, in co-operation with the private owners of land, by supplying seedling trees for planting up waste areas, and adding to the wood-lot areas of the farmers willing to co-operate. It is difficult to convince some farmers that these trees will prove a profitable crop, owing to the long time between seed time and harvest.

I am personally of the opinion that to restore the proportion of wooded land in Southern Ontario, action by the people, collectively rather than individual effort, will be necessary. If the land were still held by the crown this could best be done by the Provincial Government, but it is not, and the next alternative is action by the township municipalities. To this end it has been recommended that the Municipal Act should be so amended that the townships could hold land in perpetuity for the growing of timber crops.

There are few townships in the Province in which there is no rough or waste land better suited for growing trees than for other crops. In some townships land of this sort is occasionally acquired by the municipality for arrears of taxes, but under the present act it can only be held for a limited term, when it must be offered for sale. It is suggested that the act be changed to allow land so acquired to be held indefinitely, and that township councils be authorized to purchase land for forest purposes. In order to secure proper and economic management of reserves so created, they should be placed under the control of the Provincial Bureau of Forestry, the profits, after deducting the cost of management, to go largely to the municipality in place of the taxes which might otherwise be levied on this land.

Aside from the incidental benefits derived by the individual members of the community from the presence of these masses of trees, and the local supply of fuel and timber thereby secured, there can be no doubt that under proper management the reserves could be made to yield a handsome revenue. There are similar communal forests in Europe that yield sufficient profit to relieve the citizens of all local taxes, and in some cases, in addition to the remission of taxes, the residents of so many years standing receive cash dividends from the public forests.

I know of no single reform more pregnant with benefit to the people of Southern Ontario in the future than this, nor one more suitable for thorough discussion in the columns of "The Farmer's Advocate."

THOMAS SOUTHWORTH.

THE POTATO CROP IN NEW BRUNSWICK.

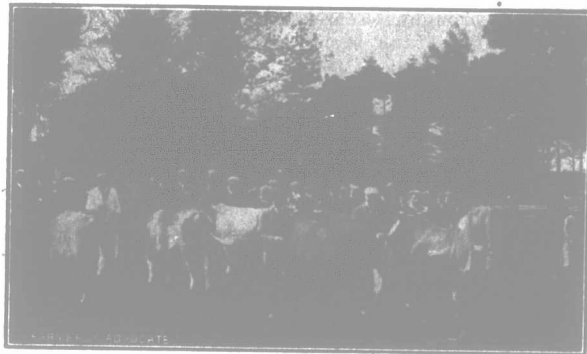
Owing to the increased demand for New Brunswick potatoes, the area of land under cultivation to that crop has increased year by year for some years now, until the question how to deal satisfactorily with the resulting crop has become a very live one. The acreage under potatoes this year is believed to be three times greater than ever before, and it is estimated that the yield will be not less than three million bushels, and the problem what to do with this enormous crop is one which is causing the growers considerable anxiety just at present. There are no facilities in existence for storing anything like such a quantity as that, and to attempt to put the tubers on the market as soon as they are lifted would certainly not be a very wise move, as a glutted market, with a consequent depreciation of prices, would be the only result. Even if this were not so, the shipping facilities are at present utterly inadequate to deal with such an output as it is expected there will be this year. The matter having been brought to the attention of the Executive Government, that body appointed the Minister of Agriculture and the Solicitor-General (the latter of whom represents Carleton County, one of the counties more particularly affected) a committee to deal with the matter, and these gentlemen accordingly invited the growers and shippers and all others interested in the potato crop to meet them for the purpose of considering the question and endeavoring to devise some means of dealing with the prospective crop, in case those engaged in the industry were not in a position to deal with the situation unaided. In response to this invitation, about seventy or eighty "potato men," from the Counties of York, Carleton, Victoria and Madawaska (those being the counties principally concerned), and also several members of the Local Legislature and representatives of the C. P. R., attended at the Board of Trade Rooms, Woodstock, on August 1st, when the subject was fully discussed. The Hon. Mr. Farris, Minister of Agriculture, and the Solicitor-General each spoke, and briefly outlined the object of the meeting. The Government, they said, had no policy in the matter, neither had they any suggestions to make at that present, but they were anxious to learn from the farmers and others directly concerned the actual conditions and prospects for dealing with the prospective crop during the coming season, and to ascertain what assistance, if any, would be likely to be required in connection therewith.

Several of the leading growers then addressed the meeting. The general opinion appeared to be that it was in the lack of shipping facilities more than of storage accommodation, that trouble would be experienced, as most growers already possessed, or could readily procure, storage accommodation for all the crop they harvested. Some speakers were of opinion that the shortage of cars last year was not altogether such an unmitigated evil as others would make it out to have been, as had the cars come as quickly as they were demanded, there would have been a glut in the market, with prices down to 80 cents a barrel. As it happened, the cars came just about fast enough to keep the market right. Mr. B. F. Smith, M. P. P., suggested that the C. P. R. should be asked to build some storehouses and charge the growers a small fee per barrel for storage; if the Railway Company would not do this, then the Government might step in. Mr. Tweedale, M. P. P., agreed with this, but the C. P. R. representative stated that, whilst the Company were anxious to do what they could to enlarge the potato market, it was quite impracticable for them to build storehouses. He could, however, promise for the coming season a better service of cars than in previous years, but every farmer should be capable of looking after his own crop, and if he was not already possessed of sufficient storage accommodation, storehouses could be built at very little expense. Mr. Tweedale said he was one of a Company incorporated to build potato houses, which had invested \$15,000, and were building six houses in Victoria County. He also spoke of several other farmers who were now providing themselves with large storage facilities. Ultimately, after some further discussion, Mr. Carvell, M. P., moved that the Government be requested to send experts through the districts most interested, to point out to the growers the necessity of providing themselves with storage accommodation, and to furnish plans and offer suitable advice as to building root-houses, and generally to give such information on the subject as might be required. This was opposed by Mr. J. E. Porter, of Victoria County, who said that it did not meet the situation at all. The Government had already taken steps to provide facilities for cold storage in different parts of the Province, and it was quite as good policy for them to assist in building potato storage houses as to be building roller mills, grain elevators and cheese factories, as the potato business was the most important. The Government had invited the farmers to state their position, and were desirous of learning how the situation could be relieved, and he therefore moved an amendment that

the Government be asked to assist in building potato houses at central points. This amendment did not meet with much favor, and was lost by a large majority, and Mr. Carvell's motion was then carried. It was also resolved that a committee be appointed to wait on the C. P. R. authorities, with the view of obtaining increased shipping facilities and better handling of the potato business generally.

After some remarks by the Minister of Agriculture and the Solicitor-General, the meeting closed.

In connection with the potato industry in New Brunswick, it may not be out of place to mention here, as evidence of the Government's desire to do what it can to assist growers, that at the last session of the Local Legislature, in order to give encouragement towards the erection of starch factories, for the production of starch from potatoes, an act was passed enabling the Minister of Agriculture to grant assistance towards the erection of such factories, such assistance to be by way of a bonus of five dollars per ton of the finished product ready for market.



Judging Shorthorn Bulls.

At Omagh Show, County Tyrone, Ireland.

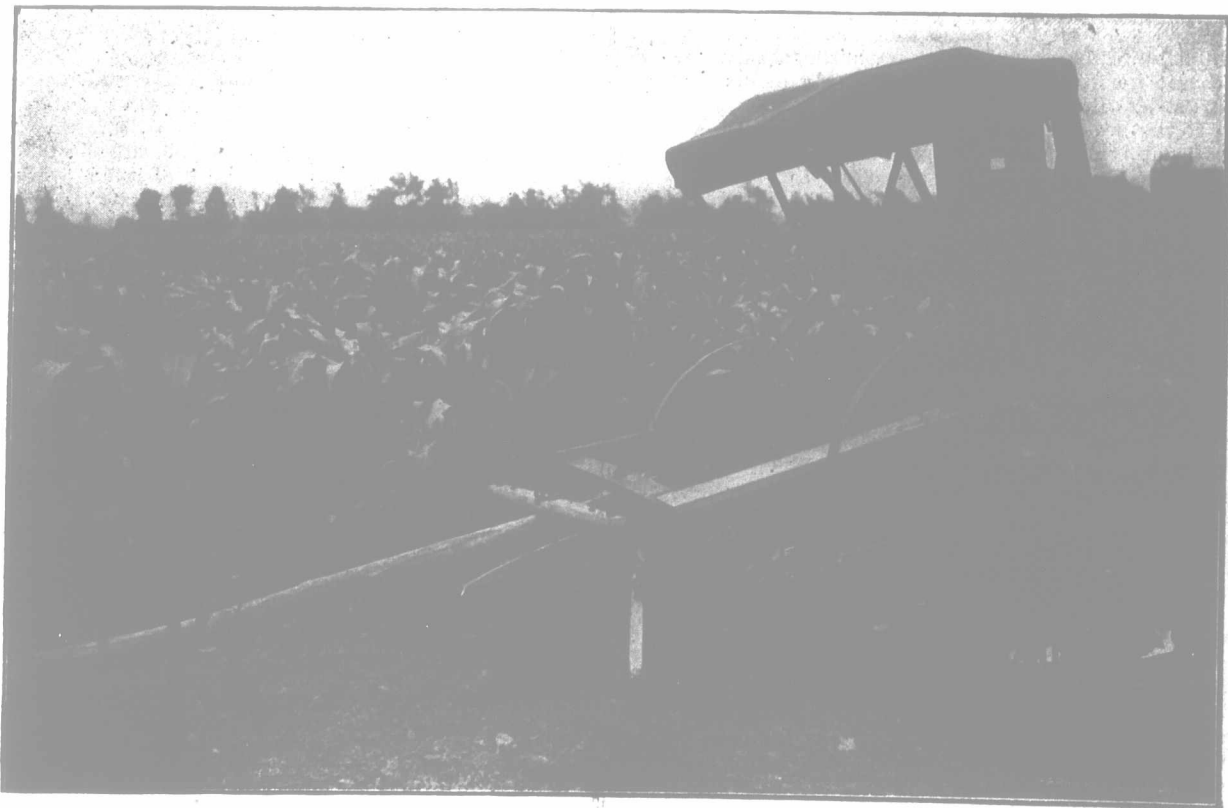
ANCHORING FENCE POSTS.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

In a recent issue a correspondent, writing on stays for anchor posts, recommends a stone placed in the ground with a wire around it, and up to the top of the draw or anchor post. This was justly criticised by a more recent correspondent, on account of most anchor posts being along the road or used as gate posts, and the stone wire would be either in the roadway or gateway; and this correspondent advocated sawing a notch on each side of the post six inches from the bottom, and spiking 2 x 4 pieces, 3 feet long, in them to hold the draw post in the ground. In your footnote you condemned this, on account of it rotting the post. Now, I have had thirty-five years' experience in building board and wire fences, and have always found the bottom of the post sound when taking out old posts, even when rotted off at the top of the ground. I saw, a few years ago, a lot of swamp-oak posts that had been set twenty-eight years, to my knowledge, in clay land, and most of these were sound and good at the lower end, although somewhat worn and smaller at the surface; many were reset back on the old farm, where looks was not a consideration. I think this notching is all right, and is generally

practiced; and, being down three or four feet, away from the atmosphere, will never injure the post, and, where practicable, the stone and wire is a sure help, as it will hold most any post in any kind of heavy ground right down to its place. I have been practicing for a few years the sinking of a long stone with No. 9 soft wire wound round it three feet in the ground in all low, heavy places, and attach the two wires from the stone to the wires in our wire fences, and find the frost cannot grip these wires or the contraction of the fence lift or move the stone an inch. This works so well, we are now trying the stone and wires for every other post, and setting the cedar posts fifty feet apart. This is much cheaper than a post and placed just as quick, and, we believe, will hold the woven wire or wire-and-picket fence right to its place, especially on low, heavy ground. Right here I want to put in a word of warning, and a little free advice, as so many are making the same mistake as we did in our first wire-fence building; that is of making the spaces between the wires too wide, especially just about the height of a cow's nose, as one dehorned cow will soon ruin a fairly good-looking eight or nine wire fence, with pickets two feet apart. I have already had to respace two ten-wire fences, and am now adding a wire and respacing the first nine-wire fence we had built on the farm. Don't, for the sake of three or six cents per rod, put up a fence that will be a source of annoyance and expense keeping in repair for the next twenty years. Don't make less than a ten-wire, or a space below the top one more than seven inches. In our first fences we made the mistake of putting our bottom wires too close together, and find, outside of a barnyard or garden fence, four and a half or five inches is close enough, as our lambs or pigs have never got through the former.

Your correspondent, as well as many old anchor-post settlers, makes another mistake in digging the hole across the fence (and I admit it seems the most natural), as it should be either large enough to let the post with the sticks spiked on stand so the sticks are lengthways of the wires, or the hole dug the long way, the same as the wires run, as, by placing a post in this way, there is a bearing or brace on the draw side of the post of 16 to 20 inches, and on the back side of the post you have 16 to 20 inches of a hold-down, which keeps the post from tipping or leaning with the tightening of the wires. One only gets the hold-down by placing the sticks in the hole crossways of the wire, and only very little help to keep the post from pulling over with the wires. We put a plank four feet long on the end of a big rail just at the surface across the front or draw side of the anchor, as well as in front of the second or brace post, which we take the same care in setting as the anchor. This cross plank should not be spiked, as the frost will get hold of it and lift the posts out. We set these posts eight feet apart, and use a small post or heavy rail for brace, set straight, eight inches from the top of the anchor to the second or brace post, then take No. 9 soft wire and wind around them within six inches of the ground at the anchor post, to within six inches of the top of the second or brace post; twice around the whole thing after the brace is fitted. Care should be taken not to notch the posts any deeper for the braces than absolutely necessary to hold them to place, until you cross the wires half-way between the posts; take a good strong stick, three feet long, place between the



Two-horse Corn Cultivator with Buggy Top.

crossed wires, and wind it round until it draws the brace in its place firmly, and stop, as both posts can be easily drawn back out of shape with this purchase. Then dig or bore another hole ten feet from this for a third post or second brace post. Set this post in the hole and spike a good piece of rail or cedar on it lengthwise, so the top of it comes level with the surface; take a good strong rail, cut to fit the post, and place on this block and up to the top of second or now middle post. This makes an anchor out of ordinary posts that will never give as long as the posts last.

Elgin Co., Ont.

FALL-WHEAT SEEDING.

The harvest, which promised to be late, will be finished by the usual time. The hot, dry weather of late has hastened maturity. The late-sown barley and oats have suffered, and will be light in weight and deficient in yield. The land in this locality is exceedingly dry, and some may be undecided about the advisability of sowing fall wheat. Our experience has been that a dry fall-wheat seeding is followed by a good harvest. The autumns of 1874 and 1881 were both hot and dry, and the seed was sown in a bed of dust; fine and frequent rains fell after the 20th September, with no frost until October, and the wheat made a splendid growth, with the result that the harvests of 1875 and 1882 were "bumper" years for fall wheat, 40 bushels per acre being a common yield on good land.

We advise a generous seeding of fall wheat, and prefer a thorough surface cultivation to plowing for it. Last year, the stubbles being compacted by the wet season, we departed from our usual custom and plowed them, with the result that, the fall being dry, we lost the moisture; consequently there was a poor fall growth, and the crop was below the average. The headlands, which we did not plow, but surface cultivated, gave a splendid crop, with the exception of a couple of low-lying places.

Our custom is, as soon as the crop is off, to double disk the land both ways, then harrow, and leave until time of sowing. We then cultivate twice over lengthways of the land, then harrow and drill. We have followed this plan for about fifteen years, and have found it gives good satisfaction, more especially in a dry fall.

We first tested the two methods on a pea stubble, and there was a difference of fully seven bushels per acre in favor of surface cultivation. Fall wheat seems to prefer a fine, shallow seed-bed, with a firm bottom. This holds the moisture, favors tillering, and a perfect network of roots is formed on top of the subsoil, instead of penetrating into it, to be broken the following spring by the alternate freezing and thawing, besides the action of the winter's frost upon the subsoil loosens its particles, into which the plant roots will push as soon as growth commences in the spring.

We also practice sprinkling the seed with formalin. We use a mixture of 2 ozs. to 12 quarts water. This is stronger than Mr. Zavitz recommends, but in our experience nothing weaker is effective. We have been using it at this strength for several years, and have found no injury from it. Last fall we sowed a small plot of hand-selected seed on the same field, at the same time, which we did not sprinkle, with the result that it did not germinate as readily nor do as well afterwards, as did the seed dressed with formalin.

If the seed is free from smut, we believe it pays to damp the seed by sprinkling with salt and water, as it will germinate better for it.

Simcoe Co., Ont.

FRED FOYSTON.

STONE WALLS FOR CELLARS.

The stone walls for cellars are generally from 18 inches to 24 inches or more in thickness, and vary in height. It is advisable that they be not less than 7 feet high all round the building to give head room, but preferable that they be higher, so that windows may be inserted to give light, and a door for convenient access. It is of great importance that the ground upon which the cellar is built be thoroughly dry, and that no water from the surrounding soil can find admission within the area of the cellar. For this purpose the ground should be well drained that surrounds the house, having drain pipes laid at the necessary grade to carry off the rain water from the region of the cellar.

In the building of the cellar walls particular note should be taken in laying off the lines to the proper notches on the batter boards, and see that the builders are working to plumb lines that hang at intervals from the long lines, at the same time using the stones that are at hand, and squaring the too irregular ones by using the stone hammer to make a face on them. Care should be taken to see that the mason levels the walls every two feet, and keeps the horizontal joints as near to a level as possible. It is also important that bond stone be introduced into every ten square feet of wall.

to give the necessary strength. In walls that have practically two faces there is sometimes a tendency to build the two faces with long narrow stones, and place in between them small stones, with some mortar on top. Such a wall may have the appearance of strength on the faces, but under a heavy superincumbent load may collapse, for want of proper bonding. In order to find out this defect when the wall is built, and previous to the setting of the mortar, it is advisable to insert a steel rod about 3-16 inch in diameter and four feet long into the center of the wall, to ascertain whether the stones overlap each other properly or not, and if the stones in center are well bedded or not. They will be removed out of their place or joggle against each other if not thoroughly bedded. All stones should be set at least six inches in depth from the face, and laid so that their split surface is horizontal and breaking joints in the length of the wall, as well as through and through, and all angles should be bonded alternately, using the largest stones for the corners. It is necessary that the cellar walls be built entirely free from the bank, so that they may be self-supporting, besides affording an opportunity for the wall being cemented from the outside if required. There is a very unsatisfactory method of building cellar walls up to the top of the ground without mortar, of stones varying in thickness, brought to a face on the cellar side, and having tails of the stone in irregular projection on the outside, some of them resting against the bank, and others scarcely filling out to the necessary thickness, and the whole smoothed over on the inside by a thin layer of mortar. This method should be avoided for several reasons. In the first place, a wall of this description has little or no protection against water, for the uneven projections on the outer face serve to catch the water which runs down on the outside, and to lead it in to the inside face, where the pointing of the mortar is very little protection. Again, any movement, such as produced by frost in the ground, has a tendency to overturn the wall because of the long stones that tail into the ground, and often act upon the soil in such a way that any settlement or upheaval of the



Colling's Chief.

Shorthorn bull, calved Feb., 1906. Prizewinner at local shows in north of Ireland.

soil will open cracks and cause the wall to bulge inward. It is important that both the outside and inside faces of the wall be smooth and impervious to the ingress of water.

When the cellar walls have been completed up to grade, and the excavation been filled in to the natural level of the ground, then we may proceed to consider the underpinning of the portion of walls above ground. There are various kinds of material that may be used for underpinning. Sometimes long pieces of granite or freestone may be utilized for this purpose; sometimes an eight-inch brick wall is built upon the stone walls of cellar, and quite frequently the walls of cellar are continued up to the sill, of the same character as underneath the ground, only the face joints are often left without mortar for about three-quarters of an inch in depth from surface, to be afterwards filled in with Portland cement mortar, colored to give desired effect, and drawn with a tool made for the purpose, either a concave, v-shaped, or raised joint. Particular attention should be given to see that the underpinning is built up to the sill the full thickness of the wall, at the same time leaving out spaces for girders, and having the top carefully levelled off at the bottom of the sill. Sometimes the cellar walls above foundations are built of concrete cement blocks, hollow in center, but this would require separate consideration. The drain pipes are led from the interior of the cellar, through the walls, and at a proper grade for the exit of water. It is preferable to have a concrete cement floor, if possible, although it entails considerable expense, according to the amount of surface covered. When the walls of cellar are built, and the openings left for the windows and door, then the frames for same may be inserted, also the beams and lintels laid at the proper level, and all thoroughly secured.

W. M. BROWN, C. E.

Simcoe Co., Ont.

Every farmer in Canada needs "The Farmer's Advocate."

THE SOW THISTLE.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Of all the foul weeds with which mankind has been cursed, and we know of eighty, the sow thistle, to my mind, takes the lead. The Canadian thistle has come and gone. Fields infested with wild oats have been cleaned. Good cultivation eradicates mustard, flax, and most of our noxious weeds, but the sow thistle has come, and, in the face of our present system of cultivation, has conquered. This pest is a Russian importation, and made its appearance in Simcoe County some twenty years ago. At first its progress seemed slow, and was not regarded seriously, being commonly supposed to be akin to the dandelion family. At first, also, it was satisfied with the low, undrained lands, but little by little it has extended its boundary, until to-day it has invaded our Province, in many sections reducing the product of the farm 50 per cent., while many fields have been left uncultivated entirely. It has, during the past half-dozen years, spread with alarming rapidity, the congeniality of the wet seasons apparently making conditions more favorable for its growth. Some of the more hopeful had thought that a succession of dry years would check its growth, and finally it might leave us as quickly as it appeared. Well would it be for the Ontario farmer if this were the case. The present season is one of extreme drought; so dry, in fact, as to seriously affect our crops and pasture, without any apparent effect on the sow thistle.

The fact that it luxuriates in low, damp places, shows that it consumes large quantities of moisture; thus, in a dry season, it not only robs the growing grain of plant food, but also of its already meagre supply of moisture, leaving it starved, stunted, and almost worthless. Nor is this all. Being of such a sappy nature, with a close network of leaves, it is most difficult to cut, and impossible to thoroughly dry out the sheaves. Grain thus placed in the mow generally comes out in a mouldy condition, and requires one-third more power to thresh it, thereby increasing the cost.

The question, then, is, "What are we to do?" There is but one answer: Revert to the old-fashioned, bare summer-fallow. Even then, to the farm badly infested with sow thistle, it will take a long time, with much manœuvring, to destroy this field enemy.

Although the sow thistle absorbs large quantities of water, it is just as dependent on sunlight. After a good plowing in June, the surface should be worked thoroughly, not allowing the feeders or leaves to appear at all. This, of course, requires close attention, and can be done quickly with the wide-cut cultivator. If properly done, there should be hardly any trace left by "ridging-up" time, which process should completely kill it.

A very bad field, worked in the above manner last summer, although the wheat had been winter-killed in several places, failed to show any sign of sow thistle. Had any weaklings appeared, a light plowing after the wheat was harvested would complete the destruction.

By following up this course with the worst fields, and seeding to clover as much as possible to give time for thorough cultivation, sow thistle can not only be checked, but can be completely destroyed. There are farms in Simcoe to-day reduced in value \$1,000 simply because they are covered with sow thistle and are unproductive.

Summer-fallowing may seem an expensive way to get rid of it, but it is the only way, and is not expensive, as one crop should repay for the work, besides the satisfaction of seeing the farm clean and restored to its proper value.

Simcoe Co., Ont.

W. D. WATSON.

THE DAIRY.

WEIGHED MILK ONCE A WEEK.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I kept an individual record of my eight cows last season, but it was not a daily record; only a weekly one. As I only hire by the day, I found I could not spare the time daily, so I weighed the milk one day a week (on Wednesday), and by multiplying by seven I got a fair average for the week, and I found the figures were very nearly correct, as compared with a daily. In that way it takes very little time—about two or three minutes per cow. I was induced to keep a record by attending Farmers' Institute meetings last year. I knew some of my cows were doing nothing to what they should, but I was in the dark as to which ones, and as to the time there was the greatest difference in the falling off; also as to the one that held to her milk the best throughout the season.

I claim the knowledge I have received has far more than repaid me for the loss of time, although I did not keep an accurate record as to whey, skim milk, etc. I simply kept the amounts each gave, and I find I have some cows to dispose of.

Northumberland Co., Ont.

C. J. GREENWOOD.

RECORD FOR TWO OR THREE COWS.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

In answer to your letter, would say we have kept milk records of two and three cows for over a year. We do not sell milk, as we have a large household. It takes a very short time to weigh the milk, when it is brought into the house, and we are keenly interested in watching the results of cold weather, late milking, different feeds, and so on. We have found out that the less water the cow drinks, the less milk will be produced. We think it a good plan to keep a record, especially as we have different men to milk our cows each year, and the record tells us which are the best milkers. We think that milk records are a decided benefit, even to a small farmer.

F. W. & A. MUSGRAVE.

King's Co., N. S.

HAVE PAILS A UNIFORM WEIGHT.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I have kept milk records for ten years, and find it takes from 7 to 15 seconds to weigh and strain each cow's milk. I commenced keeping a record to find how much milk a cow would give in a year, and to learn what to feed in order to keep up her flow of milk. I have one cow giving 7,000 pounds of milk, of which it takes 18 pounds to make 1 pound butter, and another cow giving 6,000 pounds, of which it takes 25 pounds to make 1 pound butter. A man can keep the run of his cows when he sees what milk they are giving daily: he can see at once when a cow is failing, and perhaps find out the cause and remedy it. If you cannot weigh all your feed, you can weigh or measure your grain ration, and note its effect on the flow of milk. In keeping a record, have all the milk pails made the same weight by the addition of a little lead to the bottom of the lighter ones, and let the milker place the gross weight of pail and milk opposite each cow's numbers.

WM. HUNT.

Colchester Co., N. S.

MILKING-MACHINE BULLETIN.

Through the series of articles published in these columns, and subsequent discussions, our readers are familiar with the results of the extended trials of the milking machine in the Dairy Department of the Ontario Agricultural College, the details of which have lately appeared in bulletin form by H. H. Dean, Professor of Dairying, and S. F. Edwards, Professor of Bacteriology. The general conclusions are as follows:

1. In the comparative tests made of hand and machine milking for short periods, the results were in favor of hand milking in all tests except one.

2. When the machine was compared with inexperienced hand milking, there was not so much difference between the results got from hand and machine milking, showing that under certain circumstances the machine might be equal to hand milking for at least a short period of time.

3. The general tendency was for cows to go dry sooner than they were accustomed to do with hand milking. This was more particularly the case with the older cows. However, this is a point not easily solved, as cows vary in this respect from year to year.

4. Some of our young cows have given very good results with the machine, indicating that it may be possible to breed and train cows which will give fairly good results under this system of milking, though they are not likely to be so good as if trained to hand milking.

5. Special care needs to be exercised in the cleaning of the machine; otherwise the milk is liable to be tainted. Simply sucking water through the parts is not sufficient. All parts of the machine that come in contact with the milk must be thoroughly scalded or steamed, at least once a week, and, for good results, this should be done daily.

6. On average farms, where ten to twenty-five cows are kept, we do not believe that it would pay to install a milking machine at present. On farms where fifty to one hundred or more cows are kept, and where labor is very expensive, and difficult to get, and where the owner of the cows is not so particular about maximum yields from individual cows, the milking machine is worthy of careful consideration. However, we do not consider the machines at present on the market as anywhere near perfection, and we look for great improvement in them during the next few years.

The bacteriological summary is as follows:

1. It is possible and practicable for the general farmer, as well as the dairy farmer, to produce milk, either by hand or machine milking.

2. To produce pure milk, by hand or machine milking, scrupulous cleanliness must be maintained about the stable and animals, the person of the milker, and the utensils.

3. Strict sanitary precautions being observed, hand-drawn and machine-drawn milk in our test showed approximately the same average bacterial content.

4. The mere fact that milk is drawn by the Burrell-Lawrence-Kennedy milker is by no means a guarantee of its purity. It may contain many more bacteria than hand-drawn milk under similar conditions.

5. We would not advise the installation of a machine milker, unless the farmer or dairyman is prepared to fill the sanitary conditions essential to the production of pure milk.

AN EIGHT-COW HERD RECORD.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

You will see by the enclosed return from the Warton creamery for last month, that our eight cows are doing all right, with nothing but pasture. Four of these calved before December 1st last, the other four this spring. They are nondescripts.

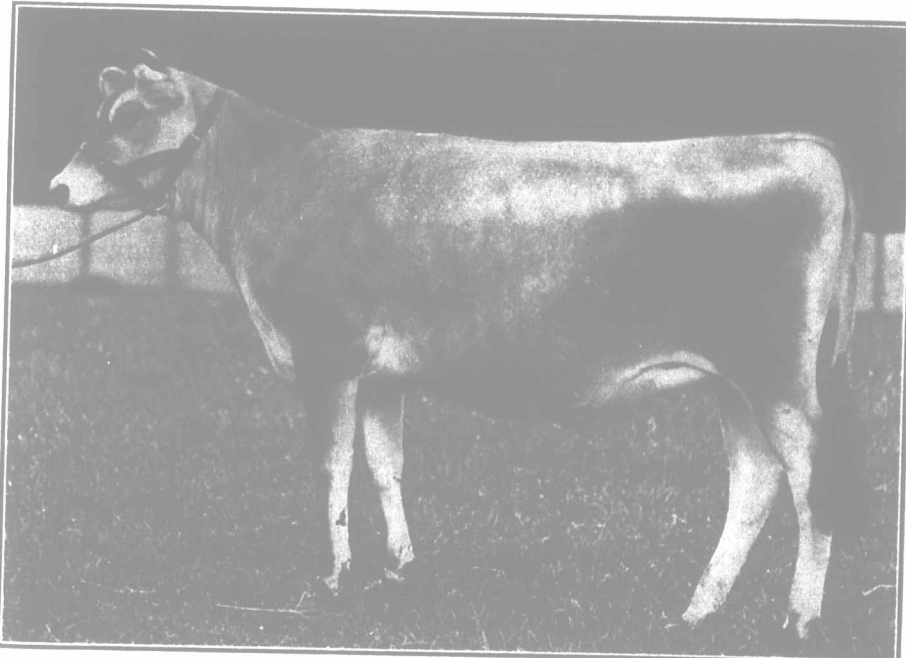
	Cream.		Butter.	
	July, 1907.	Inches.	Lbs.	Ozs.
1.....	16.6		22	9
3.....	12.4		17	3
5.....	13.0		16	9
8.....	20.4		25	5
10.....	12.9		16	2
12.....	12.7		17	2
15.....	18.1		25	3
17.....	10.5		14	4
19.....	12.3		15	4
22.....	19.1		24	4
24.....	10.5		13	6
26.....	11.8		15	3
29.....	16.8		21	8
31.....	11.2		15	4

Total lbs. butter, 261.6.

Summary: By 261.6 lbs. butter, at 16c., \$41.85.

Bruce Co., Ont.

CECIL SWALE.



Frolic.

Yearling Jersey heifer, of ideal type. First and champion, Bath and West Show, 1907.

POULTRY.

STAMPING EGGS.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

The question of stamping eggs, raised by Mr. Henry, and upon which discussion is called, is both an important and a timely one. Hitherto almost anything with a shell on it has passed for an egg. For this the grocer has not been altogether to blame, as he has found those who have supplied him with eggs sensitive about being asked regarding the freshness of their produce. Then, again, he has not always found his sellers honest or truthful, with the result that eggs purchased by him in good faith have proved to be immature chickens or bundles of compost when opened by those to whom he has retailed them. If, however, he purchased the eggs with the distinct understanding that the seller was to make good the loss consequent upon unfitness for use, the probabilities of his buying undesirable hen fruit would be reduced to the minimum. Of course, this would have value chiefly in the case of honorable grocers who cater to the needs of honorable and steady customers. The class of consumers who are bound to have a cheap thing may as well rest content to keep on buying cheap eggs, with the accompanying wastefulness and loss.

Further, all fresh eggs are not equally well flavored, and, in these days, when eggs are being used as a delicacy, a grocer should see to it that the eggs he sells his customers are produced under the same cleanly conditions that the milk vendor demands for the dairy cow. The picture drawn by Mr. Henry, of the hen who procures her living by picking over every foul thing, and by drinking from every loathsome pool in the barnyard or slaughter-house is none too vivid, and should

be reproduced for the delectation of some of our refined ladies who daintily declare that there is no difference in eggs. The producer who feeds his fowl on clean wheat and fresh-ground meat and bone, who sprays his poultry-house regularly, who keeps his hens clear of vermin, and who sees that every drinking vessel where his hens drink is kept sweet and clean, furnishes his fellow man with a product that is infinitely superior to his indifferent but greedy neighbor, who lives in the faith and practice that anything is good enough for the hens. And the careful poultryman will never receive the reward that is his due till he is paid a higher price for his eggs than that received by his neglectful neighbor. The marking of eggs seems to suggest the way of securing the recognition of the worthy. A. M. Wentworth Co., Ont.

GARDEN & ORCHARD.

HORTICULTURAL PROGRESS.

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

THE USE OF FRUIT AS FOOD.

There is no doubt of the popularity of fruit in Canada, as enormous quantities of it are consumed annually. Its relative place as a food, however, is not, we believe, generally known. The appetizing and agreeable character of fruit is admitted by everyone, but most kinds of fruit are considered in the light of delicacies, or adjuncts to the regular diet. A bulletin recently issued by the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C., as Farmers' Bulletin No. 293, prepared by C. F. Langworthy, in charge of Nutrition Investigations, was written for the purpose of giving information on the "Use of Fruit as Food." At a time when

there is so much ripe fruit in Canada, a review of this bulletin should prove interesting.

The use of fruit by man began in very primitive times, and its continued popularity is good evidence of its wholesomeness. For a time the wild fruit was depended upon by the people, but as civilization advanced and population increased, improvement took place and the fruits were cultivated to obtain greater supplies and better quality. Among the great variations in climates in the world the kinds of edible fruits which are produced are very numerous. In recent years the much-improved transportation facilities have made it possible to send fruits long distances in good condition, hence even in countries where a large variety of fruits can be grown the number which it is possible to obtain is increased still more by fruit shipped from other countries.

Some examples of such fruit sent to Canada are the orange, lemon, grape fruit, banana, raisin and fig. The season also of such fruits as can be raised in Canada is much extended by importations from further south. It will probably not be many years before other fruits not yet found on our markets or seen at present but rarely will become quite abundant, owing to better means of storage and transportation. There are, then, fruits at all times of the year which suit every taste.

Results of experiments tried in California, North Dakota and at Harvard University in feeding human beings of different ages on a fruit and nut diet showed that in some cases at least: "The persons living on a fruit and nut diet apparently maintained their normal health and strength, and it is only fair to conclude that if for any reason such a course seems desirable it is perfectly possible to select a diet made up of fruits and nuts, which, for long periods at any rate, will supply the body with the requisite amount of protein and energy."

Analyses of fruits, a table of which appears in the bulletin, show that there is a marked difference in the food value of the fruit when fresh and dried. The apple, for instance, when fresh contains on an average 84.6 per cent. of water, but when dried only 26.1 per cent. of water. When fresh, one pound of apples has a fuel value per pound of only 200 calories, while when dried it has 1,350, and red raspberries 255 and 1,705, respectively. Of fresh fruits, bananas, grapes and figs are among the highest in food value, one pound of the edible portion of fresh bananas having a fuel value of 460 calories; of grapes, 450; and figs, 380. The persimmon, which is not used much in Canada, is higher than any of them, having a fuel value per pound of 630 calories. It is interesting to compare the fuel value of a few of the staple foods. Potatoes have per pound a fuel value of 385 calories; high-grade wheat flour, 1,650 calories; white bread, 1,215; butter, 3,605.

It will be seen that the fuel value of most fresh fruits is relatively small compared with bread and butter, but dried fruit compares favorably with them. The carbohydrates—compounds containing sugar—are the food constituents most abundant in fresh fruits, which are low in protein; the nut fruits, however, supplying this in considerable quantities. It is not only the actual food value of fruit which makes it a necessary part of the diet, but it has a place as an appetizing agency, making more palatable richer food. Canned, preserved and pickled fruits, jams and jellies, have all this effect.

DIGESTIBILITY OF FRUITS.

Experiments have been tried to determine the digestibility of fruits. Chemical analyses were made of fruits at various degrees of ripeness, and green fruit was caused to be eaten in considerable quantities to note its effect on both men and animals. It appears from the results of the experiments that although unripe fruit is undoubtedly often harmful, particularly for children, the danger from such fruit, especially green gooseberries, plums, pears and apples, when eaten raw, is less than is commonly thought, and the effects depend in a marked degree upon individual peculiarities. The green fruit was found to contain the same chemical compounds as the ripe fruit, though in different proportions. The injurious effects of raw unripe fruit, therefore, it appears do not depend upon chemical constituents, but rather the unusual proportions in which the constituents occur, and especially the larger percentage of hard cell tissue, which, if imperfectly masticated, it will readily be seen might be a source of digestive derangement. Possibly the excess of acid in the green fruit is also a cause of digestive disturbance. Cooked green fruit was found to be practically harmless, being especially palatable and wholesome when cooked with sugar.

Bananas should be eaten raw when quite ripe, as then the starch in them has largely changed to sugar, and they are more digestible. As a class, ripe fruits are, as a rule, easy of digestion, and should be used in large quantities by everyone.

PREPARING FOR THE APPLE TRADE.

Mr. R. J. Graham writes us, on his return to Eastern Ontario from the Maritime Provinces, that he expects the chain of six or more evaporating plants on the Dominion Atlantic Railway line, with warehouse at St. John, N. B., to be completed and ready for apples in October. He adds: "We are building this to protect Ontario fruit from damage by frost in winter shipments. We have lost, ourselves, very heavily this past two winters by having apples frozen in transit to seaboard. We are building the most modern, up-to-date cold-storage that money will secure. This plant, we expect, will cost us \$135,000, and we will have capacity for storing 85,000 barrels of apples. We propose to not only store apples for dealers, but also for growers, acting as sales agents for their account, if desired. We will also supply the barrels, repacking the apples, and making advances on same, if required by the grower. We have excellent rooms built on purpose for repacking. We have direct connection with Allan Line of steamers, by which we can convey apples by cable wire direct from the storage to the steamer, so that apples may be packed right up till the steamer sails, and put on board in excellent condition. We have practically fireproof building and low insurance rates.

"The evaporating plants referred to are an experiment in the Annapolis Valley. We hope the growers will patronize them. It is our intention to co-operate with the producers of apples and assist them in finding profitable market for their fruit, and it is our business to see that this fruit reaches destination in first-class condition."

A PARASITIC FRIEND.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

The specimens sent by Mr. J. M. Smith, of Kent County, which were found on barley sheaves a couple of days after cutting, and which were supposed to be the eggs of some insect, are the cocoons of a minute parasite. It is an Ichneumon fly, of the genus called *Microgaster*. These insects are amongst our best friends. The grubs feed upon caterpillars of various kinds, and, when mature, leave the body of the worm whose death they have caused, and form little silken cocoons in a mass upon the grain where the worm has been feeding, or oftentimes on fences or weeds in the immediate neighborhood. These cocoons are now empty, the minute four-winged bees having escaped and gone elsewhere to lay their eggs. Mr. Smith need have no fears regarding these things, and the more he hears of them the better assured he may be that they have been performing a good work.

CHARLES J. S. BETHUNE,
Ontario Agricultural College.

The New York Experiment Station, Geneva, N. Y., will celebrate its 25th anniversary on August 29th.

APIARY.

PREPARING AND SELLING HONEY.

Time and again—and again—have I noticed the slipshod methods of preparing comb honey for market in vogue among ordinary farm beekeepers. A few days since I entered an ordinary grocery store, and spied honey in a showcase that was anything but inviting in appearance to the purchaser. The fact that it sold at all was due to the same quality of honey being on sale in every other store in that town. In other words, better honey could not be had elsewhere in this city.

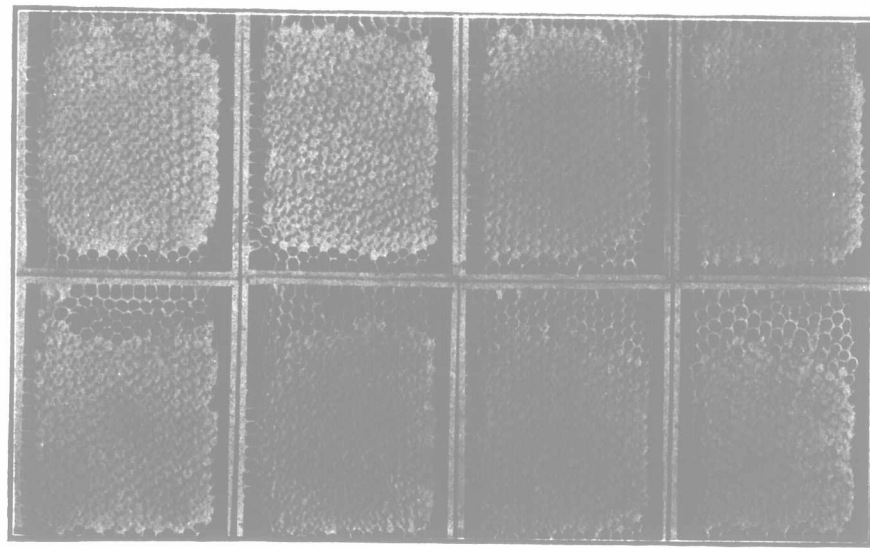
If one asks those that produced and put up such honey why they do not take more pains to have it of inviting appearance, the answer is that it does not pay or that they have no time for the extra labor necessary.

Now, I am a "farm" beekeeper too, yet find time to scrape the sections clean of propolis, grade the honey, etc. But does it pay? Of course, or I would not do it every year. But listen: It would not pay if I would sell the honey to those storekeepers that purchase such poorly put-up honey. They make no distinction in price between properly graded and prepared and improperly put-up honey.

To make clear what I have said, I will cite a case: To my question as to how much he was paying for honey, a storekeeper answered twelve cents. "Cash?" I asked. "No, in trade. I couldn't pay more than ten cents per pound cash," was his answer. I afterwards sold the honey for fifteen cents per pound in a distant market. The transportation charges did not amount to quite three-fourths cent per pound of honey. I therefore had over four cents per pound as compensation for the labor of putting up the honey properly.

Thinking the foregoing will be an incentive to others to prepare honey properly for distant markets, I will give grading rules and general directions for doing the work.

The best grade is known as "fancy." All sections that are well filled have straight combs, which are well



Top row, fancy grade honey; lower row, number one.

fastened to all four sides of the wood, and the comb surface of which is unsoiled by "travel-stain" or otherwise, and that have all the cells sealed except the row of cells next the wood, and an occasional cell, belong to this grade.

The second grade is designated as number one honey. To go into this grade, the comb must be fairly straight and the sections fairly well filled too. One-eighth part of the total surface can be unsealed or soiled, or the entire surface slightly soiled.

Number two honey must have three-fourths of the total surface filled and sealed.

Any sections below the number two grade should not be sent to a distant market. The comb had better be cut out and sold as "chunk honey" around home. Yes, even number two honey does not sell well in a distant market, so one should see first whether this grade cannot be sold in the home market for as much, or more, before sending it away.

In addition to grading honey, it must also be classified according to color, using the terms white, amber and dark. To illustrate, there will be fancy white, number one white, fancy amber, etc. The wood of the sections must also be well scraped of propolis. If it's not done, a fancy price will not be secured for fancy honey.

The scraping can be done with an ordinary butcher knife, if the cutting edge is fairly straight. I have even used sandpaper to clean the wood, so it had a fine inviting appearance.

The twenty-four section cases are most used, and honey dealers generally prefer honey in them to having it in odd-sized, homemade cases. They say that retailers buy standard-sized cases more readily than odd-sized ones. The weight of the empty case and the weight and the grade of the honey should be put on each case; but honey dealers do not want the producer's name on cases. Only one grade should be put in a case.

The cases must be crated when sending to a distant market. A crate may be made to hold from four to

nine cases. I put old paper, or straw, or coarse hay on the bottom of the crates. Paper is also stuffed between the cases and the insides of the outsides of the crates.

Comb honey must be handled very roughly by the trainmen to break when crated in the described manner. To facilitate the handling of the crates, handles should be nailed on their sides. A caution card should be put on each crate.

Now, here is something that is of importance: If the cases are so packed in the crates that the glass is exposed, railroads charge one and one-half first-class rates; if it is not exposed, the honey will go at first-class rates. I pack the cases so the glass sides are in the center of the crates.

The rating of a firm with which one intends to deal should always be ascertained before entrusting them with the honey. One's banker will look up the rating of any firm, generally without charging anything for it.

Wisconsin, U. S. F. A. STROHSCHEN.

THE FARM BULLETIN.

EIGHT THOUSAND LIVE ANIMALS.

There are annually on view at the one time at the Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, upwards of eight thousand live animals, to wit: horses, 1,200; cattle, 900; sheep, 700; swine, 600; dogs, 1,500; poultry and pet stock, 3,500. At all other exhibitions the live stock is divided into classes, one particular class having certain days. Thus it is impossible, even at the biggest shows, to see so many animals at the one time. In fact, Toronto is almost unique in including among its features dog and cat shows. Even at the famous Royal Show in England, more than 2,000 animals were never known to be on exhibition simultaneously.

FARMERS' TENT AT TORONTO EXHIBITION.

The Department of Agriculture will, as usual, have a

tent on the Exhibition grounds in the vicinity of the Women's building—the same location as for several years past—for the use of those who wish to consult representatives of the Department regarding either Institutes, Live Stock, Agricultural Societies, or other matters under the direction of the Department. Representatives of the different branches will be in attendance throughout the second week of the Fair, and it is hoped that all farmers and others interested in agricultural work will make it a point to call at the tent and consult with these representatives.

This notice is not only for the officers, but for the general membership of the Institutes. Information as to the needs of the different localities, and subjects which should be taken up at the meetings to be held next winter, will be much appreciated.

The tent will be open for the convenience of all interested in agriculture, and it is to be hoped that many will take advantage of the accommodation afforded by the Department. GEO. A. PUTNAM, Superintendent.

FAIR DATES FOR 1907.

Aug. 23-30—Iowa State, Des Moines.
Aug. 26 to Sept. 9—Canadian National, Toronto.
Aug. 29 to Sept. 6—Detroit, Mich.
Sept. 2-14—Dominion Exhibition, Sherbrooke, Que.
Sept. 6-14—Western Fair, London.
Sept. 9-13—Indianapolis, Ind.
Sept. 9-14—New York State Fair, Syracuse.
Sept. 13-21—Canada Central, Ottawa.
Sept. 14-21—Fredericton, N. B.
Sept. 17-19—Guelph.
Sept. 18-20—Woodstock.
Sept. 19-20—Brampton.
Sept. 25 to Oct. 3—Halifax, N. S.
Sept. 27 to Oct. 5—Springfield, Ill.
Oct. 8-11—Charlottetown, P. E. I.

J. B. Thomas, Covent Garden Market, London, Eng., writing us re the apple season, 1907-1908, says: "The home crop, which in the early spring promised to be so favorable, is likely to prove disappointing, and the same may be said of the crops in the different fruit growing centers on the continent. American and Canadian apples are an indispensable necessity of our trade, and prices depend more on the quality and importance of the shipments which reach our markets from your side than on the state of the crop here. Reports from the United States and Canada indicate that this year there will only be a fair crop of apples available for shipment—probably not equal to that of last season—and shippers may, therefore, reckon on a good average season, always providing that the fruit is good, and that the right varieties are sent."

**AMERICAN POULTRY ASSOCIATION CONVENTION
DECIDE TO PUBLISH SEPARATE STANDARDS FOR
EACH BREED.**

The event of last week in poultry circles was the thirty-second annual convention of the American Poultry Association, held in Niagara Falls, N. Y., August 13th, 14th and 15th. The American Poultry Association is an organization representing the poultrymen of the United States and Canada, and its principal business has been the publication and periodic revision of a work called The American Standard of Perfection, an illustrated volume, which describes in detail each variety of practically every breed of poultry known on the continent of North America. In addition, the association considers all questions pertaining to the poultry industry of America, the promotion of the interests of poultry-breeders in general, and of members in particular, and the encouragement of poultry exhibitions held under its rules and regulations. Membership consists of five classes: (1) Life members, for which a fee of \$10 is charged; (2) any poultry association or society organized for the purpose of holding an annual exhibition may become, collectively, an associate member, by paying a fee of \$10; (3) specialty, i. e., breed clubs, entitled to membership on a similar basis as the foregoing; (4) ordinary poultry societies not coming under above heads; and (5) branches of the A. P. A., which may be organized in any State or Province, or any district composed of a combination of adjoining States or Provinces, not exceeding six in number. The membership of these branch associations is made up of life, associate or society members of the A. P. A., and each branch association, through its properly accredited representative, is entitled to one vote at meetings of the A. P. A. for each five members of the branch who are not present at roll call. The idea of the branch associations (which, by the way, have been only recently provided for) is to extend the scope and representative character of the A. P. A. beyond what would otherwise be possible.

Naturally, an organization of such scope and importance is subject to criticism, and there are those who aver that the American Poultry Association arrogates to itself monopolistic privileges, and by charging a round price for its Standard of Perfection, and carefully copyrighting the same, levies an exorbitant charge for the services it renders. Not denying that there may be a modicum of truth in the assertions, the fact remains that this body has contributed wonderfully to the uplift of the poultry industry in America. Indeed, it claims to be the leading live-stock organization on the continent.

The thirty-second annual convention was called to order by the retiring President, Grant M. Curtis, who presided until the stage "new business" was reached, when he vacated the chair to make way for President-elect C. M. Bryant, of Wollaston, Mass., who, in common with the full complement of officers, had been previously elected by mail ballot. While the sessions were chiefly devoted to business, there were also some excellent addresses, illustrated by lantern-slide views, and the whole programme was officially designated as the thirty-second annual convention of the A. P. A. and Poultry Institute.

The first important item of business was the report of the Election Commissioner, Fred L. Kimmey, Morgan Park, Ill., whose account of his stewardship came near precipitating a squabble. The system of electing officers by mail was decided upon at the 31st convention of the association, held at Auburn, N. Y., January, 1907, and the recent elections are the first held under the new plan. The constitution, as amended at that meeting, provides that the election of all the officers of the association shall be by mail, except in a few cases, otherwise provided for by the constitution, and shall be conducted under the direction and control of the Election Commissioner, himself elected by majority vote at each annual meeting. His final report of the results shall be verified and certified to by a Board of Review, this board to be elected by ballot at each annual meeting of the association from among the members present; no member of said board being either an officer of the association or one of the candidates for office. Prac-

tically all the officers are elected annually. It was also provided that the place for holding the annual meeting should be selected by mail vote once in three years, the five places receiving the highest number of votes in the first ballot to be resubmitted for a second vote.

The Election Commissioner reported that 552 members of the association had voted for 118 candidates, and 49 different places for holding the annual meeting. The task of determining the successful candidates was an exceedingly difficult one, and the pages containing the records were on a pack of sheets nearly a yard square. The place finally chosen for the annual meeting was Niagara Falls, N. Y., which, under the constitution, will be the foregoing place for two more years. The slate of officers reported elected were as follows:

President, C. M. Bryant, Wollaston, Mass.; First Vice-President, H. V. Crawford, Montclair, N. J.; Second Vice-President, Miller Purvis, Peotone, Ill.; Secretary-Treasurer, Ross C. H. Hallock, St. Louis, Mo. Executive Board Members for Three Years—Wm. McNeil, London, Can.; Theo. Hewes, Indianapolis, Ind.; Grant M. Curtis, Buffalo, N. Y. Executive Board Members for Two Years—Geo. D. Holden, Owatonna, Minn.; David A. Nichols, Shelton, Conn.; S. T. Campbell, Mansfield, Ohio. Executive Board Members for One Year—T. F. McGrew, Washington, D. C.; Reese V. Hicks, Knoxville, Tenn.; Geo. A. Barnes, Battle Creek, Mich.

On motion the report of the Election Commissioner was accepted, and nominations for the Board of Review followed. Mr. Hicks, of Tennessee, nominated a complete board, consisting of Jas. L. Nix, Penn.; H. P. Rankin, Nebraska; Dr. E. M. Santee, Washington, D. C.; W. R. Fishel, of Indiana, and Lester Tompkins, of Massachusetts. One or two other nominations were offered, but on motion the meeting concurred in the slate nominated by Mr. Hicks. One member remarked the facility with which they had been named, which elicited the interesting bit of information that the list had been decided upon at a preliminary meeting held before the convention opened. Later in the convention the Board of Review reported, confirming the report of the Election Commissioner, whereupon Mr. Crawford, the Vice-President elect, resigned, in favor of Mr. Wm. McNeil, of London, Ont., who had received the largest number of votes for the office, Mr. Crawford having received but six. In the resulting melee, it was explained that Mr. McNeil, on account of his age, had not wished to assume the responsibility of the office, although willing to act on the board as representing the recently-organized Ontario branch, of which he is President. However, Mr. Crawford's wish was respected, and his resignation accepted.

On Tuesday evening a lantern-slide lecture was given by Prof. Graham, of the O. A. C., on what the general and Provincial Governments of Canada are doing in behalf of poultry culture. The following figures show the Dominion and Provincial appropriations in aid of the poultry industry:

Dept. of Agriculture, Ottawa	\$10,600 00
Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa	4,000 00
Nappan, Brandon, Indian Head and Agassiz Stations	350 00
Province of Ontario—	
Agricultural College, Guelph	5,335 00
Winter Fairs, etc., Guelph	2,500 00
Province of Quebec	600 00
Prov. of Nova Scotia, Truro College, \$500 and	1,860 00
Province of New Brunswick	
Province of Prince Edward Island	350 00
Province of Manitoba	3,000 00
Province of Alberta, about	1,300 00
Province of Saskatchewan	
Province of British Columbia	
Total	\$29,895 00

One of the features of Wednesday's sessions was President Curtis' exaugural address, in which, among other points of interest, he told the association that since the Auburn meeting, seven months ago, authorizing the organization of branch associations, ten branches have been organized, including one in Ontario. In

Canada the association had about 15 members a year ago. This year there were 25 new applications for life membership from Ontario alone.

Under the head of finances, he presented a financial statement, showing a balance in the treasury of \$9,103.60. Owing to the sickness and death of the late Secretary, Mr. Orr, the duties of this office fell on President Curtis.

An important report was that of the committee on the proposed standard for judging dressed poultry and eggs. They recommended that the association publish as soon as convenient an illustrated Standard of Perfection for the judging of market poultry and eggs, with text and illustrations. A permanent committee to carry out this plan was suggested. Franklane L. Sewall, the artist officially employed by the association, reinforced this recommendation with a lantern-slide lecture, showing the need for such a standard.

Later the convention heard the report of the committee on the advisability of using color plates in the next revised edition of the American Standard of Perfection, to be issued in 1910. The committee reported in favor of such color-plate illustrations. [The present standard is illustrated with black-and-white engravings.]

At this stage Mr. Curtis left the chair, and moved in amendment a lengthy resolution, to the effect that the association undertake instead to begin the publication of a series of separate standards for each of the leading breeds; these separate standards to be much more full than the present limited space devoted to each breed in the general standard. He would have these illustrated with color plates, and anticipated that a wide sale could be found, at, say, \$1.00 per copy; the price of the present standard being \$1.50. The publication of the separate standard should not interfere with the periodic revision of the main standard, which he considered would still have a considerable sale among judges, and among men interested in several breeds. Mr. Curtis' plan is to publish but one of these separate standards each year, selecting the breed which is most numerously exhibited at the poultry exhibitions, according to returns of exhibition secretaries up to March 1st next; the second breed taken up to be chosen in a similar manner, and so of the third, and so on.

JUDGING PROGRAMME, TORONTO EXHIBITION

Following is the programme of judging dates for principal breeding classes at the Canadian National Exhibition as at present arranged. The programme for horses is very different from last year, and is scattered over a whole week, commencing August 27th. The printed programme and time-table may be had by addressing the Secretary, and will probably appear in the daily papers:

CATTLE.—Ayrshires and Holsteins, Friday, August 30th, 10 a.m. Jerseys, August 31st. Shorthorns, Monday, September 2nd. Herefords, Aberdeen-Angus and Galloways, Sept. 3rd. Grade and fat cattle, Sept. 4th.

HORSES.—Aug. 28th, 2 p.m., ponies. Aug. 29th, 1 p.m., Thoroughbred stallions and fillies; Canadian-bred draft stallions and fillies; imported Clyde stallions, 2 years old; Hackney stallions, 4 years and over, 15 hands 2 in. and over. Aug. 30th, 1 p.m., imported Clydesdale stallions, 4 years and over; Shire stallions, 3 years old; Hackney stallions, 2 years old; imported Clydesdale stallions, 4 years and over. Aug. 31st, 1 p.m., Standard-bred stallions, 4 years and over; imported Clydesdale yearling stallions; Hackney stallions in harness; Shire brood mares; imported Clydesdale fillies, 2 years old. Monday, Sept. 2nd, 1 p.m., Shire stallions, 4 years and over; imported Clydesdale stallions, 3 years old; Hackney stallions, 3 years old; Clydesdale yeld mares. Sept. 3rd, 1 p.m., Canadian heavy-draft stallions, 4 years and over; Hackney stallions, 4 years and over, under 15.2; Shire fillies, 3 years old; imported Clydesdale fillies, 1 year old; imported Clydesdale stallions, 4 years and over (importers excluded). Sept. 4th, 1 p.m., champion stallions and mares in all classes. At 3.45, best string of 10 horses owned by one exhibitor.

**W. J. SHEAN & SON'S DISPERSION
SALE.**

On Friday, Sept. 6th, at the farm, Rosedale, four miles west of Owen Sound, Ont., Messrs. W. J. Shean & Son will sell, without reserve, as advertised in this paper, their entire herd of 33 head of high-class Shorthorns. Owing to Mr. Shean's rapidly increasing and extending trade in the tea business, necessitating the opening of several new branches, which is occupying the whole of his time, he is reluctantly forced to disperse his herd, which has cost him years of time and a lot of money to get together. There will also be sold his now noted stock bull, Derby (imp.), recorded in the three herdbooks, belonging to the noted Cruickshank Secret tribe, sired by the Rosewood bull, Jemidar, a Highland champion, dam Sally 5th, by the Maid of Promise bull, Topsman. Derby was never more useful in his life than now. There have been few better bulls individually than he imported into Canada, and certainly no better stock-get-

ter. He will certainly be sold to the highest bidder. The females represent the Miss Ramsden, Jessamine, Duchess of Vittoria, Juanita, Missie, Roan Lady, Gem of Ballechin, Bellona, Stamford, Crimson Flower, Village and Lavinia families, among which are such choicely-bred and high-priced cows as Miss Mary (imp.), by Macaroni. She cost Col. McGillivray \$700. Buchan Lass (imp.), by Pride of Fashion, that cost Goodfellow Bros. \$550; Augusta Third, by Lyndhurst 2nd, that cost W. D. Platt \$650; Juanita 10th (imp.), by Illustrious Pride, the best breeding cow in the lately dispersed herd of J. I. Davidson. None of her calves of late years have sold for less than \$300 each. Rosetta 15th (imp.), by Scottish Prince, a rare nice Roan Lady cow; Gem of Ballechin (imp.), a Toronto and London first-prize winner. Several of the heifers are the got of Imp. Royal Archer. Others are by Derby, and still others by Queenston Archer, the best son of Derby, the whole making an essentially high-class offering, and right up-to-date in type. They are all in good breeding

condition. The bulk of the cows have calves, either at foot, or about old enough to wean, among the latter being six young bulls, all got by Derby, and out of choice dams. Among these are some rare good, straight, thick calves. Mr. Shean lately bought as a prospective herd-header, Village Champion =67651=, a ten-months-old red-roan, by Rosebud Champion, dam Village Fairy 9th, by Mildred's Royal. This was considered the best young bull at J. I. Davidson's sale. He, too, will be sold. In Clydesdales, there will be sold Peggy 8348, a bay three-year-old filly, by Imp. Lothian Laird, also her filly foal, by Imp. County Gentleman. She is again in foal to him. Miss Pax (imp.), bay, two years old, by Baron Pax. Castle Beauty (imp.), brown, six years old, by Gallant Prince, also her stallion colt, by County Gentleman, Imp. Here are a trio of big mares, with splendid quality and action; just the kind the market calls for. The terms will be cash, or eight months on bankable paper, with six per cent. Conveyances will leave the Seldon House and Queen's

Hotel, Owen Sound, at 10.30 a. m. and 1.15 p. m., on day of sale, on arrival of Toronto trains. Remember all this stock is gilt-edged, and will positively be sold without any reserve whatever.

Farmers requiring an easily-prepared, cheap and effective specific for the destruction of flies and lice on cattle, hogs and poultry should look up the advertisement in this paper of Dr. Williams' fly and insect destroyer, which has been tried and pronounced sure and satisfactory. The proprietors write us: "We are in receipt of a letter from Professor G. E. Day, of the Ontario Experimental Farm, Guelph, who writes: 'I beg to say that your fly and insect destroyer is giving very good satisfaction on our dairy herd. One gallon of the mixture sprayed the equivalent of 350 cows, one day, at \$1 per gallon. This would mean a cost of less than one-third of a cent per cow per day.'" Write the F. Williams Co., Morrisburg, Ont., for a trial gallon, or more.



Life, Literature and Education.

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

SONGHEES INDIANS, VICTORIA, B. C.

[Note.—The Songhees Indians occupy a portion of land adjacent to the city of Victoria.]

The Indians of the Pacific coast, from Alaska to Southern California, form a group totally different from any of the other nations of North America. Shut in between the Rocky Mountains and the coast, they had not, before the arrival of the Europeans, come in contact with other peoples, and so their manners, customs and traditions are peculiarly their own.

Unlike the Indian of the plains, who is tall, alert and fine-looking, the man of the coast is short, rather ungainly, and slow. His chief occupation—fishing from a canoe, for generations—perhaps accounts for his shorter limbs and less energetic appearance.

Father Morice, in his history of the British Columbia Indians, gives many evidences that they have come from China and Japan, and drifted round with the Japanese current, in their junks, to the shores of our continent. If the Chinese Government could prove that the British Columbia Indians were originally Chinamen, the Chinese would really have prior rights in the Province, and it would be a very brave government that would presume to pass exclusion laws against them!

Like other nations, those who live farthest from the equator are hardest and most intelligent. The Indians of Alaska and the Queen Charlotte Islands make finer baskets, have totems of family crests, make more interesting blankets and curios of different kinds, and carve better. But as we go south, the natives are lazier, dirtier and less intelligent. The Indians about Victoria are nearly midway between Alaska and California, and they are about the medium in culture and intelligence.

Long ago the chief food of these peoples was fish and game; salmon, cod, halibut and herring were usually caught by the men, while the women dug clams on the beach or found oysters. Sea-grass, berries, roots and wild crab apples were dried and eaten with fish oil, and herring-roe was a rare delicacy. The Indians trapped deer and elk, or shot them with stone arrows, which are still often turned up when the farmer plows his land. To-day the Indians still live largely on fish. They do not scorn the coarser salmon as we do. I have seen one man take away a wagonload of dog salmon as the result of a few hours' fishing when the salmon are going up the rivers. These are dried and kept for winter use. The Indians feel keenly and know how to resent any law which forbids their having the greatest liberty to fish when and how they please. They use all the skill of the

Indian, and as much of the white man's tackle as pleases them, and they are most successful fishermen. Almost every Indian has a good gun, and they are allowed more privileges than Canadians.

Numbers of the Songhees work in Victoria, earning as much as sixty or seventy dollars a month, so that they are able to add the luxuries of the white man to the necessities of the Indian. In the olden days they dressed in blankets made from the wool of the mountain goat, adorned with feathers and dog's hair, and many of them had waterproof hats made of fibres of the red-cedar bark. To-day they dress much like Europeans, though some of them have not yet learned that a dress-suit does not look quite correct when worn in the morning, and that a stovepipe hat may not be worn with flannels. The women wear dresses like ours, and prefer a shawl and a handkerchief on the head to a jacket and hat.

The houses of long ago were long, large wooden or bark buildings, like barns, resting on a ground floor. They were about sixty or seventy feet long, and about forty feet wide. The roof was made of split cedar, overlapping like shingles, and an open space was left along the ridge to

Before 1849 the Songhees Indians had occupied the Saanich Peninsula, as well as the site of their present village. About that time, Mr. James Douglas, chief factor for the Hudson's Bay Company, induced them to remove from their chief village at Cadboro Bay to their present home on Victoria Harbor, then called Camosou.

In 1850, James Douglas, Governor for Vancouver Island, and agent of the Hudson's Bay Company, which held Vancouver Island from the Crown, bought up a number of tracts of land from the Indians. Among them was the land now occupied by the City of Victoria and Esquimalt, and the Saanich Peninsula.

To-day, before one may purchase land from the Indians, it is necessary to have the consent of the Dominion Government and the Provincial Government, and more than half of the male Indians over age must agree in council, and the papers must be signed by their chief.

At present the Songhees band consists of about one hundred and one souls, with a voting strength of twenty-six. They have agreed to remove from their present village to their old home at Cadboro Bay, five miles from Victoria, but the land, which is still the property of the

Camosou, where the Kosampson lands terminate, extending east to the Fountain Ridge, and following it to its termination on the Straits of De Fuca, in the bay, immediately east of Clover Point, including all the country between that line and the Inlet of Camosou.

"The condition of or understanding of this sale is this, that our village sites and enclosed fields are to be kept for our own use, for the use of our children, and for those who may follow after us; and the land shall be properly surveyed hereafter. It is understood, however, that the land itself, with these small exceptions, becomes the entire property of the white people forever. It is also understood that we are at liberty to hunt over the unoccupied lands, and to carry on our fisheries as formerly.

"We have received, as payment, seventy-five pounds sterling.

"In token whereof, we have signed our names and made our marks, at Fort Victoria, on the thirtieth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and fifty.

"(Signed) Snaw-nuck, his X mark, and 29 others.

"Done before us,

"(Signed) Alfred Robson Benson, "M. R. C. S. L.

"Joseph William McKay."

The wording of his agreement with other tribes was almost identical. The land that was surveyed as a site of the present reserve is about 105½ acres, three-fourths of its boundary being on Victoria Harbor, and one-fourth the residences of Victoria.

In 1858, when the gold excitement in the Caribou and on the Fraser made Victoria a city, efforts were made to dislodge the Songhees, and since that time they have held their rights in the face of two Governments and a railway company. The Indian is a good actor. Last week I asked one of the old men of the tribe to tell me some of their traditions, and through an interpreter he told me the story of Jonah and the whale, with Indian variations. The story was dramatically told, and much enjoyed by a few Indians near. I think the Songhees enjoy holding the center of the stage at present, and our idea of British fair play will not let us take any advantage of the weaker ones.

In explanation of the illustration showing a potlatching scene, it may be observed that potlatch is an Indian word meaning "to give." A potlatch is an Indian festival, at which all debts are paid with interest. The man giving a potlatch is generally the one to whom most is owing. At the potlatch, what is due him is paid with interest. He then gives presents, expecting them to be repaid the next year in the same manner.

When a boy reaches a certain age, he is given a blanket at one of these feasts. The next year he must return the blanket, and a piece of a blanket.

In olden times, blankets made of thick strands of wool of the mountain goat were the commodity of exchange; nowadays, besides the old style of blanket, dollar bills, or ten-dollar bills, saucers, Canadian blankets, sometimes sewing machines, are given.



Indians at Home, Victoria, B. C.

allow the smoke to escape, for there were no chimneys. A single door at one end was the only opening in the walls, and a shelf, running all around the walls about three feet from the floor, and from four to about six feet wide, on which their beds were made and all their belongings kept, was their only furniture. Their architecture was certainly simple. On festive occasions, two or three rows of seats could be made about the walls. I have seen fully five hundred Indians in one of these houses attending a religious dance. They were all seated in tiers, and all were literally wall-flowers, excepting one or two, who performed a weird dance about the large fires which were built on the ground. Though there are still a few of these large houses on the Songhees' reserve, the natives now live mostly in small cottages, built somewhat like negro cabins, with stovepipes through the roof, instead of chimneys.

Hudson's Bay Company, is not for sale.

The land that Sir James Douglas purchased from the Songhees is worth many millions to-day. By the following agreement, he purchased nearly all of the site of the City of Victoria, and other land as well, for seventy-five pounds sterling:

"Swengwhung Tribe, Victoria Peninsula, south of Colquitz:

"Know all men, we, the chief and people of Swengwhung, who have signed our names and made our marks to this deed, on the thirtieth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and fifty, do consent to surrender, entirely and forever, to James Douglas, the agent of the Hudson's Bay Company, in Vancouver Island—that it is to say, for the Governor, Deputy Governor, and committee of the same, the whole of the lands situate and lying between the Inlet of the Dead, in the Arm or Inlet of

Sometimes the giver of a potlatch is lordly, and distributes gifts to everyone; money or blankets are thrown into the crowd, there is a general scramble, and all winds up with a great feast.

E. M. SPEERS.

Victoria, B. C.

INDOLENCE AND INDOLENCE.

There is surely a great evil under the sun which affects more people than may on the surface appear—the evil of indolence. With the thing ordinarily known by this name, almost everyone is familiar. It may, perhaps, more graphically be called simply laziness. It may or may not betray itself by a slouching body or a listless look and attitude; its sign-manual is often a garrulous tongue; hence we often hear it said, "That fellow is good for nothing but talk." Most surely it is revealed by a simple, if verbally unexpressed, refusal to do any kind of work, manual or mental, which may be in any way strenuous.

But is this the only kind of indolence? Here is a man; he is driving away from morning till night in some beaten round of work, which he has followed so long and so invariably in the same way that he moves in it almost mechanically. He is making a good living for himself, his wife and his children. He is respectable, moral, and an obliging neighbor. He owes no man, has no enemy, and although, perhaps, he may have no friend of the Damon and Pythias order, he has come to be looked upon as, in some sort, a pillar of the neighborhood. Surely this man, if any, may be acquitted of the charge of indolence.

Yet, stop! Look deep into his mind, his will. What do you find there? Here it is, creeping insidiously, growing steadily—a little, scarcely defined, almost unsuspected shrinking from branching out into new lines of thought or action; a deadening satisfaction in falling back upon old customs, old conventions, old reminiscences, old prejudices, the things that may be followed without any mental—the hardest of all—effort; an almost involuntary turning away into the easy paths from the fields of battle which once called forth the alertness, the courage, the determination to surmount obstacles, which is the glory of healthy youth.

Indolence of this kind is, in fact, a sure indication of the approach of senility. It may be strong—although here some physical cause is usually at the root of it—in the "old man" of ten; it may be weak, very weak, in the "youth" of eighty. Age, in respect of stiffening of the faculties, cannot be judged by years.

The strange thing is that, considering the fact that of this disease the individual himself must be the physician—no expense, no medicine, no rushing off to health resorts required—it should be so prevalent. Almost at every turn we see men and women who are believing the promise of their childhood or their youth, men and women who, promising to become stars in individuality, or character, or influence, are scarcely glow-worms; men and women who, as lawyers, or politicians, or preachers, or farmers, or tradesmen, or teachers, or housekeepers, or mothers, as the case may be, are simply fossilizing, making no development of hand or of mind. Such people lose much of the tang and sparkle of the progressive life. They do not know the keen satisfaction of accomplishing, even though that accomplishment be only a hidden from the world, the simple happiness of knowing more, or being able to think, or feel more than ever before. Very possibly, too, such people are losing in hard cash, or in bodily strength, which might have been put to use. Fortunes are often lost through foolish speculations or half-considered ventures; they are seldom infused by a broader knowledge of the work or business by which they are being accumulated. The man who works in an old, awkward, unprofitable way, simply because he will not exert him-

self to think out or find out, by reading or searching, a better way, is assuredly losing both in money and in strength. The man who does not develop himself both as a man and as a worker to the utmost of which he is capable, is a distinct loser, and a distinct loss in the scale of values of the universe. Nor can such development be weighed finally in a score or twoscore or possibly a cycle of years. As long as an individuality exists, it is its privilege to develop. The development may be slow, but so long as it is progressing it is worth while.

casionaly mistaking what seems indolence. What may appear sheer wasting of time is often the hardest sort of work. Can anyone, for instance, accuse Thackeray, or Hawthorne, or "Noel" Goldsmith, or almost any of the great galaxy of British poets, of indolence? And yet, almost invariably these appeared at some time to the uninitiated, notoriously indolent. It is a matter of history, also, that many of the great inventors have been cavilled at for the same apparent fault. There is a world within the world which we see,

during quiet, and without being sought. The man who never takes time to do nothing will hardly do great things. He will hardly have epoch-making ideas or stimulating ideals. Rest is thus not merely in order to recuperate for work. If so, we should rest only when fatigued. We need to do nothing at times when we are as well as possible, when our whole natures are ready for their very finest product. We need occasionally to leave them undirected, in order that we may receive these messages by wireless from the unknown. We need to have the instrument working at its greatest perfection, be undirected and receptive. I am not advocating a mystic ideal."

It will be seen that Dr. Gulick's words bear chiefly on the material—he advocates the quiet that may some day find expression in actual work. Yet there is also another quiet which will bear issue other than this, an issue so subtle that it defies the power of words, but which, if we are not like Peter Bell, we may realize when we look upon the "primrose by the river's brim," the ferry hollow in the depths of the wood, the flushed sunset behind the bare trees of a wooded hillside, or when we steal off to the quiet of the wintry woods, where only the chickadees flit and a rabbit track runs off from the pathway over the else unbroken snow. In such moments we may, perchance, realize what it is to

"Steal from all I may be or have been before.
To mingle with the universe and feel
What I can never express yet cannot
all conceal."

Such indolence as this we cannot wholly afford to lose. It will not pay us in gold, but in something infinitely better. As Dr. Gulick has said above, "I am not advocating a mystic ideal."

COUREUR-DU-BOIS.

"People do not lack strength; they lack will."—[Victor Hugo.

"Sloth never arrived at the attainment of a good wish."—[Cervantes.

"Determine to be something in the world, and you will be something. 'I can't' never accomplished anything; 'I will try,' has wrought wonders."—[J. Hawes.

THE FARMER'S HOLIDAY.

The average city man, who enjoys a fortnight's vacation every summer as a matter of course, and grumbles because he "only gets two weeks" instead of a month, would probably be surprised if he were told that a great majority of Canadian citizens never take a regular vacation at all. He would be inclined to discredit such a statement, or to dispute it. But he would be disputing a fact. Who ever heard of a farmer who treated himself to regular holidays? A good many farmers take a little trip away from home occasionally, and the practice is growing to quite an extent, but the vacation idea, as it is entertained in the city and town, has not yet reached the farm. In the summer the agriculturist works his acres, and during the winter he puts in the time as best he may. He looks forward to no season as vacation time.

Here is a matter on which agricultural journals, lecturers at farmers' institutes and others should be heard from. The farmer, and his wife, too, should have a regular yearly holiday. There are none who could not spare the time for it, and few nowadays who could not afford the expense. One of the chief refreshments of a holiday is its enjoyment in anticipation. The farmer should take a holiday every year, like other people, and make it an institution. It would be something to look forward to with pleasure, and it would go a long way toward brightening the dull routine of farm work.—[Saturday Night."

The logic of the above is all right, except that the editor of Saturday



Songhees Reserve on the Left of the Water; a Part of Victoria City on the Right.

The future is not with us, but we have the present, and it is ours to see that we do not stagnate; that we fight the stifling, indolent, stand-where-we-are tendency before it has time to become habit; that we learn, investigate, aspire to do better even in the trifling things that come to our hands; to think a little above the rut in which we thought last year.

It is not necessary that we do brilliant things, that we "show off" before the world. While it is true that a really indolent man never yet gained the acclamation of his age or of all time, it is also true that it is not necessary to be before the footlights to be really useful and pro-

The world of the mind has its machinery, its delicate tools and its mighty dynamos, but so silently do these work that they are all unheard, all unseen. Only in after years is the inspiring poem, or the great work of philosophy, or the startling invention revealed, as the outcome of that misjudged, cavilled-at "indolence."

Obviously, such working "indolence" as this can come only to a few; to those marked out by super-ordinary ability for a super-ordinary achievement; yet, by the less aspiring, occasional periods of a quiescence simulating this higher indolence may not with discretion be omitted. As Dr. Luther Gulick, speaking re-



Houses of Quamichan Village, near Victoria.

The Indian on the balcony is "potlatching" his goods among the members of his tribe.

gressive. And if we have the consciousness in our own souls of being in some way as progressive as we can, the truest reward that can come to us may come to us. After all, what more do we need than our own sense of satisfaction and well-being, the happiness which we, and—possibly, it is possible that one soul can help another—perhaps no other—can give? Nor need we feel that the cause of quiet progressiveness is that we can go forward

cently in the "World's Work," said, with an almost Wordsworthian logic: "The best work that most of us do is not begun in our offices or at our desks, but when we are wondering in the woods or sitting quietly with undirected thoughts. From somewhere, at such times, there flash into our minds those ideas that direct and control our lives, visions of how to do that which previously had seemed impossible, new aspirations, hopes and desires. Work is the process of realization. The careful balance and the great ideas come largely

Night has made the mistake that so many city folk make, of thinking farm life dull. Life on the farm is not dull, except to those who are either lazy or lacking in brain power, or both. There is no calling on earth which requires more thought, more observation, more knowledge of a variety of things, than farming. There cannot be "dull routine" in it, for it calls for continual change from one kind of work to another. However, we heartily endorse what is said in regard to farmers taking a holiday once in a while. A change is as good as a rest—often better than a rest. Everyone needs a little excursion out of his especial line of business now and again, and the farmer no less than others.

OUR ENGLISH LETTER.

Something About London Children and Their Friends—The Perils of London Streets—Pilgrims of Hope.

I am writing at the beginning of July, but, judging by the accounts which come through the Canadian mails, there is a strong resemblance in the weather eccentricities upon both sides of the Atlantic, with this difference, that you have had interludes of extreme heat, whilst we, with the one exception of a glorious week of sunshine and balmy air in early spring, have as yet had nothing but an almost unbroken cold; not cold enough to keep back the lovely wild blossoms or the simpler flowers which garland the larger gardens in the suburbs, or bedeck the tiny spaces before and behind the smaller terraced houses in London itself, but still cold enough to make a fire in one's grate at eventide a luxury to be desired, and a warm wrap a necessity when one starts for a whole day's outing. All the same, children go merrily out of London in vans for their yearly picnics, and find nothing but enjoyment, and many a mother's heart in the slums of this overcrowded city sings for joy because philanthropic people find the means to give her pale-faced little ones a day, or, more glorious still, a week in the country. There are not many of these children who can tell of their joyous holiday in written lines, but one child, at least, has done so, and I cannot refrain from quoting her quaint words of appreciation. Little Elsie had been staying in a quiet woodland place—the Cockney girlie was convalescent from a severe illness. Her letters home were full of the joys of country life, and reckless spelling. "The lanes and meadows (she wrote to a girl friend in London) is crammed wiv luvly flowers. I got bofe hands full. Bootiful Star Annie Moans, Prim Roses, Daisys and Butter Cups and John Quills—o my!" And the adult into whose hands the artless letter fell wondered if spelling were not a vastly overrated accomplishment.

Talking of kindness shown to children brings to mind a true and charming little story of a daily act of simple, practical philanthropy related in one of our newspapers under the heading of

"A FLEET-STREET IDYLL."

"Twice a day—Saturdays and Sundays excepted—for the past 22 years, an observant person, taking a walk down Fleet street, might have noticed a delightful incident, full of charm and the kindness of humanity. There is nothing of pomp or pageantry about it, but just the simple occurrence of a familiar Fleet-street newsman conducting a party of school children in safety across the busy and dangerous thoroughfare. Thomas Hayes began selling newspapers at the foot of Fetter lane when he was thirteen years old, after leaving school with the little learning he had gained by passing the Fourth Standard. Very early in his humble career his attention was drawn to the children who attend St. Dunstan's Church infant school in Fetter lane. Some of them had to cross to the south side of Fleet street twice a day, at noon and later in the afternoon.

Their timidity and consciousness of risk so impressed him that he collected all these tiny adventurers on the crowded highway into a little party and led them, happy and triumphant, to the other side of the street.

"Hayes takes as much pleasure in his daily, voluntary task as the children themselves, and he is always ready for them when they come bounding out of school on the way to their homes in the neighborhood. The first to reach him takes his hand, the others join hands, and in this fashion they start to make their way to the other side. Omnibus drivers and even cabmen have become familiar with the sight, and Hayes has as much authority with them as any point-duty policeman. He has only to hold up his hand and they pull up to afford him and his youthful charges a safe passage.

"It is pleasant to know that the parents of these guarded children appreciate Hayes's care, and every year they send him their thankoffering. It is accompanied by this tenderly grateful message: 'The children's mothers send their coppers to Tom for a Christmas Box.'

"I have seen many of the youngsters grow up into men and women," said Hayes yesterday to our representative, "and some of them even yet stop and have a word with me. I am a married man, but have no family. I am very fond of children, and that is how I began to take these little ones across the street."

"The gratitude of the parents is shared by the headmistress of the school, Mrs. Spong, who declared yesterday that Hayes often took children across at a great risk to himself. 'He does not look for anything,' she added, 'and is wonderfully careful.'"

This story was accompanied by a picture of good Thomas Hayes and his string of little charges crossing the street, and it brought out from a Kentish town schoolmistress a somewhat similar testimony. "An old man called 'Joey,'" she says, "has for many years taken the small children from the large school over the difficult crossing by the Boston Tavern at Junction Road." Truly there are still kind and sympathetic hearts unknown to fame here below, but by whom the "Inasmuch" of the Lord's commandments will be heard hereafter.

Of course, to appreciate the value of the kindness shown by Thomas Hayes and the old man "Joey" to these small children, there requires to be a realization of the positive dangers of the London streets. One has almost to bear a charmed life, or at least to have eyes, as it were, nearly all over one's head, with one's senses ever on the alert, to get in safety across the thoroughfares of London. There are motor-carriages of every description, motor as well as horse omnibuses, cabs and vans, and delivery carts propelled by every possible method, and, to my mind, more to be reckoned with than any of them, is the ubiquitous bicycle, which seems always to cut you off from your long-awaited-for chance of crossing, when, but for it, you could have wriggled your way through the labyrinth without disaster. There is one safeguard in regard to the risk by bicycle, and that is the certainty of reprisals. If its rider runs you down, you are pretty certain to bring him down, too, for it is not the pedestrian only who suffers the ignominy of biting the dust.

PILGRIMS OF HOPE.

After giving a touching account in the Daily Chronicle, of a gathering at Euston Station of a band of emigrants about to start for Canada, Lady Violet Greville writes: "Already this year, under the East End Emigration Association, 3,955 have gone out to the Dominion, and 700 are leaving to-right; and there they sit, the victims of trade depression, of commercial fluctuations which they cannot understand. Every day the battle of life grows harder for the Londoner, but happily there are still countries where work can be ob-

tained for the asking, where a man can fill his empty stomach with wholesome food, labor in the health-giving breezes of a virgin land, and live in a cosy cottage built by his own hands. . . . And then, across the ocean are willing arms of brothers, speaking the same language, living under the same flag, held out to welcome and receive them. The East End Emigration Association has made due and careful inquiry and a steady and painstaking selection amongst the many applicants for transport to Canada. Clothes are provided for the travellers, and each little child is given a warm hood and cloak of dark-blue serge, lined with red, in which some look as bonnie as our imaginations always pictured the Little Red Riding-hood of our childhood's days. Some of these children are not only clean, but comely. A shock of golden hair shadows the baby face lying in innocence upon the breast of its mother; three little girls have their bonny brown hair tied up with a bit of scarlet ribbon, and their locks carefully brushed and waved. A girl of twelve, with the face of a woman, and the neat, precise ways of a mother herself, is giving her little brother his supper, while many a man, gently and deftly, dandles his baby, and one is heard anxiously asking where he can get some of the provided sterilized milk for his infant and set the missus's heart at rest."

Then comes the moment of parting. Friends crowd around the carriages. Kind words and good wishes are exchanged. Some promise to come out next year; some bewail being left behind, whilst in the hearts of most of them, except those who have become apathetic through grinding poverty, there is more of hope than sadness, for they are going to a land where a bright future awaits them, and where the terrible past will forever be left behind them. So, with grateful hearts they can echo the words, "God bless our Colonies," for in the Colonies, where one man fails, a hundred succeed and prosper."

H. A. B.

THE SONG SPARROW.

He does not wear a Joseph's-coat
Of many colors, smart and gay;
His suit is Quaker brown and gray,
With darker patches at his throat,
And yet of all the well-dressed throng
Not one can sing so brave a song.
It makes the pride of looks appear
A vain and foolish thing, to hear
His "Sweet—sweet—sweet—very merry cheer."

A lofty place he does not love,
But sits by choice, and well at ease,
In hedges, and in little trees
That stretch their slender arms above
The meadow-brook; and there he sings
Till all the field with pleasure rings;
And so he tells in every ear,
That lowly homes to heaven are near,
In "Sweet—sweet—sweet—very merry cheer."

I like the tune, I like the words;
They seem so true, so free from art,
So friendly, and so full of heart,
That if but one of the birds
Could be my comrade everywhere,
My little brother of the air,
This is the one I'd choose, my dear,
Because he'd bless me, every year,
With "Sweet—sweet—sweet—very merry cheer."
—Henry Van Dyke.

The well-known maxim, "Those whom the gods love die young," is misinterpreted by nine hundred and ninety-nine people out of a thousand. It does not mean that those who are cut off in the flower of their youth are favored by the gods. How could it?

Its real meaning is that those who get the fullest and best out of life, and take a keen interest in everything and everybody around them, die young in heart. Those whose interests are of the most varied and cover the widest range live far longer than they who mope through life. The body may age, but the heart remains young.

With the Flowers.

THE AGAPANTHUS.

One of the most attractive plants for either indoors or outdoors is the agapanthus, which has lily-like foliage and throws up many clusters of handsome lavender flowers. Plant in a rich, loose loam, preferably in small tubs, as the roots are likely to burst pots; give plenty of water, and occasional applications of weak manure water during the growing season; and keep dormant during winter in a light, cool cellar, giving just enough water during this period to keep the leaves from falling off. In spring, when danger of frost is past, the plants may be set out in the open. The agapanthus may be propagated by division of the roots. Soaking the latter for several hours in lukewarm water will facilitate the process.

ADLUMIA.

Among the daintiest of summer vines is the adlumia, also known as mountain fringe, climbing fumitory, Alleghany vine, and lace vine. It is a hardy biennial, simply stooling out the first year, and making rapid lace-like growth, fringed with pink flowers, the second; but as it self-sows, it is, when once established, practically perennial. Transplanting should be done—if at all—early in the fall, so that the plants may have time to become thoroughly established in winter. The plants should be set out two feet apart, in rich, loose soil, and in a position sheltered from the sun. For a veranda on the northern side of a house, nothing can be prettier.

THE PANSY.

Pansy fanciers (and what lover of flowers is not a pansy fancier?) should see to it that they have a good bed of seed started this month in preparation for next spring's bloom. Professor Bailey gives the following as the best method: Provide for the bed rich soil of a somewhat clayish nature and an airy, yet sheltered position, exposed to the morning sun. After sowing and sprinkling, cover the surface to the depth of one inch with a mulch of long, loose, strawy manure from which the small, heavy particles have been shaken. At the end of two weeks, the plants will be up. Remove the straw gradually, a little at a time, and protect when cold weather sets in with a mulch of hardwood leaves or straw.

If, at any time, fungoid disease appears on pansy plants (usually in August or hot September weather), spray with Bordeaux mixture. For mildew, dust with sulphur. If old plants are badly affected, it is advisable to cut off all the old growth and burn it, depending on the new shoots for further flowers.

Pansies are perennials, but as the flowers, in the hands of an amateur, are almost sure to deteriorate, it is better to sow new seed or set out new plants each year.

"SING A SONG OF SIXPENCE."

Everybody, of course, is well acquainted with that old nursery rhyme, "Sing a Song of Sixpence," but those who are also familiar with its allegorical significance are perhaps not so numerous.

The four-and-twenty blackbirds represent the twenty-four hours. The bottom of the pie is the world, and the top crust is the sky. The opening of the pie is the dawn of day, when the birds begin to sing (the sight is surely fit for any king). The King is the sun, and the gold pieces that slip through his fingers as he counts are the golden sunshine. The Queen sitting in the dark kitchen is the moon, and the honey with which she regales herself is the moonlight. The maid at work in the garden, before her King, the sun, has risen, is the morning twilight, and the clothes she hangs out are the clouds. The bird that brings a tragic end to the song by "nipping off her nose," is the sunset.



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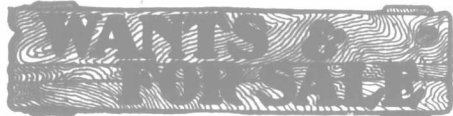
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The Quiet Hour.

DON'T WORRY.

"No anxious thought upon thy brow
The watching world should see.
No carelessness! O, child of God,
For nothing careful be!
But cast thou all thy care on Him
Who always cares for thee."

R. W. Trine says: "Fear and worry, and all kindred mental states, are too expensive for any person—man, woman or child—to entertain or indulge in. Fear paralyzes healthy action; worry corrodes and pulls down the organism, and will finally tear it to pieces. Nothing is to be gained by it, but everything to be lost."

We all know this to be true; we are all aware that worry does no good, but only harm, and yet the remarkable fact remains that the men and women everywhere do waste time and nervous force in worrying. Perhaps there is no sin more common than this foolish one of carrying to-morrow's troubles to-day. Surely we have all enough present burdens to carry, without insisting on shouldering future ones, which are heavy although shadowy. We are quite willing to admit that it is worry rather than work which usually breaks people down. If "care kills a cat"—which is supposed to have nine lives—what chance have we when we will persist in taking such a cruel tyrant home to live with us.

Miller says: "Anxiety enfeebles and wastes one's strength. One day's worry exhausts a person more than the whole week of quiet, peaceful work. It is worry, not overwork, as a rule, that kills people. Worry keeps the brain excited, the blood feverish, the heart working wildly, the nerves quivering, the whole machinery of the life in unnatural tension, and it is no wonder then that people break down."

"Some of your griefs you have cured,
And the sharpest you still have survived.
But what torments of pain you endured
From evils that never arrived."

But you may say, "I am sure I don't want to worry, there is no pleasure in it, but how can I help it?" The answer to that question is a simple one, the remedy is not expensive nor hard to find. It is within your reach, whoever you are. St. Paul gives an infallible prescription, which is sure to cure if it is taken steadily and faithfully. He says: "Be careful for nothing; but in everything, by prayer and supplication with thanksgiving, let your requests be made known unto God." It is not only great troubles you see, but "everything" that bothers you and makes us feel cross and irritable; all the little vexations which meet us so constantly should be brought to God.

"Whether it be so heavy,
That dear ones could not bear
To know the bitter burden
They could not come and share.

"Whether it be so tiny,
That others could not see
Why it should be a trouble,
And seem so real to me.

"Either, and both, I lay them
Down at my Master's feet,
And find them, alone with Jesus,
Mysteriously sweet."

If you are allowing the disease of worry to weaken and gradually destroy the peace and joy of your souls; if you are taking into your home a pitiless enemy that will make you miserable and the rest of your family uncomfortable, wake up to a sense of your danger, and begin taking the antidote at once. When you find yourself giving way to anxiety about some possible trouble or difficulty, don't wait a moment. Shut the world out of the temple of your soul; kneel—in spirit at least, if you have no opportunity to do it in body—before the Master, who is both willing and able to help you. Tell Him exactly what is giving you trouble; ask Him to make it work for the best, then leave the matter in His hands. "Casting all your care upon Him, for He careth for you." Why need you be anxious when He cares for you? Whether the expected trouble comes or not, you may be satisfied that all is well. "Cast thy burden upon the Lord, and He shall sustain thee."

"The clouds ye so much dread
Are big with mercy, and shall break
In blessings on your head."

Why do we honor our Master by "trying to follow and obey, and bear our burdens too." He offers to be our Guest, and brings with Him the royal gift of a peace which can only be understood by those who possess it. The very words in which this gift is offered are like the sweetest music: "Peace I leave with you; My peace I give unto you; not as the world giveth, give I unto you. Let not your heart be troubled, neither let it be afraid." What other leader of men has ever claimed the right to offer such a treasure? He has made good the claim too, as His followers in every age gladly bear witness.

The prophet Micah, in speaking of the Ruler, who should come out of Bethlehem, says, "This Man shall be the peace." It is not only that He gives peace, He "is" the peace. One of His glorious titles is "The Prince of Peace," and how graciously He offers it to all who are willing to trust Him. "Thou wilt keep him in perfect peace, whose mind is stayed on Thee: because he trusteth in Thee."

"Like a river glorious
Is God's perfect peace,
Over all victorious
In its bright increase.
Perfect—yet it floweth
Fuller every day.
Perfect—yet it groweth
Deeper all the way."

HOPE.

Current Events.

The town of Oxbow, Sask., was swept by fire, doing damage to the extent of \$175,000.00.

The Dowager Empress of Japan has announced her intention to abdicate at the Chinese New Year in favor of the Emperor.

A freight service is to be inaugurated by the Montreal Street Railway Company, whereby they will carry freight on their lines at 35 cents a ton.

At the international yacht races, at Rochester, N. Y., the American yacht, "Seneca," captured the Canada's Cup, winning in each of the three races.

By the explosion of a car of dynamite, at Essex, Ont., many buildings were wrecked, nearly all the glass in the town broken, and several people killed and injured.

It is reported that Great Britain is to build another battleship still larger than the Dreadnought, which is at present the largest battleship in the world. The new vessel will be of 30,000 tons displacement.

The strike among the telegraph operators has spread to Canada, affected several of the Canadian offices, and threatens to become general. President Roosevelt has been asked to use his efforts towards arbitration, but declined to interfere.

An expedition, under command of Lieutenant Shackleton, has just left England on a voyage of discovery to the South Pole. Lieutenant Shackleton intends taking with him an automobile for use upon the ice, and expects that it will prove of valuable assistance to him.

"No, you quit smoking because she asked you to?" said the youth with the clan shell cap.

"Yes," answered the lad with the tin snuff-box.

"And then?"

"Then she went walking with a man and smoked a pipe, because she said it kept away mosquitoes."



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SOME RAMBLING NOTES ON OTTAWA.

(Continued.)

I have not dwelt upon the interior of the "House"—the big businesslike "Commons," the more sumptuous Senate Chamber, to whose gallery we climbed once in a crush threatening life and limb, and savoring no little of rowdyism, to get a glimpse at the gay dresses on the "Floor" below, and the miles of red tape necessary, so it appeared, for the opening of the session. The splendor of it—to two simple country girls—the great men in scarlet and gold braid, the judges of the Supreme Court in their gowns, the cardinals in their purple (since it was Lent), the ladies, row upon row of them in decollete gowns and diamonds. And yet, and yet, how it made one think of old Tommy Carlyle's grim irony in regard to the universal worship of clothes, and glitter, and things that really do not count. How many of these seemingly great folk, we wondered, were anything better, after all, than "forked straddling animals with bandy legs." Strip many of them of their accoutrement and what were they? And yet there were others who needed no accoutrement to invest them with dignity. There were grand old parliamentary war horses, judges who had climbed upward by sheer force of ability, women with sweet and motherly faces. We—Helene and I—did not know much of politics, like numbers of other people who, unlike us, vote, but we admired Laurier immensely. His dignity, his aristocratic bearing, his absolute freedom from ostentation of any kind, the wonder of his personality, marked him, we thought, as a leader of men, and we were proud of him for Canada's sake.

I have not time to speak at length of the maze of corridors, lined with life-size paintings of the Speakers and other dignitaries of the House; nor of the Library, most beautiful if not the most inspiring room in the buildings; nor of the funny little wine-cellars, now, alas, gutless of wine, for members can no longer "indulge" in the basement of the Commons. We were not shown the cellars of the Senate, but a small bird whispered that similar restrictions do not obtain there, and that the means of intercommunication below are not superdifficult.

In attending various debates during the session there were many surprises. We in our vernal freshness had imagined the members who legislate for our land all setting up as in church, listening—or, at least, appearing to listen—which in some cases does not upset the simile—and visibly burdened with the responsibility of conducting the affairs of so vast a Dominion. To see them lounging, writing letters, chatting affably, or buried behind the pages of a newspaper while a brother from "somewhere" delivered himself of a carefully-prepared speech, with all the oratorical effect he could muster, was distinctly relaxing, not to say diverting. Usually our sympathies were with the speaker, beating the air into foam there with, apparently, so little appreciation; but doubtless in time we should have got case-hardened.

It is only fair to say, though, that in times of real issue, or when one of the "lions" have the floor (and, be it remarked, unless the lion has something worth while on his mind he is seldom likely to appear), the lassitude and inattention disappear in short order. An awakening thrill goes through the House; the members sit up, alert and expectant; not only the long-suffering Hansard reporter is now at work—the press gallery also scribbles for dear life—and things are done generally. Ah, these are moments in which you feel that the lotoseaters' philosophy is not good:

"Why should we toil, who are the roof and crown of things?"
Rather "Why should we not toil, who are the roof and crown of things?"—we

in our own way, these legislators in theirs. For do not these stirring speeches represent toil, as true and necessary as turning the furrow and sowing the seed?—the toil of thought and judgment, the experience of an active life transmitted into words perhaps pregnant for the country's weal. At least it is to be hoped that this is so. . . . There are probably some drones in the House, but there are also legislators of whom Canada may well be proud.

(To be continued.)

CURRENT CATSUP.

Juanita, Middlesex Co., Ont., asks for a recipe for currant catsup. To 5 lbs. currants allow 3 lbs. sugar, 1 tablespoon cinnamon, 1 tablespoon cloves, 1 tablespoon allspice, 1 teaspoon black pepper, 1 teaspoon salt, ½ pint vinegar. Level spoonfuls must, of course, be used in every case. Mash the currants and rub them through a sieve, add the other ingredients and boil twenty minutes. Bottle as you would tomato catsup.

OUR SCRAP BAG.

Have you ever tried broom covers for cleaning painted floors, walls, ceilings, etc.? If not, you don't know what a convenience you have missed. The best kind is made as follows: Cut a piece of flannelette 26 inches long and twice the width of the broom. Sew together, leaving both ends open. Make a 3-inch hem at each end, and insert a drawing string above each hem. Put over the broom, draw both strings tight, and use for wiping any extensive surface that needs dusting. This bag may be changed end for end when necessary, and so is better than the sewed across kind closed at one end. By using a broom bag every day a painted floor may be kept in good condition with very little trouble, and will only require washing once in every week or two.

Jack's Wife has just been in to see me—she is one of the very few Chatterers whom I have the good fortune to meet sometimes—and, as usual, she had been interested enough in the Nook to bring a suggestion. She says that she finds no working apron better than one cut after the fashion of those which every butcher wears. They are easy to make, easy to iron, and have no fulness anywhere to "get into things."

Appropos of sunbonnets, you can make a fine one of the common tea matting and silesia or muslin. Cut the matting to form the front brim which goes over the face; make a gathered back of the silesia and sew on it; then put on strings and a little ruching of the silesia to conceal where the matting and silesia meet, also to go all around the front of the matting as a little finish. These bonnets possess the advantage of never having to be starched, as the matting is always stiff and in place.

While visiting the other day I picked up three scraps which seemed well worth passing on.

(1) Instead of heavy white quilts, so hard to wash, the little lady at whose house I was simply used white sheets with spreads of dotted Swiss muslin over them on her beds. The spreads were edged all round with a frill of the Swiss, not too full, and there were pillow shams to match, the whole forming a bed finish as dainty as one could wish. Such spreads should, of course, be removed before the bed is occupied, to prevent crumpling.

(2) Instead of buying rugs—expensive if at all pretty, as you know, no matter how small—she had hit upon another expedient, viz.: She had bought a strip of two-toned green carpet, cut it in the required lengths, stitched some bands of heavy cloth underneath at the ends to keep them from curling, then put green fringe also along the ends, not the sides. The effect in her green-toned rooms was very good.

(3) This same little housewife informed me that if you put a spoonful or so of water along with the yolks of eggs you are beating for omelette, the frothing process will be greatly hastened.

Will each reader of the Ingle Nook kindly send me an item for our scrap bag? Each must have something useful to contribute, and a postal card may be quite large enough to contain the hint. In this way we can help one another very materially with but little trouble.



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- Aug. 30** From Toronto to Sarnia on G.T.R. and all stations north to and including Can. Pac. Stations Toronto to Owen Sound.
- Sept. 4** From Toronto and east, to and including Sharbot Lake and Kingston, also north of Toronto and north of Cardwell Jct. on G.T.R. and north of Bolton Junction on Can. Pac.

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Tickets are good only on special Farm Laborers' trains and will be issued to women as well as to men, but will not be issued at half fare to children.

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MORE NORTHWEST EXCURSIONS.

C. P. R. Meets Rush of Home-seekers.

The homeseekers' excursions run to Winnipeg and the Northwest provinces by the Canadian Pacific are almost too well known to need description. Thousands of Ontario people have paid a visit to the golden West this summer, away from home for sixty days, if need be, at a cost ridiculously low in comparison with the wealth of experience gained. Round-trip tickets are still on sale from all Ontario stations, rates ranging from \$32 to Winnipeg to \$42.50 to Edmonton. The next excursion leaves Toronto Tuesday, August 27, after that the dates are Sept. 10 and 24, October 8 and 22. The October excursions are a new departure this year, and promise to be successful, the supply of people "going West" being seemingly inexhaustible. Tourist sleeping cars are run on each excursion, berths in which can be reserved at small additional cost. These cars afford every travelling comfort, appreciated especially by ladies and children. Berths must be secured early through local C. P. R. agent, who will be glad to furnish pamphlets and full information regarding these excursions.

GOSSIP.

IMPORTED SHIRES AND CLYDES.

Mr. W. J. Evans, of Lawrence Station, near St. Thomas, Ont., advertises for sale a baker's dozen of richly-bred imported Shire mares, from one to four years old, seven being two years old, and four, three and four years old; also eleven imported Clydesdale mares and two yearling colts. The Shires are described by those who have seen them as the best lot, for size and quality combined, that has been brought to this country. Gloria, a brown three-year-old, by County Councillor, a first-prize winner at the London Shire Show; and Creole, a brown two-year-old, by Barrow Boss, make a well-matched team that are big and beautiful, and fit to show at leading exhibitions, as also are Mida and Stella, a pair of two-year-old chestnuts, by Lucky Duke and Rebel Chief, respectively. These, as are the entire lot, are bred deeply in the blood of the noted champion, Harold, and other high-class sires, and are of the type needed to produce the good, big, high-selling class that is always in demand, and too few in this country.

The Clydesdale mares are two six-year-olds, six three-year-olds, and three two-year-olds, good ages, and bred in the pur-

ple, being by such high-class sires as Lord Fauntleroy, a grandson of Prince of Wales on one side and of Darnley on the other; Clan Stewart, a son of Prince Alexander, by Prince of Wales, and Up-to-Time, Acme and Baron Mitchell, three noted sons of Baron's Pride. These mares are in good condition, having been on pasture for some time, and are such as will not disappoint. All the Shires of breeding age were bred before leaving England, and are believed to be second. The Clydesdales have been bred to keep Democrat, by Royal Garibay's Dan. Visitors will receive a welcome and horses sold will be loaded, free of charge, on G. T. R. C. P. R. Wagon, at the Marquette. Catalogue will be sent on application.

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THE WESTERN FAIR.

The Western Fair, London, Ont., held, 1908 Year Sept. 6th to 14th, will, without doubt, be a great success. Entries are coming in fast in all the departments. At the present time indications are that the horse exhibit will be very large.

The London Hunt Club have kindly offered to exhibit the six couple of hounds and horses composing the hunt team that won this class in the International Horse Show, at London, England, this year in competition with the world. The exhibition will be composed of four horses each by the master, the Hon. Adam Beck, the huntsman and two whips in their hunting colors, and will consist of

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Tuesday, 10th Sept., next, at Lewes, Sussex, dispersion sale of the valuable and highly-bred herd of Aberdeen-Angus cattle belonging to Sir James Duke, Bart., of Laughton, numbering 50 head.

Tuesday, 17th Sept., next, at Advie Mains, Strathspey, sale of a very select portion of the celebrated herd of Aberdeen-Angus cattle, numbering 32 head, belonging to Colonel Smith Grant, Auchorachan.

Wednesday, 18th Sept., next, at Morlich, Aberdeenshire, sale of a very choice lot of highly-bred Aberdeen-Angus cattle, numbering 51 head, belonging to Mr. Cran.

Thursday, 19th Sept., next, at Perth Auction Market, Perth, great sale of 70 pedigree Aberdeen-Angus cattle, including 15 choicely-bred cattle from Mr. Wilsher, of Pitpointie; 12 from Mr. Chalmers, of Aldbar, and the entire herd belonging to Mr. Hudson, of Danesfield, numbering 27 head.

60 Pedigree Clydesdale Horses at Perth.

Tuesday, 17th Sept., next, at Perth Auction Market, great sale of 60 high-class pedigree mares, fillies and foals, entire colts and stallions, from a number of celebrated breeders, including a very select lot of 20 horses from the celebrated stud belonging to Mr. Kerr, of Harviestoun Castle.

545 Pedigree Aberdeenshire Shorthorns.

Tuesday, 8th Oct., next, annual joint sale of this year's crop of bull calves from the world-renowned herds belonging to Mr. William Duthie, Collynie, and Mr. John Marr, Uppermill, numbering 35 head.

Two Days Sale of 330 Shorthorns at Aberdeen.

Wednesday and Thursday, 9th and 10th October, within the Agricultural Hall, Kittybrewster, Aberdeen, great two days' sale of 330 choicely-bred Shorthorn cows, heifers, bulls and bull and heifer calves, belonging to the most eminent breeders in Aberdeenshire and neighboring counties.

Friday, 11th Oct., at Mains of Sanchuar, Forres, sale of the greater portion of the famed herd of Shorthorns belonging to Messrs. Law, numbering 65 head.

Friday, 11th Oct., next, at Forres, sale of a very select lot of Shorthorns, belonging to several well-known and famed breeders in Ross-shire and Inverness-shire.

Saturday, 12th October, next, at Perth Auction Market, Perth, highly-important sale of 80 high-class pedigree Shorthorn cows, heifers, bulls, and bull and heifer calves, from a number of famed breeders.

The auctioneers will be glad to send catalogues of the above sales on application, or to execute commissions for the purchase of animals.

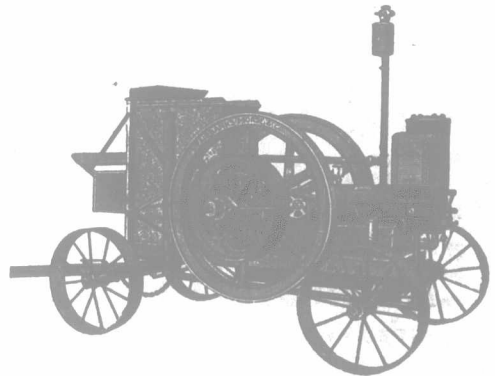
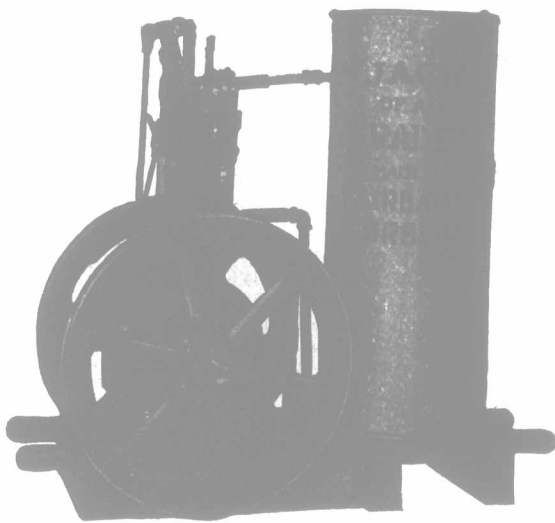
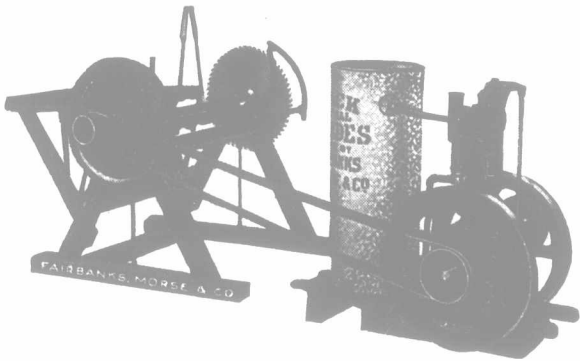
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horses in their exhibition of jumping, exactly as shown when winning the above prize. Mrs. Adam Beck has kindly consented to exhibit her harness horse carriages and appointments as exhibit at the above show. This will certainly be a sight worth travelling miles to see. It will be given on Tuesday and Wednesday afternoon, before the grand-stand.

Programmes have been issued, and all the attractions as advertised will take place daily.

All information given on application to the Secretary, General Offices, London, Ont.

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Remember, Mr. Farmer, it's going to cost you money this fall to PUMP WATER, SAW WOOD, GRIND CORN, THRESH WHEAT, RUN THE SEPARATOR, FILL YOUR SILO, and do several other small jobs around the farm!

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GOSSIP.

LIVE STOCK AT MACDONALD COLLEGE.

When Mr. R. Reford gave over the ownership of his estate at Ste. Anne de Bellevue, he left behind him a valuable legacy to the future agricultural college, in the reputation of his splendid herd of Ayrshire cattle. Money had not been spared in gathering together some of the best that Scotland had to offer, and the matrons of the present herd combine the essential of utility with beauty of form in a marked degree. But a short time ago, one of the cows produced in one day 65 lbs. of milk, and it is expected that three of the cows will make records of 12,000 lbs. of milk each for the current year. The herd now numbers in all some 70 head, and many of the younger heifers just growing into maturity bid fair to rival, and even exceed, the records of their dams. This herd, therefore, forms the foundation stock of the College farm. During the present year three other breeds, viz., Holsteins, dairy Shorthorns and French-Canadians, are to be added to this stock, in order that full provision may be made for the instructional work in the College. The French-Canadians are now being selected from the best herds in Quebec, and the Shorthorns and Holsteins are to be imported direct during the coming summer. It is the intention to maintain a herd of at least 80 milking cows, besides young stock, and as the business of dairy farming is to be made a prominent feature in the work of the department, every effort will be made to select such animals as will not only be a credit to the breed they represent, but such as will permit of work being carried on here, which may commend itself to the best breeders of the Province.

A large piggery is now nearing completion, built for the accommodation of the pigs which are to be kept on the farm. Four breeds are to be maintained here, viz., Berkshires, Yorkshires, Tamworths and Chester Whites. The foundation stock of the 3 former will be purchased this summer in England. The Chester Whites will be bought later on, in this country.

For the breeding pigs, small individual colony houses are being built, and a small pig farm has been provided for the breeding stock. The demands of the Canadian bacon market will be kept in view in connection with this work, and the students will be furnished every facility for the study of methods in the breeding, feeding and management of swine.

For the present year, dairy cattle and swine will receive greatest attention in the courses offered by the department. The importance of these industries in the Province of Quebec and in Eastern Ontario, merits for them the recognition that they will receive in the work of instruction. The work with sheep, beef cattle and horses will stand in abeyance for the present year, but further accommodation is to be provided, and in due time this work will develop in the way that it deserves.

For convenience in instruction, a large classroom, with raised seats for the students and a commodious arena for the stock has been set apart for the use of the live-stock department. The lecture courses will be given here, and also practice demonstrations in selection and judging. A slaughter-room and a cold-storage-room have also been provided, and as the department is to supply the meat used in the College dining-room, the students will receive demonstrations and practice in the slaughtering and dressing of animals. For the benefit of those interested, announcement may be made now of a two weeks' short course in stock-judging that will be given next January, at which leading breeders of the Province will assist in the classes, and will also deliver lectures.

In the work of the department, the attempt will be made to so combine the teachings of science and of practice that education and inspiration may go hand in hand, and that a greater love and enthusiasm may be created for farm work; and in attempting to serve the interests of the farmers themselves in the improvement of live stock and in the education of their boys, it is hoped that it may be able to win and deserve the good-will and confidence of all interested in progressive agriculture in the Province.

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Feb. 2, '07.

I bought one of the machines, but after running it a little while I found it was not skimming clean. I had it tested at the creameries here and found it to test 1 per cent, and I could not stand this so exchanged it for one of the U. S. machines, and find that if I had given the other machine away I should have made money by so doing. I like the U. S. very much.



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AUTUMN SESSION

Opens Sept. 3rd in all departments of the CENTRAL BUSINESS COLLEGE, Yonge and Gerrard Sts., Toronto. Our catalogue explains our superiority in equipment, staff, methods and results. You are invited to write for it if interested in the kind of schoolwork which brings best success. Address: W. H. SHAW, Prin.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.
Miscellaneous.

COMBINED THRESHING AND CUTTING—MOLD IN CELLAR.

1. For the saving of space and labor, I am going to try, this year, to combine my threshing and straw-cutting in one operation. I understood a few years ago, when I first learned of the experiment through your paper, that the cutting preceded the threshing. This, I imagine, would require the least possible power, as the straight-laid straw in the sheaf would cut much more easily than it would after being shaken up by the thrasher, and the cut straw would go through the thrasher much more easily than the whole sheaf. But I understand, now, that the order is reversed, and the threshing is done first. If this be correct, would you please state why the change was made. In the former method, was there much grain cut by the knives, and were any special arrangements required to separate the grain from the straw?

2. We are troubled with mold in our cellar this year, and should like to know how to clean it up. We have a sprayer, and could easily apply formalin or other chemical in whitewash, if we knew the proportion to use. Please tell us of the best up-to-date remedy, and how to use it.

3. Are you aware of any treatment to prevent sows coming in heat when being fattened?

4. Judging from the many complaints about sows failing to come in at the desired time, what is called the "yeast treatment" does not seem to be well known. A couple of years ago, its use was suggested to me by an old French neighbor, and since then, one yeast cake a day in the feed for three days has never failed to bring on the sexual heat, sometimes before the third day was over. I should be very glad to learn of something as simple and as effective to prevent, or allay, the fever when it wasn't wanted.

5. Will you please describe some up-to-date method of cooling or airing milk?

G. L. L.

Ans.—1. The chief reason why the threshers are made to cut the threshed straw instead of the whole grain in the sheaf was because farmers did not want all the straw, such as peas, and sometimes other grain, cut, and some men

preferred it all left; but where the cutting apparatus is connected with the cylinder, all had to go through. There was also a minor objection in the fact that the joints in the straw became broken or cut in such a way that the small pieces could not be separated from the grain.

2. After thoroughly sweeping out the cellar, we would suggest trying a whitewash of freshly-slaked lime, and then subsequently spraying with a solution of formalin, using say a teaspoonful to a pint of water. If that is not effective, try a tablespoonful.

3. We know of no other method than the operation of spaying; that is, removing the ovaries, which is easily accomplished in the case of sows when a few weeks or months old.

4. One of the most general methods adopted for cooling milk is to place the cans in a vat containing water which reaches a point slightly above the surface of the milk. The water may be kept cool by running fresh water from well or spring through the vat, carrying off the heat as it passes the sides of the milk cans. The cold water should enter the vat at the bottom, and the warm be drawn off from the top. If the water is allowed to run constantly through the vat, it is not well to have the vat contain more than from one to two times as much water as there is milk to be cooled. If the supply of water is limited, and cannot be allowed to run constantly, then the volume of water should be at least two or three times the volume of milk to be cooled. Where ice is available, the water will be kept cold by the addition of ice, instead of cold water, and the volume of water should not be more than that of the milk to be cooled. The milk should be stirred occasionally, but not vigorously, while being cooled. It would hasten cooling to insert in the center of the milk a barrel-shaped can containing cold or ice water.

ASHES FOR WHEAT.

I have a field of sod, which I plowed lately, putting on a little manure first. How would it do to put some ashes on the top, as I intend to sow fall wheat in this field?

G. S.

Ans.—The question does not state the kind of sod plowed down, nor the nature of the soil. If it was a clover sod on a clay soil, I do not think the ashes would be as useful for the wheat as for some other crops in the rotation. Ashes are valuable chiefly for the potash and lime they contain. The potash is in the very best form to serve as plant food, and the lime tends to improve the physical condition of the soil, and to make the insoluble potash in the soil available to plants. Wheat is not a heavy potash feeder, nor has it difficulty in assimilating that which it requires. Legumes, as peas, clover, etc., on the other hand, do require large amounts of potash, and apparently have greater difficulty in taking up this constituent. Consequently, it would be better practice to apply ashes for these crops. However, potash is not readily leached from the soil, and, if applied for wheat, and particularly if the land is to be seeded with clover, the dressing of ashes may give good results.

O. A. College. R. HARCOURT.

TOAD FLAX.

What is the enclosed yellow-flowered plant?
J. W. McC.

Ans.—Toad flax (Linaria), so called from the resemblance of the leaves of the commoner species to flax; common on roadsides and along fences. It is a perennial, and spreads by rootstocks and seeds. Continuous cultivation will subdue it.

BLADDER CAMPION AGAIN.

The enclosed weed is a newcomer here. It grows a strong root and a large, branching top. Its numerous pods, when ripe, are filled with small seeds. It seems like a bad weed.
D. W.

Ans.—This is the bladder campion (Silene inflata). It is recognized by its smooth, opposite leaves and whitish flowers, surrounded by an inflated veiny calyx. It becomes a troublesome weed if allowed to establish itself by its perennial roots and numerous seeds. Spud or dig the plants out the first season they are observed. If you let them get very numerous, you will have to summer-fallow, or put in "hoe crop."
J. D.

MILKWEED BORER.

The insect sent by W. O. R., Middlesex County, is a specimen of the milkweed borer, a very pretty beetle, the color of red sealing wax above and bluish-black beneath. It is ornamented with a few black spots. Its scientific name is Tetraopes tetraophthalmicus; the meaning of this name is "four-eyed," because the beetle has the eye on each side divided into two. It belongs to the long-horned family, the grubs of which are wood-borers. These beetles may be found somewhat abundantly on milkweed plants, as the early stages are spent in the stems and roots. This plant being of no value whatever, the insect cannot be considered injurious, but rather the reverse, as it tends to diminish the quantity of this weed.

CHARLES J. S. BETHUNE,
Ontario Agricultural College.

OAT BLIGHT AND SILO CORN.

1. Will the blight which has been on oats make them unfit for to feed to horses when run through cutting-box, and fed with bran?

2. Would it be possible to make a suitable ensilage out of corn which we do not think is going to mature sufficient to form ears? It is only about 3 feet high now, although sown early. The cold and rains have kept it back.

THE BALLOCK.

Ans.—1. From the personal observations of our staff, the oats, probably owing to favorable weather conditions, made a remarkably good recovery from the effects of the blight, and we should anticipate no trouble from feeding them as suggested.

2. Immature corn, without ears, has never made satisfactory ensilage; but with favorable weather, corn will yet make great progress. Do not cross the bridge before reaching the stream. And do not cut the corn as early as usual; a little frost will do it more good than harm, if it is immature.

SCURF ON PIGS—CHICKENS DYING.

1. I have a batch of pigs, four months old, that are covered with a scurf, even down to their toes, leaving large cracks in the skin. They don't seem to grow any, no matter how they are fed. Will you please advise me what to do?

2. We had a young clutch of chickens hatched by a hen. We fed them on whole barley. They would droop their wings; took diarrhoea, and died.

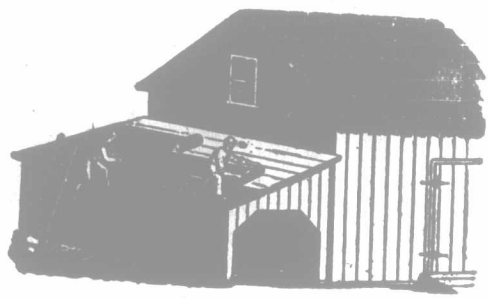
3. Is grain, coarsely ground and soaked in cold water, better for hogs than ground fine and fed dry?

OLD SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—1. If the pigs have been running outdoors, this trouble may be due to sunburn. We have known white pigs to suffer severely from this cause. Spraying them with a solution of one of the sheep dips should give relief, or an application of lard or raw linseed oil and sulphur rubbed on with a rag, would be good treatment.

2. See answers to similar question in this issue and last. The feeding does not appear to be the best for young chicks. Small wheat, or ground oats, with the hulls sifted out, and damped, not wet into a slush, would be a better ration.

3. We should prefer the latter, fed dry, or in a thick batter.



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Hamilton Mica Roofing Co., 101 Rebecca St. HAMILTON, CANADA

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STRENGTH

The flavory strength in the cup, obtained by blending Indian and Ceylon Teas, is the secret of Red Rose Tea's success.

The proof is in the drinking—taste it for yourself.

Ask your Grocer to send you a Package today.

HORSE OWNERS! USE

GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM.
 A safe, speedy and positive cure. The safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Removes all bunches from Horses. Impossible to produce scar or blemish. Send for circulars. Special advice free.
 THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Toronto, Canada

FARMS
 For Sale

The Rathbun Co. have placed in my hands for sale their farm lands, situated in and adjacent to the town of Deseronto, in the County of Hastings, consisting of: (1) The east half of lot 39, and west quarter of lot 40, concession 2 (south of the road), Township of Tyendinaga, County of Hastings, known as the "Chambers Farm," containing 150 acres, having a frontage on Dundas St., Deseronto, of 60 rods, on which is a six-room dwelling, good barn and additions, eight acres in orchard, fifteen acres in wood, three never-failing wells, and creek running across north end; land in good state of cultivation.

(2) The east three-quarters of lot 40, concession 2 (south of the road), in said Township of Tyendinaga, known as the "Wilson Farm," containing 175 acres, having a frontage on Dundas St., Deseronto, of 60 rods, on which is a good 11-room brick dwelling and good barn, 15 acres timbered land, four never-failing wells, one with windmill.

The above farms are in a high state of cultivation having been well tilled and cared for. Will sell en bloc or separately, to suit probable purchasers. Price, \$50 per acre. For any further information apply to

JOHN McCULLOUGH,
 Insurance, Real Estate and Loan Agent,
 DESERONTO, ONT.

Kendall's Spavin Cure

PORTAGE RIVER, N.B., March 5 '06.
 "I am using your Spavin Cure and can say there is nothing to be compared with it." *Gilbert Muzerall.*



Cures:
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 Swellings
 Sprains
 Bruises
 and all Lameness

\$1 a bottle—6 for \$5. Our great book—"Treatise on the Horse"—free from dealers or \$2
 Dr. R. J. KENDALL CO., Essexburg Falls, Vermont, U.S.A.

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. & Sta.

E. DYMENT

Breeder of and dealer in high-class
Driving Ponies & Outfits
 Mares sent from a distance to breed pastured and cared for at \$1 per month. Terms for breeding and prices of ponies on application.
 GILEAD'S SPRING FARM, COPETOWN, ONT.

CLYDESDALES, Shorthorns—4 Imp. Clyde mares, 2 and 3 yrs., bred in the purple—two in foal. Filly, rising 1 yr., sired by Macqueen—registered. 3 Shorthorn bulls 8 to 12 months—Scotch. A few heifers. All sired by Scotland's Fame—4787—by Nonpareil Archer (Imp.), John Forgie, Clarendon P. O. and Station

YOUNG MEN WANTED—To learn the Veterinary Profession. Catalogue sent free. Address VETERINARY COLLEGE, Grand Rapids, Mich. L. L. Conkey, Prin.

Fifteen grade Angus steers, averaging 1,528 lbs., sold on August 5th at \$7.60 per cwt., topping the Chicago market for the day and week, and reaching the highest point of the year. They were fed and shipped by J. A. Clark, Denver, Ill., who also marketed 44 head, averaging 1,543 lbs., at \$7.50.

On July 29th, at Kansas City, two carloads of grade Hereford steers, averaging 1,534 lbs., marketed by J. R. Quirk, of Nebraska, sold for \$7.20, the top price of the year in that market.

GOSSIP.

The Birmingham and District Butchers' and Pork Butchers' Trade Association, and the Pork Butchers' Associations of London, Liverpool, Manchester, Sheffield, and Bristol, have been greatly concerned at the unusual scarcity of pigs in England, which has prevailed for the last three years. They say: "We have at certain times found the greatest difficulty in getting supplies to carry on our normal trade, and that at little or no profit. We feel sure that if the agricultural press will interest itself by addressing the farmers of Great Britain, discussing, suggesting, and advising the matter of pig-producing, the result would be a great benefit, not only to the farmer, but to the public, the trade of pork butchers and ham and bacon curers. In our opinion, we fear that the restrictions of the Board of Agriculture have greatly tended to the decrease, which has also induced neglect and apathy on the part of farmers. We might mention that the recent disclosures as to Chicago methods turned the public tastes towards home products, but this great opportunity was missed for want of larger supplies. Sixteen million pounds sterling a year is going out of the country for bacon and hams, three and a quarter millions for lard, and close on two millions for pork. In our opinion, at least ten millions of this money might go into the British farmers' pockets. We may look in the future for some assistance from our Government in this matter; so far their action has been only one of instituting restrictions for the removal of swine in the endeavor to stamp out swine fever. We hope example may be taken from the Governments of Canada, United States, and Denmark, who conduct experiments, give data, and send expert advice to all those interested. We earnestly hope that you may advise your writers on agricultural subjects to give the matter of pig rearing and feeding prominence in their valuable articles from the present time onwards."

Mr. Robert Miller, Stouffville, Ont., under date of August 14th, writes: "I just released my importation of 150 sheep from quarantine, in which shipment there were Shropshires, Hampshires, Ox-fords, Cotswolds, Dorsets and one Lincoln, the best that I could buy for my customers, and they are all gone but eight head, consisting of six Shropshire show ewe lambs, one Shropshire yearling ram and one Oxford yearling ram. While in quarantine, I saw a good deal of the sheep that have been imported this year. Have never seen so much quality in the importations before, I find that every year our importers are getting more careful what they buy and who they buy from. The Shropshires were in the majority, but Hampshires are becoming popular; Cotswolds hold their own; Ox-fords and Southdowns, in smaller numbers, were there, and all were of a high order of merit. This is well, and it is necessary, for our customers are getting harder to please each year. I also sent home some beautiful Welsh ponies and one Clydesdale mare. Had to leave in quarantine five Shorthorns, consisting of one red two-year-old Roan Lady bull, one red yearling Violet bull, both very promising, and the latter descended from Violet's Forth, sold by us to go to Illinois many years ago, and considered by all that I have ever heard speak on the subject the best Cruickshank cow ever in Canada. The three heifers consist of a two-year-old Hylthsome, bred at Uppermill, and over five months bred to a Lavender bull sold by Mr. Duthie for 280 guineas when a calf, and so appreciated by him that he has ten of his best being mated with him now. This heifer won a first prize the only time shown last year. The other two are Roan Ladies, whose dams or grandams were bred at Uppermill. On reaching home, I found that I had a grand lot of Shorthorns, male and female, all in nice form, a splendid lot of rams and ewes, both Cotswold and Shropshire, and that the crops were good. I find lots of letters from old customers and new ones too. Will be pleased to reply to all that write."

Tudhope Carriages



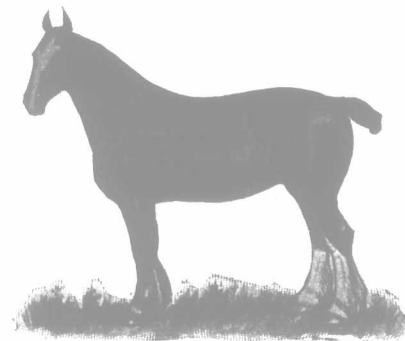
There's a Tudhope in charge of Tudhope Carriages from start to finish. A Tudhope buys all the materials—a Tudhope superintends the construction—a Tudhope attends to the sales—and all know their business. Making a Tudhope Carriage has always been a family affair, since the first one was turned out in 1855.

TUDHOPE No. 85

Extension Top Surrey. Wide seats—high spring back and spring cushions. Top, as well as rear seat, may be detached when desired. Richly finished throughout. Most popular family carriage made.
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THE TUDHOPE CARRIAGE CO., Limited • ORILLIA, Ont.

Imported Shires and Clydesdales Just Arrived

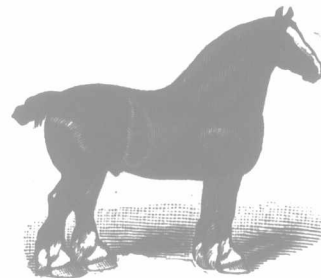


3 4-year-old Shire mares; 1 3-year-old Shire mare; 7 2-year-old fillies; 2 1-year-old fillies. By such noted sires as Harold of Raddington, Horbling Conqueror, and Dunsmore Kipling. Most of them have been bred to Iceland, sire of Berrywood Drayman, first prize at Toronto this year. 2 6-year-old Clyde mares, by Height of Fashion; 6 3-year-old Clyde mares; 3 2-year-old Clyde mares; 2 1-year-old colts. Several of these have been bred to Keir Democrat, a massive horse of choicest quality and richest breeding. Any of these will be sold well worth the money. Apply to

W. J. Evans, Lawrence Station,

OR
Neil McLaughlin, Auctioneer, St. Thomas, Ont.

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.

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 only the choice imported colts Dashing King, a 3-year-old, and Baron Columbus, a 2-year-old; also a couple of rattling good Canadians, 7 and 8 years old.

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



Graham & Renfrew's CLYDESDALES and HACKNEYS

Our Clydes now on hand are all prizewinners, their breeding is git-edged. Our Hackneys, both stallions and mares, are an exceedingly high-class lot. We also have a few high-steppers and carriage horses. Young Street cars pass the door every hour. 'Phone North 4428.

GRAHAM & RENFREW, BEDFORD PARK, ONT.

IMPORTED CLYDESDALES



Just arrived: One 4-year-old mare, two 3-year-old mares, seven 2-year-old fillies and three yearling fillies, two 2-year-old stallions, and one 1-year-old. The 4-year-old mare is due to foal. Six of these fillies are high-class Scotch winners. No richer-bred lot. No more high-class lot was ever imported. They have great size and quality. The stallions will make very large show horses—full of quality. They will be sold privately, worth the money.

CRAWFORD & BOYES, Theford Station, Widder P. O., Ont.

CLYDESDALES AND SHORTHORNS—Canadian-bred, registered. One stallion, rising 3, by Imp Macqueen. Two stallions, rising two, by Imp Primrose. Also my stock bull, Gilbert Logan 36424. **W. D. PUGH, Clarendon P. O. and Station.**

Clydesdales, Shorthorns and Cotswolds—For richest bred and choicest individuals of above breeds, write me. My new Cotswold and Clydesdale importation will arrive early in the season.
J. C. ROSS, Jarvis P.O. & Sta.

DUNROBIN STOCK FARM Clydesdales, YORKSHIRES, Shorthorns. We are booking orders for breeding stock from our grandly-bred Yorkshire sows. Twenty five sows to farrow in the next few weeks. Unrelated pairs a speciality. Write for prices and particulars. **DONALD GUNN & SON, Beaverton, Ontario.** Inspection invited. G. T. R. C. N. O. R. stations 1 1/2 miles from farm. Customers met on notification.

Maple Shade Shorthorns & Shropshires
 One yearling Lavender bull for sale. Younger bulls growing. All shearing rams and ewes sold. Will sell a few good ram lambs.
JOHN DRYDEN & SON, Brooklin, Ont.
 Stations: Brooklin, G. T. R.; Myrtle, C. P. R.
 Long-distance telephone.

Pure Scotch Shorthorns
 We are offering 10 young bulls, fit for service, all from imported sires and dams, among them some choice herd bulls. Cows and heifers of all ages, including some excellent show heifers. One imported Clydesdale mare, four years old, with an extra good foal at her side. Young Yorkshires of both sexes. Long-distance telephone.
W. G. PETTIT & SONS, Freeman, Ont., Burlington Jct. Stn.

Shorthorns!
BELMAR PARC.
 Calves for sale by our grand quartette of breeding and show bulls:
 Nonpareil Archer, Imp. Proud Gift, Imp.
 Marigold Sailor. Nonpareil Eclipse.
 Females. Imported and from imported stock in calf to these bulls.
 An unsurpassed lot of yearling heifers.
John Douglas, Peter White, Manager, Pembroke, Ont.

Special Offering of Scotch SHORTHORN BULLS
 2 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 Clanoy, H. CARGILL & SON, Manager, Cargill, Ont.

JOHN LEE & SONS, Highgate, Ont.
SHORTHORNS & LINCOLNS
 The champion herd of Wigan Kent 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.

SHORTHORNS
 One roan Shorthorn bull, 3 years old, highly bred, quiet to handle; a bargain. Cows and heifers all ages. Also a number of Chester White sows that will weigh from 100 to 150 lbs each. No fancy prices.
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SHORTHORNS
 One beautiful roan bull for sale, sired by Derby, Imp., the great stock bull. This is a grandly-bred bull, and will make a good show bull, and also a grand getter. We also have several first class heifers of breeding age, also some cows in calf or calves at foot—imported and home-bred.
W. J. SHEAN & SON, Box 856, Owen Sound, Ont.

Valley Home Shorthorns AND BERKSHIRES.
 Offering 5 choice bulls, 11 to 14 months old. Young cows and heifers in calf, and yearling heifers. Young sows safe in pig and boars and sows three months old, of prolific strains.
S. J. PEARSON, SON & CO., Meadowvale, Ont.
 Stations: Meadowvale, C.P.R.; Brampton, G.T.R.

The Salem Herd of Shorthorns
IS HEADED BY JILT VICTOR (IMP.).
 It contains a number of the most noted matrons of the breed. Write for what you want.
R. A. & J. A. Watt, Salem, Ont.,
 Elora station, G. T. R. and C. P. R.

SHORTHORNS AND LINCOLN SHEEP.
 Two bulls, 11 and 12 months old—Miss Ramsden and a Bessie, both by the good breeding bull, Proud Gift = 5077 = (imp.), also cows and heifers in calf by him. Inspection solicited. Always have some choice Lincoln sheep for sale at reasonable prices.
J. T. GIBSON, DENFIELD, ONTARIO.

Glover 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.

T. DOUGLAS & SONS STRATHROY, ONT.
 Breeders of Short horns and Clydesdales. 15 bulls, 60 cows and heifers, 1 imp. stallion, imp. and home-bred fillies. Write us what you want or come and see our stock. Farm 1 miles north of town.

Maple Grove Shorthorns
 Herd headed by the grand show bull, Starry Morning. Present offering: Imported and home-bred cows and heifers, also a few young bulls. Terms and prices to suit the times. **C. D. WAGAR, Enterprise Stn. and P.O. Addington Co.**

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.

MAPLE GROVE SHORTHORNS
 Scotch and dairy bred; up-to-date in type; prize-winners at the local shows. A number of 1 and year old heifers, 1 year old bull, and one 5 mos. old—the last will make a show bull. Flora bred—will be sold easy. **L. B. POWELL, Wallenstein P. O. and Stn. G. P. R.**

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.

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 \$2000 bull, Joy of Morning (imp.) = 33070 =, and young cows bred to him. Also choice Yorkshires, 5 months old, imp. size and dam. Leghorn eggs supplied at 75c. per 13. **Geo. D. Fletcher, Binkham, Ont., Erin Station, C. P. R.**

Spring Valley Shorthorns
 Bulls in service are: Bapton Chancellor (imp.) = 40359 = (78286), Clipper Chief (imp.) = 64220 =. Stock for sale at all times.
MYLE BROS., Ayr, Ontario.

Scotch Shorthorns A grand pair of yearling bulls, also a few heifers, bred from imp. sire and dams. Pure Scotch and fashionably pedigreed. Will be sold right. **C. RANKIN & SONS, Wyebridge P. O., Wyevale 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.**

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

SECURING A PATENT.
 Could you inform me where I could secure full information in regard to getting articles patented?
 A SUBSCRIBER'S SON.

Ans.—Write Patent Division, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

BOOKS FOR FARMERS.
 Do you know of any good books on the following: Farming, dairying, poultry, cattle, horses, or a veterinary book for home use?
 F. R. W.

Ans.—"Successful Farming," Rennie, \$1.50; "Canadian Dairying," by Dean, \$1; "Poultry Craft," Robinson, \$2; "Live Stock in Great Britain," \$4.50; "Cattle: Breeds and Management," Housman and Axe, \$1; "Veterinary Element," Hopkins, \$1; "Horse Breeding," Sanders, \$1.50. Order through this office.

CRIPPLED PIGS.
 I have a bunch of pigs about five months old, weighing about 130 lbs. each. About a week ago they became very lame, all within a day and a half. Legs considerably swollen; some became completely helpless. Two have died, while another lies still as though paralyzed in hind quarters. To-day, I notice two of another bunch about three months old have become lame. The pigs were fed on chop (oats and barley, mixed), with milk and water. They have been allowed to run out half a day about twice a week. I opened one that died. Could find nothing of an unusual appearance, except that the liver was very black. Could you tell me what the trouble is, and how to remedy?
 W. U. M.

Ans.—The trouble is probably due to high feeding and insufficient exercise. It seldom occurs in pigs having regular access to grass and the ground. Give equal parts Epsom salts, sulphur and powdered charcoal in the food, say a tablespoonful to each daily, and encourage them to go out on grass in a shady place, or in the evening. If they will not take the medicine in food, purge with 4 ounces salts as a drench, and follow up with 5 grains nux vomica twice daily. A good arrangement for drenching a pig is a shoe with a hole in the toe. Give slowly to avoid choking.

THE BINDWEEDS.

T. A., Avonton, sends three weeds, with inquiry about bindweed particularly. T. A.'s No. 1 is black bindweed. No. 2 is black medick, also called hop clover, and No. 3, the hedge bindweed, otherwise known as the large-flowered morning-glory bindweed, and, sometimes, as Rutland beauty. None of these is the bindweed whose rootstocks fill the soil, and which was described last week. The following plants are known in various parts of the country by the name of bindweed:
 1. Convolvulus arvensis, the small or field bindweed, or the small-flowered morning-glory bindweed (flowers, about one inch long).
 2. Convolvulus spithameus, the upright bindweed (flowers, two inches; leaves, oval).
 3. Convolvulus sepium, the hedge bindweed (flowers, white or pink, about two inches long; leaves, cordate or triangular).
 4. Solanum dulcamara, purple or blue bindweed, or bittersweet. The flowers are shaped like those of the potato. The berries are red, like small tomatoes; sometimes common around stumps in newly-cleared land.
 5. Polygonum convolvulus, black bindweed; flowers, greenish, inconspicuous; seeds, dull-black, 3-angled, resemble small buckwheat; leaves wide-arrow shaped.
 6. Polygonum cilinode, fringed bindweed; resembles No. 5. The seeds are smoother and brighter, and the leaves are rounder at the base.
 7. Polygonum scandens, climbing bindweed; like No. 5. Flowers are yellowish-green, and the calyx lobes containing the shining seeds winged and crisped.
 The first three are perennials, belonging to the morning-glory family. Nos. 5, 6 and 7 are annuals of the buckwheat family. No. 1 is much the hardest of the lot to eradicate when it gets established. No. 5 is a widely-distributed and very common weed in dirty grain fields.
 J. D.

DR. FOWLER'S EXTRACT OF WILD STRAWBERRY CURES
Summer Complaint, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Colic and Cramps, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum
 AND
All Fluxes of the Bowels.

It is without doubt the safest and most reliable remedy in existence. It has been a household remedy for sixty-two years. Its effects are instantaneous and it does not leave the bowels in a constipated condition. Do not be humbugged into taking something the unscrupulous druggist says is just as good. Mrs. Ed. Stringer, Hemmingford, Que., says: "I have used Dr. FOWLER'S EXTRACT OF WILD STRAWBERRY with excellent results. I always keep it in the house as it is the best cure for Diarrhoea that can be had."

KENWOOD STOCK FARM SHORTHORNS
 Offers for sale an 18-months-old Miss Ramsden bull of show quality from Imp. Jilt Victor = 45187 =, a Toronto winner, and Imp. Pandora = 48456 =, a Toronto winner and an Old Country junior champion. Four other younger bulls. Also cows and heifers imp. and home bred. Prices easy. Trains met on notice. **HAINING BROS., Highgate, Ont., Kent Co.**

A. EDWARD MEYER, Box 378, Guelph, Ont.,
 Breeds SCOTCH SHORTHORNS of the following families: Cruickshank Bellonas, Mysies, Frawith Buds, Villages, Broadhooks, Campbell Claretis, Minas, Urrys, Bessies, Bruce Mayflowers, Augustas, Marr Missies and Lovelaces, and others. Herd bulls: Scottish Hero (imp.) = 55043 = (90035), Slatyton Lad = 67214 =. Correspondence solicited. Visitors welcome. Long-distance phone in house.

SHORTHORNS
 Six superior yearling bulls, some of them out of great milch 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.

Pleasant Valley Shorthorns
 Herd headed by Imp. Ben Lomond = 45180 =, 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.

Shorthorns and Clydesdales
 I am now offering 6 young bulls from 8 to 20 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.

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.**

Less Stable Work And More Profits

are the results of using our modern stable fittings. Every minute cut off from stable chores means money saved. Every improvement for the comfort and health of your animals means more beef and butter.

Our Rotary U Bar Steel Stanchion has many points of superiority over any other cow-tie made. Saves the expense and space of partitions, and thus makes stables light and airy, and easy to clean. Gives the cows comfort and sufficient freedom, yet prevents them from interfering with one another. Makes it very quick and easy to tie up and untie the herd.

Our Galvanized Steel Water Bowls, always within reach, are an enormous improvement over an ice-cold trough in a windy yard. The supply of water is automatically regulated, and the edges of the bowls are shaped so that the water does not slop over. This sensible watering system is cheaply and easily installed; it keeps the animals in better health, and greatly increases your returns

With Beath's Litter Carrier the stables can be cleaned out in half the time and with half the labor that it takes with wheelbarrows. The manure can be dumped directly into the wagon or spreader, thus saving one handling. Tracks and switches are easily erected; the galvanized steel tubs are rust proof; the track-wheels work on roller bearings and round all corners easily; and the changeable gear hoist is particularly smooth-working and durable.

Write us now for our catalogue No. 16 which fully describes our COMPLETE LINE OF STABLE FITTINGS.

METAL SHINGLE & SIDING CO. LIMITED.
PRESTON, ONT.



SUNNYSIDE STOCK FARM



Bulls in service: Blythsome Ruler =52236-, Trout Creek Stamp =67660-, by Pride of Windsor (imp.) =50071 = (86593). Stock for sale at all times.

James Gibb,
Brookdale, Ont.

Shorthorns



Scottish and milking strains. As good milking strains as there are in Canada. Some pure Scotch. Can supply bulls of either strain; also a number of heifers from 1 to 3 years of age. Will be sold right. Dr. T. S. Sproule, M.P., Markdale P.O. & Sta.

Wm. Grainger & Son



Hawthorn herd of deep-milking SHORTHORNS. Aberdeen Here (imp.) at head of herd. Two young bulls, also ten heifers; some of them bred to Aberdeen Here.

Shorthorns, Oxford Downs and Lincolns

Herd headed by Protector (imp.), Vol. 52 E. For Sale: Bulls from 6 to 16 months old; also females in calf. Also ram and ewe lambs. All at reasonable prices. Long-distance phone.

JOHN McFARLANE & W. H. FORD
Dutton, Ontario.
Elgin Co., M. C. R. and P. M. Railways.

ATHELSTANE SHORTHORNS!

Pure Scotch Rosewood, Rosalind and Countess strains. Ten one and two year old heifers of the above strains, the get of the Village-bred son of Imp. Knuckle Duster, Vicar 3355, and the Bruce Mayflower bull, Star Prince; also young bulls from 6 to 12 months old. Prices reasonable.

WM. WALDIE,
Box 324, Stratford, Ont.

SHORTHORN FEMALES.

I have sold all my young bulls advertised in Advocate, but have some good females, representing the families of Village Maids, Clara's, Cruickshank Village Blossoms and Ramsdens.

HUGH THOMSON, St. Mary's, Ont.

CRESTHILL SHORTHORNS—We are offering a choice lot of young bulls and heifers, roans and reds, sired by Newton Prince (imp.); his weight, 2,400 lbs. in breeding condition. Also a limited number of Shropshire ram and ewe lambs by our Chicago winner Prolific (imp.).

W. R. BOWMAN, Mt. Forest, Ont.

Burnside Ayrshires. IMPORTED AND CANADIAN-BRED. Winners at the leading shows of Scotland, Canada, and U. S. Importation of 74 head have just landed home. All bulls sold. 20 fine 2-year-old heifers due to freshen in Sept. A few Advanced Registry cows to freshen in Aug. and Sept. Anything I have is for sale at reasonable prices.

R. R. NESS, HOWICK, QUE., P. O. AND STATION.

Glenoro Shorthorns & Lincolns

Imp. Marr Roan Ladys, Missies, Urys, and Miss Ramsdens. High class in breeding and individuality. Eight grand young bulls coming on. Herd headed by the great breeding bull, Non-pareil Count. Some choice young cows and heifers for sale. 150 head of Dudding-bred Lincolns. Ewes all ages for sale; also 40 ram lambs from imported stock.

A. D. McGUGAN, Rodney, Ont.

FOR SALE!

3 young Shorthorn bulls.
30 young Berkshire boars and sows.
30 Buff Orpington pullets. Eggs \$1 per 15.

Address: E. JEFFS & SON, Bond Head, Ontario

Porter's Golden Fawn St. Lambert and Golden Lad JERSEY HERD.

I AM now breeding the two most popular and productive families of the Jersey breed known—the St. Lambert and Golden Lad. And what is more, my foundation stock of both families was purchased from the two most noted and best breeders of Jerseys on the continent: The St. L. from the late Wm. Rolph, of "Glen Rouge"; and the Golden Lad from T. S. Cooper, Linden Grove, U. S. A. My St. L.'s are headed by the little dandy, Porter's St. L. John Bull; and my Golden Lads by Blue Bell's Fox of Linden Grove—a grandson of Mr. T. S. Cooper's high-priced cow, Blue Bell, which was sold at his 1903 sale for \$3,600. I have a few animals of both sexes for sale.

THOMPSON PORTER, Carleton West.

Brampton Jerseys

Unbroken record of several years success at all leading Canadian exhibitions is unequalled by any other herd of any kind or breed of live stock on the American continent. When buying a family cow, a stock bull or a dairy head, buy only the best. Our public record proves that we have them.

B. H. BULL & SON,
Brampton, Ont.

Pine Ridge Jerseys For sale

some choice young bulls, bred in the purple, of ideal type; also a few heifers and heifer calves, and some Cotswold shearing rams and ram lambs.

Wm. Willis & Son, Newmarket P. O. & Sta

High Grove Jerseys

2 choice young bulls for sale, 10 months; would serve now. Bred in the purple. Could also spare a few females either young or old.

Robt. Tufts & Son, Tweed, Ont.

AYRSHIRES

Young bulls from producing dams and same sire, from 7 months up to 2 years. Rare good ones and will speak for themselves. N. DYMENT, Hickory Hill Stock Farm, Clappison, Ont. Dundas Station and Telegraph.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

CUTTING YOUNG ALFALFA.

1. I sowed two acres to alfalfa clover, with oats one bushel to the acre, sowing twelve pounds of the alfalfa to the acre. The oats are a good crop, and the alfalfa is up nearly to the oat heads. Would it hurt the clover to cut the top of it with the oats?

2. What will cure ringworm on cattle?

Ans.—1. No. It is common practice to cut alfalfa at least once the first season of its growth. We would not cut very low.

2. A mixture of sulphur and lard well rubbed in and repeated once or twice will almost invariably cure ringworm. A little coal oil in the mixture will make it more sure.

FEEDING VALUE OF RATION—LICE ON CATTLE.

1. Which would be the best ration for milch cows that are heavy milkers, on grass, bran and linseed meal, or bran and oil cake, both for milk and keeping them in condition, not taking the cost into consideration?

2. Is there any known remedy that will kill the nits on cattle and exterminate the lice in two or three applications?

Ans.—1. We should say the bran and oil-cake combination.

2. We know of no remedy that will kill the nits without injuring the condition of the skin if made strong enough for the former purpose.

CUCUMBER BEETLE.

A small, striped beetle is on our cucumber and citron vines, and I have noticed it on the pumpkins too. It seems to draw the sap from them, and some of the vines have died, and the others are scarcely growing at all. Do you know of any way of destroying this beetle? It is very common in this neighborhood.

Ans.—The striped cucumber beetle (Diabrotica vittata) very commonly preys upon melons, cucumbers, squashes, etc., feeding on the leaves and stems. Applying liberal quantities of refuse tobacco powder to the hills at intervals has been found effective. Some authorities have recommended dusting on bone dust, phosphates and other commercial fertilizers. Where there are but comparatively few plants in a kitchen garden, a gauze netting stretched over half circles of barrel hoops has been successfully used as a protector.

DRUGGING MILCH COWS.

A rents his farm to B for one year. Farm consists of a dairy farm with a stock of 25 milch cows and young stock. B pays a rental of \$15 per cow for mature cows, and \$10 for heifers. B is to farm the farm in a good businesslike manner, and take good care of the stock. Any loss of stock caused by negligence of B is to be made good by him. A finds, after renting to B, that on the farm, which B rented before coming to A, he fed the cows saltpetre in their salt to a very injurious extent, with the idea that it gave him a larger flow of milk. Consequently A had inserted in writings that no stimulant or drug of any kind should be fed to cows by B for the purpose of over-production of milk. A now finds that B is feeding saltpetre to his cows in salt, same as he did on previous farm.

1. Is this a criminal act, as veterinary says it is very injurious, destroying the cows' kidneys, injuring them for all time?

2. Is this sufficient to break the lease, and can A discharge B at any time?

3. What would be the legal and best action for A to take in the matter?

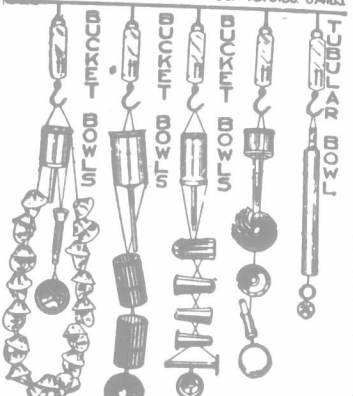
P. Q. QUESTIONER.

Ans. 1. No. It is, however, a breach of contract, and A is entitled to recover from B compensation for any loss sustained by him by the depreciation in the value of the cows occasioned by their being so drugged.

2 and 3. It would appear that so wanton a breach of the terms of the lease is sufficient to determine it, but we would recommend submission of the whole matter to some competent local lawyer who would save the writings before him and would so be in a position to give a legal opinion.

Saves Hours of Cleaning

Of course your wife would try to wash even the worst cream separator bowl properly twice every day. But why ask her to slave over a heavy, complicated "bucket bowl," like either



of the four on the left? Why not save her hours of cleaning every week by getting a Sharple's Dairy Tubular Cream Separator with a simple, light, tubular bowl, easily cleaned in 3 minutes, like that on the right? It holds the world's record for clean skimming.

Sharple's Dairy Cream Separators are different—very different—from all others. Every difference is to your advantage. Write for catalog M-188 and valuable free book "Business Dairying."

THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO.
West Chester, Pa.
Toronto, Can. Chicago, Ill.

Springhill Ayrshires.

A new importation of 45 high-class Ayrshires, due out of quarantine June 24th. A few grand yearling bulls and females—all ages. Some cows and heifers calving for shows. Write for prices.

Robt. Hunter & Sons, Maxville, Ont.
Long-distance phone, Maxville 33.

SPRINGBROOK AYRSHIRES.

Produced 7,000 lbs. of milk each, testing 3.9 per cent. butter-fat, in 1905. FIVE choice young bulls dropped in August 1906, for sale. Orders booked for calves of 1907. W. F. STEPHEN, Box 163, Huntingdon, Que

Ayrshire Bulls

One last September and a few March and April calves by the champion Douglasdale (imp.). W. W. BARRY, Neidpath Farm, Stratford, Ont.
Long-distance phone.

Glenhurst Ayrshires

Oldest-established herd in Ontario, Imp. and Canadian-bred. Average B. F. test for the whole herd, 4.2; milk yield, 40 to 60 lbs. a day. For sale: females of all ages; and several young bulls; all by imp. sire, and some out of Imp. dams. James Benning, Williamstown P. O., Lancaster Sta.

Wardend

We have only four spring bull calves on hand for sale. Will sell them at reasonable prices. Sired by White Prince of Me No 21825, bred by A. Hume, Menie. F. W. TAYLOR, Westman's Corners, Hoard's Sta., G. T. R.

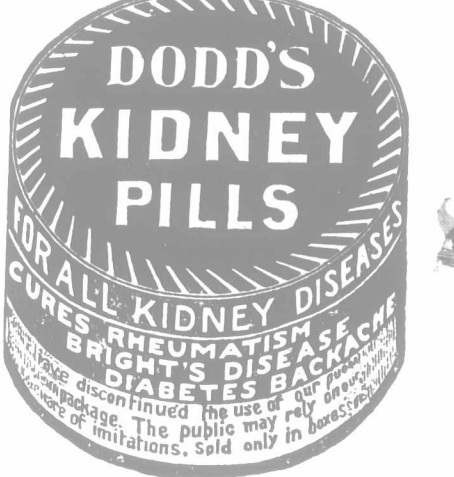
Ridgedale Farm Holsteins

—yearling bull, from one to four mos., by Prince Pauline De Kol 6th, and from rich, heavy-milking dam. Come and see them or write: R. W. WALKER, Utica P. O., Ont. Port Perry, G. T. R., or Myrtle, C. P. R., Ontario Co

Glenwood Stock Farm—Holsteins and Ayrshires.

Holsteins all sold out. Have a few young Yorkshire sows, about 2 months old, for sale cheap. True to type and first-class. Bred from imported stock. THOS. B. CARLAW & SON, Warkworth P. O., Cambellford Stn.

"All the little boys and girls who want to go to heaven," said the Sunday-school superintendent, "will please rise." All rose but Tommy Twaddles. "And doesn't this little boy want to go to heaven?" "N-not yit!"



Lump Jaw

The first remedy to cure Lump Jaw was Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure

and it remains today the standard treatment, with years of success back of it, known to be a cure and guaranteed to cure. Don't experiment with substitutes or imitations. Use it, no matter how old or bad the case or what else you may have tried—your money back if Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure ever fails. Our fair plan of selling, together with exhaustive information on Lump Jaw and its treatment, is given in Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser.

Most complete veterinary book ever printed to be given away. Durable, bound, indexed and illustrated. Write us for a free copy.

FLEMING BROS., Chemists,
75 Church Street, Toronto, Ontario

HOLSTEINS



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

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.

LOOK HERE

Have on hand bull calves from choice dams, and sired by son of greatest oow in Canada, Bousteje Q. Pieterje De Kol; 643 lbs. 7 days; 96 lbs. 1 day. His sire's dam and grandam have records averaging over 96 lbs. butter week. Also choice bulls fit for service. Prices right. **FRED ABBOTT, Fairview Stock Farm, Harriestville, Ont.**

RECORD OF MERIT HOLSTEINS

Herd 110 strong. Over 40 head now in the Record of Merit. Two of the richest-bred bulls in Canada at head of the herd. For sale: 18 bulls, from 9 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.

Imperial Holsteins

Bull calves for sale.

W. H. SIMMONS, New Durham P. O., Ont.

"GLENARCHY" HOLSTEINS!

43 head of big, deep-flanked, heavy-producing Holsteins, many of them milking from 50 to 60 lbs. a day on grass. Have only bull calves for sale now. A straight, smooth lot.

G. MAGINTYRE, Renfrew P. O. and Stn.

Greenwood Holsteins & Yorkshires

For sale: Two richly-bred bulls ready for service. No females to offer at present. Choice Yorkshires of either sex.

D. Jones, Jr., Caledonia P. O. and Stn.

Holsteins and Yorkshires

R. HONEY, Brickley, Ont., offers a very choice lot of young bulls, also boars and sows fit to mate.

Grove Hill Holstein Herd

Offers high-class stock at reasonable prices. Only a few youngsters left. Pairs not akin.

F. R. MALLORY, Frankford, Ontario. G. T. R. and C. O. Railway connections

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

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Miscellaneous.

SEVEN POULTRY CONUNDRUMS

1. (a) Give the description, in full, of a standard-bred Barred Plymouth Rock cockerel; (b) B. P. R. pullet.
2. Will it improve show birds to be fed in crates the same as fattening chicks?
3. Will it injure them for breeding purposes?
4. Give the best method for fitting Barred Rocks for exhibition.
5. Do ducks fatten better if crated the same as chicks?
6. Where can crate-fattened chicks be sold for more than yard-fattened ones, and what is the difference in the prices?
7. Give the standard weight of (a) Pekin male, (b) female ducks.

A SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—1. The answer to this will be found in the "Standard of Perfection." It will cost you \$1.50, but is of much value to breeders of poultry. In fact, no poultryman's library is complete without it. Order through "The Farmer's Advocate."

2. If fed judiciously, it might put a bird in better condition, though birds in such close quarters may damage their wing and tail feathers.

3. Yes.

4. This is a business in itself, and can be learned best by watching others and by doing it. No two exhibitors fit alike.

5. No; I have never been able to get satisfactory results from feeding ducks in crates.

6. Poultry commission men will pay more for a well crate-fattened chick than one that is not. The difference may run from 1c. to 10c., or more, per lb., depending on the trade he has. Some dealers will not take chicks that are not crate-fed, and most prefer them.

7. Adult—Male, 8 lbs.; female, 7 lbs. Young—Male, 7 lbs.; female, 6 lbs.

F. C. ELFORD, Macdonald College.

YOUNG TURKEYS DYING.

Our young turkeys are dying off with some disease of the head—the half-grown ones as well as the younger ones. The trouble seems to be all in their heads. They seem to be able to swallow their food, but cannot chirp at all. Their heads swell, and they seem to gasp for breath; and, with some the eyes seem to turn out. The disease seems to spread through the flock. Is there any help for them?

READER.

Ans.—This swelling of the head around the eye denotes roup. This starts, first, from a cold unless the flock have mixed with another clutch suffering from same disease, or are running over range which has previously been used by a diseased flock. Many years ago, I lost a great number through trying to cure them with drugs, and I now hold it in check so well by killing and burying afflicted specimens that I have only had to chop the head off one poult the past two years. The first symptoms is a slight "puff" between the eye and nostril. This is the indication of a slight cold, and, if watched, will sometimes pass away in two days. If it does not leave in that time, I practice cutting off the head and burying, no matter how valuable the bird. In order to detect this "puff," it requires closer observation on the part of the attendant than is usually given. I have frequently noticed it in neighbors' flocks ten days or two weeks before they could see anything wrong, and I suspect in this case that the most of the poultis dying have been afflicted at least a month. However, the gasping for breath is not a symptom of roup in the early stage, and, if I remember correctly, not at any stage. Consequently, I would advise cutting open the windpipe of a dead bird, and examine for small, reddish-colored worms. If found, this would indicate gapes, which are prevalent in many localities this season. Placing myself in "Reader's" position, I would immediately kill every poult which showed signs of disease, and bury deeply. Of course, I have heard of many cures for "roup," and I have also known of a few cases where recovery took place without any treatment, but the risk of transmitting it to other healthy birds is altogether too great to keep them upon the place.

W. J. BELL.

FAIRVIEW HERD is the place to buy your next bull. I can furnish you with a bull sired by our great herd bull, PONTIAC KORNDYKE, who has 19 daughters in the last year's report that made official records from 13 pounds at less than two years old to over 31½ pounds at four years, and the whole number averaged over 4½% fat. No other bull in the world has ever made such a showing in one year. I have just tested another of his daughters that made 26.40 pounds butter in seven days with second calf. I have over 50 cows and heifers in calf to him. Come and look my herd over before making your selections elsewhere.

E. H. DOLAR, Hevelton, St. Law. Co., N. Y., near Prescott

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.

Maple Hill Holstein-Friesians

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

G. W. CLEMONS, St. George, Ont.

"THE MAPLES" HOLSTEIN HERD

Is made up of Record of Merit cows and heifers with large records, and headed by Lord Wayne Meethilde Calamity. Bull calves from one to five months old for sale.

Walburn Rivers, Falden's, Ont.

SPRINGBANK OXFORDS.

A number of select yearling rams by Hobbs' Royal winner for flock headers. Lambs of both sexes. Also one aged ram, first at Ottawa, 1906. Prices right.

WM. BARNET, LIVING SPRINGS P. O., Fergus, G. T. R. and C. P. R.

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 Harriston, Ont.**

71 Years WITHOUT CHANGE MEANS

that in 1836 we made an importation of sheep, that Shorthorns followed very soon, that we have been importing and breeding them ever since, and that this year I have made an importation of **Shorthorns, Shropshires, Clydesdales and Welsh Ponies** as good as could be bought. They, with high-class home-bred ones, are for sale, write me.

ROBERT MILLER, STOUFFVILLE, ONTARIO.

Large White Yorkshires

An offering of the present time a number of choice boars and sows of breeding age also some imported sows in pig. Also young pigs of spring farrow direct from skin. Pairs and trios supplied not imported stock. Write for what you want.

H. J. Davis, Woodstock, Ont.
Breeder of Shorthorns & Yorkshires

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, P. O. Box 563, Woodstock, Ont.

Elmhurst Berkshires

With our recent importation, personally selected from the best herds in England (some of them prizewinners), we have the most select herd of Berkshires in Canada. A grand group of breeding and show matrons. Our new imported boar, Stall Pitts Middy won 1st under 1 year at Oxford, 1907, also Compton Duke, Imp., and Compton Swell, Imp., head the herd. Mail orders receive careful attention. Brantford shipping station.

H. M. VANDERLIP, Cainsville P. O., Brant Co., Ont.

Motto: "Goods as Represented."

Glenhodson Yorkshires!

A few choice young sows in farrow; also young pigs from three to six months old. Satisfaction guaranteed. Long-distance 'phone at farm.

GLENHODSON COMPANY,
Lorne Foster, Mgr. Myrtle Station, Ont.

FAIRVIEW BERKSHIRES

Bred from imported and Canadian-bred sires and dams, and bred on prizewinning lines. My brood sows are large, choice animals. Young stock of both sexes. Some sows bred to imp. boars. **HENRY MASON, SCARBORO P. O.** Street cars pass the door.

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, Morriston P. O., Schaw Sts., C. P. R.

When Writing Advertisers Please Mention this Paper

WE WANT YOUR WOOL

WRITE OR SHIP

E. T. CARTER & CO., Toronto, Ont.

Fairview Shropshires

Orders now booked for shearings and lambs of both sexes, fitted for showing or field condition. Don't forget that this flock has produced more winners than any other flock in all America, and stock sold are producers of winners. **J. & D. J. CAMPBELL, Fairview Farm, Woodville Ont.**

Farnham Farm Oxford Downs

We are now offering a number of select yearling rams and ram lambs, sired by imported ram, for flock headers; also yearling ewes and ewe lambs. Price reasonable.

Henry Arkell & Son, Arkell, Ontario.
Arkell, C. P. R.; Guelph, G. T. R.

40 IMPORTED SHROPSHIRE RAMS AND EWES

—First choice of England's best flocks. Ram lamb from the champion ram of Canada, 1906. **LLOYD-JONES BROS., Surford, Ont.**

South-downs

ROBT. McEWEN, Byron, Ont.

Long-distance 'phone.

MONKLAND Yorkshires

Imported & Canadian-bred

We keep 35 brood sows, and have constantly on hand between 100 and 200 to choose from. Our 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

SUNNYMOUNT BERKSHIRES.

Sunnymount Berkshires are unsurpassed for ideal bacon type and superior breeding. For immediate sale: A few choice boars from 6 mos. up.

JOHN McLEOD Milton P. O. and Stn., C. P. R. & G. T. R.

Glenburn Herd of Yorkshires.

Winner of gold medal three years in succession. Young boars and sows of different ages. Also a grand good Shorthorn bull (roan) 7 months old, fit to head any herd.

David Barr, Jr., Box 3, Renfrew, Ont.

THE WISE OLD DOCTOR

"Why is it, doctor, that so many among the medical profession condemn electrical treatment to their patients?" asked a young physician of a wise, old doctor.

"Well, my boy, it's like this: you know and I know that electricity when applied right is beneficial, and has cured a great many people, but we can't afford to lose our patients by telling them so. We have given the best part of our lives to the study of medicine, and must continue treating with drugs as long as we live. We could not hope to begin now and learn how to apply electricity successfully, for it takes years of study and experiment. The application of electricity is just much of a science as is the practice of medicine. You have got to learn how to treat every part of the body individually, just as we give drugs to act individually upon the heart, liver, kidneys or other organs.

"There's only one doctor that I ever knew who has really mastered all the details of electrical treatment. That is Dr. McLaughlin. It was way back in the 'eighties' when he began experimenting with electricity, after becoming disgusted with the practice of medicine. A few years later he announced that he had discovered that electricity is the basis of all life, and that sickness of any kind is due to a lack of electric force. His claims were subsequently verified by Prof. Loeb, of the University of California, and numerous other scientists."

"How does Dr. McLaughlin cure with electricity?" asked the young physician.

"Why, with an electric body appliance, which is worn about the body at night, while you sleep, and gives out a continuous current of electricity. The current does not shock the nerves; the only sensation is a soothing glow. Dr. McLaughlin has perfected his body battery so that it conveys a stream of electric life direct to the part that is ailing, so the great force of current goes where it is needed, and none is wasted. He has met with great success in curing chronic ailments, such as stomach

troubles, indigestion, kidney, liver and bowel troubles, rheumatism, lame back, nervousness and weakness in men or women.

"Some of Dr. McLaughlin's cured patients are well known to me. Last time I called on him he showed me a letter from an old friend of mine. Here it is:

"Dear Sir,—As I have not written for a long time, I thought I would do so now. I am feeling

fine. When I got my Belt from you my weight was 134 pounds—I weigh 171. I have been travelling a great deal the last few years out in California, and have just returned. I have praised your Belt wherever I have been.—Isaac H. Allen, Rainham Centre, Ont."

"Then you believe that the doctor of the future will use electricity instead of drugs?" said the young physician.

"I do," was the reply. "The doctor of the future, who uses drugs in his practice, will be regarded as a barbarian."



GET IT FREE!

Get my 84-page book describing my treatment, and with illustrations of fully developed men and women, showing how it is applied.

This book tells in plain language many things you want to know, and gives a lot of good, wholesome advice for men.

I'll send this book, prepaid, free, if you will mail me this coupon.

Cut out the coupon now. Consultation free. Office hours — 9 a.m. to 5.30 p.m. Wednesday and Saturday to 8.30 p.m.

DR. M. S. McLAUGHLIN

112 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont.

Please send me your Book, free.

Name

Address



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, Milliken P.O., Co. of York.**

Maple Grove Yorkshires

IMPORTED AND CANADIAN-BRED

Boars and sows of the best possible breeding, with lots of size and full of quality, comprise our herd. We are winning at the leading shows in Canada. We have a fine lot of sows and boars ready for service, also both sexes of all ages—younger. We guarantee everything as represented. Prices always reasonable. Write at once. **H. S. McDiarmid, Fingal P. O., Shelden Stn.**



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



Maple Leaf Berkshires.—Large English breed. Now offering Doctor sows, bred to British Duke (imp.). Also young boars and sows for sale, 10 and 12 weeks old.

JOSHUA LAWRENCE, OXFORD CENTRE P. O.

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, Donagel P. O., Milverton Stn.
When Writing Please Mention Advocate

Duroc Jerseys.

Sows ready to breed. Young pigs, either sex, ready to ship. Canada Boy (imp.) 19097 heads our herd. **MAC CAMPBELL & SON, Harwich, Ont.**

IMPROVED LARGE YORKSHIRES—Herd headed by the famous Summer Hill Gladiator 9th and Dalmeny Topman 2nd (imp.), and some imported sows of good breeding and quality. Stock for sale at all times. **GEO. M. SMITH, Hayville, Ont., New Hamburg, G.T.R., or Bright on Buffalo & Lake Huron R.R.**

Mount Pleasant Tamworths and Holsteins.

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.

Elmfield Yorkshires I

40 pigs 2 to 5 mos. Boars ready for service. Sows by S. H. Edward, imp. bred to S. H. Edward 2nd, imp. about Aug. 1st; also sows ready to breed. Pairs not akin. Prices right. **G. B. MUMA, Ar. Ont.**

GOSSIP.

N. Dymont, Chappison's Corners, Ont., writes: "Our Aryshires are doing well. The stock from our herd bull, Dairyman of Glenora 13475, are proving themselves extra good producers. Have had four to calve, and this is their record, only under fair circumstances, as we are not very well supplied with water, and they have to go to the creek, and only get out once a day in winter; have also had other setbacks, but they have proved themselves very persistent milkers. Susie of Hickory Hill, in two-year-old class, gave 6,500 lbs. of milk, testing from 4 to 5.6 per cent. butter-fat. Snowflake of Hickory Hill, three years old, first calf, gave 5,237½ lbs. milk, testing 3.3 to 5 per cent. butter-fat, in eight months, giving 673½ lbs. last month. Rosalie of Hickory Hill, three years old, first calf, gave 6,383 lbs. milk in eight months, testing 4 to 4.4 per cent. butter-fat, giving 840 lbs. last month. Jubilee of Hickory Hill gave 7,640½ lbs. milk in nine months, giving 889½ lbs. last month, testing 4 to 4.7. From this, I think, it is easily seen that they are worthy of being called first-class dairy cows. I may say we have eleven bulls, from producing dams, and same sire, from seven months up to two years. These are bulls that should speak for themselves."

SUNNYSIDE SHORTHORNS.

Sunnyside Stock Farm, the property of Mr. James Gibb, of Brookside, Ont., a few miles west of Woodstock, was the goal we set out to reach a few days ago. Although it has been our pleasure to make several visits to this noted stock farm, we are bound to say we never found the large herd of Scotch Shorthorns looking in better trim than this year. While pasture is very poor in a great many sections, the Sunnyside Shorthorns were wallowing in grass to their knees, and, as a result, are all in grand condition. Forty-five head about totals the herd this year; all straight Scotch bred, representing such fashionable tribes as the Undine, Lady of the Boyne, Hawthorne, Rosebud, Cruickshank Lovely, Wimple, Mina, and Rustic Beauty. Among which are such richly bred and choice individuals as Imp. Hawthorne 25th, by Luxury, a big, thick-fleshed cow of grand quality, having a calf at foot, by Trout Creek Stamp. Lady of the Boyne 9th, by Imp. Consul, too, is a grand, thick cow. Imp. Hawthorne Blossom, by Livy, is a massive, thick cow, and her daughter, Hawthorne Blossom 11th (imp. in dam), is the making of equally as good a cow; she is by Lyddite. Another cracking good one is Imp. Rustic Beauty, by Clan Alpine; a daughter of hers is a nice, thick, red two-year-old, by Prince William. Others in the herd are a nice roan yearling, by Imp. Brave Ythan; Early Bud 6th, by Imp. Golden Drop Victor; a real nice roan heifer, by Brave Ythan, and out of Imp. Lady Scott. Another roan heifer is by the same sire, and out of a daughter of the champion Spicy Marquis. Imp. Lady Marquis is a roan four-year-old daughter of Spicy Marquis, and a cracker; she is built strictly on show-ring lines. These mentioned are only a fair sample of the whole herd, which is one of the very best in the country. The main stock bull is Queenston Archer, a four-year-old son of Imp. Derby, dam Imp. Veronica. Queenston Archer is, we believe, one of the very best individuals in Canada, and should rack mighty well with this herd. Second in service is Trout Creek Stamp, by Pride of Windsor (imp.), dam Princess of Pittville 2nd (imp.), an Undine-bred cow. He is a thick, smooth, mossy-handling bull, an extra good individual. He is for sale worth the money, and is fit to head any herd. In young bulls are some really choice stuff. One is a red seven-months-old, by Blythstone Ruler, dam Early Bud 6th, by Golden Drop Victor (imp.). Another is a red, same age, by same sire, dam Rustic Queen, a daughter of Imp. Rustic Beauty. Here are a pair of rare good young bulls. Another is a roan five-months-old, by same sire, and out of Imp. Lady Scott, by Clan Alpine. This youngster should develop into a great show bull. In females are a number of young things coming on, show stuff among them. Mr. Gibb reports the demand the best in his experience.

"WHAT IS DYSPESIA?"

There is no form of disease more prevalent than dyspepsia, and none so peculiar to the high living and rapid eating of the present day mode of life.

Among the many symptoms are: Variable appetite, faint, gnawing feeling at the pit of the stomach, with unsatisfied craving for food; heartburn, feeling of weight and wind in the stomach, bad breath, bad taste in the mouth, low spirits, headache and constipation.

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS

will cure the worst case of dyspepsia, by regulating the bowels, and toning up the digestive organs.

Mrs. Geo. H. Riley, West Liscombe, N.S., writes: "I suffered for years from dyspepsia and could get no relief until I started to use BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS. After I had taken three bottles I was completely cured and can eat anything now."

Willowdale Berkshires

are unsurpassed for quality and breeding. My stock is bred from the best imported and

Canadian-bred dams, and imported sires of the richest breeding to be found in England. Young stock all ages for sale reasonable. Young sows bred and ready to breed. Young boars 3 and 4 months old. Satisfaction guaranteed. Long distance telephone in residence **J. J. WILSON, Importer and Breeder, Milton P. O. and Station, G. T. R. and C. P. R.**

Cedar Lodge Yorkshires

100 head brood sows (imp.) and the product of imp. stock, weighing from 500 to 800 lbs. each. Stock hogs by imp. sires and dams, very large and full of quality. Young stock of both sexes constantly on hand for sale. Pairs not akin. Satisfaction guaranteed.

P. O. COLLINS, Bowesville P.O., Ont.
Manotick Sta., C.P.R.

CHESTER WHITE HOGS

The largest herd of bacon-type Chester White hogs in Canada. Strictly high-class, have won highest awards. Young stock of both sexes always on hand. Satisfaction guaranteed.

ROBERT CLARKE, 41 Cooper Street, Ottawa, Ont.

Cherry Lane Berkshires

Are strictly high-class. Toronto winners. Of all ages. Young stock of both sexes for sale.

Pairs supplied not akin.
Sam Doison, Alloa P. O., Norval Stn. COUNTY PEEL.

LARGE ENGLISH YORKSHIRES

We have a limited number of choice young pigs for sale, bred from our choicest sows, and got by the imported boars, Dalmeny Joe 18571 and Broomhouse Beau 14514. Pigs from the latter won all the first prizes at the Ottawa Fall Stock Show last March for the best dressed carcasses, and sweepstakes over all breeds or grades. We guarantee satisfaction in all mail orders. **Joseph Featherston & Son, Streetsville, Ont.**

NEWCASTLE Herd of Tamworths and Shorthorns.

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, 1901-04-05. Several very choice sows bred to our imported boar. 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.**

Maplehurst Herd of Tamworth Swine, Bronze Turkeys, Toulouse Geese, Pekin Ducks, S.-C. W. Leghorns.

For sale: A large herd of Tamworths, of excellent breeding and ideal bacon type. This herd won sweepstakes at Toronto and London, 1905-6. Among our winnings at World's Fair, St. Louis 1904, both premier championships, sweepstakes aged and junior herd, and two grand champion ships. Inspection and correspondence solicited. For further particulars apply to

D. DOUGLAS & SONS, Mitchell, Ont.

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; ped. green and safe delivery guaranteed. Address **E. D. GEORGE, Putnam, Ont.**