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MISSING**

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These lands are situated in Alberta's warm belt, a short distance north of the Montana boundary, and at the east base of the Rocky Mountains.

PRICE: \$7.50 to \$8.00 per acre near railway; \$6.50 to \$7.50 per acre back from railway. In blocks of 5,000 acres and over, a special price of \$5.50 to \$6.50 per acre is given.

TERMS: Retail, \$2.00 per acre cash; wholesale (5,000-acre blocks), \$1.25 per acre cash. Balance in five equal annual installments; interest at 6 per cent.

ATTRACTIVE: Rich soil, mild climate, good markets, good railway facilities, cheap fuel, etc.

For map, printed matter and other information, address:

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Lethbridge, Alberta,
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Osler, Hammond & Nanton,
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NOTE—In 1905 the first ear of winter wheat was shipped from Lethbridge on August 12th.



SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST

HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS.

ANY even numbered section of Dominion Lands in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, excepting 8 and 26, not reserved, may be homesteaded by any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years of age, to the extent of one-quarter section of 160 acres, more or less.

Entry may be made personally at the local land office for the district in which the land is situate.

The homesteader is required to perform the conditions connected therewith under one of the following plans:

(1) At least six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each year for three years.

(2) If the father (or mother, if the father is deceased) of the homesteader resides upon a farm in the vicinity of the land entered for the requirements as to residence may be satisfied by such person residing with the father or mother.

(3) If the settler has his permanent residence upon farming land owned by him in the vicinity of his homestead, the requirements as to residence may be satisfied by residence upon the said land.

Six months' notice in writing should be given to the Commissioner of Dominion Lands at Ottawa of intention to apply for patent.

W. W. CORY,

Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.



Bell's Double Geared Tread Powers.

For 1, 2 and 3 horses.

Every shaft is of steel and the bearings are lathe turned journals. The two large main shafts are fitted with roller bearings.

The traveller shafts are steel, with lathe turned ends, and run clear through from side to side, thus supporting the Tread floor like a wagon axle.

These are just a few of the many points that make Bell's Tread Powers the best. Let us send our illustrated catalogue—free.

B. BELL & SON, Limited - ST. GEORGE, Ont.



The Maritime Stanchion

PATENTED 1906.

Has AUTOMATIC LOCK which is simple and sure. SWINGS FREELY so as to give the animal the utmost comfort. Holds animal absolutely secure. The simplest, safest, strongest and cleanest tie on the market. Send for illustrated folder.

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New Glasgow, Nova Scotia.



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all makes of Second-hand Typewriters

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The Best Visible. The L. C. Smith & Bros. Typewriter

Simmons & Newton, 441 Richmond St., London, Ont.

BOOK REVIEW.

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

NEW BOOK ON MILK TESTING.

"Modern Methods of Testing Milk and Milk Products" is the title of an illustrated, 5 x 7-inch handbook, prepared for the use of dairy students, butter-makers, cheesemakers, producers of milk, operators of condenseries, managers of milk-shipping stations, milk inspectors, physicians, etc., by Lucius L. Van Slyke, Chemist of the New York Agricultural Experiment Station. It comprehends a discussion of the chemistry of cow's milk, embodying the most recently-developed facts. The numerical data given are fresh and largely at first hand, representing American conditions, instead of foreign, miscellaneous data taken from European sources, so much of which has little application or value for American dairymen. Some errors that have been long incorporated in dairy literature on the composition of milk are corrected. The author's long-continued study of the chemistry of milk has made him a recognized authority in this field, and has fitted him to treat this subject in a satisfactory manner. The various methods of testing milk and its products are brought up to date; they are presented concisely, irrelevant matter being omitted. Considerable new matter is presented. The portion on "Methods of Testing and Scoring Butter, Cheese, Milk, etc.," is a feature that will commend itself to dairy teachers, students, and inspectors. Several valuable tests, easy of execution, are given for the detection of renovated butter, or oleomargine, and of other adulterants of dairy products. Methods are given for the determination of fat in the milk powders, which are recently coming into the market, and which are destined to be of commercial importance to dairymen.

The chapter on the "Arithmetic of Milk and Milk Products" will prove helpful to dairy teachers, students, and workers. We believe that the general arrangement of the material in this book is one that will meet the approval of those who have occasion to use it most. The book, substantially bound in cloth, may be ordered through this office; price, 75c., plus 7c. postage.

A BOOK ON CLOVERS.

A distinct need is supplied in the new book, "Clovers and How to Grow Them," by Thomas Shaw, the well-known author of "Grasses," "Soiling Crops and the Silo," "Forage Crops," "Study of Breeds," "Animal Breeding," and other concise treatises on practical farm subjects. Prof. Shaw's wide experience in both Canada and the United States peculiarly qualifies him for comprehensive and helpful treatment of his subject. "Clovers and How to Grow Them" is, we believe, the first book published which deals with the growth, cultivation and treatment of clovers and allied leguminous plants, as directly applicable to all parts of Canada and the United States. The author departs from the strict botanical definition of clovers by including in the category alfalfa (*Medicago sativa*), Burr clover (*Medicago denticulata*), Japan clover (*Lespedeza striata*), and sweet clover (*Melilotus alba*). After thoroughly explaining the principles and practice of successful clover culture in general, the various clovers as above-mentioned, are discussed in detail. Special chapters are devoted to: Medium red clover, alfalfa, alsike, mammoth, crimson, small white, Japan, Burr, sweet sainfoin, Egyptian, yellow, sand lucerne and others of minor importance. With each are given its varieties, pasturing, harvesting for hay, saving seed, renewing, value as fertilizer. Thus each chapter is complete in itself, forming a separate monograph. Eighty pages are devoted to alfalfa or lucerne, and to anyone thinking of going into alfalfa culture, this chapter alone will be well worth the price of the book. The volume comprises 345 pages, contains several good illustrations, and is substantially bound in the same style as the author's previous books. It may be ordered through this office for \$1, post paid.



More Money for Your Grain

If You use my Chatham Fanning Mill

Pay Me as It Saves For You

You can get a Chatham Fanning Mill and pay for it as it saves for you. I sell on liberal long time terms to all responsible parties.

You can get first price for your grain if you clean it with a CHATHAM FANNING MILL. It will weigh more to the bushel.

A CHATHAM FANNING MILL takes Cockle and Oats out of Wheat, or any one kind of grain from another.

It takes all chaff, weed seed and withered kernels out of seed-grain.

You don't get "mixed crops" nor "sow weeds" if you clean your seed with a CHATHAM FANNING MILL.

It will save you money and become a source of profit, for you can sell seed grain to others instead of buying it yourself.

A CHATHAM FANNING MILL will clean Barley,

Wheat, Oats, Timothy, Clover, Millet, Flax, Peas, Beans, Grass Seed,

and everything of this kind.

Write me today.

Address all mail to

MANSON CAMPBELL CO., Ltd.
Dept. 5B,

Alsike, Blue Grass, Red Top, Buckwheat, and everything of this kind.

My FREE Book

"How to Make Dollars Out of Wind" tells all about the CHATHAM FANNING MILL and how it puts money in your pocket.

It tells about my factory and how I have been making CHATHAM FANNING MILLS for many years.

The book tells all about these mills—how I make them and why they are best.

It tells why I sell on time and how I can afford to do it.

But send for the book today and read the interesting story for yourself.

Your name and address on a post card mailed at once gets it by return mail postpaid.

I have responsible agents nearly everywhere in Canada.

If I have no agent near you, I will tell you how you can get a mill direct from the factory, or from one of our warehouses at Brandon, Regina, Calgary, Montreal or Halifax; shipped freight prepaid to your Railroad Station. Is that fair?

Send for my book at once.

Read the dollar making facts with which it is filled from cover to cover.

Write me today.

Address all mail to

MANSON CAMPBELL CO., Ltd.
Chatham, Ontario.

California

No freezing. No thunderstorms.
Good schools. Fertile soil.
Rail and water transportation.
Irrigation. Sure profits.

Sacramento Valley

Lands on Easy Terms.

Write quick for information.
Special reduced rates to California this fall. Address: Dept. B., Passenger Dept., Ferry Bldg., San Francisco.

Southern Pacific

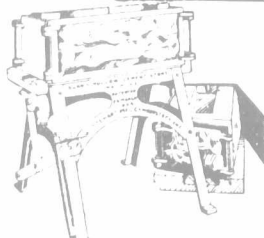


SUPERIOR

The name tells a true story

Disc Harrow ON WHEELS.

Solid steel harrow. Built just right. Easy to manage as a road cart. Each disc and draw bar independent in action. Center-cut disc cuts out the center. Cultivate every available foot of space, hollows and ridges. The only disc harrow made that does a thorough job of cultivation, no matter how deep or how shallow. Does perfect work all the time. SEND FOR BOOKLET TO-DAY. SUPERIOR DRILL CO., TORONTO, ONT.



DUNN HOLLOW CONCRETE BLOCK MACHINES

are in use from coast to coast, and every one giving the best of satisfaction. Concrete blocks make the handsomest, most durable and cheapest building material. They are simply and quickly made on the Dunn Machine; and the cost of outfit is very moderate. Full directions furnished.

Write for catalogue to Dept. O.

THE JAS. STEWART MFG. CO., LIMITED, Woodstock, Ont.

20,000 Acres Wheat Land

In the Famous Goose and Eagle Lake Country, with Homesteads Adjoining.

If you have Western Lands and wish to sell, kindly furnish us with description of it, the price per acre and terms of sale, and we will undertake to find you a purchaser.

C. W. Blackstock & Co.,
BOX 21, REGINA, SASK.



FARMS

Send for our list of Alberta farms for sale.

Benson & Houlton, Calgary, Alta.

FARM LABORERS

Farmers desiring help for the coming season should apply at once to the Government Free Farm Labor Bureau. Write for application form to

Thos. Southworth
Director of Colonization, Toronto.

FARM HELP



IS DEAR, BUT A

Canadian Airmotor

IS DEAD CHEAP.

WILL Cut Straw, Crush Crain, Pump Water, Run Pulper & Grindstone.

FIRST COST ONLY.

Pumps, Grinders, Tanks, Gasoline Engines, etc.
ONTARIO WIND ENGINE & PUMP CO., Ltd.
Toronto, Ont.

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

"Don'ts" for Advertisers.

From an address on advertising, by F. D. Coburn, Secretary of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, at a banquet given to six hundred advertising men at the Auditorium Hotel, Chicago, we call the following condensed advertising philosophy, which we commend to livestock as well as commercial advertisers.

Don't expect too much. Advertising may seem to work miracles in some instances, but miracles are exceptions and not the rule.

Don't lie. Live up to your announcements.

Don't indulge in flapdoodle, and don't sleep over.

Don't be stingy in your appropriation.

Don't try to tell too much in a small space. Give your announcement daylight and breathing room. A stuffed advertisement is liable to have a short reach.

Don't overlook the value of well-made, well-printed, convincing illustrations.

Don't fail, if not located at a well-known point, always to announce your direction and distance from some well-known point, and the railroads that reach you.

Don't forget that reading notices and gossip cost the publisher money.

Don't demand something for nothing, especially long-winded puff of yourself and what you have. Pay your way, and pleasantly; the prompt payment is doubly sanctified. The haggler, the skindivert, the knocker and bluffer may carry his point at times, but in the long run he will lose out in standing, if not in money.

Don't, if the publisher makes an error, of commission or omission (and these errors are common of most of us), try to regulate him by rudeness until other means have failed. There are few instances in which a publisher is not glad to rectify in good measure any mistakes for which his office is responsible.

Don't drop out. Keep something doing. Change your copy, and stay alive.

Don't forget to award the other fellow the same square deal you ask for yourself.

When a Scotsman answers a question he settles the matter in dispute once for all. On a certain occasion, the question was asked: "Why was Mary Queen of Scots born at Linlithgow?" Sandy Kerr promptly answered: "Because her mither happened to be laying there at the time," and there a truly seemed to be nothing more to be said on the subject.

Oh, a trouble's a ton, or a trouble's no come, or a trouble is what you make it; And it isn't the fact that you're hurt that counts, But only how you take it. You are beaten to earth? Well, well, what's that? Come up with a smiling face. It's nothing against you to fall down flat. But to lie there—that's disgrace.

The story is told of a college professor who was noted for his concentration of mind.

The professor was returning home one night from a scientific meeting, still pondering over the subject. He had reached his room in safety, when he heard a noise.

"Is someone there?" he asked.

"No, professor," answered the intruder under the bed, who knew of the professor's peculiarities.

"That's strange! I was positive someone was under my bed," commented the learned man.

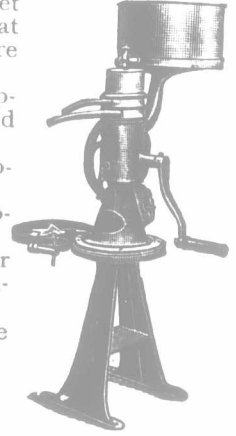
This story is told by the Rev. R. W. Alexander, of North Carolina. "An old colored man stole a pig, and after getting home with the animal, he left to pray before retiring. His wife heard him praying to the Lord to forgive him for stealing the pig. She went to sleep with Uncle Eph still praying. Later in the night she woke up and saw her husband still kneeling in prayer. At daybreak his supplications had not ceased. "Eph, why don't you come to bed?" asked his wife. "Let me alone, 'Riah, de no' I tries to splain to de Lord how I come to steal dat pig, de wasser I gets mixed."

Dairy Talks by the EMPIRE Dairy Maid—No. 6.

It's to Your Interest



It is to your interest to get a cream separator that won't make you more work than it saves. It's to your interest to get a cream separator that is both easy to turn and easy to clean. It's to your interest to get a cream separator that does not break down. It's to your interest to get a cream separator that does not wear out. It's to your interest to get a separator that will get all the cream. Consequently, It's to your interest first to investigate and then to get an



Improved Frictionless EMPIRE Easy Running CREAM SEPARATOR

Here is the reason in one word: *Simplicity.* As one of our customers says: "It is simply perfect because it's so perfectly simple."

Its small light bowl with few parts, requires little machinery for turning it, and little labor on your part.

Its smooth surface and few interior parts make it easy to clean.

Its five compartments make it a close skimmer. The milk is given five separate separations. None of the cream can get away.

Its superior construction—the extra materials and workmanship in it—make it extremely durable.

Its few parts make it need few repairs. Its years of reputation and its standing make you perfectly safe in buying it.

It will make more dollars for you than any other separator. No question about it. It is to your interest to investigate.

When I you, then, send your name and get some of the Empire books? They are good reading.

Please tell how many cows you keep and what you do with the milk. Address

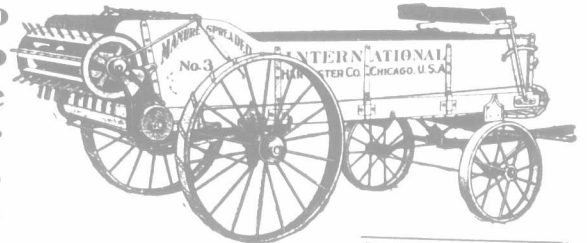
EMPIRE CREAM SEPARATOR COMPANY OF CANADA, Ltd.,
Toronto, Ontario.

Ask for the book you want—

1. Full catalog and price list. 2. Dairy Results—Dollars. 3. Money and the Way to Make It.

The I. H. C. and Other Spreaders

It will pay you to get right down to cases and compare the I. H. C. Spreader with other spreaders before you buy



YOU will find, first of all, that the I. H. C. spreaders handle all kinds of manure satisfactorily, under all conditions.

You will find that by their use you will get just about double value from your manure.

You will find them the best designed and the simplest of all spreaders. And that will mean not only less work and trouble in operating but much less breakage.

Then there is their superb strength—not cumbersome, unnecessary weight but strong where strength is needed and light where there is little or no strain.

There has been nothing overlooked that makes for light draft, easy handling, good work or durability.

Are you disposed favorably toward some feature of another machine? You will find no device or contrivance essential to right spreading of manure but that is employed in its best form on the I. H. C. spreaders.

And you will find features on the I. H. C. spreaders that you will find on no other spreaders.

Look at the vibrating rake which levels your load and brings manure up square to the cylinder. No other spreader has this device and yet you absolutely cannot spread manure uniformly without it.

Examine the superb steel wheels, broad tires, staggered spokes, clutches in both hind wheels, front ones cutting under for short turning.

The one lever, convenient to your right hand, is far more desirable than a different lever for every movement to be made.

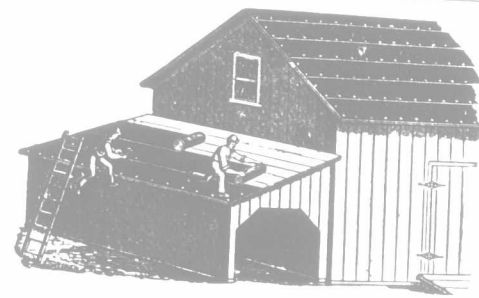
These are but simple suggestions. Are they not worth looking into? There are lots of other points just as important. That's why other spreaders before you buy.

These spreaders are made in three sizes for each of the two types, Clover leaf, endless apron, and Corn King, return apron, and meet requirements of all sections and all classes of work.

Call on the International Agent for information or write nearest branch house for catalog.

CANADIAN BRANCHES: Calgary, London, Montreal, Ottawa, Regina, St. John, Toronto, Winnipeg.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA, CHICAGO, U. S. A. (INCORPORATED)



Mica Roofing

For steep or flat roofs, waterproof, fireproof, easily laid, cheaper than other roofing. Send stamp for sample and mention this paper.

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



Every Subscriber

should be a member of our Literary Society and wear one of our handsome Rolled and Enamel Stick Pins. These are beauties. Send for only one new subscriber to THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE, at \$1.00 and we will send you a pin, and enter your name in our membership roll.

The Farmer's Advocate

and Home Magazine

"Persevere and Succeed."

Established 1866.

VOL. XLI.

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875.
LONDON, ONTARIO, JULY 26, 1906.

No. 722

EDITORIAL.

A Damaging Admission of Packingtown Conditions.

While the world is denouncing American meat-packers for disregard of cleanliness and sanitation, the packers and their apologists asseverate that the companies have been making efforts to improve their methods, and that cleanliness has always been their motto. No doubt they have tried to improve. No doubt, when it did not promise to reduce profits too seriously, they did take pains to ensure the wholesomeness of their products. The conditions found in the packing plants of Chicago may be no worse, either, except in extent, than those that might be discovered in the abattoirs and factories of some other countries. It must be remembered, also, that civilization's standard of decency and sanitation is yearly rising. What is intolerable to-day, would have been treated with complaisance fifty years since, before bacteriology had aroused public fear of disease. It is admitted that a slaughter-house is a difficult place to keep clean, and a brutalizing place in which to work. No doubt there is the greatest difficulty in getting any but a low class of men to perform certain phases of the operations. All these facts may be advanced in partial extenuation of those responsible for the disgusting conditions until recently prevailing in Chicago. But these same facts merely emphasize the need of revolution in the business. The greater the temptation for the packers to drop into ruts of carelessness and filth, the more imperative the need for a spur to force them out of it. Strict compulsory inspection is the spur, and public feeling is the force behind it. In some quarters President Roosevelt has been accused of a rash act which has had the effect of thoughtlessly crippling the live-stock industry of the United States, but well he knew that less heroic measures would have failed to bring the offenders to their knees. In the end, the American farmer will lose nothing by the packing-house exposure, with the exhaustive inspection now legally provided. Instead, everyone will gain.

In this connection we read with some interest, lately, a couple of editorials in the leading stockmen's journal in the United States. This paper, with some others, has been distinctly unsympathetic towards President Roosevelt for his action in the matter of the packing-house exposure. It pointed out some time ago that a blow was being struck over the packers' heads at the American live-stock industry. It is not to be denied that the farmers of the Republic will for a time be rather hard hit, but we do not believe American husbandmen are the kind who would wish to see the public consume unwholesome food. An agricultural or stock paper may quite properly champion the interest of the class it represents, so long as this does not conflict with the general good, but our contemporary's views in this instance seem not untainted with a callous commercialism. The tenor of one of the articles referred to above was a palliation of the packers' crime, a minimizing of the unsatisfactory conditions revealed in the Neill-Reynolds report, and regret at the President's precipitate and, inferentially, unnecessary action.

The next article consists of a well-presented case for the establishment on the premises of the Union Stock-yards and Transit Co., Chicago, of a superlative veterinary school for the training of inspectors who will now be required in considerable numbers in the stock-yards and packing plants. It is stated that the best veterinary school now in existence is at Calcutta, India, and

a demand is made that the American Institution must be even better. The reason for establishing the school at the stock-yards is that here the students will be surrounded with the very diseases which they will subsequently have to detect. "Comparatively few veterinarians in country practice," says the Breeders' Gazette, "have ever seen such a varied assortment of diseases as may be seen any Thursday ('canner' day) in the Chicago yards. When a man's hogs begin to die off, he gets them to market as quickly as he can. The great yards are used as dumping-grounds. It is known in the country that some kind of price can be obtained for any kind of diseased animals," and so forth. The article goes on to say that diseased stock will be disposed of in the country "when the knowledge is forced upon shippers that diseased animals consigned will be condemned and tanked, and that all the shipper will get out of them will be the privilege of paying the freight and commission charges." The above damning admissions that diseased animals have been regularly shipped to Chicago and disposed of for some kind of price, undoubtedly for food, is about as severe a condemnation as any that has yet been levelled against the American packers. And yet this journal would have had the President refrain from arousing public opinion, the one influence that promised to be completely effective in stopping this sort of thing.

Expert Meat Inspectors Needed.

It is no season for Canada to gloat over the revelations in the American meat-packing houses. Our own conditions are not what they should be, and "The Farmer's Advocate" will not defile itself by trying to cover up the dirt. "Deacon" calves are marketed here in large numbers. Of course no one knows who eats them, but they "enter into consumption" just the same. Disease is not unknown among Canadian flocks and herds, nor do bacteria shun our slaughter-houses. We need just as close inspection of animals and carcasses as they do in the United States. One loophole for disease is one too many.

The Ontario Government has taken over the Ontario Veterinary College at Toronto, and the course is to be greatly extended and improved. One of the most important phases of the work should be the training of qualified meat inspectors, a class of men who are going to be in great demand in Canada, as well as abroad. The United States Government is already asking for four hundred. It will be sufficient if we supply our own needs, but we want the best men money can hire, and the most thorough schooling and practice that funds can provide. At the Toronto stock-yards sufficient opportunity should be afforded for examples in pathology and for clinical experiment. Let no expense be spared in this branch of the Veterinary College.

Let us have healthy herds, sanitary abattoirs, wholesome meat, and credible certificates that it is wholesome. The misfortune of the United States is, to some extent, Canada's opportunity. Let us make the most of it, not by seeking to damage our rivals, but by preventing such conditions as have wrought injury to their trade, and thus escaping the stigma fastened upon the methods and product of Chicago's Packingtown. Recent report has it that Lipton enterprise is to establish a meat-packing business in Winnipeg, and the Cudahys have been looking towards Toronto. It is to be hoped Canada's dead-meat business may be established on a permanent basis.

Revival of the Sheep Industry.

Not for many years have so large a number of sheep of the different breeds been imported to Canada as are being brought out this summer. This may safely be regarded as an indication of the existence of an active demand for this class of stock. Indeed, it is well known by those in touch with the business that so heavy have been the drafts upon Canadian pure-bred flocks in the last two or three years that they have been reduced in numbers to a lower point than has been touched in the last thirty years; and the importation of fresh blood on a larger scale than usual has been felt to be a necessity, if we would maintain the standard of our stock and hold the markets which the high-class character of our sheep has won for us. It is gratifying to know that so many Canadian breeders have the courage and the enterprise to assume the risk of importing on so large a scale; and we are glad to learn that commendable care has been exercised in the selections made for importation this year, and that a larger number of high-class stock than usual has been brought over. The magnificent display of sheep of all the principal breeds at the leading exhibitions in Canada, amply demonstrates that we have a country admirably adapted to the production of this class of stock in the highest degree of perfection, and that we have practical shepherds, not a few who are well qualified by training and experience to bring them out in the pink of condition and in robust health and vigor. The splendid record made by our flockmasters in winning honors at the great international exhibitions in which they have competed, at Chicago and elsewhere, with Canadian-bred-and-fitted sheep in their own hands, and those of others to whom they had sold, furnished abundant evidence of the high-class character of our sheep, the undoubted skill of our shepherds, and the suitability of our climate, our soil, and our stock foods, for the growth and development of sheep and the production of mutton and wool of the very best quality.

In view of these facts, it is unaccountable that so few sheep, comparatively, are found on Canadian farms, that by a very large proportion of our farmers they are entirely neglected, and that the aggregate number of sheep in the Dominion has been steadily decreasing for the last fifteen years. We are confident this fact is not due to any general disability affecting the industry. We believe it is absolutely safe to say that in no other country are sheep liable to so few diseases or disadvantages of any kind. The climate is as near an ideal one for the successful raising of this class of stock as can be found anywhere in the world. All the principal mutton breeds do well with us. There is no class of farm stock the raising and care of which requires so little labor or expense as this inoffensive and unpretentious money-maker. Sheep will live in summer largely upon pickings in the lanes and by-places of the farm, and will eat many of the weeds which infest the pastures, thus helping to clean the farm and keep it clean. No stock is so little affected by protracted drouths; they prefer a short nibble, and thrive better in a dry season than in a wet one when feed is overfluous. The fleece of wool—a volunteer crop, which never fails—which no other farm stock yields, and which is perennial during the life of the animal, amply pays for its winter keep, even when liberally fed, and anywhere from 50 to 100 per cent. of an annual increase from the ewes may reasonably be expected, and, with a little care and good management, may be realized. We doubt if any other investment in farming will pay as liberal dividends as those

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE DOMINION.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED).

JOHN WELD, MANAGER.

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

LONDON (ENGLAND) OFFICE:
W. W. CHAPMAN, Agent, Mowbray House, Norfolk Street,
London, W. C., England.

1. THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE is published every Thursday, (24 issues per year.) It is impartial and independent of all cliques or parties, handsomely illustrated with original engravings, and furnishes the most practical, reliable and profitable information for farmers, dairymen, gardeners, stockmen and home-makers, of any publication in Canada.
2. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—In Canada, United States, England, Ireland and Scotland, \$1.50 per year, in advance; \$2.00 when not paid in advance. All other countries, 12s.
3. ADVERTISING RATES.—Single insertion, 20 cents per line agate. Contract rates furnished on application.
4. THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE is sent to subscribers until an explicit order is received for its discontinuance. All payments of arrears must be made as required by law.
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7. THE DATE ON YOUR LABEL shows to what time your subscription is paid.
8. ANONYMOUS communications and questions will receive no attention. In every case the FULL NAME and POST OFFICE ADDRESS MUST BE GIVEN.
9. WHEN A REPLY BY MAIL IS REQUIRED to Urgent Veterinary or Legal Enquiries, \$1 must be enclosed.
10. LETTERS intended for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.
11. CHANGE OF ADDRESS.—Subscribers when ordering a change of address should give the old as well as the new P. O. address.
12. WE INVITE FARMERS to write us on any agricultural topic. We are always pleased to receive practical articles. For such as we consider valuable we will pay ten cents per inch printed matter. Criticisms of Articles, Suggestions How to Improve the FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE, Descriptions of New Grains, Roots or Vegetables not generally known, Particulars of Experiments Tried, or Improved Methods of Cultivation, are each and all welcome. Contributions sent us must not be furnished other papers until after they have appeared in our columns. Rejected matter will be returned on receipt of postage.
13. ALL COMMUNICATIONS in reference to any matter connected with this paper should be addressed as below, and not to any individual connected with the paper.

Address—THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE, or
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LONDON, CANADA.

semi-annually declared by a well-bred and well-cared-for flock of sheep. There is generally a good steady demand for mutton sheep or lambs in the great markets at all seasons of the year, at good paying prices, considering the cost of production, while the demand for breeding stock for improving and replenishing the flocks on the farms and on the range territories of Canada and the United States is such as to make it decidedly profitable to cater to that trade, and Canadian farmers are peculiarly well situated for taking advantage of the increasing trade in this line which is bound to come our way. Many United States flock-masters look to Canada for rams for the improvement of their flocks, knowing from experience that sheep bred and raised in our climatic conditions possess the requisite stamina and quality to improve the stock they are brought into contact with, and they will continue to come here for fresh blood. The Americans are fast becoming a mutton-eating people, and it is hard to understand why the same cannot be said of our own people, for there is certainly no more wholesome meat that can be placed upon our tables. Lamb is rapidly growing in favor as an article of diet, and brings highly-remunerative prices, considering the cost of production, and gives quick returns to the producer; and we may look for a steady increase in this trade, in sympathy with the prevailing preference for young meat in all lines.

While it is true that the quality of our best breeding flocks has been well maintained, thanks to the skill and pluck of the breeders of pure-bred flocks, who have nobly held the fort through times of depression without adventitious aid from outside sources, while kindred industries have been boomed by Government agencies and aided by special favors at the public expense, yet it is also true, as we have intimated, that sheep are neglected by a very large proportion of our farmers, we believe to the extent of direct loss. There are few farms in the Dominion on which a small flock could not profitably be maintained. The expense

of starting a flock on a small scale is very moderate, and may soon be repaid by the sale of surplus stock, while, by retaining the best of the young females, and purchasing at intervals of two years a new ram, which may often be sold at the end of his term of service for nearly if not quite the original cost, a flock can, in a very few years, be built up and maintained, to the profit and satisfaction of the owner. We know many farmers who find their little flock of good grade sheep the most profitable asset on their farms; and, from our extended experience and observation, we feel safe in counselling the keeping of more sheep by the farmers of Canada, believing, as we do, that this is a field in which our people can continue to excel. The best season in all the year to buy sheep for a foundation flock, or to replenish, is in the early autumn, when the lambs have been weaned, and the ewes are generally in good condition. If deferred to a later period, breeders will, as a rule, have sold what they intended to dispose of, and have reduced their flocks to the number they intend to keep through the winter, and will then only sell for tempting prices, if they consent to sell at all. Those who buy early generally get the best selections. The sheep pens at the fairs this fall will be of more than ordinary interest, as the indications are that the number and quality of exhibits will exceed that of any year in the past, and we anticipate an unusual amount of business in that department at the exhibitions, as well as before and afterwards. Firm in its faith in the profitability of a flock of sheep judiciously managed, "The Farmer's Advocate," in the last two years, has devoted more attention to the sheep industry than any other journal of its class that we know, having published illustrated historical and descriptive notes on all the principal British breeds, together with practical letters from experienced breeders and feeders, showing the excess of profits to be derived from a flock of sheep, as compared with that from other classes of stock, cost of maintenance considered. We shall continue to keep the claims of the sheep prominently before our readers, firmly believing that, by so doing, we are acting in the best interest of the Canadian farmer.

The Bugbear Danger of American Inter-course.

The puerile fabrications lately circulated by sections of the American press, to the effect that grave concern was being felt in this country over the tapping of the Canadian West by the Hill lines, hardly disturb the most lurid imagination. The Canadian Federation does not rest on so fragile a basis that a commercial highway will dismember it. We already have many lines connecting various portions of the Dominion with the commercial arteries of the Republic, and no disintegrating influence is noticeable as a result. The settlement of Northern Ontario, too, is filling up the gap which formerly constituted our chief geographical weakness, and the increasing prosperity which we are experiencing, and which additional railroad competition will help to augment, will do more to bind the Canadian Provinces together with ties of contentment and harmony than any slight diversion of trade to a latitudinal course can possibly counteract. In exclusiveness, narrowness and unneighborliness, rather than in open-handedness and expansion, does national danger lie.

The Boers shut themselves up, and preferred to have nothing to do with the outside world. They minded their own business, but they wanted to monopolize a certain portion of the globe which they called theirs. Exclusiveness was their undoing. Providence never intended that any people should be permitted to occupy a section of the globe containing mineral or other resources, and squat down and hold it after a dog-in-the-manger fashion. It is a law of sociological evolution that no man shall be permitted to live unto himself. Nor shall a nation. Any which tries it is bound to be engulfed.

If the Boers failed to live within themselves, much less could we, who are subjected to the ab-

sorptive influence of an aggressive rival. Communication is too easy, exchange of thought too general, and the North-American mind is too liberal to sanction any attempt by a community within its area to settle into tortoise-shell existence. The surest way to dismember our Confederation would be for the older Provinces to try to hold the West in leading strings. The surest way to cement the national structure is to make a broad national and even international outlook on all questions, and seek by economic facilities to promote the general good.

The British Empire has been built up and held by the liberality with which the outlying dependencies have been governed. When Britain opens a country, it is opened to the world. Other European powers failed in their colonizing enterprises because of the tightness with which they gripped their colonies, and because of the jealous efforts to preserve each piece of territory for almost exclusive exploitation by their own traders. It would spell disaster to the race if such a policy could accomplish its design.

The part that we Canadians will play in the destiny of this continent, whether as a portion of the Empire, as an independent nation or as parcel of an ultimate North American commonwealth, as Goldwin Smith would have it, will depend in a large degree upon our magnanimity and progressiveness. Enemies are those who would throttle our development and brake the wheels of progress. Not thrift and industry, nor honor and moral virtue, could avail to preserve the Canadian people and place us to the front, unless with these qualities were combined a desire to make the most of the country's material resources, and this ambition can tolerate no hickering fear over the setting of a few million dollars' worth of trade north and south. Give us the railway connection, and let our United States friends do the worrying. Among the greatest bulwarks of a nation are a vital religion, a broad education, moral virtue of inhabitants, and a wide-open door for enterprise, knowledge and light. If this is true to-day, much more will it be in the coming era, when national differences will be settled by international arbitration. Then, not military or naval strength, not money nor self-sufficiency, but such qualities as liberality of mind, progressiveness, justice and liberty will prevail, dominant in the adjustment of difficulties, where now they are influential.

What About the Public's Vested Rights?

Railway companies operating in Ontario have been ordered to submit to the Railway Commission within ninety days a new schedule of rates to the East and import points. It is to be hoped the Commission will regulate out of existence the unfair discrimination which handicaps Western Ontario, as compared with Michigan traffic, and which grossly overcharges many districts where rival competition has not forced a reduction of rates. The public are yearly becoming less awed by the familiar corporation plea of "vested rights," and are beginning to enquire whether they have not a few rights of their own which it would be well to "vest."

If there is anyone who is entitled to a good, comfortable home, the farmer is surely that one. The home is what the farmer exists to create, and the farm is for ministering to the home. The home does not exist for the farm, and is not to be subordinate to it, as some seem to think — [E. W. Taylor.]

"Man alone on the prairie," says "The Farmer's Advocate," Winnipeg, "is at best a poor thing, incomplete, and practically homeless as long as he is winless." Moral: If you must go West, young man, take a wife with you.

Labels are not infallible, and generally speaking, those who place away their surplus livestock, and other things, do them in a very unbusinesslike manner.

Beware of the dealer who offers to our boys, coated, church-going, and to the calf which is a gaudy tin snail, and the potted chicken.

HORSES.

Our Scottish Letter.

The subject of this communication is Clydesdale exportation. During the past three weeks the exodus to Canada has been abnormal. Both Donaldson liners sailing within that time have carried close upon 100 for each of Clydesdales, besides a very large number of other classes of British stock. The Marina, which sailed on the last day of June, had a shipment of 29 head for Messrs. McMillan, Archibald & Cudmore, Seaforth, Ont. Mr. R. J. McMillan made the selection, and had credit by his work. Of the 29 he took 13 from Messrs. A. & W. Montgomery, Netherhall and Banks, Kirkcudbright. Like the other shipments of the past few weeks, this was chiefly made up of fillies. There were, however, three stallions in the shipment. Two of these came from Messrs. Montgomery, one being a get of the good breeding horse, Fortune Still 9752, one of the best sires in the north of Scotland; while the dam was by the famous Claymore 3522, winner of first prizes at the Royal twenty years ago, and second to the celebrated champion, Flashwood 3604, at the Scots shows. The other is a yearling stallion of exceptional breeding. His sire was the unbeaten Everlasting 11331, which was first three years in succession at the H. & A. S. shows; while the dam of the colt was by the equally famous Prince of Carruchen 8151, which thrice won the Cawdor cup, and was never anything but first at the Glasgow Stallion Show and the H. & A. S. shows, where he was frequently shown. In all the shipments to which reference will be made there are numerous gets by Everlasting, and quite a number by Prince of Carruchen, so that Canada has been getting some of our best blood. The colt which Mr. McMillan has taken was bred by the famous Shorthorn breeder, Mr. James Durno, Jackstown, Rothie-Norman. Mr. McMillan secured mares from Messrs. Montgomery, got by the H. & A. S. champion horse, King of the Roses 9927, and other celebrated sires. From other breeders he had stock by the fine horse, Baden-Powell, sire of the Glasgow premium horse of this season, Memento. Fourteen of the 29 were bought in Cumberland, mainly under the guidance of Mr. John Kerr, Redhall, Wigtown, who knows all about Cumberland Clydesdales. One of these is a mare, full sister to the magnificent gelding, King Harry, which won first at the H. & A. S. show a year ago. Several are by Mr. Kerr's successful breeding horse, Royal Champion, which bred first-class stock wherever shown.

I do not know whether I already referred to the shipment made by the Lakonia, on 25th June. The shippers there were Mr. McCallum, Brampton; Mr. J. L. Clark, Norval, and a very big lot of 37 head were in the hands of Mr. G. A. Brodie, Stouffville, Ont. These were purchased from Mr. Wm. Taylor, Park Mains, Renfrew, and five of the lot were got by the Glasgow premium horse, Clan Chattan 10527, sire of the H. & A. S. champion horse, Royal Chattan 11489, which was also represented in the shipment by his stock. Three were by Sir Hugo, one of the best breeding horses among the younger sires of the present day; and among other sires represented by their stock may be named the 900-gs. H. & A. S. champion, Prince Thomas 18262, the Glasgow premium horse, The Summit 9442; the noted Marmion 11429, the sire of Mr. Bryce's celebrated filly, Rosadora, the Cawdor cup winner of 1905; Prince Alexander 8899, the H. & A. S. champion of 1890, when a yearling, is pretty well represented in all the shipments, and stock by quite a number of the best breeding sons of Baron's Pride 9122, as well as his near relatives, have been laid under contribution for this trade. The other shippers by the Lakonia had drawn upon the studs of A. & W. Montgomery; W. S. Park, Hatton, Bishopton, and James Picken, Torrs, Kirkcudbright. It was all good business, and the shippers appeared to be well pleased with their selections and their treatment. One thing must be said of all our sellers here—they spare no pains to assist the purchasers in arranging, shipping, feed, insurance, and other details. Two or three recent shippers have gone in for purchasing their stock direct from breeders. One of these who did so was Mr. J. R. Johnson, Springford, Ont. He bought in Aberdeenshire, and shipped 22 fillies and 2 colts by the Marina, on 30th June. He had been piloted by Mr. Alexander Barr, Tulloford, Old Meldrum, and well piloted, as the character of the shipment indicated to those who viewed them on the quays before shipping. Mr. Johnson had bought in the Central Aberdeenshire district, where close attention has for many years been paid to the breeding of Clydesdales, with the most gratifying results. Quite a number of Mr. Johnson's fillies are by the famous champion horse, Royal Chattan, referred to above, and Royal Edward, a noted show and prize horse, by Baron's Pride. He bought two from Mr. John Marr's famous stud, now at Uppermill, but formerly at Cairnbrogie, and these were prizewinners, descended from Mr. Marr's celebrated 290-gs. purchase at the Knockdon dispersion sale in 1876. This purchase was Young Darling 237, uterine sister to the world-renowned Prince of Wales 673. Thick, blocky, short-legged fillies, such as were bought by Mr. Johnson, will find a ready market with those who understand the traditional points of the Clydesdale. Another big shipper by the Marina was the firm of Prouse & Innes, Ingersoll, Ont. In this case, again, Mr. Wm. Taylor was the selecting agent, and the 52 head were shipped under his personal supervision. Of 418 Clydesdales shipped up to 30th June this year, Mr. Taylor had sold about one-fourth. He bought the animals for

the Marina shipment in the best-known breeding districts in the West of Scotland. The larger proportion of the 52 were two-year-olds. Several were by noted horses, descended from or closely related to the champion, Baron's Pride 9122. Two were by his own brother, Springhill Baron 10652; an equal number by his grandson, Baron Hawthorne 12029, and three by another grandson, Baron Clyde 12023, whose stock have won numerous prizes locally in Lanarkshire. An equal number are by Sir Hugo 10924, a half-brother to Baron's Pride, and an equal number by the Glasgow premium horse, Clan Chattan 10527. There are fillies by Montrave Ronald 11121, one of the most successful of the younger breeding horses, and a grandson of Baron's Pride, Banks Baron 11592, a son of that great sire, and own brother to the celebrated champion mare, White Heather, the dam in turn of the Kilmarnock champion, Minnewawa, one of the very best fillies seen in a Scots showyard for many a day; Marconi 11817, a son of the champion, Hiawatha, and a Glasgow premium horse, and many other sires of approved merit and successful at the stud. Prouse & Innes have a lot of fillies here which will be easily cashed. Mr. Taylor is very careful in adopting means to secure the proper identification of the fillies on the other side. They are all numbered in accordance with numbers on the export and custom house certificate, and their markings carefully checked and noted down as they are shipped.

To-day, Saturday, July 7th, has been one of the great shipping days of the season. The magnificent steamer Athenia sails early in the forenoon with an exceptionally valuable shipment of pedigree stock, including Shropshire sheep, for Mr. Robert Miller, Stouffville, Ont.; Hackney stallions for different shippers, and about 80 head of Clydesdales. The exporters on board are Mr. A. Mutch, of A. & G. Mutch, Lumsden, Sask., with

Baron's Pride 9122, himself; while a third is by his celebrated son, Pride of Blacon 10837, which was twice first at the H. & A. S. shows, and a fourth is by the Dumfries premium horse, Baron Romeo 11266, one of the thickest sons of Baron's Pride. Another two-year-old was got by the H. & A. S. first-prize horse, MacEachran 9792, and a yearling of outstanding promise is by the prize horse, King's Crest 11885. The fillies are by Baron Gartly 11601, Royal Gartly's Heir 10631, both closely related to the celebrated Cawdor Cup champion horse, Royal Gartly 9844; the Sir Everard premium horse, Argosy 11247; the well-bred premium horse, Baron's Crest 12024; Baron Britain 10678, own brother to the celebrated Casabianca, a Glasgow premium horse more than once, and the noted Baronson 10981, sire of Oyama, the Cawdor cup champion horse this season. Mr. Mutch has been keeping well within the limits of the blue blood of the breed.

Mr. Gunn, like Mr. Johnson, bought most of his direct from breeders in Aberdeenshire. All but two, which he got from Messrs. Montgomery, were bought in this way. These two were got, respectively, by Pride of Blacon 10379, and Olympus 11840, closely related to the Baron's Pride race. Others are by the grand breeding horse, Up-to-Time 10475, and the champion horse, Everlasting 11331. The thick, noted prize horse, Royal Blend 11893, is sire of one, and the big horse, Prince of Roxburgh 10616, of another. Mr. Gunn bought his fillies with great discrimination. Mr. Thomas Mercer had also ten Clydesdales—six were fillies and four colts. A three-year-old filly was got by the celebrated champion horse, Labori 10791; while a two-year-old colt is by the famous prize horse, Baron o' Bucklyvie 10263, one of the leading sires at the present time. Two are out of a capital breeding mare, named Gorty, got by the once well known Lord Erskine 1744.

Others are by Royal Citizen, the Dumfries premium horse Royelle, and the excellent breeding horse, King o' Kyle; while two of the stallions are by Sir Hugo 10924, and Prince of Carruchen 8151, respectively. Mr. Mercer has several animals in his shipment that will take some thinking about at the Canadian autumn fairs.

While Clydesdales are thus in demand, in what must be regarded as, after all, a modest kind of way, Thoroughbreds have been selling at extraordinary prices. At the Newmarket sales this week, a brood mare and her foal made 7,500 gs., and a like figure was paid for a stallion. The presence of representatives from all the continental haras indicates the popularity of the English Thoroughbred. He is obviously still regarded as the fountainhead of all genuine equine stock. Continental nations value the English Thoroughbred and Hackney more than do the breeders and statesmen of the land of their nativity. A seventeen-year-old mare made 2,200 gs., the buyer being a North German breeding company. A seven-year-old mare, by St. Simon, made 2,600 gs., and an eight-year-old, by Melton, 3,200 gs. The 182 lots sold during the two days' sale made £113,770 13s., or an average of £625 2s. 3d. All the Clydesdales sold for export in one year would not make up the price of one Thoroughbred mare.

"SCOTLAND YET."

Money in Blubber.

There are still a few smooth Alexs running round the country trying to syndicate ton stallions that possess the merit of fatness. This is usually all the merit they do possess. They have been doped and petted and drugged until they have become impotent, and then are shipped to a new section and unloaded by the joint-note route. Farmers do well to stand on guard against such games. There are many reliable horse importers and breeders who are known, men who have a stake in the country, and can't pull out. These deserve confidence; they are the men who are doing something for our horse interests. There is money in blubber for the man who can palm it off for the price of bone and muscle, but it is a gold-brick proposition for those who bite.

It is idle to prate about difficulties; get down and grapple with them.



Photo by **Blythwood Laurel.** G. H. Parsons.
Shire mare, first and champion, Bath and West of England Show; third at the Royal Show, 1906. Property of R. W. Hudson, Damesfield, Marlow, Eng.

14 head; Mr. Robert Miller, Stouffville, with two fillies, and a great selection of other stock (these fillies are yearlings, by the choicely-bred sires, Baron Hood 11260, and Baron Mitchell 10688, both sons of Baron's Pride); Mr. D. McLay, of McLay Bros., Janesville, Wis., with a first-class selection, numbering 25 head; Mr. R. E. Gunn, Beaverton, Ont., with 10 fillies, purchased mainly in Aberdeenshire, and two from Messrs. A. & W. Montgomery; Mr. Thomas Mercer, Markdale, Ont., with 10 head of Clydesdales and several Hackney stallions, purchased from Mr. Peter Crawford, Dargavel, Dumfries; and Mr. C. E. Eaid, Simcoe, Ont., who has an excellent selection of Clydesdales, one Shire colt, a well-bred Hackney stallion, by the champion Rosador, and several Hackney brood mares. Mr. Eaid has purchased chiefly from Mr. W. S. Park, Hatton, Bishopton, and in Renfrewshire. He has fillies by the champion, Royal Chattan; the good-breeding horse, Royal Citizen; the Glasgow premium horse, The Summit 9442, and other noted sires. He has two well-bred big stallions, from Mr. Peter Crawford, got by the champion horse, Gold Mine 9640, and King o' Kyle, respectively. Mr. Eaid is a favorite on this side, as we have no doubt he must be on the Canadian side also. He knows his animal, and understands his market.

Messrs. Mutch had good success with their former selection, and won notable prizes in the great North-west. This time they have 14 head, 13 of which came from Messrs. A. & W. Montgomery, and one, a filly, from Mr. Andrew Mitchell, Barcheskie, Kirkcudbright, the well-known Ayrshire fancier. The colts secured by Mr. Mutch are fully one-half the shipment, and include the champion of the Edinburgh show, a son of the world-famed Everlasting, and a noted winner as a yearling. Another two-year-old is by the champion,

The Brood Mare and Foal.

The brood mare may be worked a little if it is wanted, but if the working of the mare is not a necessity, she will be better left in peace in the field to suckle her young. Some farmers allow the foal to follow the mare to work, and let it take refreshment from the mare now and again. This plan may be carried out when the mare is only called upon to work very gently in the field. But if more severe labor is required of the mare, and she is likely to get at all hot, the foal had better be left at home. Often, for one reason or another, it is undesirable to take the foal with the mare when going out to work. In these cases the foal has to be left behind. It will be good for the foal if it can be tempted to eat during its mother's absence. If it takes to its food, it will not be likely to fret so much after its mother. When the mare returns, care should be taken that the foal is not allowed to suck the mare until she is cool. It is best to keep the mare from the foal for an hour or so after her return, and to draw off some of the milk before she is allowed to return to her foal.

The sooner the education of the young foal begins, the better; it should be taught very slowly and gently, short but often lessons being the rule. A halter should be put on the young foal, and it should be gently led about on the grass for half an hour or so, every day at first, then the intervals of training can be lengthened, until he is only haltered now and again to keep him used to it. This will render it quiet and docile, and it will not be nervous, but used to being handled, when it comes to be broken in. The longer the foal remains with its mother, the better; but it must be remembered that stud mares have the double duty of breeding and suckling at one and the same time, and that, as the foetus attains the higher development, the demands on the nutritive resources of the mare become greater. The drain upon the system entailed by the suckling is not only detrimental to the mare, but also to the young she bears. Foals under proper management are ready to leave the mare when about five months old, though six months is the usual age for weaning. The actual age at which a foal should be weaned will depend on circumstances. If the foal is well grown and strong, eating its food well, it will be better for the mare if it is weaned at five months old. On the other hand, if the foal is not as well grown or as strong as it might be, or has not taken its food as well as it might have, it will be better for it to remain with its mother for another month. In the case of mares that have not been covered again, and are not required for work, the foal can remain with advantage till it is six months old. The foal should be supplied with an extra quantity of oats, bran and chaff for a fortnight or three weeks before separation.

Horse Notes.

When a horse refuses to eat, he should be allowed to rest.

Always be sure that the sire or dam has no transmissible defects.

A fearful disposition in a horse is nearly as bad as a vicious one.

Farmers can raise their teams more cheaply than they can buy them.

Fast work by a horse is promoted by the food that contains the most nutriment in the least bulk.

The most convincing argument in favor of breeding none but the best class of horses comes when they are placed upon the market.

The efficacy of blood in brood mares is quite as noticeable as in the sires, and always will make an important showing in the offspring.

Horses which are given continuous work are less liable to be injured than those which are only required to do a severe day's work occasionally.

The handsome horse is not always the best for practical purposes. Very often it is the plain horse that shows the most endurance, speed and useful traits.

An egg broken in the feed of the horses occasionally, is beneficial to them, having a tendency to clear the skin and make their hair take on a bright, healthy appearance.

It is a good plan in dry, hot weather, and whenever the horses' hoofs become hard and brittle, to oil them every day with sweet oil—[Exchange.]

The Grand Circuit is the pet child of the American trotting-horse fraternity. It stands in the same relation to the American trotting horsemen as the International does to the cattle men and draft-horse breeders, but many American politicians do not look with favor on the race-course tactics of their compatriots, and racing has been "killed" in several towns that formerly made the sport profitable. This has caused an overflow into British territory, to the land of the actually free, and this year the Grand Circuit opens at Windsor, Ont. That will be new enough for the Detroit sports to get to the track and back each day.

Fitting Horses for Show.

By Alexander Galbraith.

The old-time cook, in advising her friends how to make hare soup, naively suggested that they should first "catch the hare." This advice may well be given in connection with the fitting of show horses, it being an equal necessity to have, first of all, the proper material for the purpose. One great trouble with many unsuccessful exhibitors lies in the fact that their judgment is more or less defective in choosing the material for a show horse. And, while a great deal can be done by skillful feeding and handling to bring out the best there is in any draft horse, and make him look especially attractive, there is, of course, a limit to this.

Presuming that the horse must be made fat in order to show to the best advantage, it is absolutely essential that, however faulty his top may be, his legs and feet must be sound and good. This goes without saying, and for the simple reason that, unless the foundation is sound, the heavy superstructure, when built on, will only prove a detriment and an aggravation.

But, presuming that a suitable animal with "good understandings" is provided, the first step towards making him a show horse is to ascertain if his health is good, his blood in perfect order, and his capacity to assimilate nutritious food satisfactory. It may be advisable to have his teeth examined professionally. The next step is to examine his action—both walking and trotting—and if there is any defect which prevents him going perfectly straight, seek to have that rectified in the shoeing. Remember that absolutely straight, level action, both "fore and aft," is demanded by all expert horse judges. There must be no padding, nor toeing out, nor toeing in, and the hocks should always be carried straight, and pretty close together. Wide hock action, or a tendency to "bulge out" at that joint, whether



Photo by

Irving Plum and Calf.

G. H. Parsons.

Three-year-old Herford cow, first in her class and reserve champion, Royal Show, 1906. Bred and exhibited by A. E. Hughes, Leominster.

walking or trotting, is simply unpardonable in a high-class draft horse.

In fitting a horse for show purposes, considerable latitude must always be allowed the fitter in regard to the kinds and quantity of food used. Some prefer cooked food, while others of equal experience condemn it, as not only unnecessary but dangerous. My experience and observation indicate that the best results are got more promptly and more economically by giving the animal cooked or scalded food once in twenty-four hours, but not oftener. There is a danger in feeding cooked food too frequently. It affects the digestion, and causes colic. I have seen horses shown in the "pink of condition" whose food for some months previous consisted principally of oats, bran, and boiled sugar beets. I have seen other horses in equally good condition that had received no cooked food whatever, but simply oats, bran, and hay. A few, but only a few, raw carrots are an excellent alternative; carrots fed liberally will prevent, rather than assist, the horse getting into show condition.

Some exhibitors use molasses and various condiments freely and successfully. I think these also should be used judiciously, and in great moderation. As a fattener, corn has few equals, but I do not advocate its use generally for show horses, it being too heating.

The essential things for the fitter to observe closely are:

First—That the food is being thoroughly digested.

Second—That no more is crowded into the horse than he has the appetite to clean up, and the capacity to assimilate.

Third—That he is regularly and thoroughly groomed, and receives sufficient daily exercise to

keep him in perfect health and prevent his legs from "stocking."

Fourth.—That the horse be weighed frequently, and if not increasing in weight, his feed ought to be changed or modified somewhat. A horse's perfect condition is evidenced by a bright, clear eye, a brilliant coat, high spirits and mettle, and sufficient flesh to thoroughly "round him out," but not enough to interfere in the slightest degree with his natural action, which on no account must be impeded.

LIVE STOCK.

American Meat Products.

In visiting the towns along the railway between Calgary and Edmonton, recently, a representative of "The Farmer's Advocate," Winnipeg, made inquiry at a number of points as to the demand for American meat products. In nearly every village the lard, meat extracts, canned stuffs and hams from the jungle of Packingtown were on sale. This seems more than strange, when we consider that the district traversed is one of the richest dairying and hog-raising sections of the West. Not only American products, but also the corned beef of a well-known Montreal firm, had found its way into the heart of the stock country of Alberta. The only explanation offered was that the trade demanded it, and the merchants sold it. It seems a strange caprice for the people of Alberta to prefer canned dairy cow from the East in preference to a home-grown sirloin. To bring beef from the East and pork from Chicago seems like carrying coals to Newcastle, but trade is like love, which laughs at locks and bars.

Alberta is not the only part of the Dominion that delights in the use of foreign-grown meat product. In 1905, Canada imported 1,223,576 pounds of lard, valued at \$102,666. This lard is produced in Chicago. We also imported 4,220,354 pounds of bacon and hams, valued at \$483,354. Salted beef in barrels was brought

in to the tune of 1,152,569 pounds, costing \$50,727. Our imports of canned meats from the United States aggregated 812,000, or \$99,550 worth. In extracts of meats, not medicated, we are a customer for \$70,590 worth; while of barrelled pork we buy 4,957,453 pounds, put down at \$337,865. Of dried and smoked meats, we purchase \$69,395 worth; of fresh meats, \$23,000 worth; and of salted meats, \$10,000 worth. This makes a total of \$1,245,000 worth of American meats in various forms which compete against our own products. There is not the slightest doubt that the recent exposures will do much to curb this, and the time has surely arrived when Canada can, at least in a large measure, supply her own products. Especially should this be the case in the Province of Alberta, where, according to a recent poem,

"The sirloin steak doth grow,
And hovril walks about in herds,
As all the pictures show."

Pig Pointers.

In no way can the waste milk from the dairy be used to a better advantage than by feeding to thrifty, growing pigs.

Better put up a cheap rough shed in the pasture than compel the pigs to lie out exposed to the hot sun all summer.

Pigs require very little bedding during the summer. As a rule, they will thrive better with a bed on the ground, if kept dry and not allowed to become dusty.

Litters born in September and given the run of a pasture field will gain strength of bone and muscle, fitting them to stand the heavy feeding and close confinement necessary to finishing for market in winter better than late fall litters.

Young sows of spring litters intended to be kept for breeding should not be confined in a pen, but given free range of a pasture, that they may grow and not get fat.

Pigs at present and prospective prices are worth raising, and are probably the most profitable crop the farm produces.

Sheep Notes.

Of all animals on the farm, the sheep is usually credited with being the best weed and briar eater known.

When early lambs are wanted, it is best to commence feeding the ewes grain two or three weeks before breeding them, or else give them fresh, flush pasture runs.

That kind of husbandry in which sheep of some kind do not figure is lacking in a most substantial means of sustaining fertility.

If you keep sheep at all, put enough good blood in them to get the very best returns from their products.

Whatever the breed is, profit requires that the greatest feasible amount of mutton be gotten out of it.

The fleece from a well-fed sheep of any breed is much heavier than from a poorly-fed sheep.

With all classes of stock, the value of good feed is wonderfully increased by close attention.

The character of wools varies much with climate, soil, etc., which necessitates many subdivisions.

With sheep, as with all animals raised especially for meat, the greatest profit in feeding is gained while the animals are young.

While sheep pasture is close in dry times, it is just as true that at such times sheep will be thriving while cattle will be losing flesh.

There is no wool in the flock so important as the yearling fleeces and the success of the wool crop depends almost entirely on the care of the lambs.

Confinement is much against the sheep's nature, and unless it has a variety of food, such as could be gleaned from the fields, it will be much poorer in the spring than when taken off the pasture the fall before.

When wool will pay all expenses of keep, whatever growth the sheep are making, whatever lambs they are raising, may be counted as profit. If the sheep are worth no more at the close of the year than they were at the beginning, there will be no profit. It is not only important that the flock as a whole should gain in value, but each sheep of the flock should be gaining. It is better to cull at an early age, and not wait until a sheep has lost you money before it is sold.

Seasonable Sheep Notes.

Wean the lambs at four to five months old, and give them the freshest pasture on the farm, and keep clean water and salt within their reach.

The cull ewes intended to be sold for mutton or for breeding will sell better if given a chance to pick up on fresh pastures.

If a change of ram is needed for service in the flock, look out for one early in the season, before the best are picked up by dealers, speculators or others. There is often a big difference between the best and the second or third best.

Choose a ram with a strong head, neck and back; broad chest; strong and well-set legs; a fine, dense and even fleece, and true to the best type of the breed.

A few acres of rape, sown as late as August first, on well-prepared ground, will, in a reasonably favorable season, produce a lot of the very best fattening forage for lambs or old ewes.

If you have sheep or lambs for sale, advertise and let it be known. There are lots of buyers on the lookout for such stock, and will be in the coming months.

If you purpose showing sheep at the fall fairs, better begin early to feed a little grain twice a day. It may mean all the difference between winning and failure to win under the judge's hands.

It pays to take the time to do a little trimming once in a while; makes the stock more attractive to prospective buyers, who will give a better price for a uniform and well-fitted than for a ragged lot.

Take a pride in your flock, and remember that in this, as in other branches of farming, what is worth doing is worth doing well.

If you desire to increase your breeding flock, buy a few young ewes if you can; if not, a few older ewes, if bought right, may prove a paying investment if mated with a good sire, as the first crop of lambs should repay the first cost.

The sheep that will meet the demand of the present and the future, must have a fleece and carcass of equal value; that is, a fine, even, heavy fleece, on a large or medium-sized, straight and symmetrical body.

It takes blood to feed sheep ticks, and blood is too costly to be used in this way; dip or pour for ticks spring and fall, without fail.

Fatten the lambs well on clover or rape before sending to market. A little supplemental food, in the form of oats and bran, will be more than paid for in the increased weight when marketed.

A Balanced Ration for Calves.

Calves that will be steers and milk cows two years from now, are being fed by the thousands on skim milk. What kind of steers they will make and what kind of cows they will become, depends partly on the breeding, but to quite a considerable extent on the kind of a ration they are fed for the next three or four months.

There is nothing better than the ration which nature provides, but, unfortunately, the farmer on one-hundred-dollar land cannot afford to feed his calves in nature's way. As a rule, that would cost him more than they are worth on the market.

In the dairy section calves are raised on skim milk, and the result will depend not on the amount of skim milk that is fed, but on the way in which it is balanced. For the first ten days the calf should have nothing but the mother's milk. For the next ten days or two weeks it should gradually be put upon a skim-milk ration. As soon as it has a grain-and-grass stomach it should be given all the grass it wants, or good bright clover and timothy hay, and these feeds balanced up with a carbonaceous feed. The best and the cheapest is corn meal for the young calf, and shelled corn for the calf six weeks old and over. Why? In milk, nature provides a balanced ration, but in running it through the separator, or removing the cream in any other way, you take out the fat. This must be supplied, and the carbohydrates of corn prove an excellent substitute for the fat of the milk.

This milk should be fed as sweet as possible, and about the temperature of the cow, or about 100 degrees. It should be fed in clean troughs.

will oats or barley or wheat, no matter how manipulated, balance the ration.

Skim milk can be balanced by corn. This is the cheapest, and also the best. Therefore, if your calf is not doing well, don't double the amount of skim milk and make it do worse, but divide the skim milk between the calf and the pig, and divide the pig's corn between the pig and the calf, for corn alone is as unbalanced a ration for the young and growing pig as skim milk for the calf. On the ordinary farm the calf needs what the pig gets in excess; and on the average farm where dairying is followed, the pig needs what the calf gets in excess. Divide their rations, and you will benefit both.—[Wallace's Farmer.

"Redwater" or "Bloody Murrain" in Cattle.

This disease is unfortunately very common in many districts throughout Ireland, and is occasionally seen in British Columbia, and an analogous disease in the United States, known as the Texas or tick fever, and it frequently causes serious losses to owners of cattle.

When an animal is attacked by this disease, the following symptoms are plainly noticeable: The usual signs that the animal is unwell—such as loss of appetite; the inclination of the animal, if at grass, to separate itself from its companions; the urine is usually dark in color, varying from light red to chocolate, or even approaching black.

In many cases the affected animal is not passing a proper quantity of dung, and if this condition continues, so that there is great constipation, stockowners frequently speak of it as "dry murrain." This condition is dreaded by experienced herdsmen when it accompanies the "bloody murrain," or "redwater."

As the disease progresses, it is noticed that the animal wastes very rapidly, even one in good condition becoming very thin and weak.

The eye soon becomes deeply sunk in the head. The beast is usually not inclined to move about, but prefers to stand with its back arched, and, if compelled to move, does so more or less stiffly.

If the "dry murrain" get a firm hold, there will soon be noticed a painful grunt, and if relief is not afforded, death usually follows.

It has been satisfactorily proved within recent years that this disease is really a blood disease. It is unnecessary here to describe the nature and composition of the blood. It must suffice to state that in a healthy animal the blood consists of a fluid in which float very small red bodies.

In "redwater," however, some of these bodies have been destroyed, and being now useless, they are thrown out by the kidneys. It is their red color which gives the urine of affected animals its characteristic color.

It may be asked, "What destroys these red bodies?" It is believed that they are attacked by small creatures of a parasitic nature, and that these parasites get into the blood in a very surprising manner, namely, by the bite of the common ticks, which are the chief, if not the only, carriers of the disease.

Ticks are frequently found in large numbers about the lower parts, thighs and udders of cattle on grass. Such cattle are not always affected with "redwater," but if "redwater" exists amongst animals on a pasture, it may be spread by means of these ticks, since healthy ticks are liable to get the infection from a sick animal and convey it to others.

In the past, certain kinds of soil and certain herbs were regarded as the cause of "redwater," but it is now definitely known that the disease may be met with on any pasture where there is suitable shelter for the ticks which carry infection.



Mr. Henry Dudding and His First-prize Lincoln Shearling Ram.
At the Bath and West of England Show, 1906.

It can then be balanced up with shelled corn, fed in a clean trough.

Many farmers, of course, shake their heads and bring out the old saw, "When creameries come in, good calves go out, but it is none the less true that hundreds and thousands of farmers have shown themselves fully capable of developing a calf raised on skim milk, that cannot be distinguished in the feed-lot from the calf that has run with the cow and been fed in nature's way.

The mistakes farmers make in raising skim-milk calves, are feeding the skim milk sweet one day and sour another, feeding irregularly, and feeding it without a balance. If the calf does not do well, they double the skim-milk ration, and it naturally does worse, becomes spindle-shanked and pot-bellied, and after two or three months' treatment of this kind cannot by any means, however skillful, be developed into a first-class steer.

Another mistake they make is in feeding oil meal as a balance for skim milk. Instead of correcting the balance, it makes it more unbalanced still, for skim milk and oil meal are both highly albuminous or nitrogenous products. The skim milk itself has this element in excess. Neither

The lands most usually infested with this disease are those on the surface of which there is found a large amount of vegetation.

Thus, old pasture lands, for years untilled, where, perhaps, grass is left for some time uncut, or not sufficiently grazed down, or where clumps of bushes or brambles have been allowed to spring up; where, as is too frequently the case, fences have been allowed to run wild; and, again, where grass has been spared during summer to afford "winterage" for cattle.

All such lands are liable to become infested with the disease because they provide the necessary shelter for the ticks.

It has been noticed that cattle which have been brought from a distance to an infested farm, are more likely to take "redwater" than those which have been bred on the farm.

From what has been said, it will be understood that, in order to banish this disease from a farm, it will be necessary to pay increased attention to the care of the land.

If other means fail, it will generally be found that tillage of the rough pasture has a marked effect in lessening the possibility of the animals being attacked by "redwater." Where the tillage is not convenient, to take a crop of hay early in the season is useful, provided that the after-grass be grazed as soon as possible, and never allowed to grow too long.

In rough, stony land, where meadowing is not practicable, bushes and brambles, and rank spots, with overgrown fences, should be cleared.

A top-dressing of about three tons of lime or ten cwt. of crushed rock-salt per statute acre, has been found of service in lessening the number of cases on land so treated.

The treatment of this disease is by no means simple, and, owing to the serious complications which so frequently arise, the stockowners will be wise if they call in veterinary advice as early as possible.

It must be remembered that the blood, on which life depends, is being practically destroyed by the parasites introduced by the ticks. Therefore it is not sufficient to depend, as so many do, upon violent and repeated doses of purgative medicines. Such treatment of the stomach or bowels, or of the kidneys, is directed against the symptoms, and often misses the true seat of the disease—which is the blood.

Nursing in this, as in other diseases, is very important, as while the constipation makes it advisable to avoid giving solid food, yet the rapid wasting makes it necessary to try and maintain strength. For this purpose, it is well to give good, well-boiled oatmeal gruel, boiled flaxseed; even milk, eggs, ale and stout may sometimes be profitably used.

Weaning the Lambs.

Lambs that were born in March will, as a rule, do better if weaned about the end of July, provided a fresh pasture of clover or a patch of rape is available, and access to clean water possible. The lambs will depend more upon their own foraging ability and less upon their mothers, and will make more rapid growth, while the ewes will improve when relieved from the tugging of the lusty youngsters, and will be in better condition for sale in the fall, or for early mating for the next crop of lambs. The ewes should be kept on short pasture for a week after being separated from the lambs, in order that the flush of milk may be lessened, and in a field some distance away from the lambs, so that their calling may not unduly disturb them. It is well to observe, for a few days, whether any of the ewes are likely to suffer from over-full udders, and to milk out such once or twice to relieve them, and prevent possible future trouble. It is good practice to trim the tails of the lambs square at weaning, to improve their appearance and prevent the accumulation of dung on those parts, which is liable to occur in case they become scoured to any extent on the fresh pasture. At weaning is also a good time to place numbered tags in the ears of the lambs and make a record of the ewes to which they belong, while the relationship may be ascertained, in order to having the lambs registered at any time desired.

Lambs intended for exhibition purposes, or for early sale for breeding purposes, should be fed a light ration, twice daily, of oats and bran, to improve their condition and fit them for enduring the privations incident to shipping, as experience has proven that lambs having been fed a little grain stand the racket of the fairs and of transportation much better than those having had only green food. The indications are that there will be an unusual demand for show sheep this fall, as well as for strong ram lambs for service, and for breeding sheep of all ages and classes. It will therefore be wise to give a little extra attention to the flock, in order that those intended for sale may be in attractive and salable condition.

Bang Method Successful in New York State.

In the fall of 1900, by tests with tuberculin, more than half the animals in the dairy herd of the New York Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva were found to be tuberculous—a discovery at once surprising and disheartening. Many of the affected animals were in excellent physical condition, so far as all outward appearances were concerned. They were animals of excellent breeding, and they were needed to carry on experimental work; so it was decided not to slaughter them outright, but to adopt the Bang method and to attempt the restoration of a sound herd, using the pasteurized milk from the reacting animals as needed in the dairy, and benefiting by their good breeding in raising calves from them.

This method involved the separation of the herd into sound and tuberculous sections by the tuberculin test, isolation of the reacting animals, disinfection of the stables, keeping the two sections in separate quarters under the care of different attendants, removal of calves from reacting animals soon after birth, feeding them on milk from the healthy animals, or on milk from the other herd, pasteurized to destroy the tuberculous germs, and regular testing of the sound herd to detect and remove any new cases that might occur.

Many obstacles were encountered that interfered with rapid renewal of the herd: Burning of the barns destroyed some stock, lack of room led to lessening the number of cows, contagious abortion prevented the raising of any calves one year, and some of the cows produced only bull calves. Notwithstanding these mishaps, four years from the application of the method saw the healthy herd again 30 in number. In this time 25 animals had been replaced, 11 calves coming from the 13 healthy cows, and 14 calves from the 17 diseased animals.

This work was carried out in the face of as many natural difficulties as can ordinarily be expected in an average dairy. It is accordingly believed that, with good care, the rebuilding of a similar herd can be regularly accomplished in from three to five years.

The experiment proves the Bang method a success in New York State, as elsewhere, and points out to the owner of a herd a feasible method of utilizing the good breeding of valuable animals that become tuberculous.



Gun Hill Mater.

Tanworth sow, first and champion, Bath and West of England Show, 1906. Exhibited by R. Ibbotson, Warwickshire.

THE FARM.

Eradication of Twitch Grass.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

In your July 12th issue was an answer to a query re killing of twitch grass. A few years ago I had a farm that was very bad with twitch grass, and the tenant cleared it all out in one summer by the following way: Immediately after harvest he gang-plowed the ground containing the twitch grass, and from this time till nearly time of freezing up kept working the ground on top, first with harrows, then with the cultivator, and plowing over in the usual way with the single-plow the last thing in the fall. The principal points are to commence work at the pest immediately after the crop is off, work it on top only, and work it at very frequent intervals, till nearly freezing-up time, being careful to work it only in the very driest weather. (This will rid the worst field of twitch grass in one fall, and not interfere with the year's crop on the field.) York County, Ont. J. H. W.

The Seed Control Act and the Farmer Again.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

In your issue of July 5th, I noticed a criticism on the Seed Control Act from the pen of an "Elma Farmer," in which he says he concurs in the opinion of Lambton Co. Farmer, "that the Act is of no use to the farmer."

I will not state again what I said in defence of the Act in your issue of June 21st, but I wish to clear up, if possible, one misapprehension so many have concerning the Act.

It is generally agreed that the laws of supply and demand control the price of any commodity placed upon the market. I do not wish to be understood, however, that the Seed Control Act played no part last year in the price of seed, at both the buying and selling ends of the business, for I believe it did. An unfair use of the Act may have obtained in some cases; it is quite possible. That should be nothing against the Act itself. It is, perhaps, a little unfair to condemn any Act in the first year of its application, unless it is very apparent that the sooner it is off the statute books the better. Respecting the Seed Control Act, I have met with almost universal approval of the object it has in view. The point I wish to make clear is, that the term "Government Standard Seed," and the lead seal on the bags of seed which the purchasers saw in the hands of dealers this year for the first time, misled a good many, among them "Elma Farmer." He takes it that "Government Standard" means "Government inspected," and that the "lead seal" was the "inspector's tag." Nothing could be farther from the truth in the matter. The facts are these: "Government Standard" was a term which originated in the seed trade among the seedsmen, and the lead seal was put on by the seedsmen for their own protection, to prevent their goods being tampered with. So far as quality of the seed is concerned, "Government Standard" covered anything from No. 1 down to what is prohibited from being sold by the Act, viz., that which contains more than five noxious weed seeds per 1,000 of the sample. In seed sold as "Government Standard," there was plenty of seed which would measure up to the requirements of No. 1 fixed by the Act (see section 4 of the Act). Such seed would be the best brands of the leading seedsmen; but there was plenty of so-called "Government Standard" seed offered by the trade that I do not believe "Elma Farmer" would buy for seeding purposes. Not that it was so full of noxious weed impurities—some of it had too many—but there was a lot of small, shrunken, dead-looking seed, which lowered its vitality, and often it was mixed with other seeds of less value. It is the dearest seed to buy, all things considered, even if the price is \$1.00 less per bushel. I believe that frequently there is too little difference made in the price of really good seed and the lower grades. While it is freely admitted that first-class seed could be bought in 1905 from reliable seedsmen, yet I believe it is true that very much more first-class seed was available this year, and that there was far less low-grade seed being offered a fact which certainly should be credited to the Seed Control Act coming in force in time to affect this year's trade.

The only connection the seedsmen had with the Government in fixing their grades, was that they availed themselves of the opportunity to have samples of their seed tested free of charge at the Seed Branch, a privilege which is extended to every farmer in the country who has seed to sell, or who wishes to know what he is buying. The value of the test will depend entirely on the sample which is sent for examination, as to whether it is truly representative of the whole lot offered for sale.

In buying seed, farmers should not be content with seeing "lead seals," "Government Standard," or anything else, but they should make a close inspection of the seed offered, and if they wish to be sure of what they are getting, they should send a sample to the Seed Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, where an analysis will be made, and a report sent back on short notice, conveying the necessary information, and this will be done free of charge. T. G. RAYNOR.

When to Drag the Roads.

When the smiles of spring appear,
Drag the roads.
When the summer time is here,
Drag the roads.
When the corn is in the ear,
In the winter cold and drear,
Every season of the year,
Drag the roads.

Reading (Kan.) Record.

The North Dakota Experiment Station, in an experiment, some years ago, found that some wild oats would grow after having been buried twenty months, but all were dead after only six months. Some of the mustard and French weed seeds grow after being buried only six months. A season of careful cultivation, however, will bring most of the weed seeds into conditions which will cause their germination. The few remaining, to grow again, can be removed cheaply by pulling or subsequent cultivation.

Seeding to Alfalfa with Corn.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

In your issue of July 12th a subscriber asks for information regarding seeding corn with alfalfa. Last year we had corn on a field which was quite sandy soil. After we had cultivated for the last time, we seeded with alfalfa, 20 lbs. to the acre, then went through it each way with the framework of an old wooden cultivator, with harrow teeth in place of ordinary teeth. The result was a very good catch, which, if we had had plenty of rain, would have been ready to cut the second time now (July 15). F. J. S. Norfolk Co., Ont.

Road Construction.

The accompanying illustration shows a piece of road running from the Village of Beamsville, Lincoln, Co., Ont., up "the mountain," which at this point consists of two short breaks, and a long grade leading to the village a mile to the north. The mountain has been blasted out, the stone crushed and used as indicated. Preparatory to putting crushed stone in place, the road allowance was graded and earth drawn in two parallel ridges, one along each side of the metalled roadway, and the resulting hollow was filled with broken stone about ten inches deep. This is a common method of macadamizing roads, and in certain features is very satisfactory. The ridges of earth serve to keep the stone in place, but the inherent defect is that the stone, after being put in place, is not consolidated by rolling. Left loosely, all rain falling percolates through to the subsoil, which is softened, and vehicles then passing over it force the stone downwards. In this way much crushed stone is lost, and ruts are created. This can be remedied in part by drawing loose stone in the wheel tracks from time to time by a hand rake or with a grading machine, until the road becomes consolidated under traffic. This, however, is a slow method, and the road suffers much injury during the process. Had the road been at once consolidated by means of a heavy roller, the stones would have been wedged into a solid mass, having almost the effect of a single stone laid over the roadway; that is, it would at once shed water to the sides of the road, where it would pass away quickly in the open drains; it would distribute the wheel pressure, so that no stone would be lost by being forced into the subsoil below, and traffic would at once have the further use of a splendid road, instead of being compelled to plow through a layer of loose stone for some months.

Roadmaking is a branch of construction in which there are certain underlying principles always to be observed, and an endless variety of detail in their application. It is merely the observance of Nature's laws—and Nature never repeats. No two roads should be precisely alike, if economic fitness is observed. Yet the basic laws are always followed. Of these, GOOD DRAINAGE is the chief.

DRAINAGE.

Roads which have been particularly expensive or difficult to maintain are almost invariably defective in either surface or deep drainage. It will be found that the surface water rests on the road, soaks into it, and permits the road to cut up under traffic; or the subsoil drainage is defective, water rising in the roadbed from below, tile drains not having been provided to intercept it. Mud on the surface of the road is bad, but mud below the surface is a greater evil.

The method of determining the system to be adopted is seldom difficult. First decide upon the watercourses crossing or adjacent to the road, to be used as main outlets. Then let all subsequent ditching and grading be done with this in view, so that the water will flow steadily from every part of the road to its proper outlet.

Water should be disposed of in small quantities, along natural watercourses. If carried long distances and gathered in large bodies along the roadside it gains force and headway, resulting in extensive washouts, and is in every way more costly to handle. It should be taken away from the roads as quickly as possible, for an excess of water is the great destroyer of roads. A drain without an outlet is useless, or worse than useless. If there is not an outlet, the water is held in elongated ponds by the roadside, to soak into and soften the travelled roadway. This water is drawn up into the entire roadway by capillary attraction, just as a sponge will absorb water and hold it in all its pores.

The most difficult sections of road to improve are those which do not afford convenient outlets for drainage; but rather than spend money year after year in a useless effort to maintain the road without drainage, it will be found a measure of economy to at once provide proper outlets, even if it is necessary to carry the drain a considerable distance across private property.

It may be accepted, as a general rule, that roads tiled without gravel are better than roads gravelled without tile. All roads except those on

pure sand can be improved by tile draining. A single line of tile, placed about three feet below the bottom of the open drain, if the graded portion of the road is about twenty-four feet wide, will accomplish nearly all that tile drainage will do. If one side of the road is higher than the other, lay the tile on the high side, so as to intercept the subsoil water as it flows down the slope. A four-inch tile meets most conditions, but the size will depend on the length of the drain and the amount of water to be carried away. Care must be taken to give the tile a uniform grade, so that there will be no depressions. Give a fall of at least three inches in one hundred feet. The cost will be about fifty cents a rod. The work, if properly done, will be a permanent and substantial improvement to the road, and will save many times the cost, by lessening the amount of gravel needed on the road.

GRADING.

One of the most common reasons why gravel and broken stone are so largely wasted is that the roads are seldom properly graded and crowned before the metal is placed on them. Before gravel or broken stone is put on the road, the roadbed should be put in right condition by using the grading machine. The water-tables should be given regular slopes to natural outlets crossing the road. No hollows should be left either on the roadway or in the open drains, in which water will stand. Drains from which the water does not flow away are merely elongated ponds to hold water, permitting it to soak into and soften the roadbed. They make mud underneath the road, where it does more harm than on the surface; the dry crust is easily cut

ways advisable for country roads; that is, a road graded to a width of 24 feet between open drains should be one foot higher at the center than at the side. This will permit the water to flow readily from the surface of the road to the open drains. If the open drains are not sharply defined, but are cut down to an angle by the use of the grading machine only, a total rise of an inch and a half or two inches, to the foot, from the bottom of the water-table to the crown of the road, is not too great.

PLACING THE ROAD METAL.

When the road has been properly drained, graded and crowned, it is ready to receive the gravel or broken stone. This applies to both old and new roads. Nothing is more common throughout the Province than to see metal placed on roads that are not sufficiently graded or drained. It may safely be said that one-half the gravel and stone placed on roads is wasted from this cause alone.

On new roads, or roads receiving the first coating of metal, the earth grade should first be well raised and crowned. The top of this earth grade may then be turned outward with the grader, so as to leave earth shoulders eight feet apart, between which to place the metal. When the metal has been spread in this channel or trench, the earth shoulders may be again lightly drawn in to the edge of the metal with the grader, so as to complete the crown. This work, with the grader, is cheap, the cost not exceeding one or two hundred dollars per mile on roads as they commonly exist. It is easy to waste twice this value in gravel or broken stone by neglecting to grade and crown the roads properly before applying the metal.

Gravel should always be spread, not merely dropped in an irregular mound and left to traffic to distribute. Apart from being wasteful of the material, it is a hindrance, instead of a help to travel. It is a dangerous practice, and has led to serious accidents. When left a mound of loose material, it is avoided by users of the road until late in the fall, when the muddy and rutted state of the road compels them to drive along the mound. Gradually it is flattened down, and after a year or so, during which time it has been mixed largely with the soil beneath, assumes the shape of a road. The utility of roads made in this way is largely wasted. Roads must be made for traffic, not by it.

As roads are commonly constructed, with the gravel dumped loosely, the fine material sinks to the bottom, allowing the large stone to protrude and roughen the surface. In placing gravel on a road, large stones not removed at the pit should be raked out of the material when it is being spread, and drawn forward, so as to be beneath the next load. These stones should not be left in a mound, but should be scattered; otherwise they create an uneven and wavy surface when the road settles.

Another cause of this wavy surface arises, not only when loads of gravel are dumped without being spread, but also when the metal is improperly spread, by merely "raking off" the tops of the mounds. The gravel should be dropped well back on the preceding load, and then drawn forward. The gravel consolidates at the point where it is dropped from the load, and to lightly "rake off the tops" leaves a deficiency of metal between each load, causing a wavy surface.

Broken stone should be separated into grades, according to the size, the coarser stone to be placed in the bottom of the road, and the finer at the top. This grading of the stone is done by means of a rotary screen attached to the crusher. If the stone is placed in the road without being graded in this manner, the smaller stones wear more rapidly than the larger, and a rough surface results. Large stones at the surface, moreover, are more apt to become loose, to roll under the horses' feet or the wheels. For country roads, there should be placed in the road-



Crushed Stone Left Unrolled.

through. See that the road is so graded that there is a constant fall along all open drains or water-tables to natural outlets.

It is a mistake to make the graded roadway too wide. Twenty-four feet is ample; eighteen is sufficient for most country traffic. A wide roadway looks well, and is more convenient for traffic—if kept in good condition. But a wide, well-built, well-kept roadway means money. A narrow roadway, in good condition, is better than a wide but poor road. Near towns and cities, where travel concentrates, it is well to provide a roadway suited for two lines of traffic, so that vehicles can pass without going off the metal and sinking in the mud; but, away from the town, eight feet of metal for a single line of travel is sufficient.

CROWNING.

Roads should be well crowned when being constructed, in order to provide for the "flattening out" that naturally comes from settlement and wear. Country roads in Ontario are practically all built for one line of traffic, with sufficient room for teams to pass. Vehicles all follow in the one track—the center of the road.

It is better to give the newly-graded road too much "barrel," rather than make it too flat. A road with too much crown will in time improve of its own accord. A road with too little crown gets worse, instead of better, under traffic. Roads flatten and spread out from the bottom, as well as at the surface, particularly in wet or swampy sections.

A rise of 1 inch to the foot from the inside edge of the gutter or drain to the top of the road is al-

bed: (1) A layer of stones such as will pass through a 2 1/4-inch ring; (2) on this a layer of stones such as will pass through a 1-inch ring; (3) on this a sprinkling of screenings—that is, the dust and chips created in crushing.

CONSOLIDATION.

The road metal, gravel or broken stone, should be consolidated as quickly as possible. Loose material absorbs the rain as it falls, even before it is cut into ridges by wheels and the feet of horses. When it has been cut into this condition it acts as a receptacle to hold all the moisture its surface will receive. In this way the whole surface and foundation of the road is softened, is readily cut up and destroyed.

The best remedy for this waste in roadmaking is to spread the road metal to conform to the required surface of the finished road, and then thoroughly consolidate it by the use of a heavy roller. It can be largely remedied, also, by taking proper care of the road, if a roller cannot be had. By raking the loose material into the ruts and wheel tracks as fast as they appear, or drawing it in with a grading machine, nearly the same end will be accomplished, but less perfectly, and requiring a longer time. The first vehicle passing over the road does comparatively little injury; it is when ruts have been formed which hold water, and other wheels follow in these tracks, that the greatest damage is done.

It is a serious mistake to secure consolidation by using dirty and inferior gravel, or by spreading loam or clay over the surface of broken stone. Clean stone, with the least possible amount of earth, is the object to be sought, and for this reason rolling is strongly recommended. Gravel and stone, if it cannot be rolled, should be raked until consolidated. Broken stone should have a light coating of "screenings," or even of clean gravel, but on no account should loam or clay be used. The road grader, in the absence of a roller, may be used instead of the rake, to fill the wheel tracks with gravel that has been crowded outwards.

It is not the even roll of the wheels over a smooth surface that causes injury to the road, but the rough jolting over stones into ruts. Loaded wagon wheels, dropping into ruts or from loose or protruding stones, batter their way through. A rough surface is always essential to a good road. A rough surface is necessarily such as will impede the flow of water from the center to the drains. To such roads rain is always an injury. With roads properly built, on the contrary, a good dash of rain will flush away the dust which has accumulated, and which, if it remains on the road in time of steady rain and slush, acts as a sponge to absorb moisture and soften the surface of the road.

A. W. CAMPBELL,

Provincial Highway-Commissioner for Ontario.

The Silo is Not an Alcohol Distillery.

A correspondent wrote to the Pennsylvania Experiment Station, asking for information regarding the manufacture of alcohol. Since the late law has been passed by Congress, the thought occurred to him that it might be extracted from silos in some way, and as there are a large number of them in his locality, he suggested that it might be a good opportunity to begin work. The Station authorities reply as follows:

"This correspondent's impression that alcohol is formed in the silo appears to be shared by many, both in this and other States. The following statement has been prepared to aid in correcting this erroneous impression, and to warn farmers against the expenditure of time and money upon a hopeless project.

"Common alcohol is commercially produced only by a yeast fermentation of liquids containing sugar, such as fruit juices, molasses, the liquids of the mash-tub, or solution of glucose. No other method of production has been found commercially practicable.

"The silo is the seat of extensive, complex fermentations, it is true; but these are quite different from the common alcoholic fermentation.

"Yeasts are not active in the silo. They are either absent, or present only in very small numbers. The high temperatures often attained in the silo kill the yeasts or suppress their action, and thus prevent them from forming alcohol. Ensilage fermentation was formerly supposed to be due to the action of bacteria; but recent studies demonstrate that it is really the result of the abnormal action of the dying protoplasm of the stored plants, and of the action of soluble ferments secreted by the protoplasm. The products of these actions are chiefly carbonic and lactic acids, to the latter of which ensilage owes its acid flavor.

"Silage contains only traces of alcohol, as has been shown by Richardson, Manns and Irish. The gases evolved from the silo have also been carefully studied by Manns and Whitson. They consist chiefly of carbonic acid and nitrogen, together with small amounts of acetic and other acids. No alcohol has been observed.

"We must conclude, therefore, that, despite

the fact that ensilage is a fermentation process, and that it results in a loss of dry matter, chiefly starch and sugars, amounting to from 3 to 40 per cent. of the dry matter originally stored in the silo, the process is useless as a commercial source of alcohol."

Seed-growing in the Province of Quebec.

Paper read before the Third Annual Convention of the Canadian Seed-Growers' Association, by J. C. Cote, Quebec Representative of the Seed Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

It is gratifying to note the progress that has been accomplished by the Quebec members of the Canadian Seed-growers' Association in the art of selection. Evidently the members understand perfectly the aims of the association, and endeavor to carry out the directions given. The results obtained are such as to foster enthusiasm. Among the results observed by the older members, the following might be mentioned: First, better quality of straw; secondly, plumper grain; thirdly, increase in yield; fourthly, freedom from fungous diseases.

Of all the arguments offered in favor of the system, the latter is perhaps the most important, especially in localities where damp climate obtains.

I have often heard the statement made that the protection of the crop from fungous diseases would amply repay the trouble of practising selection.

Though great progress has been accomplished



A Cooling Drink Between Meals.

in the Province of Quebec in the growing of crops, thanks to the intelligent directions given by the Canadian Seed-growers' Association, still perfection is not yet attained. Some farmers are still under the impression that it is impossible to carry out the instructions given them. This is no doubt due to the fact that those instructions appear rather complex.

Among the failings which can easily be remedied, I notice, first, lack of uniformity of the grain, due to impurities in varieties. More attention to the growing of standard varieties would undoubtedly be most beneficial to the farmers, as they would thereby be in a position to meet the demands of the buyers; secondly, neglect in the use of the fanning machine. Many farmers appear to ignore the great advantages which accrue from the intelligent use of this machine. The officials of the Association cannot emphasize too strenuously the importance of this point. Thirdly, excess of stooing, produced by light seeding. The practice of light seeding has been attended with rather poor results. Several cases have come under my observation when the grain was light and immature, owing to the practice. So far the members of the Association seem to have restricted their efforts to the production of improved cereal crops. Very few have given thought to the improvement of seed potatoes. This field of work is one to which attention should be devoted. In certain districts of the Province of Quebec potato-growing is an industry of considerable importance, and there is no doubt that, by a proper system of selection, great improvement in the yield and the quality of the

tubers can be effected. I believe that the Association would do good work in furnishing farmers who desire to operate with the most profitable varieties, with information that would enable them to procure the required seed from reliable sellers.

During the present year I attended the seed fairs which were held in the Province, and it is my pleasure to testify to the quality of the exhibits which came under my observation. A great number of the samples of seed were of the highest quality, which amply proves that the Province of Quebec can produce grain of unsurpassed quality.

Horse Sense and the Automobile.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

As there is a high feeling of indignation against the twentieth-century means of locomotion, it affords me much pleasure to give your readers the experience of one who has owned and driven horses over the country roads for years who also, at the present time, operates a farm, and can sympathize with the farmer and his goodwife in their fear of the "devil-wagon" that is "putting their horses off their roads which they, at their own expense, have built and maintain."

I used an automobile in my work for the greater part of two summers, and covered about 4,000 miles without causing the death of a single individual, without having a single leg to mend free of charge, or without causing twenty-five cents' worth of damage to any horse-drawn vehicle or its driver. My experience was that, nine times out of ten the driver was more afraid of the horse and the automobile than the horse was afraid of the automobile; in other words, the driver had not very good "horse sense."

The automobile on the country roads is a wider question than the owners of horses are willing to admit. The automobile is a mark of the age of progress in the means of locomotion, the same as the traction engine of the thresher's outfit marked a new era in the threshing business, and saved the farm team many a weary lug in pulling the machine from place to place. Horses are becoming accustomed to passing traction engines on the road, and will soon become accustomed to the automobile, if the more fanatical do not succeed in having prohibitive legislation passed, and interfere with what should be another's privilege in traveling in his own way.

There is room for improvement in the education and training of a great many horses. It is a fact that most horses are intelligent enough to receive a far better education than they have. Patience and kindness will take almost any horse by an automobile, and a few lessons by the above means will make the horse and the automobile friends.

The country road being the public highway, everyone, whether from town or country, has a right to be taken over the road in the form of locomotion he prefers, so long as his way of going does not interfere with the rights or privileges of others, or endanger their lives.

If your horse becomes afraid of an automobile which it meets on the road, the driver of the machine should be no more liable than your neighbor's four-year-old boy who scares your horse by drawing his little express wagon down the street. But the little fellow sees your horse is scared, and stops, so should the automobilist, and if he does not, I say give him the full penalty of the law, and for the second offense, take away his license and give him a term in prison making so small as \$10. The country roads are so rough that they soon cause the expensive autosoldiers in the course of a season, leaves the smooth pavement of the city streets.

J. H. WESLEY,

Rotary Club, Hamilton, Ontario.

More Letters About Temiskaming.

The following additional replies to our letters asking for information about the agricultural possibilities of Temiskaming District, have been received. Several, it will be remembered, were published in our issue of June 28th.

G. W. SLADE.—I have been eleven years in the district. I have grown or seen grown in succession hay, potatoes, oats, spring and fall wheat, barley, peas, clover, rye, flax, turnips, mangels, sugar beets, carrots, and all small fruits.

What rotation of crops and manuring do you advise? Seed down to mixed clover and timothy, and let remain as long as it will give a crop; then pasture, and then usual rotation, and plow green crops under.

How does the land appear to wear under cultivation, judged by the quality and quantity of the crops produced? There has not been sufficient time elapsed since clearing to speak definitely on this subject. In case of hay, however, the successive crops have been satisfactory.

Is it improved in most localities by drainage? Nothing done along this line except surface drainage, which is necessary.

What do you consider a fair estimate of the cost per acre of taking off the bush, and preparing for the first crop, deducting the value of the timber? Entirely conditional as to what is done by fire in a dry season, and whether high or rolling land, or flats, etc., also timber. To chop, log and stump, leaving ready for machinery, ranges from \$20 to \$40, or more, per acre.

What problems in the clay belts would an experiment farm be useful in helping to solve? Several, namely, drainage, depth of sowing, time to sow, best ways of cleaning, and especially testing suitable varieties (early and otherwise) of grains, grasses and vegetables.

JOHN F. PECKOVER.—I will try to answer your questions to the best of my knowledge. I have been in this district seven years 2 months (Dymond Township). I found the bush quite different from what I expected. All along the Wabbi Valley is an evergreen bush, and, of course, the land is kept wet all the time. There are no leaves to fall, to enrich the soil. But still, the clay land is here, which can be made good. I have grown timothy and clover on the same ground four years, but it does not look so good this year as it did last; I think two years is long enough for hay to stand. I believe that the four-course rotation would be all right here as soon as a man gets sufficient land cleared; but it is hard to say which is the best at present, the country is settled so thinly; that is to say, there are so many owning land who are not living here, and making no improvements on their places. The holes are so small in the bush we do not get the right current of air blown through, so we are bothered quite a bit with summer frosts. Bigger clearings will improve the crops. The land requires plowing deep in the fall, and I believe it would be a good plan to ridge it up; I think it would give the water a better chance to drain away in the spring. I have not seen any land underdrained here yet, but I feel sure it would wonderfully improve it. I would very much like to underdrain five acres myself. I would thank anyone to tell me what it would cost. I have a ravine which would be a good outlet. I would only need a straight drain from one end to the other, outlet at both ends. After a heavy rain the land bakes together. My land is flat, and has been hard to clear. I think it cost me thirty dollars an acre before I could put a crop in, but there is high land only about a mile from me which I believe did not cost more than \$5.00 an acre to clean up pretty well. Much depends upon what kind of a burn one gets. So far as the timber is concerned, one does well if he makes good wages in getting it off; I have always managed to make wages. Some men have made quite a little more, and some have gone behind. Of course, the timber is very handy for our own use, but so far as timber is concerned round here, it will soon be a thing of the past. What we want now is the experimental farm, to show the easiest way to clean the land up, and what kind of crops to grow. I think they should take a farm right out in the bush, and make it into a farm, as it seems a difficult matter to get new land into right shape, and, besides, we are bothered with a great many insects, such as cutworms, grubs and flies; these seem to be a great pest. The gardens are bothered with these pests. I would like to see an experimental farm right in this district.

Dr. James Fletcher, Entomologist and Botanist, Experimental Farms, Ottawa, Ont., makes the following suggestions to all who are troubled with injurious insects attacking their crops:

1. Find out, by rearing some of the moths from the caterpillar or chrysalis form, exactly what kind of cutworm has done injury, then try to ascertain how much of its life-history is known,

and add to it from your own careful observations.

2. If any moths are reared, send these to Ottawa for identification.

3. Keep an accurate record of all the facts relating to an outbreak of injurious insects.

THE DAIRY.

All Sorts of Cheese.

Professor Melick, of the Kansas Agricultural College, enumerating the various articles made from milk, gives a list of the varieties of cheese as used, with their names, by which they are designated in the countries where made.

SOFT CHEESE.

- Brick cheese.
- Cottage cheese.
- Romatour cheese.
- Limburger cheese.
- Brickbat cheese.
- Slipcoat cheese.
- Fromage blanc (white cheese).
- Cream cheese.
- Double cream cheese.
- Coulommier cheese.
- Fromage de Marseilles cheese.
- Pon 1 Eveque cheese.
- Void cheese.
- Cantal cheese.
- Livarot cheese.
- Gerome cheese.
- Mont d'Or cheese.
- Brie cheese.
- Camembert cheese.
- Neuf-chatel cheese.
- Brinsen cheese.
- Mascarporie cheese.
- Fromaggio fresco di Pecora cheese.
- Bondon cheese.
- Vaclievin cheese.
- Bellelay cheese.

HARD CHEESE.

- Pineapple cheese.
- Cheddar cheese.
- Stilton cheese.
- Blue Dorset cheese.
- Gex cheese.
- Roquefort cheese.
- Gruyere cheese.
- Gorgonzola cheese.
- Cacio cavalo cheese.
- Emmenthaler cheese.
- Schweitzer cheese.
- Danish export cheese.
- Schabzieger (Sap Sago).
- Zieger cheese.
- Edam cheese.
- Gouda cheese.
- Whey cheese.
- Blunder cheese.
- Old (Norwegian) cheese.

Cow-testing Associations.

The cows in the thirty-days' test in the St. Camille test, ending June 20, 1906, average about the same as those in the other Quebec Associations, but a speedy improvement could be made if some of the animals with low production were eliminated from the herds. Comparing herds Nos. 19 and 16, we find one averaging considerably less than half the other. The number of cows tested was 151; the average yield of milk, 582 pounds; the average test, 3.5; and the average yield of fat, 20.9 pounds. The highest individual milk yield was 990 pounds, the lowest 266 pounds; the highest butter-fat test 4.9, and the lowest 2.8.

In the table giving the result of the first test this season at Lotbiniere, Que., for the 30 days ending June 16th, we find that all herds except two have individual cows testing 4.0 fat or over. There is a striking contrast between the averages of herds Nos. 8 and 20, the one more than double the other. The number of cows tested was 145; the average yield of milk, 615 pounds; average test, 3.8; and the average yield of fat, 23.5 pounds. The highest individual yield of milk was 1,140 pounds, testing 4.4, and the lowest 305 pounds, testing 3.3. The highest individual test was 5.0, and the lowest 2.5. The highest average of a herd was 860 pounds milk, testing 4.5, and the lowest for a herd 398 pounds, testing 4.3. Several herds showed an average test of only 3.4 to 3.6.

The record at St. Armand, Que., for the fourth period of thirty days, ending June 23, shows a marked general improvement. In only one herd is there a cow testing under 3.0 per cent. fat, and there are several cows giving over 1,000 pounds milk for the thirty days. Attention is drawn to the good showing of herd No. 18, which, with 35 cows, averages 31.3 pounds of butter-fat. The number of cows tested was 355; the

average yield of milk, 661 pounds; average test, 3.9; average yield of fat, 26.2 pounds. Highest average for a herd, 869 pounds milk, testing 4.6; lowest average for a herd, 531 pounds, testing 3.9. Highest individual milk yield, 1,110 pounds, testing 5.4; lowest milk yield, 750, testing 6.6; lowest individual test, 2.6.

The St. Edwidge Association is the Quebec one with the largest number of members. The average herd test for this period of thirty days, ending June 10th, is good, only one testing as low as 3.5, and the largest herd (No. 1, with 28 cows) averaging 4.1. The number of cows tested was 288; the average yield of milk, 651 pounds; average test, 3.8; average yield of fat, 24.9 pounds. The highest average milk yield for a herd was 863 pounds, the lowest 474 pounds; highest herd test, 4.4, lowest 3.6; highest individual milk yield, 1,100 pounds, lowest, 515 pounds; highest individual test 6.2, lowest 2.7.

Butter Tests at the Royal Show.

In the butter test at the late Royal Show at Derby, for cows any breed or cross, over 900 lbs. live weight, the first prize and special prize of £20 went to Mr. R. Shelton's 10-year-old Short-horn cow, Lady Mainstay, whose milk yield in the one-day test, 37 days after calving, was 70 lbs. 6 ozs., and butter yield 3 lbs. 4 ozs. The second prize went to Dr. Watney's Jersey Cow, Red Maple, 8 years old, whose milk yield, 84 days after calving, was 52 lbs. 10 ozs., and butter yield 2 lbs., 9 1/2 ozs. In the class for cows under 900 lbs. only Jerseys and one Guernsey competed, the first going to Major Tenant's Daisy (Jersey), whose milk yield was 36 lbs. 8 ozs., and butter 2 lbs. 8 1/2 ozs.

POULTRY.

Hopper Feeding.

Hopper feeding is not an entirely new method of feeding poultry. The system as practiced today is not unlike, in some respects, at least, the methods in vogue years ago. At present there have not been enough experiments conducted to prove that the method is superior to other methods commonly practiced by poultrymen.

The great advantage of hopper-feeding lies in reducing the amount of labor. If it is practicable to feed birds once in two weeks or once a week, and have them do as well as by feeding three times daily, the sooner this method is adopted the better.

Hopper-feeding consists in feeding the grains, both whole and ground, from hoppers or troughs in fairly large quantities, or at least sufficient to feed the flock for some days. The hopper is constructed in such a manner that only a small portion of the supply is available constantly. There can be no doubt but that the method would be better adapted to the growing chickens than to fowls, as the older birds might become excessively fat.

If the plan can be worked satisfactorily it will give better results, or at least as good results on the farm as in the yards of the poultryman. The objections to the method are the lack of exercise of the birds so fed, and the waste of food. One would think, also, that the birds would become more or less sickened by the almost constant sight of the feed. We have, during the past season, been trying the plan to a limited extent, more particularly with growing stock. We have also a few ex-students who are feeding their chickens by this method. As yet we have not purchased or constructed a hopper which prevents all waste of food and at the same time allows all kinds of grain to feed freely without clogging. The rain sometimes wets the food at the bottom of the hopper, but this is not a very serious defect. The method also gives rats a splendid chance to get full meals at will. These defects in the construction of hoppers I have no doubt will soon be met, and even at the present are not very serious, as the fowls usually must be watered twice daily, and by running a stick through the ground grains, they feed freely for a time. Wheat and corn feed well out of almost any box when one or more sides are slanting. In time we hope to be able to give a plan of a hopper that will feed dry ground grains satisfactorily.

As to results up to date, I cannot see but that little chicks, especially hen-hatched chicks, do just as well with food constantly before them as by feeding three or more times daily. This applies only to the natural hatching season, or, say, April, May and June birds. Chicks hatched in winter, or raised indoors, have not done well with us when the feed was left constantly in front of them.

We also find that the chicks eat the dry ground grains freely; in fact you can see almost any hour during the day some chicks eating the dry, ground grains from the hopper, while others will be eating whole wheat, cracked corn or beef scrap.

They appear to eat of these foods for a time, then possibly go for a drink, after which they run over the range hunting bits of grass or insects, or sit down in the shade. The method certainly does away with the crowding of chicks at meal time, and the little fellows have plenty of opportunities to get all they want to eat, and usually at almost any time. When the chicks are varied in size, and are in flocks of over 100, the advantages are many.

To the farmer who is busy harvesting, the method is well worth a trial for both old and young stock, as there is not much fear of the birds being neglected as far as feed is concerned. I am not sure that the method would be a success during the winter months, when the birds are not likely to take sufficient exercise.

The farmers whom I know that have tried this method of feeding appear to be well satisfied. I would say, in conclusion, that the method is worth a trial where there is plenty of range for the birds, but it is best to go slow at first, and do not jump at conclusions.

O. A. C., Guelph. W. R. GRAHAM, Poultry Manager.

The Mystery of Results.

No matter how long the poultryman may have studied results in breeding, he cannot fail to strike new mysteries as the years go by. He may take a dozen females, all scoring equally high, with a male bird that is the best that money can buy, and the chances are more than even that the progeny will run all the way from the very best to the worst.

There seems neither rhyme nor reason in the results. The trouble lies in the fact that we have not records of the individual breeding of the birds for generations back. Pedigree is just as important in poultry as in other animals. Trap nests and pedigree-breeding will work wonders in the way of results. We must develop our poultry as Booth and Bates developed the Shorthorn. There must be a lifetime of effort in fixing certain definite qualities of true worth before the ideal of perfection can be reached.

Proved Foods for Young Birds.

Experiments with ducklings and chickens at the Maryland Experiment Station, led incidentally to the conclusion that the unfavorable effect of an unsuitable ration is most marked during the first few weeks of the bird's life. Differences tended to disappear as the chicks or ducklings became older. It is essential that young poultry be fed rations made up of foods known to be palatable and healthful. Older birds can utilize to better advantage some more questionable materials.

Never before have we felt so sympathetic for the hen-men. The packers have been found guilty of substituting a bovine Jacob for a white-meated Esau.

The washed egg is not a good keeper. Clean nests are more essential to success in profitable egg production.

GARDEN ORCHARD.

Some Reasons Why Spraying Fails.

Wisconsin Experiment Station Bulletin No. 135 suggests the following reason why spraying potato vines with Bordeaux mixture to prevent blight is not always so successful as it should be:

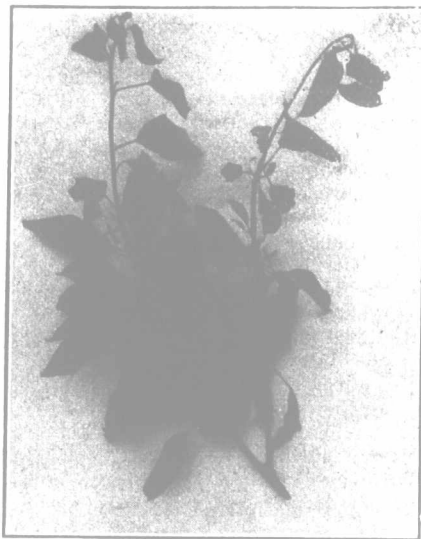
The most common failure is that the spraying is done too late, or at improper times. Many farmers do not start to spray before the disease has made considerable progress, and it is then next to impossible to stop the ravages of the disease. Others spray, regardless of weather conditions. It is necessary, for the best results, to repeat the application should a heavy rain follow immediately, as it will wash off a large portion of the mixture, thus leaving the foliage unprotected, and the next regular application may be applied too late.

The application must be thorough; indifferent work produces indifferent results. All the vines should be covered, even though it requires more time and materials.

The Bordeaux mixture is generally improperly made, and a number of failures can be traced directly to this cause alone. Follow closely the directions given for the making of the Bordeaux mixture. It is just as essential that care should be taken in doing this work as it is in any other operation requiring skill and patience. The materials used must be of the best quality. This is especially true in regard to lime. The amount to be used must be just what is required for the purpose. If there is any surplus, it will be wasted, and the mixture will be rendered weak.

Twig Blight.

In "The Farmer's Advocate" of July 1st, 1903, attention was called to a serious bacterial disease of pear and apple trees, known as twig blight, very prevalent over Western Ontario. This year it is mentioned in the June Fruit Crop report of the Fruit Division, Ottawa, under the sub-heading, "Fungous Diseases," although it is not really a fungus, but a bacterial affection. Though particularly destructive to the pear, it is also troublesome on apple trees. Unfortunately, it favors the best-cared-for orchards. The accompanying illustration was made from a photograph of an affected twig, gathered by a member of "The Farmer's Advocate" staff. The two crosses show the points where the blight begins.



TWIG BLIGHT.

The portion above the cross, on each twig, is visibly affected, the leaves being curled up and brown.

Unfortunately, the coloration cannot be shown clearly in an engraving. The bacterium enters through the blossoms, and perhaps through wounds and insect punctures. Usually the terminal flowers, leaves and twigs are first killed, the diseased plants appearing as if scorched by fire. The bark becomes black or brown, and the inner bark and cambium are destroyed. The disease progresses backward into the branches, so that in time the entire tree may be killed. The disease is conspicuous by reason of the bunches of dead leaves appearing here and there among the green foliage. It is believed by some that bees are the unconscious agents of infection of the blossoms, as they have been seen to feed on the drops of a gummy excretion containing multitudes of bacteria which ooze from ruptures in affected twigs, and then to visit soon afterwards the blossoms.

Treatment consists in cutting off and burning affected twigs and branches whenever they appear. Cut six inches below the diseased part, for a few bacteria may be in what still appears sound wood, and these will continue to increase and do their work, and in a short time the blight will be showing again. Spraying is of no use to prevent or cure twig blight. Harrison, in his bulletin, "Some Bacterial Diseases of Plants," makes the following suggestions about time and manner of removing blighted twigs:

Cutting of affected parts may be done at any time in the winter and spring. In the growing season fresh cases may be constantly occurring, which, owing to lack of sufficient development, would not be seen.

The best time for cutting out affected branches is towards the fall, or when the trees have stopped forming new wood, when most of the blight has developed, and when the contrast between the discolored leaves and branches and healthy tissues is easily seen.

Trees should be carefully inspected for blight during the winter, and in the spring, before the blossoms come out, in order to destroy any affected parts that may have been missed at previous inspection.

All trees of the pome family in the vicinity should be examined as well, as these, if blighted, may serve to re-infect an orchard which has been carefully treated.

In cases where the bark of the trunk is affected, it can be cut out, and the wound covered with a disinfectant. The cut surface of the trunk should be at least an inch in diameter should also be treated.

Small Fruit Variety Tests in New York.

Our fruit-growing readers will be interested in the following synopsis of the results of some variety tests of small fruits, made at the New York Agricultural Experiment Station, Geneva, and extending over many years. The author recognizes the limits of variety testing, and cautions readers against accepting the results on the heavy soil of the Station as final. "The Farmer's Advocate" commends to its readers the results of our own Experiment Stations, but it never does harm to be posted on the results of outside experiments as well. Among the strawberries especially noticed are: Cardinal, many good qualities; Ernie, valuable, if not subject to leaf blight; Fairfield, valuable only on account of earliness; Joe and Mead should be planted closer than most varieties; Mark Hanna, most productive, but low in quality; President, of large size, an excellent show berry, but deficient in quality; Glen Mary, Kansas, Marshall, Ridge-way, Rough Rider and Senator Dunlap, standard commercial kinds.

Among red raspberries: Bradley No. 1 and Brilliant have not been fully tested, but appear to be of doubtful value; Cline, valuable only because early, fruit being small, and plants unproductive; Cuthbert, still the most popular variety throughout the State; Herbert, good record, and worthy of testing; King and Royal Church, inclined to crumble; Loudon, desirable, but varies in growth of cane; Marlboro, canes dwarf, but very productive; Pomona, unproductive on some soils; Turner, an old variety, hardy and productive, but fruit averages small. Purple raspberries are superior for canning. Columbian and Shaffer both desirable kinds; Haymaker, productive, not fully tested, but appears hardy, equal to Columbian and Shaffer. Black raspberries of note are: Black Diamond, variable, worthless on some soils; Cumberland, Gregg, Mills and Onondaga produce fruit of excellent size and color; Eureka, Mohler and Palmer, desirable early kinds; Ohio, less grown than formerly, an evaporating berry. Blackberries winter-kill badly, but best of hardy kinds are Agawam and Ancient Briton, producing large crops of medium-sized or large berries; Chautauqua and Florence, new and promising; Eldorado, Mersereau and New Rochelle, fruit of large size; Snyder, most cosmopolitan of all varieties, fruit small, but canes hardy and productive.

Further Experiments on Potato Spraying.

Again the subject of potato-spraying is brought to the front by a bulletin from the Experiment Station (Geneva), No. 279, recording the results of seventy distinct experiments, and showing forcibly the value of a good coat of Bordeaux mixture on potato foliage.

In the fourth year of the ten-year test at Geneva, three applications of Bordeaux increased the yield at the rate of 107 bushels per acre, and five applications 119½ bushels. At Riverhead, the corresponding gains were 31 1-3 bushels and 82 bushels, respectively.

In thirteen experiments conducted by farmers under Station supervision, spraying increased the yield on 166 2-3 acres 7,750 bushels, at a cost of \$708; and in fifty other farmers' experiments, not under Station supervision, the average gain on 407 acres was 59½ bushels per acre.

In other tests at the Station, the regular lime-Bordeaux mixture was found superior to the soda-Bordeaux, and was also proven the best medium for carrying insecticides, either Paris green or arsenite of soda. No injury resulted from the use of two pounds of Paris green or one quart of arsenite of soda stock solution to the acre, with Bordeaux.

Bordeaux mixture made with very cold water produced no unfavorable effect on potato plants.

APIARY.

Don't Barrel Honey Direct from the Extractor.

Barreling up extracted honey, as some advise, right from the extractor, is something I cannot endorse. If one is very careful it might do; but with some careless honey-producers it is liable to do much harm. Even if of good quality when extracted there will be a little scum rising to the top after a few days. This, if left in the barrels, gives it a bad appearance, and many times hurts its sale. Then if there should be a little thin honey in the barrel, this will also rise to the top, and have a tendency to ferment. Here is one of the reasons why we have always used large storage tanks. With them, whatever rises to the top can easily be skimmed off; and in drawing off from the bottom of our tanks we get only the thick pure honey of the finest quality. We are sure that giving this part of the business special attention, as we do, has much bearing on the ready sale we find for all we can produce. If you expect to make beekeeping a success, you must look close to all these things. Don't be afraid to give a dollar's worth of good honey for every dollar you

receive from a customer; for if you are, your customers will soon find it out.—[E. W. Alexander, in *Gleanings from Bee Culture*.]

Cleaning Honey-boards.

The bees are sometimes inclined to fill up the perforations of queen-excluding zinc when used as a honey-board, especially if left on in the fall when no honey is coming in. To clean out this wax and propolis, lay the honey-board out in the sun, on the hot ground or on a dark-colored board, and when the wax is softened thoroughly scrape both sides with a sharp metal or wood scraper. For the wood-zinc boards, this must be narrow enough to go easily between the slats. The metal scraper is best, but, in the absence of that, a piece split from a broken section will do very good work. Run it rapidly back and forth, first on one side and then on the other, and you will be astonished to see how it will take the wax and propolis out of the perforations without going down into them. Keep the scraper perpendicular to the surface of the zinc.—[J. A. Green, in *Gleanings from Bee Culture*.]

THE FARM BULLETIN.

The Power Commission Means Business.

At a meeting last week of the Hydro-electric Power Commission of Ontario, Hon. Adam Beck, Chairman, and Mr. C. B. Smith being present, it was decided to ask the companies developing power at Niagara Falls, also the Cataract Power Company, of Hamilton, developing power at Decew Falls, for the price of a minimum of 10,000 horse power at their development stations, "stepped up" for long-distance transmission. The information is to be furnished on or before August 1st, as the commission desires to be able by that time to quote figures in reply to specific requests from a number of municipalities that wish to be furnished with power. In case the figures then quotable by the commission should be considered unsatisfactory by the municipalities, the latter may ask the commission to furnish it to them under the bill of last session, by which the commission is given authority to develop and transmit power itself, or expropriate existing plants, or to take power produced by them and deliver it at rates controlled by themselves. It is not expected that such measures will be necessary, but that the vesting of this authority in the commission will impel the power companies to quote at fair prices the voltage asked.

Since the passage of the power bill in the Legislature last winter some rather hasty criticism has been levelled at the Government and the Commission, for tardiness in "making good." The recent action by the Commission answers the criticism, and indicates that the Commission intend to secure, on reasonable terms for the public of Ontario, power from the great natural engine at the Falls. The whole subject is of great interest to the agricultural class, not only because benefits to the urban municipalities, and especially the manufacturers, will be reflected in some measure upon all classes of the community, but also because the cheapening of electric power hastens the era of electricity applied to agriculture, which is probably nearer at hand than many suppose.

Canadian Meat Products in Favor.

John B. Jackson, Canadian Commercial Agent in Leeds and Hull, Eng., in his regular report to the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, quotes six of the leading provision firms in his district as saying that they have no buyers at present for canned goods of any description, domestic, colonial or foreign. The public are, for the time being, prejudiced against tin cans, and all that in them is. They anticipated, however, that in a few months, after press comment has subsided and public opinion cooled down, the market would revert to its old position, and the public buy their old fancies, giving preference to the products from those countries having good Government inspection.

The same gentlemen, interrogated as to their opinion of Canadian canned meats, said they considered them equally as good as, if not a little better than the average "American" brand. Canadian packing houses have a great opportunity to make special efforts to place their goods on the British market, on account of their being put up under the British flag.

Mr. Jackson relates that some two weeks before date of writing a side of Argentine chilled beef was used by the work-house people of Hull, and, being diseased, was charged with causing five deaths. This naturally intensified the feeling against canned and chilled meats in that district, and the press loudly demanded that none but English beef be purchased, unless the cattle or carcasses, respectively, were imported from a country giving the guarantee of Government inspection.

In Leeds a new company, called the Canadian Direct Meat Supply Co., has been formed, financed entirely by English capital. It was organized on account of the great demand for Canadian as against American goods. Two branch shops in the industrial part of the city exhibit in the window a guarantee that no meat will be sold therein except Canadian. The company has already gained great popularity, and expected to establish branch shops in surrounding cities and towns.

Additional Accommodation for Ottawa Fair.

The Central Canada Fair, at Ottawa this year, Sept. 7th to 15th, is expected to be the best ever given. Howick Pavilion, the new general-purpose building being erected, will be a most important addition to the accommodation. The dimensions are 200x240, with an annex of 100x150. It is being built in steel, concrete and cement blocks. This will make it the most substantial building on the grounds, and there certainly should be no collapse of this structure. The cost is in the neighborhood of \$60,000. In the annex the poultry will be exhibited at the fair this year. In the main building, comic operas and other large stage attractions will be presented every year hereafter. The building is an extensive one, with a seating accommodation of 6,000. With this building the directors will hereafter be free from worry as to whether the night is clear or cloudy, for patrons will find performances without fail, and be able to see them in comfort. The Ottawa match of the Capital-Shamrock lacrosse series will be played on the exhibition grounds on the last day of the fair.

To meet the expected shortage of harvest hands in the Canadian West, the C. P. R. announces a rate of £6 from Liverpool to destination, between August 1st and August 23rd. After working a month, the harvesters are entitled to return not later than November 3rd.

Notes from Temiskaming District.

At the first annual meeting of the Temiskaming Farmers' Institute the following resolution was passed: "That this district is in favor of paying 50c. per acre for land, rather than free grants, but that the money should be returned to the township from which it was taken, for the purpose of improving the roads." The hon. secretary was instructed to inform the Minister for Crown Lands of this resolution. The secretary was also requested to write the Government, suggesting that boring for artesian wells in one or two places be done by the Government as an experiment, and to encourage settlers to bore for themselves should the experiment prove successful.

The Institute meetings have been somewhat poorly attended as yet, largely owing to the size of the district covered, and the difficulty of getting very far without making a two-day trip. Mr. Elliott, of Galt, and Miss Rose, of Guelph, are the Institute lecturers this year up here.

As regards the meetings, Miss Rose was the principal speaker, as she wished to organize women's institutes. This was done both at Haileybury and Liskeard. Both the speakers, Mr. Elliott in particular, struck the audience as practical people. There was very little theorizing done, and all that we were told was suggested by the actual experience of the speakers themselves. In the present state of this new country we need all the practical teaching we can get. Theory, though very valuable in its place, can be left till later without causing much loss. A much-needed warning was given by the Temiskaming Herald last week, in the form of an editorial, concerning the Colorado potato beetle. This seems to be fairly numerous in this district. The warning comes more appropriately from an editor than from a correspondent, as much more notice is given an editor's opinion than is given an ordinary correspondent, though not always wisely.

We are having a splendid summer this year—warm and dry since the first week in June. The spring was cold and backward, but not wet, and most crops are later than usual; though owing to the fine weather since, many crops have caught up. Hay seems to be a sufferer to some extent. A poor start in spring, and very little rain since, have kept the crop back, and I am afraid it will only be a medium crop even in the best places.

All other crops are doing well so far, especially those that escaped the two summer frosts we have had. A few weeks ago we had a heavy wind, and a rather bad hailstorm. Some few early things were cut a bit, and a few trees blown out or broken off. The mining "boom" is dying, at least for the present. Discoveries are everyday affairs, of course, and plenty of work is being done, but much of the excitement is over. I rather suspect that many miners and prospectors have had their enthusiasm damped, metaphorically, by the mosquitoes and other flies, which have been unusually bad in the bush. There is little doubt, however, that in the course of a few weeks, when the flies will be less plentiful, the prospecting and working will be carried on as vigorously as before.

Cobalt and Haileybury seem to be growing as fast as ever, so evidently plenty of people are still coming into the country. Regarding the Women's Institute, Mrs. John Sharp, whose husband is President of the Farmers' Institute, has been elected President, and the first meeting is to take place this month. G. W. W.

AGRICULTURAL LEGISLATION AT OTTAWA, 1906

During the Parliament just closed, several acts were altered by important amendments, which affect the agricultural industry of Canada, and which must attract the attention of the wholesale merchants and consumer, and give them confidence in the quality of our goods, thereby continuing to increase, broaden and strengthen our export trade in agricultural products.

One important feature of the session was an Act, changing the fiscal year from the first of July to the first of April. This change gives the Government a more convenient date to close up the accounts of the fiscal year, thus overcoming the great annoyance of closing and opening the public and other accounts during the summer months, when great public works are being executed. Provision is also made which gives power to extend the time for finally closing the accounts of any appropriation for a period of not more than three months from the end of the fiscal year. Parliament can now assemble during the late fall or early winter, attend to the usual routine work and other legislation, and prorogue before the hot summer months come. In view of this Act, all the estimates noted were for nine months only, from July 1st, 1906, to April 1st, 1907.

The following is a synopsis of the legislation more or less directly affecting agriculturists:

AMENDMENT TO THE FRUIT MARKS ACT.

The amendment to the Fruit Marks Act was practically framed at a fruit convention, held in Ottawa last March, convened by the Minister of Agriculture, for the purpose of bringing the fruit men of the Dominion together, and giving them an opportunity to discuss the

various questions connected therewith. At this convention were assembled representative fruit men from all over Canada, and after a thorough discussion of the different phases of the fruit industry, which lasted four days, several resolutions were passed, and it was entirely on these resolutions that the amendments to the Fruit Marks Act were founded.

MARKING OF FRUIT PACKAGES.—This section of the Act was amended, by the addition of a higher and better grade, called "Fancy," and by also making it compulsory for the packers to place on the fruit packages, according to the quality, one of the following marks: "Fancy," "No. 1," "No. 2," or "No. 3."

The amended section, which is now in force, reads thus:

"4. Every person who, by himself or through the agency of another person, packs fruit in a closed package, intended for sale, shall cause the package to be marked in a plain and indelible manner, in letters not less than half an inch in length, before it is taken from the premises where it is packed.—

"(a) With the initials of his christian names, his full surname, and his address; or, in the case of a firm or corporation, with the firm or corporate name and address.

"(b) With the name of the variety or varieties; and

"(c) With a designation of the grade of fruit, which shall include one of the following four marks, viz.: 'Fancy,' 'No. 1,' 'No. 2,' 'No. 3,' but such mark may be accompanied by any other designation of grade or brand, provided that such designation or brand is not inconsistent with, or marked more conspicuously

than, the one of the said four marks which is used on the said package."

The old section permitted the use of the brands XXX, XX, or X, instead of No. 1, No. 2 and No. 3, respectively.

The amendment, while leaving it optional whether the X's are used or not, makes it absolutely necessary that one of the marks, "Fancy," "No. 1," "No. 2," or "No. 3," be placed on the package of fruit. It had been found that these X marks were very easily changed. For instance, a package might be marked XX or No. 2, and a purchaser easily change it to XXX or No. 1, by the addition of another X, and even X (No. 3) might be changed to XXX (No. 1) without the knowledge of the original packer, and greatly to his prejudice. The amendment does away with this facility, and makes it compulsory to use marks which are readily understood to mean higher grade or better quality. No doubt it will soon lead to the exclusive use of the terms "Fancy," "No. 1," "No. 2," or "No. 3."

This Act does not apply to wild berries, although there are certain restrictions specified by section 9, which will not permit of falsely packing or marking of any fruit. This section reads as follows:

9. Whenever any fruit in any package is found to be so packed that the faced or shown surface gives a false representation of the contents of the package, any inspector charged with the enforcement of this Act may mark the words "falsely packed" in a plain and indelible manner on the package.

2. Whenever any fruit packed in a closed package is

found to be falsely marked, the said inspector may efface such false marks and mark the words "falsely marked" in a plain and indelible manner on the package.

3. The inspector shall give notice, by letter or telegram, to the packer whose name is marked on the package, within twenty-four hours after he marks the words "falsely packed" or "falsely marked" on the package.

Cultivated strawberries now come under the Act, and are liable to inspection. The strawberries all through the box have to be of the same quality as those on the surface, but they do not require to have the name of the packer on the box.

DEFINITION OF GRADES OF FRUIT.—Addition of the new grade "Fancy" necessitated a definition of that grade. The definition of grade No. 1 remains practically the same, there being no change, except a slight one in the wording, which makes it better in form. A definition of grade No. 2 was added. The whole section having reference to the definition of grades now reads:

"6. No person shall sell, or offer, expose or have in his possession for sale, any fruit packed in a closed package upon which is marked any designation which represents such fruit as of—

"(a) 'Fancy' quality, unless such fruit consist of well-grown specimens of one variety, sound, of uniform and of at least normal size and of good color for the variety, of normal shape, free from worm holes, bruises, scab and other defects, and properly packed.

"(b) 'No. 1' quality, unless such fruit consist of well-grown specimens of one variety, sound, of not less than medium size and of good color for the variety, of normal shape, and not less than ninety per cent. free from scab, worm holes, bruises and other defects, and properly packed.

"(c) 'No. 2' quality, unless such fruit consist of specimens of not less than nearly medium size for the variety, and not less than eighty per cent. free from worm holes and such other defects as cause material waste, and properly packed."

REGULATING THE SIZE OF MILK CANS.

An amendment to the Weights and Measures Act, provides for a Dominion standard gallon, which shall be of a capacity of eight gallons, half standard of a capacity of four gallons, and a quarter standard two gallons. All milk cans, or other vessels, are subject to verification under the general provisions of the Weights and Measures Act, and must have the capacity and the name of the maker cast, engraved or stamped thereon. All milk cans or vessels, holding one gallon or over, now in use for the purpose of buying or selling milk, must be presented for verification to the inspector or assistant inspector within three months after this Act has come into force, and all such cans or vessels, which are found to contain other than one gallon, or a multiple thereof, shall be stamped with its capacity to the nearest quart.

Provisions are also made whereby the Department of Inland Revenue, which has control of this Act, may make, from time to time, such regulations as are deemed advisable for the construction and means of inspection of these cans or vessels.

The above provision does not in any way apply to milk sold or bought by weight, but only to that sold or bought by measure.

AMENDMENTS TO THE GRAIN INSPECTION ACT.

On the recommendations made by delegates representing various Grain-growers' and Millers' Associations, which were heard before the Agricultural and Colonization Committee of the House of Commons, the Government decided to appoint a commission to investigate the transportation and other interests connected with the wheat-growing industry of Canada. It is expected that this commission will be able to go fully into this matter and report to the Government, thus enabling the Government to recommend further amendments to the Grain Inspection Act at the next session of Parliament. Meantime, however, for the handling of the grain this season, certain amendments were absolutely necessary. One of these amendments provides for an individual certificate for each car inspected, to be promptly filled out and signed by the weighmaster or assistant, and forwarded to the chief inspector. These certificates must show the number of the car inspected, the initials of the car (meaning the cars of the different railways), the place where weighed, the date of weighing, and the contents. These certificates are then forwarded by the chief inspector to the owners of each car.

Another amendment provides for the insertion of a new variety, the Alberta Red Winter wheat. When the present Act was passed there was scarcely any Red Winter wheat grown in the West; consequently, the Act was founded on the description and characteristics of winter wheat grown in Ontario, and did not at all apply to or resemble the wheat grown in Alberta. Now that Alberta has become such an extensive producer of red winter wheat, it was thought advisable, and only fair, that they should have some recognition. There are three grades provided for, and the definition of each grade is as follows:

"No. 1 Alberta Red Winter wheat shall be hard, pure red winter wheat, sound and clean, weighing not less than 62 pounds to the bushel.

"No. 2 Alberta Red Winter wheat shall be hard, pure red winter wheat, sound and clean, weighing not less than 52 pounds to the bushel.

"No. 3 Alberta Red Winter wheat shall include

hard red winter wheat, not clean enough nor sound enough to be graded No. 2, weighing not less than 57 pounds to the bushel."

Provisions were also made for the paragraph defining "Extra Manitoba Hard Wheat" to be struck out, and also for striking out the word "plump," in the definition of No. 1 Manitoba hard wheat. This eliminating of the word "plump" from the latter is no reflection on the grade of wheat grown in Manitoba; in fact, quite the contrary. It has been found that as the country is longer cultivated there is a larger quantity of old land on which wheat is grown, and, consequently, the plumpness of the wheat is rather lessened. The wheat now grown is just as good for milling purposes, and weighs just as much per bushel, and produces just as much, if not more, flour to the bushel than wheat which was plump.

MANITOBA GRAIN ACT.

This Act, like the Grain Inspection Act, is likely to have further amendments made to it on receipt of the report of the Grain Commission. In the meantime, an amendment has been made, providing for an equal distribution of cars for the handling of the crop. Under the present law, it is the duty of the station agent to keep a book for the registry of applications for cars during the times of congestion, when all requiring cars cannot be equipped. A practice has grown up for asking for more cars than are really wanted, and by putting the names of applicants down repeatedly on the books. In order to overcome this difficulty, and insure that there may be a more equal distribution of cars, the following amendment was passed:

"59. If there is failure at any shipping point to fill all car orders as aforesaid, the following provisions shall apply to the application for and the distribution of cars:

"(a) Beginning at the top of the list in the order book and proceeding downwards to the last name entered on the list, each applicant shall receive one car as quickly as cars can be supplied.

"(b) When an applicant has loaded or cancelled a car allotted to him, he may, if he requires another car, become eligible therefor by placing his name, together with the section, township and range in which he resides, or other sufficient designation of his residence, at the bottom of the list; and when the second car has been allotted to him and he has loaded or cancelled it, he may again write his name, together with such designation of his residence, at the bottom of the list; and so on, until his requirements have been filled.

"(c) No applicant shall have more than one unfilled order on the order book at any one time."

AMENDMENT TO THE CUSTOMS TARIFF.

This amendment provides an extension of the privilege of free importation of all machinery, and also for structural iron and steel connected therewith, for use in the construction and equipment of factories for the manufacture of beet-root sugar, until the thirty-first day of December, 1906.

GENERAL.

TELEPHONE AND EXPRESS COMPANIES UNDER RAILWAY COMMISSION.—An amendment to the Railway Act places telephone and express companies under the jurisdiction of the Railway Commission, and provides for connection between independent telephone companies and trunk lines.

RESPECTING IMMIGRATION.—An amendment to the Immigration Act gives greater powers to exclude from Canada immigrants that are physically or mentally unsound. Paupers or criminals or persons likely to become a charge on the public are to be excluded. Immigrants, of the pauper or criminal classes, may be returned within two years to the country whence they came, expense of transportation being borne by the railway and steamship companies.

ANTI-USURY ACT.—A popular measure in the House was one to prevent usurers from charging borrowers higher interest than 12% on principal amounting to less than \$500, and 6% from the date of any action to recover.

PATENT MEDICINES.—During the session of Parliament a committee was appointed, composed of members of Parliament of both sides of the House, to investigate and report as to the best means of preventing useless patent medicines being placed on the markets. Considerable evidence was taken, which will be published very shortly, and which will give the Government information to enable them to amend the law governing patent medicines, if deemed advisable to do so.

ADULTERATION OF MAPLE PRODUCTS.—A motion was also made and passed regarding the adulteration of maple syrup and sugar. Inferior and fraudulently marked syrup is being extensively sold through Canada, without any apparent regard of the Adulteration Act. This is being investigated by the Inland Revenue Department at the present time, upon the results of which investigation will depend subsequent action.

LORD'S DAY BILL.

This Bill was not intended to be applied specially to the farmer or the agricultural community. There are, however, some clauses pertaining to the agricultural industry, which it is thought advisable to refer to.

By this Act it is not lawful for any person, on Sunday, except as provided therein, or in any provincial act or law now or hereafter in force, to sell or offer for sale, or purchase any goods, chattels or other per-

sonal property, or any real estate, or to carry on or to transact any business of his ordinary calling, or in connection with such selling or for gain, to do or to employ any other person to do on that day any work, business or labor.

Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, any person may on Sunday do any work of necessity of mercy, and for greater certainty, but not so as to restrict the ordinary meaning of the expression "work of necessity or mercy." The following are some of the works of necessity of mercy included, which may be conducted on Sunday:

Any necessary or customary work in connection with divine service.

Work for the relief of sickness and suffering, including the sale of drugs, medicines and surgical appliances by retail.

The conveying of travellers and work incidental thereto.

Loading and unloading merchandise at intermediate points on or from passenger boats or passenger trains.

The caring for milk, cheese and live animals, and the unloading of and caring for perishable produce and live animals arriving at any point on Sunday.

The hiring of horses and carriages, or small boats, for the personal use of the hirer or his family for any purpose not prohibited by the Act.

The conveying of His Majesty's mails, and work incidental thereto.

The delivery of milk for domestic use, and the work of domestic servants and of watchmen.

All operations connected with the making of maple sugar and maple syrup in the maple grove.

A fuller text of the provisions of the Act will be found on page 1199.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATIONS.

The following is the list of appropriations to be expended on agriculture, and for the agricultural community at large, during the nine months from the first of July, 1906, to the first of April, 1907:

Development of live stock, dairying and fruit industries, improvement of seeds, and the promotion of the sale of food and other agricultural produce.....	\$150,000
Experimental Farms (experiments and management).....	82,500
Printing and distribution of farm reports.....	5,250
Experimental Farms (establishment and maintenance of additional branch farms).....	20,000
Health of animals.....	325,000
Salaries and contingencies of organized districts and public health in other districts.....	100,000
Tracie Lazaretto.....	4,500
Public Works Health Act.....	4,500
Winnipeg and St. Boniface Hospitals.....	3,000
Fumigation Stations, for the fumigation of trees and shrubs being imported into Canada.....	3,000
Exhibitions, foreign.....	75,000
Renewing and improving Canadian exhibit at Imperial Institute, and maintenance thereof.....	6,000
Grant for Dominion Exhibition at Halifax.....	50,000
Grant to Charlottetown Exhibition, for 1906.....	10,000
Quintennial Census, Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.....	125,000
Archives.....	20,000
Patent Record.....	12,750
Census and Statistics.....	22,650
Statistical Yearbook.....	4,500
Grant to Canadian Association for Prevention of Tuberculosis.....	2,000

Where Will it End?

An English press despatch, some days ago, stated that a new sort of insurance has sprung up in that country. A company, professing to have funds exceeding £1,000,000, has announced that it is prepared to guarantee the face value of the policies of American life companies for an annual premium of two shillings per £100. What kind of insurance is it that needs to be insured? Here is one more step in the complex development of modern finance. By and bye we shall hear of a company that will insure the insurance on life insurance companies. Will the policyholder be any safer than now? Be sure that his insurance will cost him more. On the last analysis one man pays all charges, and he is the purchaser. The more middlemen and parasites and sharks, the less he gets for his money. The above supposed case merely serves to illustrate an evil rampant in modern finance. Is it not time to teach economics in our public schools?

Denmark offers an object lesson to Canada. Quite a number of private firms in Denmark commenced to ship fresh pork and cured bacon to the English market; the Denmark pork was diseased, and was destroyed. The pork-packing houses in Denmark thereupon unani- mously asked the Government to provide adequate and sufficient Government inspection, so that the meats exported, whether cured or fresh, from Denmark, should be tight in every particular, and that the trade of the Denmark should not be uselessly imperilled.—John B. Jackson, in weekly report of Trade and Commerce De-

Now for the Press-pass Abuse.

Hon. Mr. Emmerson, Dominion Minister of Railways, has undertaken a good stroke of business in curbing the chronic pass evil on the Intercolonial Railway. In the past employees of the road have had almost unlimited pass privileges for themselves, while their families travelled either free or at a very low rate. Naturally some of the "families" were pretty large, and the loss of revenue was considerable in a territory where legitimate passenger traffic was none too heavy at the best. Some resentment is expected from the class which suffers curtailment of a long-established privilege, but the change will commend itself to all who have the best interests of the road at heart. Deadheadism is a curse to any railroad, and, indirectly, to its patrons. Deadheadism is responsible for a considerable part of the repeated deficits on the People's Road. In the order recently issued, the limit of employees' passes is one pass a year to each employee, and none to members of his family. Concurrently with this order, a system of checking the passenger traffic by means of special audit agents, has been adopted. These officials are employed on private railways, and are undoubtedly needed on the Intercolonial.

It now remains for Mr. Emmerson to go a step further, and get after the press-pass abuse. The writer knows of one printing office in New Brunswick which prints two small papers, and employs, all told, some sixteen or eighteen hands, including those in the mechanical departments, yet, at its behest, Intercolonial passes were, within the past three years, issued simultaneously to at least four persons, one of whom did about enough work in the editorial office to pay the proprietor for the trouble of getting him free transportation whenever he wanted it, which was pretty often. Other passes were procured sometimes for one person or another connected with the business. Yet while thus issuing annually hundreds of dollars' worth of free transportation, the Intercolonial management was paying the county newspaper published in this office, advertising rates for printing weekly the road's local timetable. This sort of thing has been going on all along the line, the extent of the graft depending upon the suavity of the business manager, and upon his political leanings or pull.

If there is any class of men who should travel cheaply it is journalists, because the more they move around the better it is for the constituencies they serve, but the notorious graft in connection with the issue of Intercolonial press passes should be stopped short. It will admittedly require courage for a Minister of the Cabinet to brook the disfavor of the newspaper publishers and editors, but, after all, the editorial conscience is not so corrupt or narrow as that of some other classes of the community, and we believe the journalists of the Maritime Provinces would not regard unreasonably an attempt to prevent abuse of their professional privileges. At any rate, Mr. Emmerson has shown himself possessed of courage, honor and strength. He is, undoubtedly, the man to eliminate graft from the administration of the road, and place it on a clean business basis. Run on such principles, the Government road would be, not only an immense boon, but a credit to the country. On any other basis, nothing can prevent its being a hotbed of political corruption and graft.

The Day of Big Things.

Commenting with a touch of irony upon the formation of the Grand Trunk Pacific Terminal Elevator Co., with nominal capitalization of \$5,000,000, "The Farmer's Advocate," of Winnipeg, says:

"The earth and the fullness thereof is the Lord's," but the Grand Trunk Pacific Terminal Elevator Co. seems bound to get the overflow. The charter of this company carries with it permission to engage in almost every imaginable industrial enterprise. In fact, the company is empowered "to carry on any other business which may seem to the company capable of being conveniently carried on in connection with the business or objects of the company; or calculated to enhance the value of, or render profitable, any of the company's property or rights."

We have been calling for capital to develop our resources, and here is the promise of it, for it is certain that the Grand Trunk Pacific Terminal Elevator Co. can command practically unlimited funds.

Welcome the day of big companies; they may destroy competition, create monopolies, raise the cost of necessities, make work more monotonous, and do a thousand and one other things to add to the general sum of human misery, but in return we have big institutions, multi-millionaires, investigations and scandals. As the philosopher says, "There is universal compensation"; and, like humanity, if we must grow big, as a nation, we must sacrifice our childhood innocence, and, like humanity, we have no other choice.

The splendid Process and Agricultural Implement Building, with a capacity of 86,000 feet of floor space, is now nearing completion on the grounds of the Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto. It is constructed almost entirely of brick and steel. Thirty processes of manufacture will be seen on the grounds this year, the extent of this feature dwarfing anything of its kind the exhibition has previously had.

Germany's Further Restrictions on American Meat.

A press despatch last week from Berlin, Germany, said that the German Government, not impressed by President Roosevelt's recent assurances to the British Grocers' Federation regarding American meats, has decided, beginning Sept. 15th, to enforce new and more stringent inspection laws in the case of American packed products, which will practically annihilate what remains of a once enormous trade.

The new regulations provide that cuts of fresh beef from abroad shall be examined to see if the glands bear tuberculosis symptoms. If they do the meat will not be admitted. Inasmuch as American refrigerated meat has the glands removed prior to shipment, the regulations, it is said, will practically exclude American meat from Germany. The Government will also stop the shipment of American canned meats to the troops in South Africa, although it is under contract for a regular supply until October.

Automobile Club Giving Prizes for Good Roads.

Every cloud has its silver lining. Automobilists are trying to do something to improve the roads they wish to use. The Toronto Automobile Club is offering \$1,000 in prizes for the construction of good roads in the four York County townships of Scarborough, Etobicoke, Markham and Vaughan, with the incorporated towns and villages therein. According to the newspaper item the prizes will be given on the following points of merit: Proper drainage, serviceable width, efficiency of crown, hardness, smoothness, permanency of construction. The improvement must be on one of the leading highways of the county. There must be five entries before a first prize is given, eight entries for a second prize and ten for a third. The judges will be Mr. A. W. Campbell, Provincial Highways Commissioner, and one representative each from the York County Council and the Toronto Automobile Club.

Fair Dates for 1906.

Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition.....	July 23-28
Brandon Exhibition.....	July 31-Aug. 3
Cobourg Horse Show.....	Aug. 14-16
Canadian National, Toronto.....	Aug. 27-Sept. 6
St. John, N. B.....	Sept. 1-7
Winchester, Ont.....	Sept. 6-7
Canada Central, Ottawa.....	Sept. 7-15
Western Fair, London.....	Sept. 7-15
Michigan West, Grand Rapids.....	Sept. 10-14
Sussex, N. B.....	Sept. 10-14
New York State, Syracuse.....	Sept. 10-15
Chatham, N. B.....	Sept. 14-21
Peel Co., Brampton.....	Sept. 20-21
South Ontario, Oshawa.....	Sept. 25-26
Dominion Exhibition, Halifax, N.S.....	Sept. 20-Oct. 5
Prince Edward Island Agr. and Industrial Exhibition.....	Oct. 8-12
Provincial Exhibition, New Westminster, B.C.....	Oct. 2-6
American Royal, Kansas City, Mo.....	Oct. 6-13
International, Chicago.....	Dec. 1-8
Ontario Winter Fair, Guelph.....	Dec. 10-15
Caledonia.....	Oct. 11-12

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

Homestead Map of the West.

A third edition of the even-section or homestead map of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, has been issued by the Department of the Interior. This decision shows the information as to homesteads and even-numbered sections otherwise finally disposed of, corrected to the 1st of May last. It also shows the forest reserves, in accordance with the Dominion Forest Reserve Act, passed at the recent session of the Dominion Parliament, with other information relating to the Western Provinces, as in previous editions, but corrected to the 1st of May last.

New Experimental Farms.

An Ottawa despatch last week announced that the Dominion Government will establish two experimental farms in Alberta. One of these will be located at Lethbridge, on the dry belt, where crops are produced by means of irrigation. The other station will be at Lacombe, in the north. Saskatchewan has now an experimental farm at Indian Head. It is also the intention to locate a station on Vancouver Island.

Potatoes for Alcohol Production.

The United States Department of Agriculture has despatched Prof. N. E. Hansen, of North Dakota, to Europe, to obtain a quantity of seed potatoes, known as "Stock" potatoes, which yield heavily, and, being very starchy, are valuable in the production of alcohol, which may now be manufactured in that country, denatured, and sold for light and fuel and industrial purposes, free of excise duty. Prof. Hansen will also be on the lookout for hardy varieties of fruits for the Northwest. It was Prof. Hansen who introduced the Turkestan variety of alfalfa into the United States.

Room for Improvement in Handling of Fruit by Express Companies.

According to a reporter of the Toronto World, there is a little chore for the Railway Commissioners to do in looking into the handling of fruit by the Canadian Express Company at Toronto, and probably other points as well. Some dozen or more produce commission merchants on the fruit market of the Queen City were unanimous in complaining that the facilities for handling perishable freight are inadequate, the methods of checking consignments are extremely poor and unsystematic, the attitude towards claims filed by merchants for shortage or loss of goods unjustifiable, arrogant and arbitrary, and that there is a flat failure on the part of the company to provide men to unload cars when they are shunted in position at the fruit market, no matter how belated the train may be, and how the fruit may suffer as a consequence.

The reporter's description of a scene where a fruit train was being unloaded, seemed to bear out the complaint about the checking system. Some dozen employees of various dealers were dodging in and out of the cars, scrambling over each other in their haste, upending baskets, snatching here and dropping there, shouting, hustling and grabbing promiscuously, with nothing to guide them in their hurly-burly transfer except the names of the consignees, stamped (and sometimes half obliterated) on the ends of the packages. A single checking clerk stood in the car with a dozen tally slips, making an effort to check the boxes as they were removed. The merchants say that if they are short a piece of freight and complain to the company, they get the stereotyped reply, "The goods were checked when taken from the car, and that is all we can do." In a case where a just claim is made to the company for reimbursement or loss, and no response is made, would you not be justified in holding out money for freight till an adjustment was made?" asked the reporter. The reply was: "That has been tried more than once. The company simply hold up the complainant's whole consignment next day till the last dollar is paid." One of the bitterest complaints is against the slow procedure in shunting to the market cars which arrive late. There are usually two fruit trains a day, one due at 9 a.m. and one at 12.30. Should the latter be late, and the company unable to place the cars before one o'clock, they are not shunted to the market till after 2 o'clock.

Of course, the local agent of the express company put a different face on the matter. Regarding the confusion in unloading cars, he said: "If 80 men were put in the warehouse to unload fruit to-morrow, and the merchants requested to stand back till the shipments were checked and placed, they would not be satisfied with the plan for a moment. They all want to dive in and carry out the packages as soon as the cars are placed."

To the charge of delinquency in placing cars on arrival, he remarked that there were "some matters over which the company had no control," and he was not in a position to speak authoritatively on that subject.

The friction between the express companies and the commission men over the fruit and vegetable business has been rather acute for years, and, with the increasing traffic, a readjustment of arrangements seems imperative. After November 1st the express companies will be under the jurisdiction of the Railway Commission, and it looks as though this body should be able to do something to smooth out difficulties and prevent the delays and medley which cause loss to the growers and shippers; for, of course, in the last analysis, any defect in the system of handling bears on the producers.

The Hill Way of Looking at Things.

Whether the motive were one of policy or of liberal Canadianism, General Manager Morse, of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, deserves credit for the words he used to a newspaper man who interviewed him lately. Perhaps he is shrewd enough to take a cue from Mr. Hill, and gain advertisement and favor by public-spirited utterance. If so, we are realizing an anticipated incidental benefit from the advent of Hill enterprise into the field of Canadian railroading. Hill is a broad-gauge man, and may be expected to have an expanding effect upon associates and competitors.

"From the Grand Trunk Pacific standpoint," said Mr. Morse, "which is probably a selfish one, we would much prefer Mr. Hill and his interests to confine their operations south of the boundary."

"From the purely Canadian point of view, I think it is an excellent thing for the country to have the Great Northern come. The people of the West are entitled to the same privileges and consideration as those in the East, and in the transportation line they desire and require competition. Mr. Hill and his methods will undoubtedly assist in procuring the desired results. Personally, I think the more desirable settlers, the more capital, the more industries and the more railroads that can be brought into the Northwest during the next few years, the better it will be for the country."

Barley cutting was reported from several points in Manitoba on July 20th. The sample of grain is said to be excellent, and the yield large. Campbell & McLean, of Winnipeg, say harvesting will be general between the 12th and 22nd of August. Crops generally are most promising throughout the Canadian West.

MARKETS.

Toronto. LIVE STOCK.

Receipts of live stock at the City and Junction markets have been moderate. The bulk of Ontario's best cattle go to the Union Stock-yards at the Junction, a fact which accounts for the higher prices generally quoted at that market.

Exporters—\$4.60 to \$5.15, the latter price for an extra well-finished load. The bulk sold at \$4.60 to \$4.80. Bulls sold at \$3.50 to \$4.25 per cwt.

Butchers—A little easier. Prime, picked lots, \$4.60 to \$4.70; loads of good, \$4.40 to \$4.60; medium, \$4.15 to \$4.30; common, \$3.75 to \$4.00; cows, \$2.50 to \$4 per cwt.; canners, \$1.75 to \$2.25 per cwt.

Stockers and feeders—Trade dull; demand light, with few of good quality offering. Good steers, 900 to 1,050 lbs., \$3.90 to \$4.10; steers, 800 to 900 lbs., \$3.60 to \$3.80; light stockers, \$3.25 to \$3.50; medium, \$2.90 to \$3.10; common, \$2.50 to \$2.75 per cwt.

Milk Cows—Receipts moderate. Trade slow on account of few outside buyers. Prime-quality cows, \$50 to \$55; medium to good, \$40 to \$45; common, \$30 to \$37.50; inferior, \$20 to \$27 each.

Veal Calves—Prices, although a little easier, still good, with a fair trade, at \$4.50 to \$6 per cwt., with an odd choice new-milk calf at \$6.50 per cwt.

Sheep and Lambs—Last week's receipts 1,500 fewer than the corresponding week a year ago. Trade brisk, with prices firm. Export ewes, \$4 to \$4.25 per cwt.; bucks, \$3.25 to \$3.75 per cwt. Lambs eagerly sought after at \$4.50 to \$6 each, or \$7 to \$7.75 per cwt.

Hogs—Our predictions have been fulfilled, and hogs are scarce on the Toronto and Junction markets at \$8 per cwt. for hogs, fed and watered, and \$8.25 for hogs, off cars. Dressed hogs are selling on the Farmers' market at \$10.75 to \$11 per cwt. A St. Lawrence market butcher offered a farmer \$11.25 per cwt. to bring him a few prime butcher hogs; the farmer declined, stating he would keep them till they were worth \$12, and it looks as though he would not wait long.

Horses—The holiday season being on, the offerings of horses at both the Repository and the Canadian Horse Exchange have been light. Both markets report all offerings as being sold at fair prices. The railway camps have taken a couple of carloads for replenishing purposes, while many local firms have bought several choice delivery horses and heavy drafters. Price unchanged.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter—Receipts moderate. Trade fair, with prices steady to firm. Creamery prints, 22c. to 23c.; creamery boxes, 21c. to 22c.; dairy lb. rolls, 19c. to 20c.; tubs, 18c. to 19c.; bakers' tub, 14c. to 15c.

Eggs—Ready sale; 18c. to 19c. per doz. Potatoes—Old potatoes are done; new quoted at 90c. to \$1.10 per bushel.

Cheese—Good demand for all offerings at 12 1/2c. to 12 3/4c., the latter price being for twins.

Poultry—Offerings of spring chickens and ducks have been liberal, with prices easier. Spring ducks, dressed, are worth 18c. to 20c. per lb.; alive, 14c. to 16c. Spring chickens, dressed, 15c. to 18c.; alive, 13c. to 15c. per lb. Last year's pullets, 12c. to 13c. Fat hens, 9c. to 10c. per lb. Turkeys, 12c. to 15c. per lb.

Hay—Baled; market firm at \$10 per ton for No. 1 timothy, in car lots, on track, at Toronto; mixed or No. 2, \$7.50 per ton. Three cars of new baled bought by a Toronto firm at \$10 per ton for timothy, on track, at Toronto.

Straw—Baled; market steady at \$5.50 to \$6 per ton for car lots, on track, at Toronto.

Beans—Little business doing in beans, and prices are unchanged, at \$1.75 to \$1.80 for hand-picked; prime, \$1.50 to \$1.60 per bushel.

Honey—Strained, 9c. to 10c. per lb., and \$1.50 to \$2 per dozen for combs.

Hops—Easy at 14c. to 17c. per pound.

BREADSTUFFS.

Grain—Wheat—Ontario, No. 2 white quoted, outside, at 78c. to 79c.; No. 2

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

Paid-up Capital, \$10,000,000. Reserve Fund, \$4,500,000

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO

B. E. WALKER, General Manager ALEX. LAIRD, Asst. Gen'l Manager

BRANCHES THROUGHOUT CANADA, AND IN THE UNITED STATES AND ENGLAND

BANKING BY MAIL

Business may be transacted by mail with any branch of the Bank. Accounts may be opened, and deposits made or withdrawn by mail. Every attention is paid to out-of-town accounts.

red winter, 78c. to 79c.; No. 2 Goose, 74c. Manitoba—No. 1 northern, steady, at 85c., lake ports; No. 2 northern, 83c., lake ports.

Corn—No. 2 American yellow, 59 1/2c. to 60c., on track, Toronto.

Rye—No. 2, 62c., outside points.

Peas—No. 2, 83c.

Barley—No. 3 extra, quoted outside, at 47 1/2c. to 48c.; No. 2, 50c. bid.

Oats—No. 2 white, buyers offer 38 1/2c., outside.

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

Millfeed—Bran, \$15.50 to \$16 per ton, outside; shorts, \$17.50 to \$18 per ton, outside.

HIDES AND WOOL.

E. T. Carter & Co., 85 Front St., Toronto, have been paying the following prices: Inspected hides, No. 1 steers, 12 1/2c.; inspected hides, No. 2 steers, 11 1/2c.; inspected hides, No. 1 cows, 12 1/2c.; inspected hides, No. 2 cows, 11 1/2c.; country hides, dried, cured, 11c.; calf skins, No. 1 city, 14c.; calf skins, No. 1 country, 18c.; sheep skins, \$1.60 to \$1.90; lamb skins, a.h., 60c.; horse hides, \$3.25 to \$3.60; horse hair, per lb., 30c.; wool, washed, 26c. to 27c.; wool, unwashed fleece, 11c. to 18c.

FRUIT MARKET.

Receipts of Canadian fruits in season have been more liberal, but the demand has been so great that all offerings found a ready market. Prices ruled as follows: Red raspberries, quart box, 8c. to 10c.; black raspberries, quart box, 9c. to 10c.; blue berries, twelve-quart basket, \$1.50; cherries, eating, red and white, per basket, \$1.15 to \$1.40; cherries, cooking, 90c. to \$1.25; red currants, per basket, 80c. to \$1; black currants, \$1 to \$1.25 per basket; gooseberries, per basket, \$1 to \$1.25.

Montreal.

Live Stock—English market reported very encouraging. Montreal exporters were fortunate in having forwarded large shipments of cattle during the second week of July, figures being 6,266 head, as against 3,722 the previous week. Local markets last week showed considerable strength on live hogs, owing to scarcity, and prices advanced. Cattle in small supply, but with lighter demand, the tendency was towards lower prices; really choice stock very scarce, and a few animals may have brought 5 1/2c., although 5 1/4c. was only granted in a few instances. The general price for finest cattle was 5c.; medium stock ranging from 3 1/2c. to 4 1/2c., and common, 2 1/2c. to 3 1/2c. Sheep were about steady. Some fine export sheep sold at 4 1/2c., but the average run was 3 1/2c. to 4c. Lambs were a shade lower, at \$2.50 to \$5 each; calves being \$2.50 to \$5 for common, and \$6 to \$10 each for choice. Milch cows were not in very good demand, and prices were \$20 to \$45 each. Hogs were very strong in tone, and price advanced to 8c., and even 8 1/2c. in a few instances, for selects, other qualities selling lower.

Dressed Hogs—Fresh-killed abattoir hogs firm, at 10 1/2c.

Horses—Upward trend of prices in the country, with considerable activity. Pur-

chases are being made through agents for shipment to the Northwest, where horses are in demand for both railway and farming purposes. Heavy-draft horses, weighing 1,500 to 1,700 lbs., \$250 to \$300 each; light-draft, 1,400 to 1,500 lbs., \$200 to \$250 each; express, 1,100 to 1,300 lbs., \$150 to \$225; choice saddle or driving animals, \$350 to \$500 each, and old broken-down animals, \$50 to \$100; better grades being \$125 to \$150 each.

Hides, Tallow and Wool—Hide market steady; supplies none too large; demand good; general tone quite firm. Lamb-skins and calf skins scarce; prices, 35c. each for the former, and 13c. for No. 2 calf-skins, and 15c. for No. 1 per lb. Beef hides continues to improve; 12 1/2c. per lb. for No. 1 stock, Montreal; 11 1/2c. for No. 2, and 10 1/2c. for No. 3; dealers charging tanners 1/2c. in advance of these figures. Horse hides, \$1.50 each for No. 2, and \$2 for No. 1. Tallow, firm and steady, at 1 1/2c. to 3c. for rough per lb., according to quality, and 5c. for rendered. Wool market firm, none too much offering. Dealers are anxious to get hold of all they can, but they have changed prices very little. They quote: Canada pulled wool, 29c. to 30c. per lb., Montreal; washed fleece, 27c. to 28c.; unwashed, 18c. to 20c.; N.-W. Merinos, 18c. to 20c.

Cheese—Records are being made this year. Montreal exports for week ending July 14th, probably largest on record, being 126,877 boxes, exceeding by almost 30,000 boxes the shipments of the corresponding week last year. Season's exports to date quoted 778,000 boxes, against 685,000 a year ago. Record prices are being paid too. Quotations have advanced to 12 1/2c. to 12 3/4c. for finest Ontario; 11 1/2c. to 12c. for finest Easterns. Demand from Old Country good.

Butter—Not so active of late, though recent improvement is noticed. Exports for the week ending July 14th were rather less than 20,000 packages from Montreal, or 13,000 less than the corresponding week last year. Total shipments from May 1st also showed a falling off, being 118,000 packages, as against 173,000 a year ago. Fairly active demand from England, and local prices are on a healthy export basis, at 22c. to 22 1/2c. for finest creamery, and 22 1/2c. for fancy.

Eggs—Market firm, to the apparent surprise of many in the trade. There is now a very great difference in quality of receipts and prices obtainable. Straight-gathered, of known quality, 16c. dozen, F.o.b., country points. In the local market this sells at 17 1/2c. Select candled hard to get, at 20c.; No. 1 candled about the same as straight-gathered.

Potatoes—Old stock all but exhausted New, firm, at \$3.25 for 180-pound barrels. Prices subject to sudden fluctuation, depending upon receipts.

Grain—Nothing doing except in oats, which an occasional sale takes place at 41c. to 42 1/2c. per bushel.

Millfeed—Dealers surprised to find renewed activity in the market for feed \$17 ton in bags. Shorts in active demand for feeding stock, and prices are firm, at \$20 ton in bags.

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Life, Literature
and Education.

Washington Irving.



Among the earlier American writers, one of the most illustrious is Washington Irving. He was born in New York on April 3rd, 1783, the son of a Scotch father and English mother, who, however, were enamored enough of the land of their adoption to call their son Washington. During his boyhood the lad was no prodigy. He was, in fact, probably owing to ill-health, the only one of his family who never went to college. Neither did he show any remarkable application in home study, that alpenstock to the educationally hampered; and the only foreshadowing of his future ability lay in a fancy for scribbling verses—a facility usually regarded as a gift of rather questionable worth.

At sixteen he entered a law office, and at nineteen his verse-scribbling had begun to crystallize into prose, in contributions, pretentiously subscribed "Jonathan Old-style," which appeared in the local papers. Shortly afterwards he was threatened with consumption, and went to Europe, where he spent some time in Italy. Like Thackeray, he there became enamored of the idea of being an artist, but it does not appear that he ever made any especial progress in the study of painting. He was, however, acquiring that broad culture which showed itself later in his writings, and which, joined to an unusually attractive personality, caused him to be much admired, and much sought after in society.

In 1806 he returned to New York, and was admitted to the Bar, but continued his literary endeavors, his first work of importance being "A History of New York, by Diedrich Knickerbocker," a burlesque on the old Dutch settlers of Manhattan. In 1815 he went back again to Europe,

and remained for 17 years. Part of this time he spent in business life, in partnership with his two brothers; but, on the failure of the firm in 1818, he fell back on literature as a profession.

"The Sketchbook," which is, perhaps, the most popular of his works with Americans, was published in 1820. Many of the sketches deal with England. Westminster Abbey, Stratford-on-Avon, rural England, London's big national library—all are there, outlined by a pen that reminds us, somewhat, in its subtlety of description, its delicacy of humor, of Lamb's. Yet, it is when writing of his native land, perhaps, that Washington Irving "finds" himself most. "Rip Van Winkle" has made the Catskill region classic ground. Impossible though the story is, this delightful sketch is no mere fairy tale, nor ever will be while there is a hen-pecked Rip, a hen-pecking Dame Winkle, or a Nicholas Vedder with his pipe and his chair at an indoor. According, perhaps, to the fashion of his time, Irving rather delighted in the supernatural. It appears again in the Legend of Sleepy Hollow, which is interesting, but somewhat lacking in the human touches that have made "Rip Van Winkle" immortal. Where the shades of long-dead personages are not invoked, as in the legend of the Catskills, dreams are summoned to supply the deficiency. In the "Art of Bookmaking," the authors rummaging for ideas through the black tomes of the great library, deck themselves (behold the satire!) in the sleeves, capes and skirts of bygone knights of the quill, and the portraits of the authors on the wall thrust accusing heads and shoulders, and countenances full of fury, from out the dust-covered canvas. In the "Mutability of Literature," a "little, thick quarto, bound in parchment, with brass clasps," hems, and yawns, and breaks forth into complaining speech.

Of all the minor essays, however, perhaps every British subject who has a trace of humor in him, must enjoy "John Bull" the most. John can stand a bit of criticism, can even afford to smile when he chances to catch an odd glimpse of himself, so delightfully reflected as in the following:

"John Bull, to all appearances, is a plain, downright matter-of-fact fellow, with much less of poetry about him than rich prose. There is little of romance in his nature, but a vast deal of strong natural feeling. He excels in humor more than wit; is jolly, rather than gay; melancholy, rather than morose; can easily be moved to a sudden tear, or surprised into a broad laugh; but he loathes sentiment, and has no turn for light pleasantry. He is a boon companion if you allow him to have his humor and to talk about himself; and he will stand by a friend in a quarrel, with life and purse, however soundly he may be cudgelled." (Compare Lamb's Lovel, who was a good fellow, and "would strike.")

"In this last respect, to tell the truth, he has a propensity to be somewhat too ready. He is a busy-minded personage, who thinks not merely for himself and family, but

for all the country round, and is most generally disposed to be everybody's champion. He is continually volunteering his services to settle his neighbor's affairs, and takes it in great dudgeon if they engage in any matter of consequence without asking his advice, though he seldom engages in any friendly office of the kind without finishing by getting into a squabble with all parties, and then railing bitterly at their ingratitude. He unluckily took lessons in his youth in the noble science of defense, and, having accomplished himself in the use of his limbs and his weapons, and become a perfect master at boxing and cudgel play, he has had a troublesome life of it ever since. He cannot hear of a quarrel between the most distant of his neighbors but he begins incontinently to fumble with the head of his cudgel and consider whether his interest or honor does not require that he should meddle in the broil. Indeed, he has extended his relations of pride and policy so completely over the whole country that no event can take place without infringing some of his finely-spun rights and dignities. Couched in his little domain, with these filaments stretching forth in every direction, he is like some choleric, bottle-bellied old spider, who has woven his web over a whole chamber, so that a fly cannot buzz nor a breeze blow without startling his repose and causing him to sally forth wrathfully from his den."

Of course, a "Yankee" wrote this, but who can think of Britain's little tempests in South Africa, in China, in Thibet, even her more recent demonstrations after the Dogger Bank incident, before the Algeiras Conference, and last of all at Tabah, without recognizing a few of the "filaments" and enjoying the sight of the spider sallying forth, armed with confidence, and with portentous mien.

But we must on. In 1822 Irving's "Bracebridge Hall" was published, and in 1824 his "Tales of a Traveller." In 1826 he went to Spain, and there laid the foundation for his "Life of Columbus," "Conquest of Granada," "Voyages of the Companions of Columbus," "The Alhambra," "Legends of the Conquest of Spain," and "Mahomet and his Successors," some of which were written on his return to the United States, after having held a four years' appointment as Minister to Spain, a position to which he was assigned in 1842. His other works are: "A Tour on the Prairies," "Recollections of Abbotsford and Newstead Abbey," "Astoria" (written in conjunction with his nephew), "Adventures of Captain Bonneville," "Biography of Goldsmith," "Wolfert's Roost," and a "Life of General Washington," in five volumes. This biography was his last work.

He died at his home in Sleepy Hollow on the 28th Nov., 1859, and was buried in the cemetery near his home. Owing to the death of his fiancée, to whose memory he was faithful all his life, Irving never married, and to his nephew, the same who assisted him in the writing of "Astoria," fell the duty of writing his biography, and of telling the world what it knows of one of America's best-loved authors.

Cowbird

(*Molothrus ater*—Blackbird family).

Description (Neltje Blanchan):

"Length, 7 to 8 inches, about 1-5 smaller than the robin.

"Male—Iridescent black, with head, neck and breast glittering brown. Bill dark brown, feet brownish.

"Female—Dull grayish-brown above, a shade lighter below, and streaked with paler shades of brown."

Have you ever seen birds of the above description strutting about among your cattle, picking up the insects stirred up by them in the pastures, and emitting from time to time a sort of "gurgling rasping note," followed by a few sharper ones? If so, then you have already become acquainted with one of the veriest villains of the bird tribe, and we trust that you will make small scruple about shooting it on sight.

The cowbird (also locally called cow blackbird, cow-pen bird, brown-headed oriole, and cow bunting) is, in fact, one of the most destructive agents as regards the other birds, and this destruction it accomplishes, not in fair and open fight, but by methods so sneaking, so revolting, that one can feel no mercy for it at all.

Cowbirds do not pair off in the spring, and make little homes in which the babies are raised as do other birds. On the contrary, they are polygamous, almost entirely void of protective care towards their eggs, and wholly so in regard to their nestlings, whose up-bringing they manage to foist on to the shoulders of more energetic or more parental neighbors. The cowbird has, in fact, been known to deposit an egg and turn right around and eat it. Very often, too, it lays its eggs carelessly in any exposed place. Pity it should not invariably do this. As a rule, however, it seeks out the nest of some other bird, usually that of one smaller than itself, and there it leaves the egg, seeking another nest for the next one, and so on. The ousted bird then returns and finishes the hatching process. The cowbird's egg is usually the first to come out, and the great birdling grows much faster than its little foster brothers, finally spreading out crushing them, and reaching its gaping bill up for the food brought by the old birds, who, not recognizing the deception, continue to nourish the stranger-child as though quite proud of it. Eventually, all the other nestlings are starved or trampled to death.

As soon as the young cowbirds are fledged, however, with the usual ungratefulness of their kind, they immediately leave their foster-parents and join the first cowbird flock they can find.

The eggs are usually much larger than the other eggs found in the same nests. They are nearly an inch long, and are white, with brown or gray spots.

For the cowbird we cannot recommend your mercy, but can only say, make war upon it at every opportunity if you would protect our native birds.

"In rural occupation there is nothing mean or debasing. It leads a man forth among scenes of natural grandeur and beauty; it leaves him to the workings of his own mind, operated upon by the purest and most elevating of external influences. Such a man may be simple and rough, but he cannot be vulgar."—[Irving, in "Rural Life in England."

Current Comment.

A commission has been appointed to enquire into and report upon the price of school books in Ontario.

Barley-cutting began on the plains of Manitoba on July 19th. Some damage has been caused to the crops by hail. Around Pierson 700 acres of grain were destroyed recently.

Dr. Sproule, of Markdale, Ont., has been honored with the Presidency of the Imperial Grand Orange Council of the World.

In accordance with the act granting authority to the Secretary of War to regulate and control the waters of Niagara River for the preservation of Niagara Falls, Secretary Taft has announced that temporary permits will be granted power companies to take the following amounts of water: Niagara Falls Power Company, 8,600 cubic feet per second; Niagara Power Company, 4,000 cubic feet per second; Lockport Hydraulic Company, 500 cubic feet from the Erie Canal, and 333 cubic feet from the lower level of the same canal at Lockport.

The Niagara, Lockport and Ontario Power Company is granted permission to receive into the United States electrical current equivalent to 25,000 horse-power daily from the Ontario Power Company, of Niagara Falls, Canada, and the Niagara Falls Power Company is authorized to receive from the Canadian Niagara Power Company not to exceed 25,000 horse-power of electrical current daily. These two last permits are the only ones granted for the taking

of electricity generated in Canada into the United States, and the Secretary of War states that it will be necessary for him to make a thorough investigation before granting permanent permits for such transmission. He has designated Charles W. Kutz, of the Engineer Corps, who, under the direction of General MacKenzie, chief of engineers, will make a full report of Canadian Power and submit it to Secretary Taft, who will lay it before the American members of the International Waterways Commission.

The Wellman Arctic expedition, undertaken for the Chicago Record-Herald, is now at Spitzbergen, where the construction of the giant balloon house is now under way. A

Guatemala has assumed serious proportions. A recent battle, in which Salvador was victorious, lasted for ten hours, and several thousand men were killed and wounded. A temporary cessation of hostilities was procured by an armistice.

Several earthquake shocks have been felt in part of New Mexico, and the inhabitants of some of the valleys are fleeing into Albuquerque and the neighboring towns.

"Princess Ena," now Queen Victoria of Spain, has truly learned the truth of the assertion, "Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown." On a recent automobile trip, undertaken by the King and Queen to San Se-

rious letters threatening the life of the sovereigns.

Alfred Beit, after Cecil Rhodes, long the most noted financier of South Africa, died in London recently. One-third of his immense fortune was bequeathed to national purposes, chiefly educational, in England and South Africa.

In Russia the same old story, a turbulent peasantry, murdering landowners, seizing lands, burning houses, and coming into constant collision with the rural guards; a disaffected military; a general lack of confidence in the ministry, and a Parliament divided against itself—like the house that cannot stand. The first session has closed, and, after two

months' discussion, the members can point to only one definite result, the passing of a bill for the appropriation of \$7,500,000 to the famine relief fund. Even in this action there was no unity, and the Czar fixed his signature in opposition to the will of his Ministry. But the significance of Russia's first Parliament cannot be estimated by its palpable results. Influences have been at work which will yet find expression. During the last debates of the Duma, criticisms were made which were practically an appeal to the people against the Ministry. According to latest accounts, it appears that the Government has determined to fight, and is sending troops in all directions to resist the masses.



"The Spanish Orange-Sellers."

wireless station will be erected and connection established with Hammerfest.

The war between Salvador and

bastien, where they are to spend the rest of the summer, it was found necessary to line the entire route with gendarmes. The precaution was undertaken because of anony-

The commission appointed to investigate the reasons for the surrender of Port Arthur have recommended that Lieut.-Gen. Stoessel, who was in command of the town during the memorable siege, be dismissed from the Army and shot.

The Quiet Hour.

I want to thank our readers for their very generous response to my appeal for the Children's Fresh-Air Mission. A number of letters have been forwarded to me by the Treasurer, showing that our farmers are not only very generous, but also modest, for most of the writers have not even signed their names. One of the workers also wrote the following letter to me:

My Dear "Hope,"—I have wished many and many a time that you could have been here to help open and read the letters containing money and requests for children, through "The Farmer's Advocate." We have homes and money now for nearly four hundred children, and I am sure I may say that two-thirds of the homes have come from readers of your paper. We feel you a very important member of our committee, since you do so much for us.

The letters containing money have particularly appealed to us. We could not understand at first why so many stamps appeared—sometimes a few, sometimes more. But when we read what you said to them in your columns, we understood. Such numbers have sent money, giving us no possible way of sending an acknowledgment or receipt. Some, too, have spoken so nicely of you, that we decided to post you some of the letters so that you can see for yourself, and perhaps find some way of letting those who sent us the money know that it got here safely.

When you are done with the letters will you kindly return them to me, and I will see that Mr. Love, our treasurer, get them to keep on file.

We are in the middle of our work now, and are very busy; the children go next week. Thanking you and all the generous readers of "The Farmer's Advocate" for all the help given to the Fresh-air Work,

Yours very sincerely,
ESTHER HOW.

The letters forwarded to me show that our readers have given about \$70, as well as all the homes offered for a fortnight to children. One reader of our paper sent \$10, another \$7, two sent \$5 each, one sent \$3, five sent \$2 each, and sixteen sent \$1 each. Besides these larger sums, there were smaller gifts. I cannot publish all the kind letters which accompanied the gifts of money and offers of homes, but here are a few:

"Dear Sir,—Please find enclosed postal note for five dollars, for the Children's Fresh-air Fund. It is a great thing for these tired mothers and children to get away for a while from the confinement of the city."

"To the Treasurer of the Toronto Children's Fresh-air Mission,—Having read in 'The Farmer's Advocate' of the good work you are doing for the poor little children of Toronto, I am sending you by mail the sum of two dollars, to help you a little, hoping it may be acceptable and that God may bless you all for your work toward His poor. As I do not believe in making my gifts public, I will sign, 'A reader of The Farmer's Advocate.'"

"Dear Sir,—Enclosed please find one dollar (\$1.00), to assist in defraying expenses in the work of the Children's Fresh-air Mission. We have asked for two children to be sent."

The writer of the following letter sent two dollars.

"My Dear Friend,—After reading your report in 'The Farmer's Advocate,' I thought I should like to help you a little. I am not able to take any of these children, as I am only a hired man, so I trust you will receive this little money, with thanks from me as a friend in Jesus."

(It is, indeed, pleasant to be thanked for receiving a gift; certainly our friends in the country seem to have discovered that it is more blessed to give than to receive.)

"Dear Sir,—As a small expression of my appreciation of the good work done by the Fresh-air Mission, as stated in last issue of 'The Farmer's Advocate,' I herewith enclose one dollar. So much do I wish that I could help further by opening a home to some of these little ones, but I am not so privileged. Also, I feel that I cannot miss this opportunity of telling 'Hope' that I feel very much indebted to her for the living words she has so cheerfully written in the columns of 'The Farmer's Advocate.' They have helped me."

(Thank you very much for your kind words of appreciation of the Quiet Hour.—Hope.)

"Dear Sir,—I have read about the Children's Fresh-air Mission in 'The Farmer's Advocate.' Enclosed please find \$1.00, which I would send in the Name which is above every name."

The following is from a girl of thirteen:

"I saw in 'The Farmer's Advocate' that 'Hope' was asking for help to pay the expenses of the Fresh-air children. I would like to have the Fresh-air children come to my place, but my father is building a barn, and we are so busy—far from

will send one dollar to help pay the expenses."

"Having just read in 'The Farmer's Advocate' about Toronto Children's Fresh-air Mission, I wish to send a mite, \$1.00, trusting that God will bless it, and also the kind work undertaken by the workers of the Mission. Please accept the little gift in the name of our Lord Jesus Christ."

I shall only publish one more of the many kind letters received. The following is from Macleod, Alberta:

"Enclosed please find a money order for two dollars, which please use for the Children's Fresh-air Fund. We are too far away, or we would be glad to take some of the children for a couple of weeks. May God's blessing be upon them, and on your mission and helpers. I am sorry I can do no more."

Though I am not personally working with the "Toronto" Fresh-air Mission, I am having real experience of Children's Fresh-air work. Last week I had charge of 13 children, who had a glorious time in the country. I brought them home in safety last night (Saturday), and am writing this on Sunday so that you may get it without delay, for to-morrow at nine o'clock I start off with another party, and shall have no time for writing to anybody. As soon as possible I hope to tell you more fully about our visit. I felt exactly as though we had all got by mistake into a story-book—the experience was so new and so interesting. But I must not break the Sabbath rest by writing more to-day. Thank you all for your kindness—you will never regret it.

"Children are God's apostles, day by day

and forth to preach of love, and hope, and peace."

HOPE.

About the House.

To Can Green Beans.—1 gal. beans strung and broken, 1 pint pure vinegar, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup white sugar. Boil $\frac{1}{2}$ hour in 1 gal. of water, reckoning the time after the water begins to boil. Seal in glass self-dealers which have been thoroughly sterilized in boiling water.

Peanut Sandwiches.—Spread the buttered bread thickly with cream cheese, cover thickly with chopped peanuts, then press the bread together.

Buster Brown's Favorite Raspberry Cake.—Mix as for layer cake, and bake in one sheet. Split when baked, and spread thickly with raspberry jam. Put raspberry jam on top and cover with white icing.

Cream Cheese.—The following is an English recipe for a cream cheese which is said to be delicious: Take a quart

of sweet milk, adding a cup of cream if a rich cheese is desired. Add a few drops of liquid rennet or a piece of a rennet tablet, according to directions. Place in a warm corner for 24 hours, then throw in a little salt and stir well. Wring out a napkin or a piece of linen cloth in ice water, put the cheese in it, tie up tightly and hang up to drain. Change the napkin after a few hours and leave hanging. The cheese is ready to eat in 24 hours after it has been put to drain.

Cream Dressing for Fruit Salads.—Mash in a bowl the yolk of a hard-boiled egg; season with salt, pepper, mustard and a little sugar, and add 3 teaspoons of lemon juice and a little vinegar. Lastly, fold in a cup of whipped cream.

Raspberry Souffle.—Soften 2 tablespoons arrowroot in 1 cup of raspberry juice. Add 1 cup boiling water, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup sugar, pinch salt, 1 teaspoon lemon juice. Boil until thick, then fold in the stiffly-beaten whites of 4 eggs. Pour into a mould

and chill. Serve with whipped cream and a few raw berries on top.

Berry Pudding.—Mix together 1 tablespoon butter and 1 cup sugar. Stir into this the beaten yolks of 3 eggs, and 2 cups of bread crumbs soaked in 3 cups of sweet milk. Stir all together, put in a pudding dish and bake. When done, put on top 2 cups berries. Beat the whites of the eggs stiff with $\frac{1}{2}$ cup sugar, cover over the berries and set back in oven to brown. Serve with sugar and cream.

Gooseberry Jelly.—To every quart of berries allow 1 pint of water, and to every pint of juice 1 lb. of sugar. Stew the gooseberries in the water until the fruit is broken, then strain through a sieve, but do not press or the jelly will not be clear. Boil the strained juice with the sugar until it will jelly on a plate. The gooseberries left will make a good jam by adding 1 lb. sugar for every pound fruit.

To Keep Huckleberries.—Rinse the ber-

ries (which should be firm), put in jars, cover with molasses and seal. Set in a cool corner of the cellar, and do not disturb until winter. When needed, strain out and wash off. The berries keep well this way, the flavor not being affected in the least.

A Useful Fruit-time Hint.—Some fruit never seems to get sweet when cooked with sugar. The trouble is that ordinary cane sugar, when heated with certain fruit acids, is converted into grape sugar, which has only one-third the sweetening power of cane sugar. To overcome the sourness, add a little baking powder to the sugar. This will so neutralize the acids of the fruit as to prevent the conversion of cane sugar into grape sugar.

Gooseberry Chutney.—4 lbs. green gooseberries, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Cayenne pepper, 2 ozs. garlic, 2 ozs. dried ginger, 3 lbs. sugar, 2 ozs. mustard seed, 2 scant quarts vinegar. Simmer in a kettle for an hour, cool and seal.

Children's Corner.

Cousin Dorothy's Letter Box.

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I am a little boy eight years old. I am in the Second Book. The schoolhouse is about one hundred yards from where I live; it is on our farm. We have ten cows and four young cattle, and one team of horses and nine hogs. I take and bring the cows from the pasture and feed the hens. We have forty hens and thirty-five chickens. We have a dog, his name is Sport. He is a good dog to bring the cows; he is pretty nearly a thoroughbred collie. I have a cat; he is quite a pet. We call him Tom; he catches lots of mice and rats. I have one brother and three sisters. I can drive the horses when they are disking and harrowing. I like to drive horses. I can milk a little; I am just learning how. We take "The Farmer's Advocate," and like it very much. I like to read the Children's Corner.

ARCHIE McCLEAVE.

Osnabruck Centre.

I have never written to "The Farmer's Advocate" before, although I have read and enjoyed the letters written by other girls. I am staying at my cousin's, beside the seashore, and they have taken "The Farmer's Advocate" about two years, and like it very much. I go to school, a mile from where I am staying. We have a fine teacher. I hope to get in the Junior Sixth book soon. Wishing "The Farmer's Advocate" every success.

MARY MARCELLA DUN (age 11).
South Side, Cape George.

We have just started to take "The

Farmer's Advocate," and I am so interested in the Children's Corner. I love reading letters, but don't care so much about writing them.

I stopped going to school at Easter.

I was going to try Entrance, but as there was so much work at home I had to stop. We milk five cows. I milk two and mother milks three. My papa shows cattle. My grandpa used to show

too, but he has stopped, so papa started it. We have two farms; one contains two hundred acres and the other one hundred. We live two miles west of Roseville. We are eleven in the family, and so there is plenty of work. I intend going to Durham for my holidays; my cousin is going with me. Wishing "The Farmer's Advocate" every success.

LAURETTA FRIED (age 14).

Oxford Co., Elmdale Farm.

A Farmer's Son.

This is my first letter. I hope you will print it. My father takes "The Farmer's Advocate." We like it very much. We live about three miles from Brampton. I have two miles to go to school. I have two brothers and two sisters. I have fourteen rabbits; I am fond of them. We have seven horses and three little colts. Their names are Teddy, Harry and Floss. We have chickens, turkeys and goslings. I hope this won't be too long, and wish you success. WILLIE WILSON (age 9).
Brampton P. O., Ont.

A Gaelic Opinion.

"Who says the illiterate get no pleasure out of classic art?" remarked an alumnus of the University of Rochester recently. "A copy of the Winged Victory was placed in the center of our library last summer. One of the workmen, a recent importation from Dublin, surveyed the headless and armless statue with some curiosity. 'An' phat may ye call that fellow?' he asked. 'That's the statue of Victory,' said the librarian. 'Victory, is it?' said the man; 'I'd like to see the other fellow, thin.'"



Miss Sunshine.

The Ingle Nook.

Last night at church the minister made a statement that struck one on first hearing as rather peculiar, especially since it was followed by no especial explanation. This statement was that it is necessary for us to eradicate the tiger and the "ape" from our nature—you see, he took it for granted that we all have more or less of the nature of these two animals in us. One wouldn't like to admit that the "tiger" element is very common—there is something so suggestive of treachery, and relentlessness, and a sleuth-like persistence in cruelty about the very name of it—but one could not help thinking that in some respects the ape faculty is not as often as one might wish an absent quantity.

"To ape"—what does it mean? . . . "Ape, v. t., to imitate, as an ape," the dictionary has it. . . . And now, how many of us can, in perfect honesty, say nay to the charge of being, upon certain occasions at least, more or less of an ape?

Don't we ape in our clothes, as the continual whirligig of fashion bears witness? Don't we ape in our social customs—not so much in the country, per-

haps, as in the city, and yet, to a certain extent? Don't we ape in the furnishing of our houses and in the architecture of them, in the planning of our lawns and flower-gardens; nay, sometimes even in the thoughts we think, and opinions we form? Mr. So-and-So makes an assertion, and straightway we accept the truth of it without question, and, presently, without even realizing that we are doing so—and this unconsciousness is the very worst thing about it—we are aping the very thought of others, giving up our own personality and getting nothing in return but an increased faculty for imitation.

Of course, it is right to seize hold upon a good thought, no matter whose it is, provided that it may bring an added strength or motive power into our lives. The point is that we should weigh and balance things more than we do, take less for granted, do more independent thinking on our own account. Someone says, for instance, that it is "low" to do a certain kind of work. Ruskin says, "All professions should be liberal, and there should be less pride felt in peculiarity of employment, and more in excellence of achievement." Yours and mine it is to pronounce judgment as to which of these assertions is right; or, better still, to have forestalled the one or the other by a fair and settled conviction of our own.

And so we would have everyone stand on his or her own feet. Don't do a

thing simply because others do it. Don't say a thing simply because others say it. Don't think a thing simply because others, no matter how illustrious, have thought it. Be a personality. Might not these be rules for you and for me?

To quote again from the great critic already referred to in this letter: "God appoints to every one of his creatures a separate mission, and if they discharge it honorably, if they quit themselves like men and faithfully follow that light which is in them, withdrawing from all cold and quenching influence, there will assuredly come of it such burning as, in its appointed mode and measure, shall shine before men, and be of service constant and holy. Degrees infinite of lustre there must always be, but the weakest among us has a gift, however seemingly trivial, which is peculiar to him, and which, worthily used, will be a gift also to his race forever."

I do not give you this as an ipse dixit. I would have you take neither Ruskin's nor any other man's word as a final settlement of any matter. But to some of us this conclusion of the matter must seem true, else life is vain, and the world and the universe of little moment.

And so we come back to the word of the preacher. Let us fill our own little niche, be ourselves, and "ape" nobody.

Have I given you a "preachment"? Well, I didn't intend to, but—! Anyway, you've been leaving me to do too

much of the talking lately, and one has to fill up with something.

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

A New Sweetmeat.

By the way, I heard how to make a delicious candy weeks and weeks ago, and intended to give you the recipe before this, but forgot. Here it is: Bake a mealy potato, take out the pulp and mix with it as much pulverized sugar as it will take up. Mix with finely-chopped walnut meats and a few drops of vanilla or almond flavoring, and make into balls. I should think this would make a very good icing.

An After-Holiday Note.

Dear Chatterers,—The above was written before I went away for my holidays, and now I just want to add a little note to tell you that, while away, I came across a "Farmer's Advocate" reader who has tried the hay-box described in this column last spring. She says it works perfectly with anything that needs slow cooking. She used an old trunk lined with "Advocates," then packed with hay, and has cooked stew, porridge and scalloped potatoes in it quite as well as on top of the stove. "The best of it is," she says, "that you know your dinner is cooking away without any atten-

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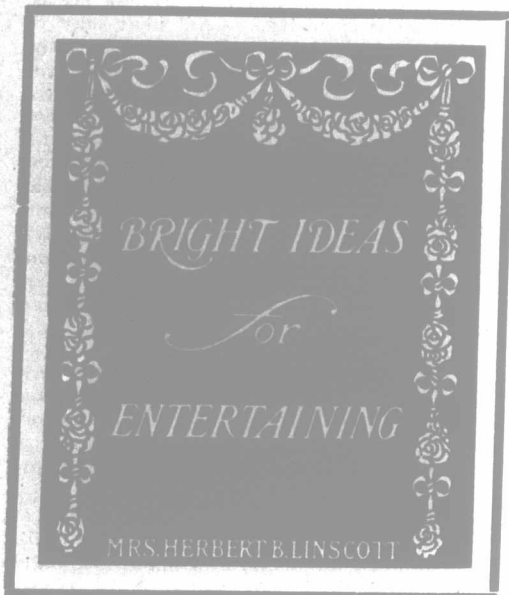
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D. D.

Rose Jar, or Potpourri.

Will you please tell me how to prepare rose leaves for a rose jar? What do you put in them? What will it cost? Please give answer in next number of "The Farmer's Advocate."

A SUBSCRIBER.

Norfolk Co., Ont.

I am sorry that I did not get back from my holiday in time to answer this question in rose-time. However, here is the answer, and if you put it in a scrap-book somewhere you will have it for next time. If you choose, you may use other sweet-scented flowers or leaves, such as lemon verbena, etc., or a mixture of them, for your jar, and the recipe will still be in time. Gather the petals and leaves in the morning, after the dew has dried on them. Put them in your jar in layers, sprinkling each layer with salt from a salt shaker. Keep on adding petals and leaves from day to day until your jar is full enough, each time sprinkling with salt. When last sprinkling has been added, cover and let stand two weeks, stirring occasionally with a stick or silver fork. Then put into another jar, adding this time a sprinkling of spices (cinnamon, ground cloves, etc.) for every layer of leaves. A little orris root added to each layer will be an improvement. Cover very tightly and leave three weeks, then give the last treatment, which consists of stirring in a mixture made of $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. each of cloves, mace, allspice, half a grated nutmeg, 1 oz. orris root powdered, and $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. stick cinnamon finely ground. Add a drop or two of any of the essential oils, rose, etc., if you wish. Cover your jar closely, and whenever you want your rooms perfumed, take off the lid for half an hour. The quantities given will preserve a quart of leaves, and the jar will retain its fragrance for years.

Lotion for Chapped Hands.

In one of your numbers of "The Farmer's Advocate" some time ago, there was a recipe for chapped hands. There were lard and some other ingredients in it. I have lost it, and would like very much if someone could give it to me in "The Farmer's Advocate" again, if it is not too much trouble. Yours truly,

Grey Co., Ont.

PANSY.

We do not know the recipe to which you refer, but can recommend the following very highly: (1) Put 2 drs. gum tragacanth in a cup of water, and let stand three days, shaking frequently. Add 1 oz. glycerine, 2 ozs. witch hazel, 2 ozs. alcohol, and 1 dr. tincture benzoin. Shake well. The ingredients may be procured at any drug store, and 25 cents worth in all will be enough to make a good bottle full. (2) Mix equal parts of glycerine and rose water, and add a few drops carbolic acid or tincture of benzoin. (3) Mutton tallow "rendered" and cut into squares of convenient size for using is excellent for chapped hands. Warm the cake and apply while melted, rubbing in well.

From One of Our Shut-ins.

Dear Dame Durden,—May I just come in for another chat with you? I missed you very much the week the Ingle Nook was omitted. Were you away holidaying? If so, I hope you had an enjoyable time, and are ready to give us shut-ins some more interesting chats. We are indeed lonely these days, for our boys are away off camping, up at London, as volunteers. What would we daughterless mothers do without our noble sons? Having no girls to brighten our pathways, the boys are a great comfort.

I take great comfort out of the Quiet Hour, but we can't all be like those of old, going to meet our Saviour, and I think what a great joy it must have been for Mary and Martha to see Jesus. But you see a shut-in can only rest and wait while others can go to Bethel and pray. There is a sweetness being alone with Jesus so near, and very dear, to those that stay at home. Year after year, through storms and sunshine, we can have Jesus.

And no matter if our load seem heavy,

And our burden hard to bear,

Jesus said that He will help us,

So I have cast on Him my care

What a blessed friend is Jesus! I wish that I might serve Him more, and I would love to have some of the city children, as spoken of in Quiet Hour. I could not have any out for fresh air in our lovely country, where health and strength come to some, but I hope some that are well and able will open their doors and hearts for the children, and tenderly gather them in.

Well, I'm afraid my letter is getting too long, but I prize "The Farmer's Advocate," so that it is like talking with an old friend to write to it, so I hope you won't mind it being long, for I may not come again, but was anxious to return thanks for the poem I asked for. By the way, where is that other shut-in, of March 22nd—the Paw from P. E. I.? I hope she is getting better. Cheer up. There is a silver lining to every cloud, isn't there? Write again, and tell us how you are.

I would like to send you some recipes, but am not able just now, but am glad to read the nice letters and helps of those that can give them. I thank you for your kind wishes of March 22nd to shut-ins. Please, can Starlight send me a good recipe for mustard pickles, as she kindly offered one for the asking?

A LANKSHIRE LASS.

We are glad, indeed, to hear again from Lankshire Lass, who surely teaches us all a lesson of courage and patience. She tells us that, although still young, she has been shut in for nine years. I am sure you will all unite with me in sympathizing with her, and in the hope that she may soon be better.

I am sorry your letter was kept waiting so long, Lankshire Lass, but I did not see it until to-day.

D. D.

Onion Grubs—Peas and Corn.

Dear Dame Durden,—I read in your paper a short time ago a question, How to keep the grubs out of onions? We have tried salt with good success. We just scatter coarse salt over our onion bed till it is just whitened as with a light fall of snow. Onions will stand more salt than any other vegetable. We sometimes have to do it a couple or three times in a season.

Can peas and corn be canned at home for use later on? If so, would someone kindly give a recipe through this valuable paper? I enjoy reading the Ingle Nook very much.

E. W.

Huron Co., Ont.

Peas and corn may be canned, but must be put in thoroughly-sterilized sealers, and boiled a long time. Put rubbers on jars and sterilize in boiling water. Also sterilize the rings. Set jars in a boiler on a wooden rack, fill with the cooked vegetables, and partly surround jars with warm water (have it warm, so that the hot jars may not crack). Put on the lids loosely, bring to boiling point and boil the corn four hours, the peas three hours. Lastly, fill the jars to overflowing with some kept in a sealer for the purpose, and seal. You may add salt or not, as you choose. String beans and beets done this way require $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours boiling; fruits, only 15 or 20 minutes.

He Has a Difficulty.

I like the comfortable life—

Above all things to take my ease;

But then, you see, I have a wife

Whom it is my desire to please.

And pleasing her, I grieve to say,

My hopes of sweet content take wing.

I sacrifice them every day,

Because it isn't quite the thing.

I like to elevate my feet

Upon a table or a chair;

In times of quite excessive heat

A coat I always hate to wear.

Some pie-trust really needs a knife,

And to old habit still I cling.

That doesn't go with my dear wife,

Because it isn't quite the thing.

I may not breakfast till I dress,

My pipe indoors I may not smoke—

To which, however, I confess,

'She hasn't got me wholly broke.

Whatever I may do, I find

Some rule of etiquette she'll spring,

And language can't relieve my mind,

Because it isn't quite the thing.

\$15.00
Is our Magic Price
For Men's Suits
Made to Order



We take your order on this understanding: We guarantee our tailor-made suits to be the biggest values in Canada.

We guarantee that you can't get equal quality and tailoring in your own town under \$5.00 to \$10.00 MORE.

We send you samples of suitings, tape line and measurement

blanks FREE.

You may examine and try on the suit, and if there is any fault with fit, cloth or workmanship, DON'T TAKE IT. Suits and Overcoats, \$15, \$18 and \$25. Write to-day for free samples.

Royal Custom Tailors, Toronto, Ont.

Making a Name.



We've been engaged over fourteen years in making a name for ourselves and our wonderful treatments and preparations. To-day we are just as determined to accentuate the enviable reputation as we were in the first place to gain it.

Princess Complexion Purifier

is one of our most popular preparations. Its use makes the complexion beautifully clear, pure and fine, removing tan, moth, freckles, sallowness and all discolorations, curing rashes, pimples, blackheads, blotches and itchininess of the skin or scalp. Price \$1.50, express paid.

Superfluous Hair

Moles, Warts, Birthmarks, etc., eradicated forever by Electrolysis. Our method has no superior. Satisfaction guaranteed. Come during the summer or at fair time for treatment if afflicted. Fastest operators in Canada. Send stamp for booklet "F." GRAHAM DERMATOLOGICAL INSTITUTE 502 Church St., Toronto. Estab. 1892.

Home-seekers' Excursion on Illinois Central Railroad.

FROM JUNE TO NOVEMBER, 1906. All south and west and north-west and south-west, Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, including New Orleans. For above States, first and third Tuesdays each month. Tickets good 30 days. Liberal stop-over arrangements. One fare round trip, plus \$3. Reduced rates and excursions every Tuesday—June to November. Twenty-one days limit to points in Iowa, Minnesota, Dakota, and all Canadian Northwest. See your local agent or write. G. B. Wyllie, 305 Main street, Buffalo, N. Y.

ATTENTION! POULTRYMEN.

The choicest prizewinning birds from the best strains of any variety of Wyandottes. Only high-class birds for sale. Address:

JAMES HOULTON, GREAT MALVERN, ENGLAND, or S. HOULTON, CALGARY, Canadian Representative.

Wedding Invitations, Wedding Announcements, Visiting Cards.

Latest styles. Latest type. Prompt attention to mail orders.

The London Printing & Litho. Co. 144 Carling St., London, Ont.



25c for this Beautiful Taffeta Silk Girdle, any shade desired. Same Girdle in Mercerized satin, any shade for 10c. Catalog lists everything at wholesale; send for it. Southcott Sulf Co., Dept. 27 London, Ont.

A Dream of Summer.

By John Greenleaf Whittier.

Bland as the morning breath of June
The southwest breezes play;
And through its haze the winter noon
Seems warm as summer's day.
The snow-plumed Angel of the North
Has dropped his icy spear;
Again the mossy earth looks forth,
Again the streams gush clear.

The fox his hillside cell forsakes,
The musk-rat leaves his nook;
The blue-bird in the meadow brakes
Is singing with the brook,
"Bear up, O Mother Nature!" cry
Bird, breeze and streamlet free;
"Our winter voices prophesy
Of summer days to thee."

So, in these winters of the soul,
By bitter blasts and drear
O'erswept from Memory's frozen pole,
Will sunny days appear.
Reviving hope and faith, they show
The soul its living powers,
And how, beneath the winter's snow,
Lie germs of summer flowers.

The Night is mother of the Day,
And Winter of the Spring;
And ever, upon old decay
The greenest mosses cling;
Behind the cloud the starlight lurks,
Through showers and sunbeams fall;
For God, who loveth all his works,
Hath left His love with all!

A Good Dog Story.

One can almost always find a good story about animals in the London Spectator. The following is reproduced from a book called Wild Sports of the Highlands. The author writes that the most curious example of a dog's understanding of conversation was shown him by a shepherd. Like the dogs of modern Greece, which keep watch along the little banks that enclose their master's barley fields, the sheep dogs watch their master's small crop of oats with great fidelity and keenness, keeping off all intruders in the shape of cattle, sheep and horses. A shepherd once, to prove the value of his dog, which was lying before the fire in the house, said in the middle of a sentence concerning something else, 'I'm thinking, sir, the cow is in the potatoes.' The dog, which appeared to be asleep, immediately jumped up, and, leaping through the open window, scrambled up the turf roof of the house, where he could see the potato field. He then, not seeing the cow, ran and looked into the stall where she was standing, and finding that all was right, came back to the house. The shepherd said the same thing again, when the dog once more made its patrol. But on the doubt being uttered a third time, it got up, looked at its master, and when he laughed, growled and curled up again by the fire.

Greatest Choir on Earth.

Russia boasts of the world's greatest choir. It is the cathedral of Alexander Nevski, in St. Petersburg, and is attached to a convent erected in honor of the patron saint of Russia. Its members, of which there are about three hundred, are all monks, and are chosen from the best voices in all the Russian monasteries.

When a fine singer appears among the singers, he is sent to the monastery of Alexander Nevski, where he is trained as carefully as an opera singer, and remains there, doing nothing except assist at the music at mass in the morning and vespers in the afternoon, until he becomes aged, when he retires on a pension. The monks are vegetarians: they never eat meat. The rules of the Russian church forbid them to shave, and their hair is worn like a woman's. Unlike ordinary monks, they are fastidious about their appearance, and put up their hair and whiskers in paper every night, so that they are wavy and curly.

Flour in China.

MADE OF ALMOST EVERYTHING EXCEPT WHEAT.

The Chinese cook stuck the end of an ivory chopstick into a small brown biscuit.

"Taste, sir," he said.
The biscuit was warm, crisp, rich; it was light, well salted, nutritious—a biscuit, in a word, of peculiar excellence. "This biscuit, sir, is made of flour of lentils," said the Chinaman. "You know lentils? Little green pellets, slightly flattened, like split peas. Lentils are considered the most nutritious of all foods on the earth. This one lentil biscuit, sir, is equal in nourishing power to a pound and a half of roast beef."

He took from a tin a little cake.
"Again taste," he said.
The little cake was rich and good. "It is made, sir, of the flour of almonds," said the cook—"fresh, sweet almonds, ground into a white powder between two millstones. Such a flour is a finer thing than your flour of wheat, eh?"

Then he lifted a great lid and revealed some thirty or forty compartments, one filled with a pink flour, another with a yellow one, a third with a brown one, a fourth with a white, a fifth with a pale green, a sixth with a blue, and so on. "All these are Chinese flours," he said. "In China, sir, we make over fifty kinds of flour. We make flour out of potatoes, out of sweet potatoes, out of peas, out of coconuts, out of millet, out of pulse, out of oats, out of bananas—the fact is, sir, we make flour in China out of everything but wheat, for in China, sir, we eat no bread, and, therefore, the coarse, dry, tasteless flour of wheat is useless to us."—[Philadelphia Bulletin.]

The Old Apple-tree.

By Marjorie March.

Beneath the shady apple-tree I lay me down awhile,
And life is naught but happiness and earth a sunlit smile,
As, patting down the tangled grass, I see a leaf-crossed sky,
And hear the laughter of the brook which softly ripples by;

And dream of days that used to be in childish times of old,
When, storming round the ancient tree, we babes were warriors bold,
And saved the lovely princess imprisoned high above,
That she might live forever, in a cottage fenced with love.

The little brook has sung its song these many cherished days,
And I have wandered many miles and searched time's varied ways,
But find no surer place to rest, to dream life has no stain,
Than 'neath the old bent apple-tree in grandma's orchard lane.

Now is Time very foolish? or perchance it is all wise?
That Nature seems perfection in childhood's happy eyes.
You stooping, gnarled old apple-tree, my plaything of the past,
I owe you shade, and gratitude for memories that last.

Recipes.

Adelaide Cake.—1 lb. Five Roses flour, 1 lb. sugar, ¼ lb. butter, 6 eggs, 1 cup milk. Flavor with lemon.

Ginger Snaps.—1 cup molasses, 1 cup brown sugar, ¼ cup lard and butter melted, 3 tablespoons ginger, 1 teaspoon cinnamon, 1 teaspoon soda dissolved in ½ cup boiling water. Make into dough with Five Roses' flour.

Knew What He Was.

A little girl was out walking with her aunt one day. The aunt bowed to a man they were passing.
"Who is he, Aunt Jennie?" asked the little girl.
Mrs. Littlefield told her that he was Mr. Melrose, the village undertaker.
"Oh, yes," replied the child, quickly, "I remember him. He undertook my grandmother."

Kidney Disease on the Increase

BUT PREVENTION AND CURE ARE READILY OBTAINED BY THE USE OF

DR. CHASE'S KIDNEY-LIVER PILLS

Recent reports of the New York Board of Health prove that the mortality from kidney disease is greatly on the increase.

Bright's disease as well as the other dreadfully painful forms of kidney disease can usually be prevented and cured by giving some attention to the diet and to the activity of the liver and kidneys.

Excesses in eating and the use of alcoholic drinks must be avoided, and the filtering organs can best be kept in good working order by the use of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills.

The derangements which lead to Bright's disease usually have their beginning in a torpid liver, and there is suffering from headaches, biliousness and indigestion before the kidneys fail and such symptoms appear as backache, scanty, highly-colored urine, painful, scalding urination, deposits in urine, etc.

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills succeed where ordinary kidney medicines fail, because of their direct and combined action on the liver and kidneys. This has been proven in thousands of cases of serious and complicated diseases of the kidneys. One pill a dose, 25c. a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

Our Policy

Progressive improvement. This, coupled with the unstinted use of

MONEY, TIME, BRAINS

and eighteen years' practical experience, has made

The Gold Medal

Sherlock-Manning ORGAN

an instrument to be proud of.

For catalogue write:

The Sherlock-Manning Organ Co. LONDON, CANADA.

IS NO EXPERIMENT



But a Positive Cure.

That you may be assured of the merits of this wonderful medical triumph, I will send ten days' trial treatment free. Address, with stamp,

MRS. F. V. CURRAH, Windsor, Ont.

"Is your daughter going to make her debut this season, Mrs. Parvenu?"
"No, indeed. Mme. Pakin attends to all that. We don't have to do our own sewing no more."

Whoever loves you is growing like you; neither you nor he can hinder it. . . . Drag them not down by the very embrace with which they cling to you, but through their gentleness secure their consecration.—James Martineau.

Some of the Strong Features Brought Out at the Recent Investigation of

The Mutual Life of Canada

This Company Has Been Examined by the Royal Commission

and the investigation proved thoroughly honest management. The company is sound to the core, and its affairs are conducted along scientific and popular lines, solely and economically in the best interests of its policyholders.

Gilt-edged Assets, Dec. 31, 1905—\$9,296,092

Not a dollar of stocks.
Not a dollar of unauthorized securities.
Not a dollar of speculative investments.
Not a dollar with subsidiary companies.
Not a dollar "written up" in its list of securities.
Not a dollar for stockholders; every dollar for policyholders.
The company is in the enviable position that it can convert on demand its entire assets into gold, and at the same time largely increase its surplus.

The Real Estate

held by the Company (outside of head office building) IS LESS THAN **\$1,000.**

Expense Rate Unusually Low

Being the **LOWEST OF ALL** Canadian companies for the year 1905, notwithstanding that the **LARGEST VOLUME OF NEW BUSINESS** in the history of the company was written in that year.

Remarkably Favorable Mortality Experience

The losses by death in 1905 were only 49% of the losses that were normally expected to occur. The fine quality of this company's business is shown by the notable fact that during the past 15 years the death losses **AVERAGED ONLY 53% OF THE EXPECTED.**

The Rapid Growth of the Company's Income

The income for 1895 was **\$735,079**, while in 1905—ten years after—it reached the large sum of **\$1,956,519.** The interest income exceeded the death losses during the same period by **\$568,945.**

The Mutual Life of Canada

HEAD OFFICE, WATERLOO, ONT.,

Is an Ideal Company, Furnishing Absolutely Perfect Protection to Its Policyholders at the Lowest Possible Cost.

GOSSIP.

Attention is called to the announcement in our advertising columns of the dispersion sale, to take place on August 29th, of the entire herd of 100 head of registered Ayrshire cattle, together with Clydesdale horses and Yorkshire swine, the property of Mr. J. G. Clark, of Woodroffe Stock Farm, near Ottawa. This is the noted herd of Ayrshires that made such a splendid record for Canada in prizewinning at the World's Fair at St. Louis, and the herd has been improved and strengthened since that time by purchase of a number of high-class

imported animals, and those bred from superior imported stock. This sale should attract buyers from a wide territory, not only to secure some of the high-class Ayrshires, but the Clydesdales and Yorkshires, both of which classes of stock are in keen demand, bringing good prices, and are likely to do so for a long time to come.

A typographical error is responsible for a misstatement on page 1157 of "The Farmer's Advocate," issue July 19th. In the Questions and Answers column, under the heading, "Butter from 100 pounds

fat," it says 19% is the maximum percentage of water allowed in marketed butter by law. Nineteen should be SIXTEEN.

One day a little boy came to school with very dirty hands, and the teacher said to him,

"Jamie, I wish you would not come to school with your hands soiled that way. What would you say if I came to school with soiled hands?"

"I wouldn't say anything," was the prompt reply. "To be too polite."

GOSSIP.

SALE DATES CLAIMED.

Aug. 29th.—J. G. Clark, Ottawa, Ayrshires, Clydesdales and Yorkshires.

Sept. 7th.—J. A. Cochrane, Compton, Que., at Sherbrooke, Shorthorns.

October 12th.—Scottish Shorthorns, at Inverness, Macdonald, Fraser & Co., Perth.

October 17th.—Capt. T. E. Robson, Ilderton, Ont., Shorthorns.

October 18th.—H. J. Davis, Woodstock, Ont., Shorthorns.

RIBY SALE A SIGNAL SUCCESS.

At the annual sale of Shorthorn cattle and Lincoln sheep from the Riby herd and flock of Mr. Henry Dudding, at Great Grimsby, Lincolnshire, last week, very high prices ruled, heavy purchases being made for South America, both of cattle and sheep. The roan two-year-old bull, Prince Alastair, reserve number at the Derby Royal, sold for \$5,250 to Mr. R. F. Pearson, Buenos Ayres, who also took Merry Bride at \$945. The highest-priced female, Bright Morn 2nd, went to Mr. Villate at \$1,415. Eight other females brought 100 to 180 guineas. Fifty-one head of Shorthorns sold for an average of \$495, and 56 Lincoln rams for an average of \$755 each. The Royal champion shearing ram of this year sold for the enormous price of 1,450 guineas (\$7,610), a world's record for English sheep, the purchaser being Mr. F. Miller, of Buenos Ayres. Two others sold for 500 guineas and 560 guineas, both for South America. Mr. Miller also bought all the winning pen of five yearling rams at the Royal, at an average of £453 12s. (\$2,165), while the eight Royal Show sheep brought an average of \$2,575.

Mr. Robert Miller, Stouffville, Ont., writing from Quebec, ordering a change in his advertisement, too late for this issue, says: I have just reached quarantine with 172 sheep, 24 Shorthorns, and have sent to their destination one Hackney stallion and two fillies, two Clydesdale fillies, and 16 Welsh ponies.

The Shropshires are mostly from the flocks of Minton, Buttar and Tanner, and have in them some of the principal prizewinners from the flocks named. There are three rams from the prizewinning pen shown by Minton, two from the second-prize Royal pen, shown by Buttar, and what I consider the best ram from the pen shown by Mr. Tanner. I also have the first-prize pen of ram lambs at the Shropshire and West Midland Show; second-prize pen of ewe lambs and first-prize pen of yearling ewes at same show. They are, I think, the strongest lot of show sheep I have ever imported. I have a splendid lot of field rams and field ewes from the above-named flocks.

In Cotswolds, I have nearly all the principal prizewinners at the four greatest shows in England, besides a lot of the best field rams and field ewes I have ever seen.

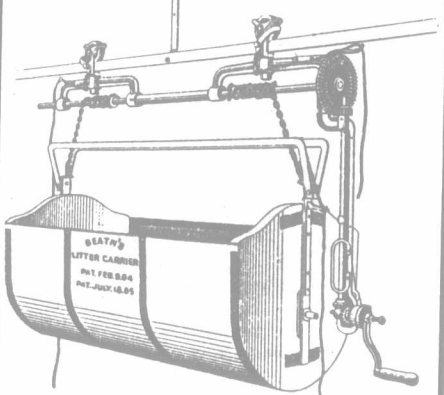
In Southdowns, I have the first-prize and champion yearling ram, as shown by His Majesty the King at the Royal Show; the choice of the first-prize pen of ram lambs every place where shown, from the same flock, also 25 field yearling ewes, the 2 choice show ewes, and 2 ewe lambs from the prizewinning pen, also from the Royal farms. From Mr. Adeane's flock I have his choice yearling ram and ram lamb.

In Oxforde, I have two ewe lambs from the pen of Geo. Adams, that won every place, and the two ram lambs that I liked best in all that he had.

In Shorthorns, I have one young bull, a Sullyton Secret, bred by Mr. Duthie; a Marr Maude bull, just one year old, the very last calf bred at Uppermill before the herd was dispersed; four bull calves, with their mothers, all of the highest breeding. Several heifers, with cows at foot, of the Roan Lady family, one beautiful Lancaster cow, with heifer calf at foot and some heifers of the very highest breeding, well gone in calf.

What he pleased to show them after they had been quarantined, and will price them at a moderate figure.

BEATH'S
Feed and Litter Carrier
Embodies many features which make it superior to any other Carrier on the Market.



My little boys, 8 and 10 years old, cleaned out the stables all winter, and handled the carrier with perfect ease.
Signed, GEO. MONTGOMERY.
Send now for our New Illustrated Catalogue, No. 16, describing fully Beath's Litter Carrier, Rush's U Bar Steel Stanchion, Water Bowls, Tanks, Troughs, etc., etc.
METAL SHINGLE & SIDING CO., LIMITED
Preston, Ont.

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

ELMFIELD YORKSHIRES
Have a few young sows from 4 to 7 months, bred and ready to breed; also some young pigs weaned and ready to wean, from imp. dam and sire. G. B. Muma, Ayr, Ont.



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

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

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

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

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

ONE-hundred-acre farm for sale three miles from Niagara Falls, on electric road. Thirteen acres grapes. Good buildings. Well fenced. Easy terms. Particulars G. S., Farmer's Advocate London, Ont.

SPECIAL SNAPS—Alberta lands. Easy terms and prices. Write: Central Alberta Land Co., Innisfail, Alta.

SCOTCH collie puppies from imp. prize-winning stock. Very best breeding. P. Merritt, Box 50, Beamsville, Ont.

TRY our King Edward hay and stock rack and cement block machine. John McCormick, Lawrence, Ont.

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

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

300-ACRE farm for sale, four miles from Marmora Village, Hastings Co. 130 acres under cultivation, balance pasture and wood land; well watered with never-failing wells; good buildings and orchard. John Booth, Marmora, Ont.

GOSSIP.

Sheep breeders and those contemplating the founding of flocks should note the new advertisement of Mr. J. G. Hanmer, Brantford, Ont., in this paper, in which 100 head of imported and home-bred Shropshires are offered for sale. It's a case of first come first suited. See the announcement, and write for particulars, or visit the farm and see the stock.

Montreal Markets.

(Continued from page 1182.)

Hay—Prices advanced, owing to prospects of lighter crop than last year, and to fact that country deliveries are curtailed by rush of season's work. English market easy. No. 1 timothy, \$9.50 to \$10 on track; \$8.50 to \$9 for No. 2; \$7.50 to \$8 for clover mixed.

Cheese Board Prices.

Peterboro', 11 13-16c. to 11 15-16c. Pictou, 11c. bid. Woodstock, 11c. Stirling, 11c. Ottawa, 11c. for white, and 11 5-16c. for colored. Huntingdon, Que., white cheese, 11c.; colored, 11c. to 11 7-16c.; fresh butter, 21c. to 21c. Napanee, 11c. Brantford, 11c., 11 5-16c., 11c., 11c. Perth, 11c. Iroquois, 11c. South Finch, 11c. offered.

Chicago.

Cattle—Prime steers, \$4.25 to \$6.40; cows, \$2.75 to \$4.50; heifers, \$2.75 to \$5.25; bulls, \$2.60 to \$4.25; calves, \$5.75 to \$7; stockers and feeders, \$2.60 to \$4.25. Hogs—Choice to prime heavy, \$6.75 to \$6.90; medium to good heavy, \$6.60 to \$6.70; butchers' weights, \$6.75 to \$6.85; good to choice heavy, mixed, \$6.55 to \$6.65; packing, \$6 to \$6.65. Sheep and Lambs—Sheep, \$4.25 to \$5.75; yearlings, \$5.20 to \$6.35; lambs, \$5.75 to \$8.25.

Buffalo.

Veals—\$4.25 to \$8. Hogs—Heavy and mixed, \$7.05; Yorkers, \$7.05 to \$7.10; pigs, \$7.10 to \$7.15; roughs, \$6 to \$6.15; stags, \$4.50 to \$5; dairies, \$6.75 to \$6.90. Sheep and Lambs—Lambs, \$5.50 to \$7.50; yearlings, \$6.50 to \$6.75; wethers, \$5 to \$6.25; ewes, \$5 to \$5.25; sheep, mixed, \$3 to \$5.75.

British Cattle Markets.

London.—Cattle, 10c. to 11c. per lb.; refrigerator beef, 8c. per lb.; sheep, dressed, 14c. to 15c. per lb.

AN EXCELLENT SHOWING.—Whatever may be contained in the report of the Royal Commission, which is making an enquiry into the insurance companies of the Dominion, there can hardly be an expression of anything but commendation for the Mutual Life of Canada. The evidence given at the investigation served to show that the company was in a financially sound condition, and under an honest and economical management. The assets at the close of last year totalled \$9,296,082. This included not one dollar for unauthorized securities or speculative investments, none of its holdings were "written up," and at the same time the real estate held by the company outside its head office building at Waterloo, did not exceed \$1,000 in value. The company's expense rate was unusually low, and yet its income showed a rapid growth. In 1895 its earnings were \$735,079; in 1905, a decade later, its income was \$1,956,519, or more than double the former figure. The interest income for the same period exceeded the death losses by \$568,945. It is apparent that nothing but good can accrue to a concern with such a record from any amount of investigation.

New Terminal Elevator Company.

The G. T. P. Terminal Elevator Company has incorporated at Ottawa, to build elevators at Fort William and at Tassin on Georgian Bay. The capital stock is five millions, in shares of one hundred dollars each. Montreal will be the headquarters, the incorporators are Chas. M. Hays, President G. T. P. Ry.; Wm. Wainwright, A. P. Stewart, Wm. H. Biggar, K. C., and Nicholas Bawlf, Winnipeg. The elevators are to have a capacity of 2½ million bushels each. They will be built of cement and steel and will be fireproof, and tan; pattern being used.

The Pedestrian—There are no two ways about it. Some plan must be devised to keep you autoists from exceeding the speed limit.

The Autoist—Easy enough. Raise the limit.

The Belmont Shropshires

Champion Flock of America, 1905.

Champion ram and champion ewe and also champion flock at International (Chicago), N. Y. State Fair (Syracuse), and Canadian National (Toronto). Large importation from England and Scotland just arrived—100 head males. Fit for coming fall fairs. Rams and ewes of different ages for sale. Write for prices. Visit us and look these good sheep over.

J. G. HANMER, PROPRIETOR,
Box 92, Brantford, Ontario.

THE WONDER OF THE AGE

ALL EYES ARE ON THIS INVENTION.



The Genuine Tolton Pea Harvester with New Patent Buncher at Work.

1. Harvesting in the most complete manner from eight to ten acres per day.
 2. Harvesters to suit all kinds of mowers.
 3. No drilling holes in Mower Bar or Inside Shoe. A wrench is all that is required to attach it to any mower. Other specialties—Steel Harrows, Haying Tools and Double Root Pulpers.
- Every machine warranted. Our motto: "Not how cheap, but how good." Give your orders to any of our local agents, or send direct to

TOLTON BROS., Limited, GUELPH, ONT.

NEW COLLEGE BUILDING.

We have just received from Messrs. D. McLachlan & Co., Chatham, Ont., a cut of their new college building, which they have just moved into. It is a magnificent structure, and will make a fitting home for the work of a school that has always stood for the highest and best in the line of commercial training.

This is claimed to be the first building of the kind in Canada built and used exclusively for business-college purposes, and through this last forward move, this school now holds a unique position among the business training schools of the Dominion. It, therefore, marks an era in the history of commercial training in this country, which is worthy of special mention, and is a fitting culmination in the work of an institution that for nearly a third of a century has always been in the vanguard in the introduction of the newest and best ideas in connection with high-class commercial training. It is also the only business school in Canada, which has been running for 30 years without change of management.

For the past seven years this institution has been devoting a great deal of attention to correspondence courses by mail in bookkeeping, shorthand and penmanship, and has so perfected the courses along these lines that they now have students taking training by mail in every quarter of the Dominion, many States of the Union, together with Newfoundland, Bermuda Islands and British Isles, and the training is giving such excellent satisfaction that the proprietors expect that in a very few years hence their mail-course work will be the heavy end of the business.

A desire has been frequently expressed by former students to have a reunion of students of the past 30 years. The proprietors expect to carry out this idea in July, 1907, and ask that all former students send to Messrs. D. McLachlan & Co., of Chatham, Ont., their present addresses, as well as the addresses of any others they may know, so that full particulars of the gathering, together with a cut of the new college building, may be sent to each one.

Intending business or shorthand students are also asked to write to above address for the beautiful catalogue of the school.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

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

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

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

4th.—When a reply by mail is required to urgent veterinary or legal enquiries, \$1 must be enclosed.

Miscellaneous.

SWARM OF BEES IN A LOG.

I have a birch log about five feet long with a swarm of bees in that I found in the bush last winter. The ends of the log are temporarily closed, and there are two holes about the center, where the bees work in and out. The bees have swarmed twice in the last three weeks, and I have lost both swarms. Would you kindly advise any way I could remove the bees from the log into a hive?

A SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—Get your hive ready, with frames filled with full sheets of comb foundation, or, better still, drawn combs, if procurable. Cut the ends of the log off as close to the combs as possible. Stand the log on end, set the hive, without its bottom, on top of the log, and smoke and drum the bees out of the log into the hive. If they are black bees, the simple operation of cutting the end of the log will make them all run out of it. Italian (yellow) bees stay with their combs much better. When bees are into hive, set it on its bottom board, and put it where the log-hive stood or lay, removing the latter to a different place and closing up the ends. Ten days later drum the bees out of the log into the hive again; split the log, cut out the comb and any that contains brood, fit it into frames, fasten with wire or string, and put it in the hive, or stand it on edge in a shallow bottomless box on top of the hive, first removing the cover, but not the cloth. Make a small hole in the cloth, or turn back a corner of it so bees can get up to take care of the brood until it hatches, which it will do within ten or eleven days. If bees do not gather much honey after transferring, they will require to be fed for winter. Let them clean up the honey that is left in the log. Their hive should weigh 60 pounds going into winter. E. G. H.

The Largest Pure-bred Poultry Sale We Ever Made.

5,000 PURE-BRED BIRDS (CHICKENS)

500 PEKIN DUCKS AND 200 COLLIE PUPS.

This to be sold within the next 30 days at about one-third of their usual value for **Cash With Order**. **This is a Cash Sale.** Nothing else but money. Stamps will be accepted. Money orders will also be accepted. Checks will be taken as cash. But the prices quoted are for **Cash With Order**. This is a special sale. A sale to sell the stock fast.

LIST OF BARGAINS OFFERED FOR CASH WITH ORDER.

Pekin ducks , pure white.....	\$ 1 00	apiece, cash.
2 Pekin ducks and a Pekin drake	3 00	cash.
50 Collie dog pups , sable and white, each.....	10 00	cash.
Bitches.....	8 00	cash.
1 tricolor Collie dog , one that is a good stud dog, worth \$100, will be sold for.....	25 00	

Send the money first and get him.

Chickens. Chickens. Chickens. Chickens. Chickens.

100 Barred Rock yearling hens	\$ 1 00	apiece, cash with order.
100 Brown Leghorn pullets , worth \$3.00.....	1 00	apiece, cash.
500 S.-C. White Leghorn yearling hens	1 00	apiece, cash with order.
100 Buff Rocks , best in Canada.....	1 00	apiece, cash with order.
2 White Rock hens and a rooster , worth \$15.00.....	5 00	cash with order.
100 White Rock hens	1 00	each, cash with order.
1 pen of S.-C. Buff Leghorns , 1 rooster, 6 hens.....	10 00	cash with order.
3 Rose-comb B. Minorca hens and a rooster , worth \$25.00, for.....	6 00	cash.
100 Buff Orpingtons , worth from \$3.00 to \$5.00, for.....	1 00	each, cash.
50 Buff Wyandotte hens , dandies.....	1 00	apiece, cash with order.
1 Buff Cockin cock and one hen , worth \$10.00.....	3 00	cash.
5 W. Wyandotte pullets and a cockerel , worth more, for.....	7 50	cash.
Some dandy White Rock cocks , worth \$10, \$15, \$25, for.....	3 00	cash.
3 Barred Rock hens and a rooster for.....	5 00	cash with order.

That is the List of Bargains We Offer.

Don't Delay, but Order What You Want by Next Mail.

Everything Must Be Sold Within 30 Days.

Why?

Because we want to enlarge our plant, put up more buildings, and the best plan is to dispose of the stock quick. This is why we make this sacrifice sale, but you can stock up cheap.

No charges for crates. The prices are F. O. B. Chatham. We deliver the goods at the station, and we guarantee that if the goods—chickens, ducks, dogs—are not such as you expect, that we will refund your money at once.

If you want some really good birds, birds that are worth more than what we ask for them, order without delay, as should we be sold out, **WE WILL RETURN YOUR MONEY.**

Do not delay. Order to-day. Send all correspondence and address all letters to:

THE GOLDEN KENNELS AND POULTRY CO., LTD.,

Do not delay.

CHATHAM, ONTARIO, CANADA.

GOSSIP.

Long galleries of ancestors challenge not wonder nor esteem from me. "Virtue alone is true nobility."—Dryden.

The auction sale of Jersey cattle, Dorset and Cheviot sheep, and other stock, advertised by Mr. F. S. Wetherall, Cookshire, Que., to take place July 11th, owing to a slim attendance was withdrawn, and the stock is advertised in this paper to be sold by private treaty.

APPRECIATION.

That the shareholders of the Paris Plow Co., Ltd., of Paris, Canada, in general meeting assembled, place on record their sense of appreciation of the generous aid of Mr. John Penman, the President of the company, in the gift, which he has recently made to the company, of twenty thousand dollars of stock, and cordially thank him for the same. Such an act is so rare among business men that a formal note of thanks seems quite inadequate. We are extremely fortunate in having such a public-spirited citizen, and recognize in the act the constant and favorable interest which Mr. Penman has always shown in the welfare of the company.

Mr. D. M. Watt, Allan's Corners, Que., in ordering a change in his advertisement of Ayrshire cattle, writes: "We are all sold out of our spring stock already, and have nothing now for sale under one year old; have some nice yearling heifers, also a few aged cows for sale. We are starting to fit for fall fairs. We have 14 fine cows and heifers to freshen in August—a promising lot. We have made some good sales through 'The Farmer's Advocate' in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. The parties who purchased did not see the animals until landed at destination, when word was quickly wired back that cattle landed in good order and buyers well satisfied. Parties who purchased were Mr. John Kerr, Pictou County, Nova Scotia, and Mr. James Trenholm, Glenhurst, N. B."

Hogs are selling high, but present prices look legitimate. Increased consumption is the factor. Formerly the West ate but little pork; now it is increasing in population and demanding more. Pork is the staple article of food of an army of settlers now rushing westward. Every homesteader buys pork to tide over the non-productive period. Alaskan demand is increasing yearly, and while corn-belt production has not reached its maximum, packers' tactics has been repressive of natural increase. A prominent buyer said yesterday: "More hog-growers have got out of the business than have gone into it during the past five years. At least three years will be needed for production to catch up with consumption. Cost of raising hogs has increased. A few years ago hogs could be produced at 3¢ live weight; now it costs a cent more increase in labor, farm values and feed being taken into calculation. Cheap hogs, like cheap corn, are a thing of the past."—[Live-stock World.]

INCREASED PREMIUMS.

At the Canadian National Exhibition, to be held at Toronto, Aug. 27 to Sept. 19, the prize-list shows large increases this year. To all branches of live-stock considerable additions have been made, the list totalling \$45,000.

The amounts given for horses are as follows:

Thoroughbreds	\$ 681
Roadsters	411
Standard-breds	461
Carriage and Coach horses	396
Hackneys	521
Clydesdales	731
Shires	611
Heavy Draft (Canadian-bred)	498
General purpose	192
Ponies	485
Roadsters (harness)	480
Standard-bred (harness)	170
Carriage horses	580
Specials	1620
Hunters and Jumpers	665
Ponies in harness	210
Boy Riders	67
Children's Turn-out	40
Trotting and Pacing	2700

Besides the foregoing, 25 silver medals, 6 gold medals, 12 silver cups, and 1 gold cup are given.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.
Miscellaneous.

FOR FALL PASTURAGE.

What would be most suitable to sow on wheat stubble for fall pasturage for lambs and cattle? SUB.

Ans.—We know of nothing equal to rape. Plow shallow, roll and harrow immediately after plowing; make a fine seed-bed; sow broadcast, 5 or 6 lbs. seed per acre, or with drill, 24 to 28 inches apart, 2 lbs. to the acre, and horse hoe.

FAILURE OF COWS TO BREED—PINK-EYE.

1. Is the failure of cows to breed contagious? I had two in my herd for a year, and now I am having trouble with others.

2. Is pink-eye in horses a dangerous disease? Will it cause death? Give treatment. P. M.

Ans.—1. If there is abortion in the herd, it is apt to be contagious; otherwise failure to breed is not contagious. 2. See article on pink-eye, by Whip, in July 19th issue.

TUBERCULIN TESTING.

I desire to have the tuberculin test made on my cattle, but I cannot obtain the service of a veterinarian. I would like to get information as to the method of procedure, etc. I intend getting the service of an M. D. to do the test.

1. Can the temperature be taken by a human clinical thermometer?

2. Can such cattle be allowed loose during the test?

3. Is the tuberculin given free by the Government, and, if so, to whom to apply?

4. Can such cattle in the case of cows be milked during the test? W. S.

Ans.—1. There is no difference between the thermometers used by medical men and veterinarians.

2. It is much better to keep animals tied up while undergoing the tuberculin test, as the temperature has to be taken frequently.

3. The Veterinary Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture does not now test any cattle for tuberculosis, except those imported and exported for breeding purposes, and such herds are placed entirely under the control and supervision of our officers. If any owner of cattle, however, desires to have his animals tested, and will send in to the Department the number of doses required, and the name of any reputable qualified veterinary surgeon whom he wishes to employ to do the work, the latter will be furnished free with sufficient tuberculin on condition that he reports to the Department the result of the test on charts which will be supplied for that purpose. Cattle reacting under these circumstances will be permanently earmarked by one of the regular officers, and may then be dealt with as the owner sees fit, subject, of course, to the approval of the local health authorities. The Department does not order the slaughter of tuberculous animals, and, consequently, no compensation is or can be paid. It must be distinctly understood that the remuneration of the veterinarian making the test is to be paid by the owner of the animals and not by the Department.

4. Yes.

TRADE TOPIC.

LOUDEN'S BARN DOOR TRACK, sliding-door latch, swine V, cattle marker and dehorner (three instruments in one), and Louden's overhead switches, feed and litter carrier and cow stanchions are all up-to-date devices that farmers should enquire about. See the advertisement of the Louden Machinery Co., Guelph, Ont., in this paper, and write them for their descriptive circular and price list. They will interest you.

A gentleman who was once stopped by an old man begging, replied: "Don't you know, my man, that fortune knocks once at every man's door?" "Yes," said the old man, "he knocked at my door once, but I was out, and ever since then he has sent his daughter." "His daughter?" replied the gentleman. "What do you mean?" "Why, Miss Fortune."

YOU GET MORE FOR THICK CREAM

There's a chance for you to get 2 cents a pound more for your cream—\$4 to \$6 a year more from each cow. Creameries are commencing to grade cream—to pay 2 cents more a pound for No. 1 cream than for No. 2. As No. 1 cream must be thick—must contain at least 30 per cent. butter-fat—you see how necessary it is, when buying a cream separator, to get one that will be certain to skim a thick cream, for you surely intend to get the extra profit No. 1 cream brings. If your creamery is not already grading cream, it probably will within a year or two. Isn't it wise to think of that, and get the right separator, when you buy? This is a sure guide when buying a separator—the simpler the separator bowl, the easier to skim thick cream. The Sharples Dairy Tubular Bowl is the simplest made, nothing inside to clog.

Cream Thick Enough to Cut

The Sharples Dairy Tubular Separator can skim cream as thick as 60 per cent.—puts you on the safe side.

Gentlemen: I purchased a Tubular Separator. My cream has been tested as high as 60—the richest and best that has ever been brought to the store. MYRTLE E. AUSTIN. (Address on request.)

Remember! The easy way to get No. 1 cream is to get the simple, easy-to-clean Sharples Dairy Tubular Cream Separator—the only simple separator made. Write for catalog L 193, and get our valuable book, "Business Dairying," free.

THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO.,

Toronto, Can. West Chester, Pa. Chicago, Ill.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

Canada's Greatest Dispersion Sale

Of 100 Registered Ayrshire Cattle, Clydesdale Horses, Yorkshire Swine.

The property of J. G. Clark, Woodroffe, Ont., to be sold by auction at Woodroffe Stock Farm, on **WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 29, 1906.**

CAPT. I. E. ROBSON, Ilderton,) Auctioneers. J. G. CLARK,)
WILLIAM MAJOR, Hintonburg.) Proprietor.

Catalogues on application.



GRAHAM BROS.

"Cairnbrogie," CLAREMONT,

IMPORTERS OF

HACKNEYS and GLYDESDALES

Established 30 years, and winners at all large shows in Canada and United States. Best of stock always on hand for sale. New importation of Royal winners just arrived.



Graham & Renfrew's
GLYDESDALES and HACKNEYS

Our Clydes now on hand are all prizewinners, their breeding is gilt-edged. Our Hackneys, both stallions and mares, are an exceedingly high-class lot. We also have a few high-steppers and carriage horses. Yonge Street cars pass the door every hour. Phone North 4483.

GRAHAM & RENFREW, BEDFORD PARK, ONT.

42 Imp. Clydesdale Fillies and One Stallion



Just arrived from Scotland, representing the blood of Scotland's greatest sires; one, two and three years of age. Several of them in foal. A number of them Old Country winners. Size and quality was my standard. They are all for sale at living prices.

Geo. A. Brodie, Bethesda P. O., Stouffville Sta.

Local Phone connection.

GOSSIP.

A goat appears to be a pretty wise animal, after all. You will notice that he merely eats the cans and never touches the stuff that has been inside them.—[Topeka Journal.]

Mr. Dugald Ross, of Streetsville, Ont., importer of pure-bred stallions and mares, who has been on the sick list for nearly three months, and for most of that time in a Toronto hospital, writes that he has been so far restored to health that he is sailing this week for Britain and France

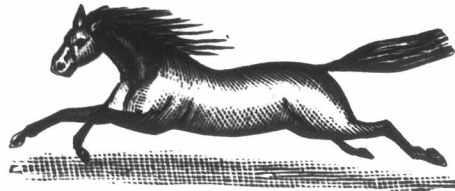
for a new importation of Clydesdales, Hackneys, Shires and Percherons, and wishes those who wrote him during his illness and received no answer, to kindly accept the intimation of his illness as the explanation, and to renew the correspondence on his return, which will be announced in these columns.

Do your work as well as you can and be kind.

Keep an even temper no matter what happens.

The Repository

BURNS & SHEPPARD, Props.



Cor. Simcoe and Nelson Sts., Toronto
Auction Sales of

Horses, Carriages, Saddles, Harness, etc., every Tuesday and Friday, at 11 o'clock

Special Sales of Thoroughbred Stock and Consignments solicited. Correspondence will receive prompt attention.

This is the best market in Canada for either buyer or seller. Nearly two hundred horses sold each week.

CLYDESDALES

Imp. Stallions and Fillies. The get of such notables as Sylvander, Baron o' Buchlyvie, Clan Chattan and Revelant; they combine size and quality; their breeding is unsurpassed, and I will sell them cheap.

J. M. Gardhouse, Weston P.O., Ont.

Breeder of Clyde and Shire Horses, Short-horn Cattle, Leicester Sheep. Imported and home-bred. Stock for sale. My motto: "The best is none too good." C. P. R., G. T. R., and Street Railway, 10 miles west Toronto. Telephone at House and Farm.

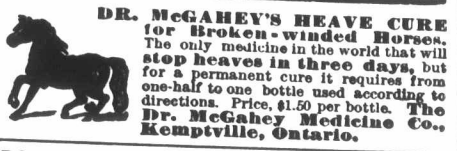
Tramp—Lady, I am dying from exposure.

Woman—Are you a tramp, politician or financier?

HORSE OWNERS! USE

GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM.

A safe, speedy and positive cure for broken-winded horses. The only medicine in the world that will stop heaves in three days, but for a permanent cure it requires from one-half to one bottle used according to directions. Price, \$1.50 per bottle. Send for descriptive circulars.



THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Toronto, Can.

DR. MCGAHEY'S HAVE CURE for Broken-winded Horses.

The only medicine in the world that will stop heaves in three days, but for a permanent cure it requires from one-half to one bottle used according to directions. Price, \$1.50 per bottle. Send for descriptive circulars.

THE HAYES BULLETIN

DEVOTED TO ASTHMA & HAY-FEVER.

The Ontario Veterinary College, Ltd. Temperance St., TORONTO, Canada.

Aberdeen Angus Cattle. For sale: a few good females of all ages, by imp. bull. Will sell right.

WALTER HALL, Washington, Ontario. Drumbo Station.

Aberdeen-Angus bull for sale, Black Diamond, No. 826, 3 years old this spring. A good individual and extra stock-getter; has never been beaten in show-ring. Price reasonable. Also one Chester white boar, old enough for service.

A. G. SPAFFORD, Compton, Que.

A Fellow-feeling Kinship.

When the porter had carried her handbag to the great, echoing atrium of the St. Louis Terminal Station, and had left her with the little colony of women and children scattered thinly in the cathedral-like vastness of the place, Felicitia sat down to wait for her train-call with the conviction that she was very much unchaperoned.

Now it is the boast of our civilization that a woman may journey unattended the length and breadth of the land, but the possibility has nothing to do with the leanings of the unattended one. Miss Allardice had done Europe in the family party, and was by no means landward bred. Yet this was her first unescorted venture, and when the listening for the train-call, threatened to get on her nerves, she got up to begin a wandering tour of the immensities.

"How utterly ridiculous!" she murmured. "Just because it happens to be dark out-of-doors! Tom said I'd collapse as soon as I found myself without someone to fetch and carry for me. But I shan't; so there now! I'll—"

Out in the main hall a man in uniform was standing at the stairhead intoning the various destinations of the next outgoing train. Felicitia left her resolution unspoken and hurried to the boundary of the woman's domain to listen.

"Mercy me!" she commented in dismay; "he might be a muezzin calling the faithful to prayer in choice old Arabic, for all the sense I can make out of it. Oh, I wish I had let Tom come down!"

She was about to run after the caller to beg him to say it all over again in understandable-English, when the vestibule doors swung inward to admit an athletic young man, soft-hatted, box-coated, and carrying a suitcase which sufficiently declared his migratory purpose. His glance took in the waiting-rooms as he was striding towards the descending stairhead; and when he saw Felicitia he said something under his breath that sounded like "Oh, you beauty!" and went quickly to meet her.

"Miss Allardice! For once in a way you are like most of my blessings—you 'happen.' Are you just in from somewhere? Shall I call a cab for you?"

"It is the other way about," she laughed. "I am just going away. And—and, Mr. Graeme, would you mind putting me on my train?"

In all their friendship, an open-eyed intimacy which Graeme had striven vainly to carry over into something less fatal to sentiment, there had been few opportunities like this; wherefore he was immediately transported to the seventh altitude in the lover's paradise—or the fool's: in a man's third decade the terms are often synonymous.

"As if you didn't know that I'm only too happy when you are charitable enough to make use of me!" he said, reproachfully. "But you don't mean to say you are taking a train alone, at this time of night?"

She laughed again. "But for you I should be. It was my own obstinacy. I am going to Pass Christian to spend a month with the Joyces. Brother Tom took my ticket and sleeping-car for me this afternoon, and was coming down to pack me off to-night. But I wouldn't let him. With the carriage to bring me to the door, I told Tom it was a great pity if I couldn't find my way from the curb to the Pullman."

"Why, yes, of course. But—"

The dealer in choice old Arabic quotations was at the stairhead again, droning out the stopping-places of another train. Felicitia made nothing of the chanted melody, but Graeme caught up her hand baggage.

"Pass Christian, you said? This is your train—the Illinois Central. And, most happily for me, it's mine too for a couple of hundred miles. Shall we go down?"

She followed him gratefully, and they were presently below stairs, passing with the outgoing throng towards the open gate. Before they were too deep in the crush she gave him her purse, thereby betraying her Southern birth and upbringing.

"My ticket," she said, in explanation. And then: "You don't know how good it feels to be able to shift all the responsibility."

Graeme confessed that he did not want to add that he did know how

good it was to drop into place as her escort. He had the tickets ready for inspection when they reached the barrier, and the gatekeeper punched them with no more than a passing glance.

"L. E. & St. L. on the right; Illinois Central on the left," he announced; but Graeme paid no attention to the mechanical direction.

"That's our train on track eight," he said to his companion. "We needn't hurry; we have five minutes yet."

The sleeping-car conductor at the step of the I. C. Pullman was a new man, and he took Graeme's word for it that the three sleeper tickets called for section ten and lower twelve in the New Orleans car. A minute later Graeme had bestowed Felicitia in her proper section and was asking if there were anything else he could do for her at the moment.

"Nothing, I believe," she answered from the safe side of the embarkation Rubicon. "And I thank you ever so much!"

"Oh, don't mention it; I wish you could know how much pleasure it gives me. But now will you excuse me for a minute or two? I—"

"Certainly," she said, and he fled. The sudden flitting was across the platform, through an outgoing gate, and around to the ticket window. Graeme came of precise old Scottish stock, and had ideas of his own touching the proprieties. "The notion of letting her go all about the shop alone!" was the way he expressed himself while impatiently awaiting his turn with the ticket agent. "Not any, at this stage of the game. The Chattanooga business can hold its breath for a day or two, and I'll approach it by a flank movement from New Orleans."

The gone was clanging the starting signal when he bearded the I. C. Pullman again. The interview at the ticket window had not been entirely satisfactory. What he had meant to do was to exchange his Chattanooga ticket for one to New Orleans, paying the difference. But the ticket man had no authority, and there was no time to haggle, so Graeme had bought a new ticket outright.

That was nothing, intrinsically; but having planned only a one-day trip into East Tennessee, Graeme had not thought it needful to carry a heavy purse. As has been intimated, there was cash; Scotch blood in him, and he was not given to the kind of ostentation which finds expression in a stuffed pocket-book; this though the house of David Graeme & Son was rated at Six figures.

It was the ready-money problem that made him step into the deserted smoking-compartment to count his cash in hand, while the train was rumbling through the tunnel and across the bridge.

"I guess there's enough for anything that can possibly happen this side of New Orleans," he decided, "and in the morning I'll wire Craigie from some way station to telegraph me a credit with the Bayou Bank. What an ass I was to start out with a handful of chicken feed!"

"Tickets, please!" called the train conductor, suddenly filling the doorway of the smoking-room with a burly presence.

Graeme produced his own and Felicitia's. The conductor punched the first and shook his head over the second.

"Who is this—somebody with you?" "Yes, the young lady in section ten." And then, with a volcanic foreboding of direful things: "Why? Is there anything wrong?"

"Well, yes, slightly. Your ticket reads over this road all right; but hers is L. E. & St. L., by way of Louisville and Mobile. She's on the wrong train."

"Good Lord!" gasped Graeme, coming as near to losing his head as a young man who has fought for his own hand on the Cotton Oil Exchange can come at the bill of the unexpected. Then he saw how naturally it had befallen. She had said nothing at all about her route to Pass Christian, and he had merely taken it for granted that she was ticketed by way of New Orleans. What was to be done?

The conductor was disposed to be helpful in a suggestive way. The lady could go back to St. Louis from the first stop and start afresh, or she could purchase an I. C. ticket at the next coupon station, paying local fare from St. Louis to that point. There need be no money

(Continued on next page.)

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skims enough closer than the old way to increase their butter yield one-fourth or more. But it does and there's a plain reason for it. When you set milk the cream and skim milk are separated from one another by the force of gravity, but when you skim milk with a U. S. Separator centrifugal force, which is thousands of times stronger than gravity, does the separating. It squeezes out the last drop of cream. Cream is money—you can't afford to waste it. If you keep three or more cows, it will pay you to buy a U. S. Separator.

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Advertise in the Advocate

loss. The unused L. E. & St. L. ticket would doubtless be redeemed upon proper representations.

Graeme took a firm hold upon his nerve and went to confession. When he found Felicity she was reading, but she dropped her book at sight of him, greeting him with a little cry of relief.

"I am so glad!" she exclaimed. "I was beginning to be afraid your helping me had made you miss the train."

"Oh, no, I didn't miss," he rejoined rather abstractedly. "I wouldn't be likely to do that, since I still have your ticket and pocketbook. But, Miss Alardice, I—I've made a bally idiot of myself in another way. I don't know what you'll think of me when I tell you that I've put you on the wrong train."

At first she looked up at him, round-eyed. Then she laughed.

"An adventure!" she cried. "And it is the very first and only in all my well-ordered life! It's enchanting! But what are we to do?"

In spite of his perspiring misery, Graeme marked the confiding "we," and it steadied him while he made the dilemma and the two ways out of it plain to her.

"I don't want to go back," said Felicity; "anything but that. Poppa would say, 'I told you so,' and Tom would never let me hear the last of it. But it seems inevitable. I haven't money enough to buy a new ticket. Poppa gave me a draft for my expenses; he said it was safer."

"You sha'n't go back; not if I have to give you my own ticket," said Graeme, loyally; and then he went a step farther in his confession, though not quite to the end. His own purse—and he blushed like a school-boy in telling—was not as well lined as it might have been, but—

"But together we might manage it?" she suggested, finishing the halting sentence for him. "Let's count it up and see. How much do we need?"

He told her, and gave her his pocket-book and sat back in a heart-warming ecstasy which quite over bore the dilemma and his own blundering part in it. Here was a coil to ruffle the serene young woman in all the Americas, and Miss Felicity was taking it like an angel; she was sweetness incarnate.

"Do you know, I think you are very well named," he remarked, answering his own thought of her.

She ignored the pointing of the little compliment, and spoke to the matter in hand.

"There is enough, taking it all together," she announced, "and to-morrow's breakfast and luncheon besides. But when we've tipped the waiter and have done our duty by the porter, we shall be what Tom calls 'stony broke,'" and she laughed ruefully.

"That won't matter," Graeme hastened to say. "I'll wire the house when I get off to buy your new ticket, and we'll be rich when we get to—um—" He stopped in some confusion, suddenly remembering that he had not yet told her of his own changed plans.

"When we get to your branching-off place, you mean? But I'll have to borrow of you then. Is my credit good with David Graeme & Son?"

"As good as gold," said David, junior; and under cover of the light-hearted sally he took the combined capital and went out to watch his chance for the ticket buying.

When the thing was done it was only partly done. The way-station agent to whom he applied could not sell a through ticket to Pass Christian; could sell only to New Orleans. And, the scot and lot paid, there were no more than four dining-car meals and two not over-generous tips remaining in the common purse.

None the less, they made a gladsoonest of their joint poverty and sat late together while the fast train raced away into the heart of the southward night, Graeme watching by times for an opportunity favorable for the completing of his confession. When he judged the propitious moment was come, he told Miss Allardice of his changed destination and the reason for it. She was regarding him out of deep-welled eyes in which the first shadow of disapproval lingered when he made an end.

"You should not have done that, Mr. Graeme," she said with decision.

"As matters turned out, I can never be thankful enough that I did do it," he insisted. And then, bluntly, "In trying to do what I considered the proper thing,

I've smashed the proprieties myself—is that what you are thinking?"

"It is a part of what I was thinking," she admitted.

"Isn't it a rather conventional distinction?" he suggested. "When you knew, or thought, our journeys happened to lie together, you were not displeased. Yet when I extended mine a little for the sake of seeing you safely through—"

"That is just it," she rejoined with quiet dignity. "You have created an obligation where there should be none. And, in the ordinary course of things, I can never remove it. Had you thought of that?"

"No," said he, and his frank contrition disarmed her. "No; I didn't think of anything but my own selfish pleasure. Will you forgive me?"

"Perhaps—later," she said. She was smiling again, and the shadow of disapproval was gone. Then she asked if he had found time to write for funds at the ticket-buying place.

"I didn't," he admitted. "The conductor was holding the train for me as it was. But to-morrow will do for that. It's only a matter of a few minutes for the wire, going and coming. And you mustn't worry. We'll find our stake waiting for us in New Orleans, and then we'll have money to burn."

"I sincerely hope so," she said, fervently. "Otherwise we shall be castaways indeed." Whereupon Graeme said good-night and went to the smoking-room to give the porter a chance to make down section ten and lower twelve.

The southward-reaching train had lately crossed the Mississippi State line when the porter's call for breakfast in the dining-car roused Graeme. Hurrying through the ablutionary preface, he found Felicity waiting for him, and there was a sudden stab of self-reproach when he remembered that he had kept the joint purse over night, and had so made her breakfast dependent upon his motions.

"I'm awfully sorry," he began in apology. "I think I must be losing my wits. Why didn't you have the porter rout me out?"

"It was coming to that," she retorted in mock indignation. "I was just wondering how much longer I could hold out without breakfast." Then, with malice aforethought, "I hope you haven't lost our money."

Graeme felt in his pocket, turned pale, and made a dive for his berth.

"Heavens! what a turn you gave me!" he said when he came back, purse in hand. "I put it under my pillow, and for one awful second I thought it was gone. Let's go right away and make sure of our breakfast before something really does happen."

This was the joyous beginning of a day which Graeme promised himself should be marked with a conspicuously red letter in all future calendars. The dining-car meals were excellent; Miss Allardice was at her most bewitching best; the situation was idyllic; and Graeme, realizing that his opportunity was fully come, laid hold of it like a man and a lover.

But for that one word of Felicity's—the word accusing him of placing her under obligations, and so making her, in a manner, his guest—he would have put his fate to the touch any one of a dozen times before the sun of the short November day began to look in at the western windows of the Pullman. Indeed, he was so deeply enmeshed in the love tangle that he overlooked the thing for which all other things must wait when they should reach New Orleans penniless.

It was not until Miss Allardice, more thoughtful, or less sentimental, than he, spoke of the possibility of the money-raising telegram miscarrying that he sprang up as if the plush-cushioned Pullman seat had been suddenly electrified.

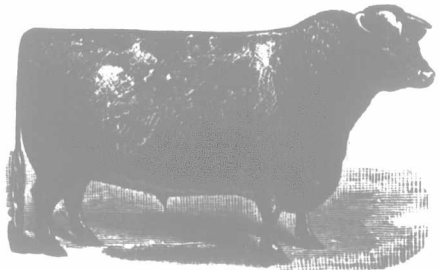
"Of all the half-witted imbeciles that ever went without a keeper!" he ejaculated. "Would you believe for a moment that I haven't sent that message!"

Her cry was of dismay, but at the sight of his shocked face it turned into a shrill little laugh with a hint of hysteria in it. Miss Allardice was a man's maiden, which is another way of saying that she was feminine to her taper finger-tips.

"And Pass Christian is—how many dollars beyond New Orleans?" she gasped.

Graeme did not reply. He had found an I. C. time-table and was immersed in

(Continued on next page.)



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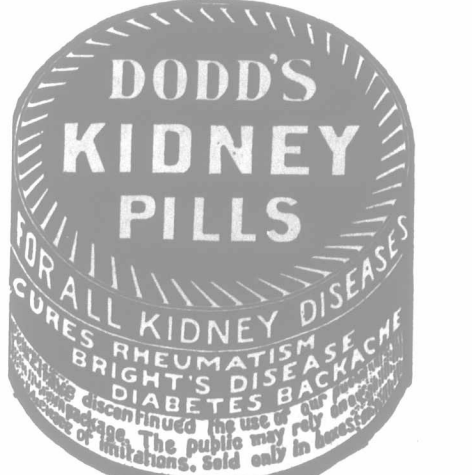
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"You have a pretty tough-looking lot of customers to dispose of this morning, haven't you?" remarked the friend of the magistrate who had dropped in at the police court.

"Huh!" rejoined the dispenser of justice, "you are looking at the wrong bunch. Those are the lawyers."



an arithmetical problem of another kind. "That was Wesson we just passed, wasn't it? Then the next stop is Brookhaven—three fifty-two. When Craigie makes his books balance the first time trying, he goes home at four. Craigie's our cashier, you know."

"But isn't there anyone else you could wire?" She was still living up to her name; there was no tang of reproach in the query.

"Dozens of 'em, if I only knew which one I'd be sure to catch," said Graeme, scowling reflectively.

"Poppa is at home," suggested Felicitia, tentatively.

Graeme turned on her like a hunted fugitive in the last ditch. "Don't you ask me to do that," he pleaded. "I'm in too miserably deep without adding that."

"Well, Mr. David Graeme, senior?" "He is on his way to New York. He left this morning, if nothing happened to prevent him."

"Then let us pray that Mr. Craigie's books are utterly and hopelessly tangled up. It's our only chance," she sighed.

Graeme hastily wrote his telegram to the cashier, compressing it into ten words for the sake of a possible contingency which he foresaw might arise. Being so brief, it was very much to the point.

"Wire two hundred care Western Union, New Orleans. Waive identification."

was the form which finally approved itself; and while he was signing his name the train slowed for Brookhaven.

At the station operator's window the contingency reluctantly provided for became a fixed fact. The day rate for ten words to St. Louis was fifty cents, and the operator pointedly refused to take the risk of sending a "collect" message for a mere passer-by. Graeme gave up the final half-dollar in the joint purse and went back to Felicitia feeling more keenly in sympathy with the submerged tenth than he had ever hoped to feel.

"It's done," he said, grimly, when the train was once more swinging along towards night and the Crescent City. "We're broke."

"Oh!" the exclamation was a little gasp. "Did you have to pay for it?" "Strictly in advance. And the operator seemed to think he was doing me no end of a favor to take it upon any terms."

"But our porter—did you see him last night?" Miss Felicitia's brother had drilled her well and duly upon the matter of porter's tips.

"No; he stands to lose out this time. It's an imposition, anyway. The Pullman Company ought to pay its employees living wages. This is going to be our joint protest against an iniquitous system of blackmail."

"Yes, but—" "I know; we always do it. But this is one of the times when we are not going to do it."

He did not mean to be short with her, but a fresh examination of the railroad folder had given him a still more violent wrench towards desperation. Their train, which was promptly on time, was due to arrive in New Orleans at seven-fifteen, but the last train by which Miss Allardice could reach Pass Christian would leave the L. & N. depot at the foot of Canal Street at eight o'clock.

Forty-five minutes for the transfer were ample, granting a cab and no detentions. But they must walk, and there must be a pause at the Western Union office on the corner of Gravier and St. Charles. Also, there was supper, or the lack of it, to be reckoned with.

Graeme excused himself abruptly and went to the smoking-room to think it out. Money—ready money—must be compelled at any and all costs.

The only other occupant of the smoking-compartment was an elderly man who looked as if he might be an Iowa farmer on a vacation trip. He had lower six, and earlier in the day, before the poverty blight had fallen so wiltingly upon them, Graeme and Felicitia had jested about the facial likeness of Lower Six to the Uncle Sam caricatures of the cartoonists. But now Graeme was studying the plain, elderly face from the attacking point of view. It was not very hopeful, he decided. It had all the breadthness of the caricatures, without the

features. Graeme, unused as any son of man to being in a position of being

strange hands, managed to start a conversation and to flog it around in some halting fashion to his present need in matter for the blue pencil of oblivion. So, also, is the rebuff he had. Five minutes later, riding a still sharper-edged rail of despair, he was tackling the train conductor. Once more his good clothes and his lack of thief's impudence—which was promptly set down as the role of innocence badly overplayed—stood in his way. In vain he offered his watch, his suit-case, any and all things portable, as security. The trainman was more than reluctant; he was fiercely suspicious.

"That'll do, young fellow," he snapped. "You don't work any of your confidence games on me. And, say, if I catch you so much as battin' your eye at anybody else on this train, off you go into the cypress swamp, ticket or no ticket."

Graeme was six-feet-one in his socks, and the conductor was under-sized. For a single, fire-flashing instant the I. C. train service stood to suffer loss. But the moment passed, and Graeme went slowly back to the Pullman. Fairplay demanded that the person most nearly concerned should know what she was confronting.

"Have you ever gone without a meal because you couldn't get it, Miss Felicitia?" he began, doggedly.

"I suppose not," she rejoined. "Why?" "Because we shall have just forty-five minutes between trains this evening, with a mile to walk, and a call to make at the telegraph office. I can't seem to figure in the supper time."

She took it sympathetically. "You poor, harassed thing!" she said, "I don't wonder you have to go off by yourself to say hard things about the evil chance that befell you last night in the St. Louis Terminal!"

He shook his head. "It was your evil chance, not mine. And there are lots of other—er—cussing marks to fire at."

She smiled sweetly. "Is it time for me to come to the rescue?" "I wish you would—or could."

"Listen, then. Do you know New Orleans?" "Well enough to find my way about."

"Very good; when our train arrives we'll walk to the telegraph office, and from there to the other depot. Then I'll let you buy me a ticket and a sandwich and a cup of tea, and put me on my train. Could anything be simpler?" "Oh, no; it sounds simple enough. But I'd rob somebody of the cab fare rather than make you walk—if I knew how."

"I know you would," she answered, quickly. "And because I know it, it isn't necessary to worry about it; don't you understand?" "I understand that you are all kinds of an angel, and that I'm not fit to travel on the same railroad with you," said David, in a sudden upheaval of devotion, and from that on they watched the backward-racing station lights in silence, bracing themselves for the final plunge.

It came soon enough, beginning, in fact, before the train stopped, in the persuasive attentions of the porter. Graeme let the whisk broom make its invitational passes in the empty air, and waved the negro away with a scowl so fierce that Felicitia laughed.

"Is that a man's way?—to be savage because he wants to be generous and can't?" she asked.

Graeme was gathering up her hand baggage and his own.

"One minute more and we'll be out in the cold, cold world. I'm a desperate man, Miss Allardice. If Craigie has failed us—"

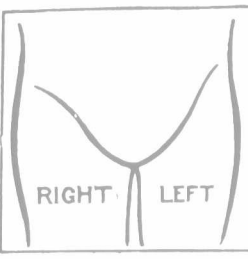
"Oh, don't suggest such horrible things," she begged; and together they left the train and the station, and fought their way through the crowd of vociferous cabmen at the curb to the comparative quiet of the opposite banquettes.

It was a good bit of a walk from the Illinois Central station to St. Charles Street, the way they made it. Graeme was not too familiar with the city, and he led the way over to Canal Street, which he knew, before turning riverward. The forthfaring was in solemn silence, but after a block or two Felicitia began to be sorry for her companion and once more lived up to her name.

"Don't you know, I think this has been (Continued on next page.)"

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Breeder of High-class Scotch Shorthorns. Choice Shropshire Sheep, Clydesdale and Hackney Horses. Herd catalogue on application. Address: **JAMES SMITH, Supt., Rockland, Ont. W. C. EDWARDS & Co., Limited Props. om**

SHORTHORNS AND BERKSHIRES.

For sale: 2 very fine pure Scotch bulls fit for service; also 2 hours of bacon type fit for service, and grand young sows bred to imp. boar. 25 males and females (Berks.) 2 and 3 months old.

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

GEO. D. FLETCHER,

Breeder of Scotch Shorthorn Cattle, Yorkshire Pigs, and S.-C. White Leghorn fowl. Herd headed by the Danthie-bred bull imp. Joy of Morning =3070=, winner of first prize at Dominion Exhibition, Toronto, 1905. Young stock for sale. Eggs for hatching 75c per setting.

Binkham P. O., Ont. Erin Station and Telegraph

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Breeder of Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorns, Lincoln and Leicester Sheep and Shire Horses.

A good selection of young stock of both sexes always on hand for sale. Scottish Prince (imp.), Vol. 49, at head of herd. Royal Albert (imp.) 20267, at head of stud. Farms 3 1/2 miles from Weston, G. T. R. and C. P. R., and electric cars from Toronto.

BELMAR PARO SHORTHORNS

10 bull calves. 16 heifers under two years. All of the choicest breeding and practically all of show-yard quality. You can buy anything in the herd at a reasonable figure.

JOHN DOUGLAS, PETER WHITE, JR.,
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SHORTHORN BULLS and HEIFERS

Bred by the Scotch bull, Scottish Lad 45061 FOR SALE.


S. DYMENT, Barrie, Ontario.

Clover Lea Stock Farm SHORTHORNS

FOR SALE: Choice bull calves by Golden Cross (imp.). All dark roans. Some from imported sire and dam. Visitors met at Ripley station.

R. H. REID, PINE RIVER, ONT.
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SHORTHORNS.



We have for sale several young heifers and cows, which we are offering at a bargain; also two young bulls, one by Derby Imp., our noted bull. Young Derby is in good trim for fall shows. **W. J. Shean & Co., Box 856, Owen Sound, Ontario.**

Glenoro Stock Farm SHORTHORNS AND LINCOLNS.

Imp. Marr Roan Ladys, Missies, Broadhooks and Miss Lincolns. Three choice young bulls for sale. **100 Head of Dudding-bred Lincolns.** Grand crop of ram and ewe lambs. Twelve choice yearling rams for sale.

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No matter how old the blemish, how lame the horse, or how many doctors have tried and failed, use

Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste

Use it under our guarantee—your money refunded if it doesn't make the horse go sound. Most cases cured by a single 45-minute application—occasionally two required. Cures Bone Spavin, Ringbone and Sidebone, new and old cases alike. Write for detailed information and a free copy of

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HOLLYMOUNT SHORTHORNS

Pure Scotch, Imported, and the get of Imp. stock.

25 HEAD

Anything for sale. 5 young bulls. Breeding gilt-edged and unsurpassed. A few heifers. Prices right.

W. J. Thompson, Mitchell P. O. & Sta.
Spring Grove Stock Farm
Shorthorn Cattle and Lincoln Sheep

First herd prize and sweepstakes Toronto Exhibition, 8 years in succession. Herd headed by the imported Duthie-bred bull, Roy Morning, and White Hall Ramsden. Present crop of calves sired by Imp. Prince Sunbeam 1st, Toronto, 1906.

High-class Shorthorns of all ages for sale. O.M. Also prize-winning Lincolns. Apply

T. E. ROBSON, Ilderton, Ont.

For Sale: Two Young Shorthorn Bulls

Also Cows and Heifers, and one good Imp. York. Sow, also a good Yorkshire Boar one year old. Good breeding and good animals

DAVID MILNE, ETHEL, ONT.

SHORTHORNS & CLYDESDALES FOR SALE

Bull in service: Scotland's Fame—47897—by Nonpareil Archer (Imp.) (81778)—45202—dam Flora 51st (Imp.), (Vol. 19.) Present offerings: Two heifers rising 1 year old, two bulls rising 1 year old; also young cows and heifers of good quality and breeding, mostly well gone with calf. Also stallion rising 1 year old, sired by the well-known Macqueen, dam from imported sire and dam, and one filly rising one year, sired by King's Crest (Imp.). Will sell at a bargain if taken soon.

JOHN FORGIE, Claremont P.O. & Sta.

High-class Shorthorns

The well-known Duthie-bred bull, Scottish Best (Imp.) (36999), by the great Silver Plate, formerly at head of R. A. & J. A. Watt's herd, now heads my herd. Young stock usually on hand for sale

N. S. ROBERTSON, ARNPRIOR, ONT.

Wm. Grainger & Son

Hawthorn herd of deep-milking Shorthorns. Aberdeen Hero (Imp.) at head of herd. Three grand young bulls, also females, all ages. Prices reasonable.

Londesboro Station and P. O.

ELM GROVE SHORTHORNS

We have for sale some good young cows and heifers, of the Fashion and Belle Forest families, in calf to Scottish Rex (Imp.) or Village Earl (Imp.), our present herd bull. For prices and particulars address

W. G. SANDERS & SON, Box 1133, St. Thomas, Ont.

LAKEVIEW SHORTHORNS.

Spicy King (Imp.) at head of herd. Young bulls for sale reasonably. For prices, etc., apply to

THOS. ALLIN & BROS., Oshawa, Ont.

ROSEDALE SHORTHORNS

Do you want a profitable cow with calf at foot and bred again; also heifers bred and heifer calves from imported stock. Choice milk strains. Write: **A. M. SHAVER, Ancaster, Ont.** Hamilton station.

PROSPECT STOCK FARM.

For sale: 4 Shorthorn Bulls, including Gold Mine (Imp. in dam), also some choice young females. Stations: Cooks ville and Streetsville, C.P.R.; Hampton, G.T.R. Peal Co. **F. A. Gardner, Britannia, Ont.**

a perfect delightful adventure," she said. "I haven't enjoyed so many different kinds of shock in a long time."

"I pray the good Lord you won't enjoy any more this side of Pass Christian," said David, fervently. "I'll confess I've been aging a year to the minute ever since the Brookhaven episode. Craigie's awfully accurate, most of the time."

"Oh, his books were wrong this afternoon, I am sure of it," she answered, blithely. "I have the utmost confidence in my good fortune. It has never failed me yet."

Graeme's laugh has more than half a groan.

"It has never been handicapped by having to run with such luck as mine." Then, as they were passing a cafe with a tempting display of red viands in the windows, "Aren't you desperately hungry?"

"Enough to remember that you are going to get me a sandwich and a cup of tea by and bye. Isn't that the telegraph office over there?"

They had reached the corner of Gravier and St. Charles, and a moment later Felicitia was standing guard over the luggage while Graeme went to the manager's window. He was back almost immediately, with stony despair in his eyes.

"It's all up with us," he said, hoarsely. "There's no answer to my wire."

"This time Felicitia had to make a decided effort to live up to her name.

"Isn't it perfectly ridiculous!" she said. "Can't you bring yourself to see the humor in it?"

"No, I'm blest if I can," said David, mopping his face with his damp handkerchief. "If that clock is right, we have just twenty minutes in which to catch your train. Will you—could you stay here a minute or two while I run across to the St. Charles Hotel and look over the register? It's once chance in a thousand there may be somebody I can hold up for a few dollars."

Miss Allardice was wiser than she looked. It was her metier to look pretty, and she filled it to perfection.

"You are going to do something desperate," she demurred. "Please, please don't add to my present burden of obligations."

He denied it so strenuously that she let him go. A little later the telegraph manager came out with a chair for her. There was something vaguely reminiscent about him, and he promptly saved her the trouble of trying to place him.

"You don't remember me, Miss Allardice," he said. "I used to be an operator on the Cotton Exchange in St. Louis, and I've seen you with your father. I gathered from what your friend said that you are in trouble of some sort. Can I be of any assistance?"

It was a hazard of new fortunes for Felicitia, but she took her courage in both hands.

"There was a misunderstanding about the railroad tickets, and it took all of Mr. Graeme's money and all of mine to make it right," she explained. "I have friends in Pass Christian, and I am just obliged to catch the train to-night, and—and it goes in less than twenty minutes."

She was quite breathless when it was all said, but the manager proved himself a gentleman born.

"That is a very small matter," he said, warmly. "I shall be glad to help your father's daughter. Will this be enough? You can return it at your convenience."

He was offering her a ten-dollar bill. Not at any time in her safeguarded life had so small a sum looked so preternaturally large, or so unspeakably desirable. But she was mindful of her birth and breeding.

"I'll be glad to take it if you'll let me—" she had detached her tiny chatelaine watch and was thrusting it upon him.

It was a little like a slap in the face, but the would-be helper saw instantly that the truest kindness was to let her have her own way. So he took the pledge and put it in his pocket, giving her his card and vanishing, to reappear presently with an added word of comfort.

"You said Pass Christian, didn't you? Well, the L. & N. has a washout at Chef Menteur, and they have just notified us that their Number Two will not leave until nine o'clock, or thereabouts.

That probably means ten, but I wouldn't take any chances on it."

He had vanished again when Graeme came back, and Felicitia had regained a little of her lost poise.

"Did you succeed in finding anyone?" she asked, cheerfully.

"Didn't I?" he returned, exulting. "We are wealthy again for a few minutes. And that isn't all of it: your train is delayed on account of a washout—I saw it posted on the bulletin-board over at the hotel. It can't leave till nine o'clock. We'll wire the Joyces, and then—prepare yourself for another shock—then we'll dine."

He took her across the street to the St. Charles, as being the most public as well as the most unquestionable place he knew, and the head waiter gave them a small side table to themselves. It was somewhere in the fish course that Felicitia said: "How narrow the world is, after all. You had merely to cross the street to find a friend in a perfectly strange city; and I—I didn't have to do even that much."

He looked at her with a quizzical light in his eye. "Did you make a raise too?"

"I did. The manager in the telegraph office used to know poppa, and he remembered me—ten dollars' worth."

Graeme frowned.

"We'll go over there after dinner and make him take it back," he said.

"Oh, no; that would be too ungracious," she objected, foreseeing embarrassment in the pledge-returning part of it. Then, suddenly holding out the money, "Will you take care of it for me?"

Graeme's frown melted in a happy laugh.

"Do you mean to say that you will still trust me to hold the joint purse?"

"Of course; why shouldn't I?"

He marked their immediate surroundings in a comprehensive glance: the nearest couple dining stolidly two tables on the right; the deferential waiter, within call, but safely out of earshot.

"Felicitia, you've seen me at my very worst in the past twenty-four hours—you have, indeed. I can't take that money unless you are willing to let me try again—to let me keep on trying as long as we both shall live."

The waiter was coming to remove the course, and the momentary privacy was at an end. But in the midst of the table-clearing she laughed softly and gave him the ten-dollar bill.

It wanted but ten minutes of nine when Graeme, treading on air of the lightest, handed Felicitia from the carriage at the L. & N. station on the river front and put her aboard the waiting Pullman.

"But for the look of it, I'd go on to the Pass with you," he said, bending over her to say good-bye. "Have you got everything?"

"Everything but my—" She stopped in blushing confusion, and the telegraphic thought struck fire in him like flint on steel.

"Your watch," he said, marking its absence. "Have you lost it?"

"No; I—how much time have we?"

He fell into the little trap headlong, feeling mechanically for his own missing watch. "I—ah—" he began; but her ready laugh cut him short.

"No secrets," she commanded. "Tell me, was your friend as disinterested as mine?"

He grinned shamefacedly. "Not by about ten per cent. a month, I fancy. But that's nothing. He might have had my coat and my cuff-links if he had insisted. May I tell your father when I go back that I had to pawn my watch to get you?"

"You may tell him anything you dare to. But if you'll tell Brother Tom, it will go farther and be ever so much more fun—for him. Now, will you please get off the car before the train starts?"

The conductor's cry of "All aboard!" floated in through the open deck transoms, and the air-brakes sighed expectantly.

"Good-bye, my happy one!" said Graeme, holding her hand to the last fraction of the ultimate second. "How could you ever bring yourself to take such a blundering, idiotic—"

"Hush!" she said. "And then: 'I don't know; I think I always meant to—' sometime. And to-night—well, a fellow-feeling makes us wondrous kind." Kiss me, David, and run!"—Francis Lynde, in Lippincott's.

MAPLE GROVE SHORTHORNS

Imp. and Canadian-bred.

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

C. D. Wager,
Enterprise Stn. & P.O., Addington Co.

GREENGILL HERD SHORTHORNS

of high-class

We offer ten young bulls ready for service, a number of them from imported sire and dam; also high-class females, all ages, either imported or Canadian-bred. The herd is headed by (Imp.) Lord Resberry.

R. MITCHELL & SONS,
Nelson P.O., Ont.; Burlington Junc. Sta.

R. A. & J. A. Watt, Salem, Ont.

Elora Station on the G. T. and C. P. Ry. Home of the first and third prize aged herds, Canadian National, Toronto, 1905. Mayflower, grand champion Toronto and Winnipeg, 1904-05; Olga Stamford, grand champion New York State Fair, 1905; Gem of Ballechin, grand champion Toronto, 1903; Tiny Maude, reserve senior champion Toronto and Winnipeg, 1905; Mildred's Royal and other leading winners. A choice number on hand to make your selection from at all times.

GLENAVON STOCK FARM

Shorthorns and Lincoln Sheep

I have one Shorthorn bull calf, with imported cross near the top, and a registered Lincoln ram, which I will sell cheap, or will change rams.

W. B. ROBERTS, Sparta P.O.
Station: St. Thomas, C.P.R., M.C.R., G.T.R.

Hillhurst Shorthorns

Registered bull calves for sale, by Broad Scotch—48315— from imported English and home-bred dams of good milking strains.

JAS. A. COCHRANE, Compton, P. Q.

SHORTHORNS AND LINCOLNS.

Present offerings: 4 choice young bulls 9 to 14 months; also a few good heifers. Lincolns descended from the best English stocks.

JOHN LEE & SONS, Highgate, Ont.
40 miles west St. Thomas, on O. M.C.R. & P.M. Ry.

SHORTHORNS

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

GLYDESDALES
Just now: One pair of matched geldings 5 and 6 years old; show team.

JAS. McARTHUR, Goble's, Ont.

Riverview Shorthorns and Oxfords

Shorthorns represent Crimsen Flowers, Athelstanes, Lady James and Rosa.

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

Peter Cochran, Almonte P. O. and Station.

Queenston Heights SHORTHORNS

I am offering extra value in yearling and two-year-old heifers. Bull calves that will make high-class sires.

Straight Scotch.

HUDSON USHER, Queenston, Ont.

SCOTCH-TOPPED SHORTHORNS

Three young bulls, from nine to thirteen months old; also several young heifers by Scottish Baror (Imp.) for sale. Prices reasonable.

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

Glen Gow Shorthorns

Our present offering is 9 bulls, from 6 to 14 months of age, sired by Imp. Ben Loman and Imp. Joy of Morning, and out of imp. and Canadian bred cows. Also a number of very choice heifers. No fancy prices asked. Long distance telephone. **WM. SMITH, Columbia, P.O.** Brooklin and Myrtle Stns.

Brown Lee Shorthorns

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

DOUGLAS BROWN, Ayr P.O. and Station.

IF WOMEN ONLY KNEW

Thousands of women suffer untold miseries every day with aching backs that really have no business to ache. A woman's back wasn't made to ache. Under ordinary conditions it ought to be strong and ready to help her bear the burdens of life.

It is hard to do housework with an aching back. Hours of misery at leisure or at work. If women only knew the cause. Backache comes from sick kidneys, and what a lot of trouble sick kidneys cause in the world.

But they can't help it. If more work is put on them than they can stand it's not to be wondered that they get out of order. Backache is simply their cry for help.

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

will help you. They're helping sick, over-worked kidneys—all over the world—making them strong, healthy and vigorous. Mrs. P. Ryan, Douglas, Ont., writes: "For over five months I was troubled with lame back and was unable to move without help. I tried all kinds of plasters and liniments but they were no use. At last I heard tell of Doan's Kidney Pills and after I had used three-quarters of the box my back was as strong and well as ever."

Price 50 cents per box or three boxes for \$1.25, all dealers or The Doan Kidney Pill Co., Toronto, Ont.

Maple Lodge Stock Farm

Established 1854.

CHOICE SHORTHORNS, LEICESTERS. THE BEST. FOR SALE.

A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge P. O., Ont.

A. EDWARD MEYER, Box 378, Guelph, Ont. Scotch Shorthorns.

The Sunny Slope herd comprises Cruickshank Bellonas, Mysias, Villages, Brawith Buds, Broadhocks, Bruce Augustas, Mayflowers, Campbell Bossies, Ury, Minas, Carets, Kilblean Beautys. Herd bulls: Scottish Hero (imp.) (90065), a Shethin Rosemary, and Chief Ramsden = 62548, a Miss Ramsden. Correspondence solicited. Visitors welcome. Long-distance phone in house.

WILLOW BANK STOCK FARM Established 1855. Will offer imported Rosicrucian of Dalmeny = 45240—Recorded in both Dominion and American herdbooks. Also young stock of either sex. "Shorthorns." James Douglas, Caledonia, Ontario.

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

E. Jeffs & Son, BOND HEAD, Ont., breeders of Shorthorns, Leicesters, Berkshires, and Buff Orpington Fowl. Eggs per setting (15), \$1.00. Choice young stock for sale. Write for prices or come and see.

Porter's Gold and Silver Fawn SI. LAMBERT JERSEY HERD

I am still breeding and selling those St. Lambert beauties, and still have some of both sexes for sale. No better blood. No better cream and butter producers, and no better lookers.

T. PORTER, Carleton West, Ont. Toronto (Dundas St.) cars come out within half a mile of the farm.

Pine Ridge Jerseys—Present offering: Some choice lot of heifers, all ages, from 4 months up; also some good Cotswold sheep (registered).

WILLIAM WILLIS, Newmarket, Ont.

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

HIGHGROVE JERSEY HERD. Our present offering is: a few choice heifer calves from 2 to 8 months old, which, considering quality, will be sold reasonable.

ROBT. TUFTS & SON, Tweed P. O. & Sta.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

CHRONIC COUGH.

Six-year-old mare has had a hard, dry cough for over a year. It is worse when she is eating or driving. H. A. B. Ans.—Chronic coughs like this are very hard to cure. The lungs, no doubt, are the seat of the trouble, and it is probable she will develop heaves. If heaves are already developed, you may be able to arrest the trouble by giving every morning a ball composed of 1½ drams powdered opium, 2 drams solid extract of belladonna, 15 grains powdered digitalis, and 1 dram gum camphor; mixed with sufficient oil of tar to make plastic. Roll in tissue paper and administer, or in case you cannot administer in this form, dissolve in about a pint of warm water, and give as a drench.

Miscellaneous.

LEG BANDS.

Where would I be likely to get rubber poultry markers to be used on turkeys?

OLD SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—Aluminum leg bands are the kind recommended. Order from any of the poultry-supply firms whose advertisements appear from time to time in "The Farmer's Advocate."

POULTRY BUSINESS ON SHARES.

Farmer supplies fowls and buildings, with one incubator and brooder. Boy supplies second incubator with brooders. Boy of sixteen has charge of fowl, spending all his time with them. Hens set during April and May, as well as incubator; expect to raise over a thousand chickens. Would like to pay boy in proportion to his ability to raise and care for chickens successively. Boy would have to have the experienced help of member of family during the incubating period. What would be a fair dividend? Would half the price of cockerels sold be sufficient in addition to his board? Have seen it stated that the cockerels sold would just about pay for cost of feeding the whole, leaving the pullets to make whatever profit was made with eggs. Probably some of the pullets would be sold too. Should boy receive half of the money received for all birds sold or only for the cockerels sold? What would be fair and just? W. M.

Ans.—This question is difficult to answer satisfactorily to both parties. There are a number of men working on more or less similar plans, but hardly any two get the same proportion. I know where there is a good poultry plant, and the owner offers his plant, etc., against the man's or woman's experience; that is, he supplies the plant, the other party the labor, each taking half the profits. Several consider this a fair basis. Your correspondent proposes that the boy furnish some of the equipment in incubators and brooders, what this will cost should be considered in the boy's share of the profits. The general statement is that at a five-pound weight, there will be enough profit on the cockerels to pay for the food of the pullets to this age or weight. We might take it for granted that the pullets are worth what feed they consumed as well as what the cockerels consumed. To give the boy one-half of these, I believe, would be fair, especially as he must appear, more or less, to the experienced party for assistance, and I have no doubt but what the party having the experience will need to be around, if not actually working, for a considerable number of hours every week, especially at the commencement. This time is surely worth the boy's capital in machine and brooders. Of course, the boy owns these machines at the end of the season. The boy has a good chance to gain experience and a fair wage, if he works well. He will work, as I read the letter, about eight months of the year. If 1,000 birds are raised, 500 will probably be cockerels, in which case 250 would be the boy's share. If these are well grown and fattened, they would be easily worth \$125. This should be fair wages for a boy of sixteen for eight months of the year. It appears to me that the boy would have no cause to complain. It would, perhaps, be better to have the boy take one bird in four, as there might be more cockerels than pullets.

W. R. G.

GOSSIP.

On Friday of the week of the Royal Show, Messrs. John Thornton & Co., auctioneers, offered for sale 102 bulls and 52 females of those entered in the Short-horn classes at the Royal Show at Derby. Competition was keen, and excellent prices were realized. The average for 70 bulls sold was £101 17s. 3d. Lord Winchester gave 100 gs. for Mr. Norman's seven-year-old cow, Rosemary, and Mr. R. J. Galston, 250 gs. for Mr. J. Harris' three-year-old Duchess. The highest price for a bull was 610 guineas, which was paid for a yearling bull owned by Mr. J. A. Preece, and bred by Mr. Duthie, Collynie, Aberdeenshire. Mr. Geo. Harrison gave 300 gs. for Elvetham Sweetmeat; Mr. A. D. Ackland, 380 gs. for Manor Nelson; Lord Middleton, 500 gs. for Illustrious Count; and Mr. Pearson, 610 gs. for Royal Baron.

THE PLEA OF THE PACKERS.

There is a kind of pathetic naivete in what the packers put forward as their most effective plea. They say, in effect: "If you attack the way in which we manage our private business, you thereby injure all the cattle, hog and sheep raisers of the country"—without, apparently, perceiving that a condition which puts the interests of all the cattle, hog and sheep raisers at the mercy of a half-dozen private business men would be extremely absurd, even if those private business men were the most merciful of human kind. It seems to us quite unnecessary to discuss the degree in which they may have fallen short of that ideal state. The mere fact that a vigorously stated question of their mercy disturbs a great agricultural interest on the one side, and, on the other, causes a universal qualm over the breakfast bacon, appears to us quite sufficient to prove the necessity of Government intervention.

Some of the packers, it will be remembered, replied to the President's strictures from European capitals, where they were pleasantly sojourning, and on behalf of all of them it was urged that, in the press of business, they were unaware of certain obnoxious conditions in their packing-houses. This fairly raises a question as to what is the business of these half-dozen gentlemen who derive immense profits from the meat trade and occupy so peculiar a position in it that an attack upon them injures the whole industry. If the plea of ignorance, which their friends put forth, is a valid excuse, then we must conclude that it is not the business of the packers to see that their establishments are kept clean, and we begin to speculate as to what it is that the half-dozen individuals contribute to the meat industry which is so important that they must not be interfered with. They do not take the industry to Europe with them. It does not languish when they fall ill; but food-animals continue to multiply on the fertile Western plains, and a great population continues to arise of ignorings with the appetite and the price for beefsteaks.

We think it makes people tired to hear the ever-iterated cry about governmental "interference" with private business. The private business of the packers is to increase their individual fortunes, and nothing else. This, in itself, is an honorable pursuit; but of all the by-products of the meat industry it is the most incidental and the least important.—[Saturday Evening Post.

TRADE TOPIC.

BANISH FRECKLES AND TAN.—The Princess Complexion Purifier is a preparation before which freckles flee; even the constitutional or "iron" freckles are amenable, as well as moth patches. Aneine is another modern triumph in the same specialism, an external cure for acne, pimples or blackheads, which, though not a blemish of the sunshine, are pitifully distressing. A lotion for prickly heat and hives has also been successfully formulated, while White Rose complexion cream, for whitening and cleansing the skin, is a most efficacious prescription. They are all compounded by the Graham Dermatological Institute, Toronto, and thoroughly reliable.—[Canadian Farmer, Toronto News.

Cows from the ANNANDALE HOLSTEIN HERD

Have won during the past show season at Ottawa first and sweepstakes on cow, first on 3-year-old, first on 2-year-old class. At Guelph (dairy test) first and sweepstakes on cow, first and second in heifers. At Chicago (National) first and sweepstakes on cow, also second-prize cow, second and third on 3-year-olds, second on 1-year-old heifers, and a host of other prizes (different cows at different shows).

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

GEO. RICE, Tillsonburg, Ont.

HOLSTEINS FOR SALE



Four imported and one home-bred bulls, from 8 to 12 months old; also our entire crop of spring bull calves, from week old up,

sired by the grandly-bred imp. bull, Sir Howitje B. Pieterje, whose dam record is over 52 lbs. milk in one day, and from great-producing cows of the most fashionable strains. Can spare a few cows and heifers, from one year up; 75 head to select from. Cheese 13c. Don't delay if you want one from this herd.

H. E. GEORGE, Crampton, Ont.

WOODBINE HOLSTEINS

Herd headed by Sir Mechtildie Pooch, absolutely the best official-backed sire in Canada. Dam Ianthe Jewel Mechtildie, 95.8 pounds butter in seven days. Champion cow of Canada ever all breeds. Sire's dam, Aalijs Pooch 4th, holds the world's largest two-day public test record—6.6 pounds butter. Young bulls of the choicest quality for sale.

A. KENNEDY, Ayr, Ont.

Ayr, C.P.R.; Paris, G.T.R.

A FEW HOLSTEIN BULLS

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

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

Lyndale Holsteins.

For Sale A number of bull calves from one to four months old, out of Record of Merit cows, and sired by Beryl Wayne Paul Concordia, whose four nearest dams have official butter averaging 22 lbs. 11 oss. each.

BROWN BROS., LYN, ONT.

Centre and Hill View Holsteins

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

MAPLE GROVE HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS

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

Apply WALBURN RIVERS, Folden's Corners.

Maple Glen Holsteins—Three sons of Sir

Altra Posch Beets, whose granddam holds world's largest official record for her age, and grand sire has over 60 tested A. R. O. daughters—the most by any bull on record. Brother of Angie Cornucopia. Secure the best. C. J. GILROY & SON, Glen Buell, Ont.

Grove Hill Holsteins—Herd contains 55 head,

in the advanced registry a number of which are all been backed up by high records. Present offering: Several young bulls and a few females. F. R. MALLORY, Frankford P. O. and Sta., C. O. R.

IMPERIAL STOCK FARM HOLSTEINS

A prizewinning herd of imported, officially tested stock. Bulls of all ages for sale, also a few cows. W. H. SIMMONS, New Durham, Ontario.

"GLENARCHY" HOLSTEINS

We have for immediate sale several young bulls and a number of young females, that for ideal type and superior quality, backed up by till-aged breeding, are unsurpassed.

G. MACINTYRE, Renfrew P. O. and Sta.

Glenwood Stock Farm—Holsteins and

Yorkshires. Holsteins all sold out. Have a few young Yorkshire sows, about 2-3 months old, for sale cheap. True to type and first class. Bred from imported stock. THOS. B. CARLAW & SON, Warkworth P. O., Campbellford Sta.

Holsteins, Tamworths, Oxford & Dorset

SHEEP FOR SALE. At present we have 1 young bull, 8 Oxford ram lambs, Dorsets, 1 yearling and 1 aged ram, Tamworths, both sexes.

J. A. Richardson, South March P. O. and Sta.

HOLSTEINS AND YORKSHIRES


R. HONEY, Brickley, offers for sale a choice lot of young boars fit for service; also cows ready to mate.

HILTON STOCK FARM—Holsteins,

Cotswolds and Tamworths—Present offering: Some young cows; a nice lot of young pigs; few boars six months old, and

in pig. R. O. MORROW & SON, Hilton P. O., Brighton Tel. and Sta.

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. Durably bound, indexed and illustrated. Write us for a free copy.

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

AYRSHIRES

The famous Reford Herd at St. Anne de Bellevue, Que., now owned by Sir William C. Macdonald.

Several yearling bulls for sale; also a number of bull calves. Quality and appearance extra good, bred from the best milking strains, noted for robust constitution and large teats.

For particulars apply to

MACDONALD COLLEGE
St. Anne de Bellevue, Quebec.

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

L. F. SELLECK, Morrisburg, Ont.

AYRSHIRES—Choice stock of either sex, different ages, for sale. Prices reasonable. For particulars apply to N. DYMMENT, Hickory Hill Stock Farm, Dundas St. & Tel. Clappison, Ont.

Maple Cliff Dairy and Stock Farm
Breeders of Clydesdale Horses, Ayrshire Cattle, Berkshire and Tamworth Pigs. Young stock for sale at all times.
R. REED & CO., Hintonburg, Ont.
Farm adjoins Central Experimental Farm.

Ayrshires and Yorkshires
We always have on hand choice animals of above breeds, of any desired age. Prices reasonable. Write us before buying. Intending purchasers met at Hoard's, Alex. Hume & Co., Menie P. O.

SPRING BURN STOCK FARM, North Williamsburg, Ont.
H. J. WHITEKER & SONS, Props.
Breeders of Pure-bred Ayrshire Cattle, Oxford Down Sheep, Berkshire Pigs and Buff Orpington Fowls. Young stock for sale. Eggs for hatching, \$1 for 13, and \$4 per 100.

HIGH-CLASS AYRSHIRE CATTLE
Bulls and heifer calves, two to nine months old, cows and heifers all ages. Prizewinners from this herd include Tom Brown and White Floss, sweepstakes at Chicago. **DAVID BENNING & SON, "Glenhurst,"** Williamstown, Ont.

Wardend Ayrshires We are offering young bulls from 1 to 2 years old; also a choice lot of spring calves from deep-milking dams. Sired by White Prince of Menie No. 1825; bred by A. Hume, Menie. **F. W. TAYLOR, Wellman's Corners, Hoard's Stn., G. T. R.**

Select Ayrshire Bulls—Four choice last calves. Special low price on five March and one May calves. Phone to farm.
W. W. BALLANTYNE, Stratford, Ont.

Stockwood Ayrshires for Sale.—Have some nice yearling heifers, also a few aged cows. All in fine condition. Write or call and see them. Address: **D. M. WATT, ALLAN'S CORNERS, QUE.**

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

COLLIES
Puppies by imported Holyrood Clinker, out of imported and home-bred prizewinning dams.

Robt. McEwen, Byron, Ont.

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

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

Do you need a few real good ewes? Or a choice ram to head your flock? If so, write for circular and quotations to **JOHN CAMPBELL, Fairview Farm, Woodville, Ont.**

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

Correspondence promptly answered. Visitors always welcome.

R. R. Stations: Mildmay, G. T. R. Toeswater, C. P. R. **W. H. ARKELL, Toeswater, Ont.**

COSSIP.

NORTHCOTT YORKSHIRES.

Four miles south of New Hamburg Station, G. T. R., lies Northcott Stock Farm, the property of Mr. Geo. M. Smith, the well-known breeder of Yorkshire hogs, whose P. O. address is Haysville, Ont. This splendid herd of Yorkshires have never been exhibited at the larger exhibitions, but their success at county shows has been phenomenal. This fall it is the intention to try conclusions at some of the larger exhibitions. The main stock boar is S. H. Dalmeny Topman 2nd (imp.), bred by Earl of Rosebery, sired by Barrowfield Topman, dam Lady Frost. He is a boar of faultless form, very long, deep and even, and possessed of very heavy bone, has been exhibited a number of times, and never took second place. Second in service is S. H. Gladiator 9th 18271, by S. H. Cotgrave Duke of York 3rd (imp.), dam S. H. Dalmeny 9th (imp.), by Dalmeny Beau 4th. He is an extra well-balanced youngster, true to type, and a show hog all over. Prominent among the dozen brood sows is Dalmeny Lassie 4th (imp.), by Dalmeny Turk, dam Cotgrave Lassie 4th, by Wrexam Jason. She is a massive, long, deep sow of ideal type. Woodstock Lassie 14668, by Ruddington Ensign (imp.), dam by Woodstock Chief, is another of the good ones. A few of the others are daughters of hers, and are of the same high standard of excellence. For sale, just now, are a number of both sexes, by the stock boars and Merry Emperor (imp.), a rare good lot. Mr. Smith reports the demand for Yorkshires as exceedingly brisk, having shipped all over Canada and to several States, and, best of all, he has no dissatisfied customers. He is also breeding up a small but well-selected flock of Shropshire and Cotswold sheep.

HOLLYMOUNT SHORTHORNS.

One of the best Shorthorn herds in Ontario is Hollymount herd, the property of Mr. W. J. Thompson, whose splendid farm, Hollymount, lies about 4 miles from Mitchell, G. T. R., and about 12 miles from Stratford. This excellent herd, numbering about 25 head, is made up entirely of imported and the produce of imported stock, and all of the most fashionable Scotch pedigree strains, notably the Crimson Flowers, Nonpareils, Bessies, Clementinas, Prides, Lucillas, Moss Roses, Sallys, Jilts, Poppes, Rosemarys, Jenny Linds, Marr Beautys, and Red Velvets. The stock bull is the massive roan Matilda-bred Rustic Chief (imp.), bred by Alex. Watson, sired by Clan Alpine, dam Ruffy 2nd, by Queen's Guard, grandam by Challenger, breeding rich enough to suit anyone, and his get show the result. Individually, this herd is absolutely gilt-edged, all of them being the thick, low-down sort that give returns for all the feed they get. In young bulls there are several. Lord Monteth is a red, eleven-months-old bull, by Imp. British Flag, dam Lettice (imp.), a lovely-bred cow, by Knight of Strathbogie. This youngster is a low-down, thick fellow that will certainly make something extra. Hollymount Sultan is a ten-months-old roan, by the stock bull, and out of Poppea (imp.), by Knight of Strathbogie. He is also a low-down, thick youngster that will make a good one. Then, there is a white four-months-old bull, by the stock bull, out of Imp. Rose, a Jilt, by Scottish Prince. He is an extra good calf, and looks very much like a prizewinner. Rustic Prince Vol. 22, by the stock bull, dam Princess 4th, a Clementina, by Fortunatus, is a thirteen-months-old roan, a thick fellow. Hollymount Champion, Vol 21, is another thirteen-months-old red, by Imp. Royal Champion, dam Jessie (imp.), a Bessie, by Merlin 2nd. This bull shows a form that when developed should make an extra good one. In heifers, there is a red five-months-old, by Rustic Chief (imp.), out of Moss Rose (imp.), that is closely related to Champion of England. Another is a four-months-old Bessie-bred roan, by the same sire, out of Imp. Bessie, that would make a show heifer if fitted, and a couple of younger ones are equally good. Anything in the herd is for sale, and better breeding stock can-

not be procured in this or any other country. All the cows are in calf to the stock bull. The young bulls offered can be bought very right, and are bred on such rich lines that they cannot fail to be gilt-edged sires. Mr. Thompson, or as he is commonly known among his friends, Billy Thompson, spared no cost in laying the foundation for this herd, and they are strictly A1. Parties in want of high-class animals should pay this herd a visit; they will certainly find something here to please, at a price well within their value, and, if no purchase is made, an hour or two spent in the company of genial Billy Thompson is time well spent. Look up the advertisement.

MCMILLAN'S CLYDESDALE SALE.

The following description, by the Scottish Farmer, of the importation of 29 high-class registered Clydesdale mares, fillies and stallions, brought out by Mr. R. J. McMillan, of Seaforth, Ont., and to be sold by auction in that town, on Tuesday, July 31st, will give an idea of the class and character of the animals to be sold:

This is one of the most valuable shipments of the breed which has ever been made. The animals were selected with great care, and are just of the stamp that should do well in Canada. Thirteen of the lot were purchased from Messrs. A. & W. Montgomery, Netherhall and Banks, Kirkcudbright. Of these, two were stallions. The one was Young Claymore (11985), a seven-year-old, bred by Mr. George H. Duffus, Backpark, Prennny, Insch, and got by Fortune Still (9752), out of a Claymore (3522) mare. The other is a yearling named Badge of Honor, and bred by Mr. James Burno, Jackstown. He was got by Everlasting, and out of a Prince of Carruchan mare, so that his breeding is of the best. Then there is the eight-year-old mare, Jean of Auldrick (16279), bred by Mr. John Morton, Auldrick, Whithorn, and got by the noted horse, King of the Roses (9927), out of Jean of Backbraes. The others are a four-year-old, four three-year-old and five two-year-old fillies, by Sylvander, Dunure Majestic, Fashion Plate, Royal Favorite, The Dean, Argosy, etc. Then he has secured a two-year-old colt, by Baden-Powell, out of a Flashwood mare, bred by Mrs. McNair, Westerton, and a three-year-old filly from James Houston, Whitelees, by Royal Everard, out of a Prince of Garthland mare. In Cumberland, Mr. McMillan secured fourteen of his shipment. This section comprised an extra nice four-year-old mare, by Royal Champion, in foal to Guinea Gold, two three-year-old mares, by Scotland's Stamp, ten two-year-old fillies, one yearling filly. These are all sound, stylish, and well-balanced animals, with feet and ankles to suit either this country or Canada. There is the two-year-old filly bought from Mr. Wm. Ismay, Wavercroft, by the celebrated old horse, Lord Lothian, that should be well worth buying on the other side. She is full sister to the great gelding, King Harry, which won the championship for geldings of all ages at the Highland Society's Show last year. King Harry has also won as a one, two, three and four-year-old, first prizes and championships in Cumberland, Northumberland, Durham, and Dumfries shires too numerous to mention, and was recently shown at the Royal Show, at Derby. The filly herself has also won several first prizes in Cumberland. Two beautiful fillies, by Mr. John Kerr's Royal Champion, have never been shown at any show, but are thoroughly capable of taking a prize in very good company. One was bought from Mr. Hewson, Parton, and the other from Mr. Little, The Wood, and they give promise of making grand fillies to breed good stock from. Another good filly was bought from Mr. Wilson, Sanden House, sired by Scotland's Stamp, and the others are sired by well-bred ones."

Dr. Guthrie met a little girl one morning, in the Scottish Highlands, carrying in her arms a little boy, nearly as large as herself. The good doctor said to her, "Let me help you, my lass, the lad is too heavy for your little arms." "Oh, no," she replied, with a smile, "he is my brother." She could not imagine that her brother could be a burden.

MAKES MEN SOUND AND STRONG

YOU PAY WHEN CURED

A Detroit Specialist who has 14 Certificates and Diplomas from Medical Colleges and State Boards of Medical Examiners. So that there may be no doubt



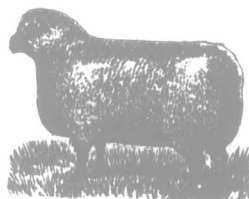
DR. S. GOLDBERG,
The Possessor of 14 Diplomas and Certificates, Who Wants No Money That He Does Not Earn.

In the mind of any man that he has the ability to do as he says, Dr. Goldberg allows his patients to take his treatment and pay for the same after they are satisfied that they are cured. He wishes to hear from men who have been unable to get cured, and who have prostatic trouble, blood poison, etc. He not only cures the condition itself, but likewise all the complications, such as rheumatism, bladder or kidney trouble, heart palpitation, nervous debility, etc. The doctor realizes that it is one thing to make claims and another thing to back them up, so he has made it a rule not to ask for money until you are cured, and when you are cured he feels sure that you will willingly pay him his small fee. It would seem, therefore, that it is to the best interests of every man who suffers in this way to write the doctor confidentially and lay his case before him, because if he accepts your case for treatment it is equivalent to a cure, as he does not under any consideration accept incurable cases for treatment. He sends his booklet containing the 14 diplomas and certificates, entirely free. Write him in confidence and your case will receive immediate attention. Medicines for Canadian patients sent from Windsor, Ont., duty and transportation charges prepaid. Address, DR. GOLDBERG, 208 Woodward Ave., Suite 635 - Detroit, Mich., U. S. A.

Shropshire & Cotswold Sheep

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS and

CLYDESDALES



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

JOHN BRIGHT,
Myrtle Station, Ontario.

I Have Imported

more prizewinning and high-class breeding sheep in the past twenty years than all other importers combined.

I WILL IMPORT anything you may need this year in cattle or sheep. Will leave for England on the 18th May. My address there will be: Care of Alfred Mansell & Co., Shrewsbury, Eng.

Robt. Miller, Stouffville, Ont.

DORSET HORN SHEEP and SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

The latter representing the Nonpareil, Miss Ramsden, Missie and Gloster families exclusively, and the former comprising more Royal winners and more St. Louis prizewinners than any other flock in the world. Stock for sale always on hand.

JOHN A. MCGILLIVRAY,
North Toronto, Ontario

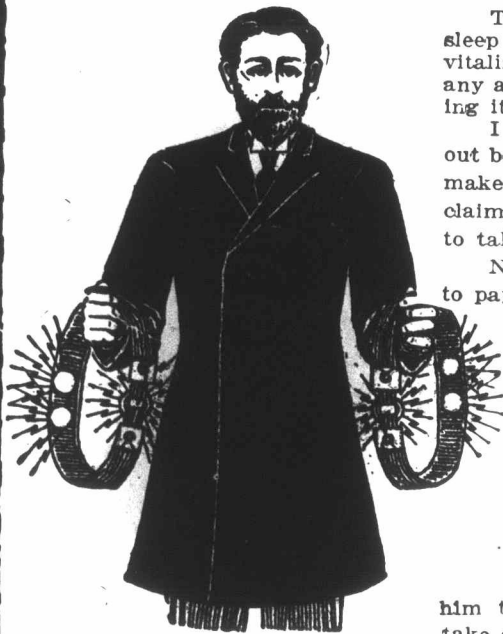
Farnham Farm Oxfords.

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

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

Advertise in the Advocate

WEAK MEN This Belt Is FREE Until You Are Cured



Take my Electric Belt for what it will do for you. Wear it while you sleep at night or while you are resting after your work. You will find it a vitalizer, a tonic to your nerves, a rejuvenator of waning vitality. Use it for any ailment which drugs have failed to cure, and you will never cease praising it.

I claim that I can cure weak men; that I can pump new life into worn-out bodies; that I can cure your pains and aches, limber up your joints, and make you feel as frisky and vigorous as you ever did in your life. That's claiming a good deal, but I have got a good remedy, and know it well enough to take all the risk if you will pay me when you are cured.

No man can lose on this. If the cure is worth the price, you don't have to pay for it until you get it. When you are ready to say you are a big, husky and frisky specimen of vigorous manhood; that you haven't got an ache or pain in your whole body, and that you feel better than you ever did in your life, I get paid. If you can't say it after using my Belt for three months, then give me back my old Belt and I won't ask a cent. All I ask is security while you use it.

A short time ago I took a case that I couldn't cure, and I didn't see why, as I had cured hundreds like it. Anyway, my patient returned the Belt and said I hadn't done him any good. He said he thought I had treated him honestly, and wanted to pay me the cost of the Belt, because it couldn't be used again. I refused and told him that I had made a contract to cure him or get nothing, and I wouldn't take a dollar I hadn't earned.

"I am highly satisfied with your Electric Belt. Pains in my back are gone, and digestion is perfect."—JOS. RICHARD, 260 St. Catherine street, Montreal.

"Your Belt is everything you claim it to be. I feel like a new man. Stomach does not bother me now. Have gained in flesh and strength. Can eat and sleep well. I am very thankful I became your patient."—JAS. BIGLOW, Mount Maple, Que.

"I am now wearing your Belt for a month, and am feeling better in every way. The rheumatism has decreased in severity, and I am well pleased with the benefits I have already received."—JOE. MALBOEUF, Shawingigan Falls, Que.

I have cured thousands of men who have squandered the savings of years in useless doctoring. My Belt is easy to use; put it on when you go to bed; you feel the glowing heat from it (no sting or burn, as in old style belts), and you feel the nerves tingle with the new life flowing into them. You get up in the morning feeling like a two-year-old.

Wherever you are, I think I can give you the name of a man in your town that I have cured. Just send me your address and let me try. This is my twenty-fourth year in the business of pumping new vim into worn-out humanity, and I've got cures in nearly every town on the map.

If you will come and see me I'll explain it to you. If you can't call, let me send you my book full of the things a man finds inspiring to strength and courage. Free if you send this ad.

Office Hours—9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Wednesday and Saturday till 9 p.m. Consultation free.

Dr. M. S. McLaughlin,
112 Yonge St., Toronto, Can.

Please send me your book, free.

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

WOOL

Consignments solicited. Write and get our prices.

E. T. CARTER & CO., TORONTO.

COTSWOLD SHEEP

From one of the largest breeders in the home of the breed. We have bred the prizewinners at the leading English shows. Address:

W. HOULTON, Broadfield Farm, Northleach, Glos. ENGLAND; or S. HOULTON, Calgary, ALBERTA, Canadian representative.

Canadian Agents for the Original **McDougall's Sheep Dip & Cattle Dressing**

Imported direct. Price: Imperial pints, 35c.; imperial half gallon, \$1.35; imperial gallon, \$2.25. Sold by druggists, or charges prepaid on one-gallon tins. **THE WORTHINGTON DRUG CO., Toronto, Ontario.**

Dorsets. Can supply Dorset sheep of the various ages, of either sex, in pairs not akin, at very reasonable prices, quality considered. **Gilead's Spring Farm, E. DYMENT, Copetown P. O. Wentworth Co.**

NEWCASTLE HERD OF TAMWORTHS and Shorthorns.—We have for immediate sale several choice boars ready for service, and sows bred and ready to breed, together with a lot of beautiful pigs from two to four months old. Also a few choice heifers in calf to Donald of Hillhurst No. 44690, and a few nice bull calves and heifer calves. All correspondence answered promptly. Daily mail at our door, and prices right. **Colwill Bros., Newcastle.**

Mount Pleasant Herd of Tamworths and Holsteins. A large herd of choice pigs of all ages on hand. Mount Pleasant type of hogs are profitable breeders and ideal bacon hogs. Pairs not akin. Herd headed by Colwill's Choice No. 1343. Won sweepstakes and silver medal at Toronto, 1901-2-3. Also a few bulls. **Bertram Hoskin, The Gully**

Berkshires and Shorthorns.—Choice young pigs of both sexes, sired by Polkate Doctor (imp.) and from Industrial prizewinning stock; also a few excellent Shorthorn cattle. We invite your inspection. **McDONALD BROS., Woodstock, Ont.**

BERKSHIRES

Imported and Canadian-bred **H. M. VANDERLIP, Cainsville,** on T. H. & B. and B. & G. division of Grand Trunk. Telephone and telegraph, Cainsville, Ont.

HILLCREST HERD OF ENGLISH BERKSHIRES

Sires in use: Concord Triumph 13303, got by Perfection (imp.) 9801, possibly the best sire in Canada to-day. Stoll Pitts' Winner (imp.) (12185), first at Le Royal. On hand, young sows, sired by Concord T., bred to Stoll Pitts' W. These are choice and lengthy.

JOHN LAHMER, Vine P.O., Ont.

MONKLAND YORKSHIRES

Imported and Canadian-bred.

We keep 35 brood sows, and have constantly on hand between 100 and 200 to choose from. Can supply pairs and trios not akin. Quality and type unsurpassed. Prices right.

JAS. WILSON & SONS, FERGUS, ONT. G. T. R. and C. P. R. Long-distance Phone

Oakdale Berkshires

Of the largest strains imported fresh from England. The produce of these and other noted winners for sale reasonable. Let me book your order for a pair or trio not akin.

L. E. MORGAN, Milliken Stn. and P. O.

Ohio Improved Chester Whites

100 Pigs to Offer of the long, deep, heavy sort. Breeding stock selected from the most noted families, with a view to size and quality. Booking orders for choice spring pigs; also a few fall pigs for sale. Pairs furnished not akin. Express charges prepaid. Pedigrees and safe arrival guaranteed.

H. E. GEORGE, Crampton, Ont.

Yorkshires!

Have some grand spring litters farrowed in Feb., Mar., April, May from A1 stock. Will sell at living prices. **L. HOOEY, Powle's Corners P. O., Fenelon Falls Station.**

IMPROVED YORKSHIRES. LARGE

Choice young stock from imported prizewinning stock for sale. **GEO. M. SMITH, HAYSVILLE, ONT.**

Glenburn Herd of YORKSHIRES

Now on hand, a number of sows, 5 and 8 months old, for spring farrow; also a large number of September sows and boars. Booking orders for spring pigs.

DAVID BARR, JR., Box 3, Renfrew, Ont.

Glenhodson Yorkshires.

Sows bred to farrow in July, August and September. Young pigs from three to six months old. Pairs not akin. Satisfaction guaranteed.

GLENHODSON COMPANY, Myrtle Station, Ont.

Long-distance phone at farm. **Lorne Foster, Mgr.**

Rosebank Berkshires

FOR SALE: Young stock from six to eight weeks old; sired by Maple Lodge Doctor and Concord Professor. Some choice sows bred and ready to breed. Express prepaid.

JOHN BOYES, JR., CHURCHILL P. O., Lefroy Station, G. T. R.

For Sale

Ohio Improved Chester Whites, the largest strain, oldest established registered herd in Canada; young sows in farrow; choice young pigs, six weeks to six months old; pairs not akin; express charges prepaid; pedigrees and safe delivery guaranteed. Address:

E. D. GEORGE, Putnam, Ont.

Himfield Yorkshires

Have still a few choice young hogs from Sumner Hill Chester, some young sows from imp. sire and dam; also a fine lot of suckers, can be seen. A few sows 7 months old, bred by **G. E. MUMA, Ayr P. O., Ayr and Paris stations.**

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

STOPPING A PAPER.

I was taking a local newspaper, and, wanting to stop it, I refused it at the post office, so the postmaster notified the publisher on Feb. 2nd, 1905. I was only paid up till the end of 1904, so the publisher kept sending the paper to the office, but we never took it out. I think the postmaster notified him five times. Not long ago we got a notice to call and settle for paper in full, and, as you will see, we only received the paper a little over a month. Can the publisher legally collect more than the one month and two days' pay, or can he collect full amount, or only part?

Ontario.

Ans.—It is probable that the publisher is in a position to legally collect more than the amount represented by the month and two days, but just how much more we cannot tell without knowing the terms of the original subscription for the paper, including the date of commencement of its delivery. In terminating the contract, the subscriber ought to notify the publishers direct, but his right to terminate the contract depends largely, of course, on the terms of the contract.

TWIG BLIGHT—BLACK KNOT.

Four apple trees have been blighted, apparently. The trees were heavily loaded with blossom this spring, and also with fruit. The leaves began dying about the time the blossom began to fall, and have continued ever since, until now, when nearly one-third the leaves are dead and fully two-thirds of the fruit has fallen off. I am thinking that the trees may die, and would like to know what to do to prevent them dying, and also to save the remainder of the fruit. The apples are of a fall variety, a Pippin, I think, but am not sure, as it is a place I have just bought. I am sending samples of leaves and fruit, that you may see how they are affected. About one hundred feet from these trees there is a lot upon which a thick cluster of bushes of various kinds have grown, such as cherry trees, plum trees, etc. These trees are loaded with black knot, a sample of which I am sending to you. I thought possibly this disease might be transferred to the apple trees. If such were the case, could I compel the owner to cut the shrubs, and what course would I take to do so?

J. W.

Ans.—The dead leaves on your apple trees are, no doubt, the result of twig blight, which has been very troublesome on a great many kinds of apple trees the last few years. The best preventive is thorough spraying with Bordeaux mixture. There is no danger whatever of black knot spreading from the plum and cherry trees to apple trees. However, it should not be allowed to develop unchecked on the plums and cherries, for it will spread to other healthy trees of the same species.

The Provincial statute leaves it optional with the different municipalities to adopt and enforce a law compelling the destruction of black knot and other fungous diseases. If your municipality passed a by-law providing for the destruction of black knot, it is likely that an inspector will also have been appointed to enforce the provisions of the Act. Your best recourse, then, is to report the case to the inspector, whose duty it is to see that the knots are removed, or the trees destroyed. If such a by-law has not been adopted, it would be well for you to bring the matter up before the council, and try to get them to pass such a by-law.

H. L. HUTT.

G. A. C. Guelph.

Irving Bachiler, the author of "Elen Hobbes," was a little further north than usual last summer while on his vacation, and happened to be in Newfoundland. He caught a good many fish, but this did not prevent his keeping an eye on the natives. He was particularly impressed by the men who spent the day lounging about the public houses.

"What do you fellows do when you sit around the public house this?" he asked of one of the loungers in a circle of tilted chairs and sagging sofas, and maintaining a steady gaze on the speaker.

"We do nothing," said one of the oldest, "but we think, and then we go to bed."