

**PAGES  
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# The Farmer's Advocate

## and Home Magazine

"Persevere and Succeed."

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### EDITORIAL

#### THE GEORGIAN BAY CANAL.

If Canada is to attain the destiny for which she was naturally intended, Provincial rivalry and local self-seeking must give way for a supreme policy of national good, as opposed to mere municipal, civic or provincial advantage. While we are growing in grace in this respect, there is still a tendency, when projects of vast national import are proposed, for the inhabitants of Criddle's Corners to wonder how it will affect trade in the local store. Toronto has a large share of this spirit, and it is by no means absent in other communities.

When Hon. Geo. P. Graham, Minister of Railways and Canals, spoke of building a new 25-foot Welland Canal, at a roughly-estimated cost of twenty-five or thirty million dollars, the Western Ontario press jumped to it eagerly. It promised to promote traffic on the Lower Lakes and bring grist to the local mills. Contrast this with their lukewarm and temporizing comments on the Georgian Bay canal proposition. The hundred-million-dollar expenditure in this case looks formidable because they see little in it for the Province of Ontario, or at least for Old Ontario. Local interest minifies national advantage.

It is no part of our purpose to belittle the Province of Ontario, nor to dispute the wisdom of deepening the Welland Canal. It may be entirely justifiable as a supplementary route and as a means of facilitating an increasingly-important internal commerce. But it is vastly more important to provide not merely an improved, but the very best possible route for Western traffic from the Upper Lakes to the seaboard.

Eminent engineers have pronounced the Georgian Bay Canal feasible; eminent transportation magnates have emphasized its strategic importance; eminent financiers profess willingness to risk their resources on its construction. Our astute American friends view with misgivings any move to exploit it. Had they such an opportunity to draw traffic to New York as we have to concentrate it towards Montreal, the Erie ditch would be forgotten in a day.

Briefly stated, the survey calculates that, by the canalization of the Lake Nipissing-Ottawa River route, a 440-mile waterway could be provided in ten years, at an outlay of \$100,000,000, having a minimum depth of 22 feet, and designed on such lines as to enable boats of large size (600 x 60 x 20 feet draught) to pass from Lake Huron, through pond after pond, and channel after channel, to Montreal, the head of ocean navigation. Starting at Fort William or Port Arthur, this would cut 282 miles from the present Welland-Canal route to Montreal, while it would be 424 miles shorter to Montreal than the present distance from Fort William to New York, via Buffalo. Another basis of comparison shows that, from Fort William to Liverpool, via the Georgian Bay route, would be 4,123 miles, or 806 miles less than the distance via New York. As to time of transit, it is computed that the Georgian Bay Canal route would be from one and three-fifths to two days faster than any other existing water route from the Great Lakes to an ocean port, besides having a much greater carrying capacity: though, as compared with a possible improved system of St. Lawrence Canals to a depth of 22 feet, with a reduction in the number of locks, probably no practical benefit in the time of transit could be claimed, the difference in distance being largely offset by the longer stretches of free navigation by the Lower-lake route. Much is

made of this admission by those who are lukewarm towards the Georgian Bay Canal, though they ingeniously omit to mention what a complete system of 22-foot canals by the Lower-lake system would cost; for the Welland Canal is only one of the series.

An incidental consideration of much importance is that, by an improved method of development in connection with the canalization scheme, it is estimated that nearly two million horse-power could be secured along the French and Ottawa Rivers, as against a possible 150,000 horse-power available now at minimum flow.

It is earnestly to be hoped that Sir Wilfrid Laurier will not be deterred by the criticism of opponents, nor the apathy of friends, from giving effect to his declared belief in this tremendously important link in our chain of direct navigation from Fort William to the sea; and it must be undertaken by the Government as a public work—private ownership is unthinkable. The question is not whether grain barges shall be steamed past Windsor, Port Dalhousie and Toronto, but whether Canada is to win her full share of the vast export trade of the interior continent, much of which now goes to American Atlantic ports.

#### A WHOLESOME CHECK ON SPECULATION.

During the season of financial stress from which the business world seems to be now gradually recovering, the colossal grab-game styled high finance has fortunately met the severest reverses.

Stock gambling and land speculation sustained the hardest blows, because on the flimsiest economic basis. In fact, many such investments are entirely off anything like such a basis. Take, for illustration, real estate in a Western town. A railway is chartered to go through a certain district. Somebody hears of it, corners a tract of prairie, divides it up, and proceeds to sell town lots, not on the strength of actual, but of anticipated, and often imaginary value. Others come, catch the fever, and invest. Their purchases bait still others. Frequent transfers at rising prices intoxicate the community. It seems necessary only to buy in order to sell at a profit, every change of ownership enhancing the selling price. All the while the land is going away beyond what sober prospective values would warrant. So long as more investors keep coming in with more money to burn, all goes well, but when the innocents cut their eye teeth, and money gets tight, or for some reason or other ceases to come, the game runs out, and the last buyers bear the brunt of the loss. As there are a large number of them, mostly operating on credit, the crisis pinches the community, and ties up things for a while. The craze has to stop some time, however, and the sooner the better, as speculation of this kind really adds not a dollar to the world's sum total of wealth, merely diverting capital and energy from productive channels. This is true of all land speculation. It is economic waste, for which the real producers, the workers of the world, have to pay in the end. The same indictment of logic applies to the stock markets, which exist by reason of credulity and the unprincipled get-rich-quick mania of the people, and especially of the inside manipulators. In the United States, attempt has been made to fasten responsibility for the financial crisis upon federal energy in law enforcement. As the federal authorities have merely attempted to enforce laws long on the statutebooks, with a view to securing a square deal for all, could there be a more damning confession of the inherent rottenness of the whole system of high finance, as prosecuted so brazenly in the financial world, but especially across the line? In so far

as the year of test has checked stock gambling, it has indubitably proved a blessing of the tallest kind. It is production that counts, not speculation.

#### TO COPE WITH RURAL CRIME.

In times past we have been wont to pity the people of the Southern States for the ruffianism and ravishing so prevalent in their midst. With mingled astonishment and self-congratulation, we have read of the menace to womanhood, of violence inflicted, and of the lynchings with which such crimes have been avenged. Grateful indeed have we felt, that in Canada such a state of affairs was practically unknown, that our wives and daughters could walk abroad unescorted, without fear of molestation.

Of late, however, particularly within the past year or two, we have been repeatedly disturbed by the increasing frequency of violent crimes, arson, and especially the assaults upon unprotected women and girls. Newspapers contain frequent accounts of farmers' wives and daughters being assaulted, brutally beaten, robbed and outraged. Some districts have been literally terrorized, until women are afraid to venture into the woods and byways, and farmers, in the midst of the busiest seasons, are constrained to take time from pressing duties to drive their wives and girls on necessary errands, afraid to trust them alone on little-travelled highways for fear a tramp may spring up from a culvert or a roadside bush. In fact, what with automobiles, which endanger driving, and the hobos and ruffians who infest the countryside, the pleasures of country life are being robbed of much of their charm for the female population. This is no mere lurid picture. It is a true portrayal of the situation in not a few districts, and the outrages committed are probably less, on the whole, than the dread and hardship that result from the constant danger of them.

The causes of the increasing number of crimes may be set down as hard times, which breeds hobos; the large importation of undesirable immigrants of the submerged and criminal classes; and, thirdly, the increasing number of gangs of Italians and other foreigners employed by the railways and other public enterprises on construction work.

To cope with these evils, we have in Ontario only an obsolete constabulary system, rewarded chiefly on the fee principle, and aided in important criminal cases by a Provincial detective force. As the uncertain fees do not compensate for the giving of much time in a busy season to pursuit of a wily criminal, a man must be possessed of an unusual degree of public spirit to follow such cases up effectively; and, besides, the majority of rural constables have not the skill and knowledge, even had they the organization, to handle these cases; consequently, far too many escape scot-free, and this fact emboldens others.

Then, when the culprits are caught and convicted, they get off far too easily—probably with a few years in the penitentiary. We have become altogether too sentimental and namby-pamby in our ideas of the administration of justice. We seem to forget that the primary purpose of punishment is to act as a wholesome deterrent, not only on the individual in question, but on other would-be offenders. The possibility of a few years' confinement is no adequate restraint for men of such stamp, especially when tintured with a good prospect of never being caught. Physical pain is the best deterrent for ruffians. They require the lash, and require it good and plenty. With this should go prolonged imprisonment. Life

## THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE.

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DOMINION.

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imprisonment, with hard labor, and regular treatment, for a time, at least, with the cat-o'-nine-tails, is not one whit too good for the beast who will assault a woman. It requires just such measures to intimidate the brutal, passionate cowards. By our mawkish leniency, we say, in effect, that the virginity of a woman, and the peace and pleasure of thousands of others, not to mention the safety of property, are of less consequence than the freedom of a degenerate ruffian to pursue his life of crime!

Three changes are called for to deal with the growing menace. First, we must close the doors to degenerate and criminal immigrants. We can breed all we need of that class. Discourage the employment of Dagos, and penalize severely every person found carrying concealed weapons.

Secondly, improve the means of apprehending criminals. The Toronto Globe suggests a special Provincial force of 200 rural mounted police. The idea is a good one, and the suggestion timely. This number would allow about two for each riding, and not only could they, to a large extent, keep down crimes of violence, but such a force working in concert would be of service in enforcing the automobile and other laws. The magnificent record of the few hundred Royal Northwest Mounted Police, in preserving perfect order throughout the empire of territory under their jurisdiction, is ground for the belief that similar forces, under Provincial auspices, would prove effective in the East, providing they were kept free of politics, as the other force has been.

Thirdly, we require a sane revision of the criminal laws, and a virile administration thereof, to the end that crime may be made unpopular and confirmed criminals detained for life at hard labor in the service of the state. Severe punishment and unrelenting prosecution is the price of public safety. The people are ready to pay the price. It is up to the Attorney General's Department to take steps to give it effect.

### AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION AT THE N. E. A.

Doubtless the greatest educational event of the year is the convention of the National Education Association of the United States. This year the convention was held in Cleveland, Ohio, where over 15,000 members registered. The National Education Association carries on its deliberations in nineteen departments, one of which is known as the Department of Rural and Agricultural Education. The last-named department, at the recent meeting, devoted all its time to agricultural education and school gardens, and was addressed by the United States Commissioner of Education and several eminent teachers, on such topics as "Successful Work in Agriculture in Rural Schools"; "The Work of Normal Schools in Preparing Teachers to Teach Agriculture"; "How the Nation Should Aid in Agricultural Education"; "Work Done in School Gardens." In addition to this department's work, the National Council, through the president-elect, presented the report of a committee on industrial education in rural schools, which committee was appointed in 1903.

The report just referred to, strongly emphasized the need to educate public opinion to regard the ability to do things as more valuable than the possession of theoretical knowledge. It declared that one most serious difficulty in the way of introducing what might be called agricultural education is the unwillingness of teachers and school authorities to modify the traditional courses of study, except by adding a new one. They are loath to cut out any of the old courses to make way for the new, so they try, instead, to add it on to an already-overcrowded course. The second difficulty is the utterly inadequate supply of teachers properly trained to give effective education in this subject.

The specialist on agricultural education in the U. S. Department of Agriculture, D. J. Crosby, stated that nearly every State in the Union is now requiring agriculture to be taught in the schools, and that he knows that it is being done successfully in a few primary schools, a larger number of secondary schools, and in about sixty colleges. He discussed the danger of demanding too much, as some people are doing, and argued that you cannot teach farming operations, such as plowing, reaping and milking, in the rural public schools, and no claims for such teaching should be made. We should confine the agricultural instruction in the primary schools to the simpler facts concerning the principles of the production and utilization of plants and animals useful to man, together with some children's garden work at school and at home. In the secondary schools, we should insist that pupils studying agriculture have some preliminary work in botany, chemistry and physics; and in the colleges we should bear heavily upon training in the physical and biological sciences, as well as in the science of agriculture and the relations of agriculture to the manufacturing and carrying business of the world.

Prof. Davis, of Maine University, claimed that practical instruction in milking and churning could be given the girl undergraduate in such a way as to do her intellect and heart as much good as the Latin grammar she is learning. He also condemned much of the so-called scientific education given in the High Schools. He would change it for a study of living vegetables and crops, soils, and living animals. A summary of opinions obtained by Prof. Davis from about 500 persons, scattered all over the continent, set forth (1) that the great difficulties in the way are the almost universal lack of teachers who are able to give agricultural instruction, and the indifference and frequent opposition on the part of patrons; (2) agriculture, when handled in an efficient manner, aids in keeping up school attendance, increases interest of patrons, and reacts favorably on other school work. Training a sufficient number of teachers is the most serious problem in the way of general introduction of agriculture as a school subject. The graduates of small High Schools are supplying teachers for rural schools. Agriculture, as a part of the High-school courses, is therefore, desirable. The most direct means of reaching the largest number of rural schools is in better preparation of High-school teachers who teach in rural communities.

A sample of white oats grown on a farm in the Yukon Valley, 63 degrees North Latitude, weighing 16 pounds to the bushel, and of superior milling qualities, is the latest testimony to the as yet untold possibilities of the Canadian West.

According to the Meat and Canned-foods Act, as amended at the recent session of Parliament, no meat-packing plant is allowed to ship products out of the Province in which it is located, unless bearing the Federal stamp, "Canada Approved."

### THE EXAMPLE OF THE PIONEERS.

Throughout the country (Ontario, at least) are being held many family reunions—descendants of those hardy pioneers who did so much to make this country what it is.

These reunions are highly commendable, making a pleasant family gathering, and allowing the family to keep in touch with one another; but, above all, they pay a tribute where tribute is due. The pioneer left kindred and friends to brave a long ocean voyage in sailing ships of poor accommodation, far different from the palatial steamers of to-day. He landed in a strange country, often without friends, and had to go into the wilderness, face savage beasts and savage men, and hew down the huge trees to make a home.

The beaver is the original tree-feller. If the pioneer had the spirit, or lack of spirit, of many of the present day, and wanted an "easy way," why not call in the beavers to fell the trees? But the pioneer was made of more virile and sterner stuff. He takes his axe, pulls off his coat, and, with a stout heart and strong muscles, he attacks the forest. The chips fly. The trees fall. But how do they fall? Not any way. The woodman uses his brains as well as his brawn, and with great skill and judgment, he plans to fell as many trees as possible in one pile, that a good part of them may burn. After the burning, came the logging-bee. Neighbors were invited to the logging. In those days, neighbors were not those a few rods away, but for many miles. The greatest slight and insult a pioneer could give a neighbor would be not to ask him to that bee.

At the logging-bees was hard work to be done, but the pioneer was not afraid of work; and to assist his neighbor at this bee, he would lend his own work, and travel miles to lend a friendly hand. The pioneer did not go to bees in starched shirts, to tell stories. The place of honor was at the big end of the log, and to the big end of the log those stalwarts rushed. Proud indeed was the man—and well might he be—to be considered worthy to take the position that called for the use of great muscle, skill, or a cool head.

It is no wonder the pioneer conquered in the great battle. Men who have the spirit to rush for "the big end" of the log, actually or metaphorically, will conquer anywhere in any age, in an clime, in any situation.

A short time ago I was watching a gang in one of our towns laying a brick pavement. Two men were working together pounding the brick to make them solid and even. These men often got thirsty, and made a trip of several rods to the water-pail—nothing strange in that. But it did seem strange that never, by any chance, did both men want a drink at the same time. When one was after a drink, the other could not work the tool alone, so they were able to have many a rest by their little plan to see how little they could do. Then, when the boss was away, they would skip over a piece and not pound it at all.

While the men and the boys were performing deeds of valor and usefulness at the logging, the women and girls were not idle, but preparing a meal that anyone could enjoy—thrice welcome, though, to those whose appetite was whetted by strenuous effort, and a conscience easy from work well performed—the women folk, indeed, taking great pride in their cooking and preparing a generous, wholesome repast, fit for a king—those whole-souled and manly kings of the countryside.

The woman pioneer was not much on bridge whist or pink teas; nor had much use for poodle dogs or Teddy bears. Her pride was in her husband and family. Though he wore not a starched collar, and might be something of a bear, and hug like a bear, yet in that hug was a world of earnestness and love, and hardships and privations were forgotten in mutual love and ambition.

Great ingenuity is often shown by some to see how little they can do, but he or she that would succeed must display the spirit of the pioneer, rather than that of the "hobo." In every walk of life competition is keen, and anyone who expects to attain anything of importance must work, and work to sweat. In sports, great exertion must be made if one will be considered worthy to play the game. Those engaged in any sport, expect to make the sweat come; and why should we not be in earnest at work, as well as play?

On the farm there is not now the call for so much muscular display as formerly. Much of the work is done by machinery; but, none the less, we must be prepared to exert ourselves in one direction, if not in another. Machinery costs money, and it is of no use when idle. We must work, and work to the best possible advantage. In one way and another we spend dollars to-day where the pioneer spent dimes. It necessarily follows that we must make dollars where they made dimes.

A man may have the best education the country can give him, yet not amount to much if he is too lazy to apply his education to some useful purpose, and be industrious. A man may be industrious and work hard, and yet not accomplish as much as he otherwise would if he does not

have the training and use his brains. Industry is the foundation. Education and training are the aids that enable a man to reach heights limited only by his muscle and brains. The pioneer often showed a happy combination of muscle and brain, industry and thrift; and, even with our greater opportunity, we shall do well if we leave anything like as good a legacy to posterity, and leave such a monument of achievement.

History records nothing greater, nothing more noble or inspiring, certainly nothing of more benefit to the human race, than the conquest of this continent by the pioneer. The invading military army, bent on conquests, changes happy homes and united families into ruin and bereavements. Desolation follows in the wake of such an army. The army of pioneers that invades this country has changed a wilderness into happy homes, fine farms, peaceful hamlets, thriving towns and clustering cities.

Sons and daughters, grandsons and granddaughters of those glorious ancestors (who now lie silent in their graves), we should be proud that we can number our ancestors among this noble army of pioneers, who have left such a lasting monument of achievement that will exist to the end of the world, and it should be an inspiration to exert ourselves to the very best of our ability in our various occupations, that we may add our quota to the progress of the country.

GEO. RICE.

## HORSES.

### THE CANADIAN PONY RECORD.

A correspondent asks whether there is any provision in connection with the Canadian National Records for the registration of ponies?

The Canadian Pony Society was incorporated in April under the National-records scheme. The Accountant advised us nearly two months ago that they had all the necessary forms printed, and were in a position to accept applications for registration. Provision is made for seven distinct breeds, to wit: Shetland, Welsh, New Forest, Polo and Riding, Exmoor, Connemara and Hackney ponies. Below we publish the conditions under which ponies of these respective breeds are eligible for registration in the Canadian Pony Record:

1. The pedigrees of the following animals shall be admitted to registry:—

#### SHETLAND PONIES. (Standard, 44 inches.)

- (a) Animals imported from Great Britain and recorded in the Shetland Studbook of Scotland.
- (b) Animals recorded in the American Shetland Pony Club Studbook, or that trace to animals recorded therein, in which case the pedigrees of all ancestors back to and including the imported cross must be recorded.
- (c) Animals whose sires and dams are recorded in

the Shetland Section of the Canadian Pony Studbook.

- (d) Animals tracing through known ancestors in every branch to imported ponies not recorded in the Shetland Studbook of Scotland, providing such ponies were imported prior to Feb. 12th, 1908, upon production of a statutory declaration that such imported ponies are pure-bred, and upon inspection by duly appointed inspectors, if found to conform to the standard for the breed, shall be eligible for record.
- (e) The height of animals registered shall not exceed 44 inches.

#### WELSH PONIES. (Standard, English height.)

- (a) Animals imported from Great Britain and recorded in the Welsh Pony and Cob Society Studbook.
- (b) Animals, the sires and dams of which are recorded in the Welsh Section of the Canadian Pony Studbook.
- (c) Animals tracing through known ancestors in every branch to imported ponies not recorded in the Welsh Pony and Cob Studbook, providing such ponies were imported prior to Feb. 12th, 1908, upon production of a statutory declaration that such imported ponies are pure-bred, and upon inspection by duly appointed inspectors, if found to conform to the standard for the breed, shall be eligible for record.

#### NEW FOREST PONIES. (Standard, English height.)

- (a) Animals imported from Great Britain and recorded in the New Forest Pony Association Studbook.
- (b) Animals whose sires and dams are recorded in the New Forest Section of the Canadian Pony Studbook.

#### POLO AND RIDING PONIES. (Standard, 14.2.)

- (a) Animals imported from Great Britain and recorded in the Polo and Riding Pony Society's Studbook.
- (b) Animals whose sires and dams are recorded in the Polo and Riding Pony Section of the Canadian Pony Studbook.

#### EXMOOR PONIES. (Standard, English height.)

- (a) Animals imported from Great Britain, bred by reputable breeders. On establishment of an English Studbook for that breed, all animals must be recorded therein prior to importation. In case of animals recorded under first condition of this section, certificate of breeding, signed by the breeder, must accompany the application for entry.
- (b) Animals, the sires and dams of which are recorded in the Exmoor Section of the Canadian Pony Studbook.

#### CONNEMARA PONIES. (Standard, Irish height.)

- (a) Animals imported from Ireland and recorded in the Connemara Studbook of the Connemara Society.
- (b) Animals, the sires and dams of which are recorded in the Connemara Section of the Canadian Pony Studbook.

#### HACKNEY PONIES. (Standard, 14.1.)

- (a) Animals imported from Great Britain and recorded in the English Hackney Studbook, namely:
  - (1) Stallions registered in the English Hackney Studbook shall be entitled to full registry.
  - (2) Stallions entered in the English Hackney Studbook shall be entitled to half registry.
  - (3) Mares recorded as "Inspected" in the English Hackney Studbook shall be entitled to half registry.
- (b) (1) Canadian-bred stallions or mares, the sire and dams of which are full registered in the Hackney Division of the Canadian Pony Studbook, shall be entitled to full registry.
  - (2) Stallions or mares, the dams of which are half registered, sired by a full-registered stallion, shall be entitled to full registry.
  - (3) Stallions or mares, the dams of which are "Inspected," sired by full-registered stallions, shall be entitled to half registry.
  - (4) Mares, not less than two years of age, may be inspected by duly-appointed inspectors of the Canadian Pony Society, and, if accepted, may be recorded as "Inspected" foundation stock.

2. Every application for registration shall be made on a blank, which shall be furnished free for the purpose, and must contain a description as complete as possible, together with the date of birth, name and registered number of the sire and of the dam, if recorded, and must be signed by the breeder, except in case the person applying for registration purchased the dam after being served, then he must sign the application form, but a transfer of ownership of the dam must be supplied, signed by the recorded owner, giving date of service, name of sire, and date of sale.

3. The breeder of an animal is the owner of the dam at the time she was served. The first owner is the owner of the dam at the time the colt was foaled.

4. No application for transfer shall be considered until the fees are paid, nor shall any number be assigned to the pedigree until every requirement has been complied with.

5. In the case of change of ownership of an animal, the buyer must obtain from the seller a certificate of transfer, written in ink upon a blank form procured from the Record Office, which will, when returned to the Record Office, accompanied by the original certificate of registration, be entered upon the record. The certificate of transfer shall be endorsed on the back of the original certificate and returned to the applicant. In case of neglect or refusal of the seller to give a certificate of transfer, the record of transfer may be made upon the written approval of the Pedigree Committee, on evidence of the sale and delivery of the animal. Transfers will be required from the first and succeeding owners to the applicant for entry. If the animal is a female, it must be stated whether or not she has been served. If served, the date of service must be given, with the name and record number of the sire, certified by the owner, or his authorized agent.

6. When an animal is a twin it shall be so stated when applying for registration, and the sex given of the animal with which it is a twin. Should a twin



The Historic City of Quebec, Where the Tercentenary Celebration is Being Held.

be entered upon the record without such statement, no subsequent application for the entry of animal twin with the same shall be accepted.

7. When the pedigree of an animal may have been admitted or ownership transferred through misrepresentation or fraud, the Board of Directors shall on the discovery of the same declare the entry or transfer void, together with any entries or transfers of descendants of such animal, and subsequent applications for entry or transfer dependent on the signature of any person implicated in such fraud shall be refused.

8. In making application for the registration of animals fulfilling the required descriptions, it is understood that the pedigree is to be accepted only on the condition that the given particulars are correct, and that if it should be ascertained previous to the publication of the succeeding volume that these particulars are in any way incorrect, the Canadian Pony Society may, at its discretion, omit the pedigree or publish it in an altered form. It is further understood that should the pedigree be published in the Canadian Pony Studbook prior to the discovery of an error, the Society may cancel the entry and publish the correction in such form as the Executive Committee may determine. It is further understood that the Canadian Pony Society will not be held responsible for any loss or damage that may be sustained through the inaccuracy, omission, alteration of the above pedigree, or cancellation of the entry.

9. Duplicate names should be avoided. To this end, the right will be reserved to change any name when necessary, preserving, however, as far as practicable, some characteristic of the name given in the application. The word "Young" shall not be used in connection with a name unless the pedigree has been previously recorded in another book.

10. No duplicate certificate shall be issued unless upon a statutory declaration before a Notary or Commissioner, setting forth reasons why such certificate is required. Such declaration shall be made on form provided.

11. The fee for registration and inspection shall be as follows:—

Inspection of Hackney, Welsh and Shetland ponies .....	\$5.00
Pedigrees of animals under two years of age:	
Members .....	1.00
Non-members .....	2.00
Pedigrees of animals over two years of age:	
Members .....	2.00
Non-members .....	4.00
Transfers .....	.50 each
Duplicate Certificates .....	.50 each
Life Membership .....	25.00
Annual Membership .....	2.00

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OTTAWA, CANADA.

#### THE BRITISH ARMY REMOUNT PROBLEM.

A subject of keen interest in Britain at present is the problem of maintaining the supply of horses for army remount purposes. A recent discussion was introduced in the House of Lords by the Earl of Donoughmore, who inquired what action the Government intended to take toward altering "the present unsatisfactory state of affairs."

In reply, the President of the Board of Agriculture, Earl Carrington, intimated that it was proposed to arrange for the registration of a large number of suitable stallions, say five hundred, and mares, say twenty-five thousand, and the subsequent registration of such of their offspring as might be approved by the military authorities. The ultimate goal would be to secure the breeding in the United Kingdom of fifteen thousand foals of the various classes of horses required. There was a general agreement that greater encouragement to breeders would be given if horses were purchased for the army at three instead of five years, and he was glad to say the Army Council had expressed their willingness to make arrangements for the inspection of the produce of registered breeding animals at three years old, and to purchase their annual supplies from the young stock approved as suitable, paying to their owners, in addition to the purchase price, a sum towards the keep of the young horse until such time as they should be taken over by the Remount Department. They would also report the remainder of the young stock suitable to the Board of Agriculture for registration by them. That would, he thought, go a long step in the direction of bringing sellers and purchasers of young horses into direct relationship. That was a brief outline of the scheme, but their intention was that it should be carried out by the department directly concerned, with the assistance of a consultative committee. He was unable to say what would be the cost of these proposals, but the matter was under the consideration of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who, he was confident, would meet their views to the utmost of his ability. The scheme would depend for its success on the support that would be given it by horse-owners.

#### INJUSTICE AND INSULT.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I am glad to see a discussion started in "The Farmer's Advocate" on the subject of "Monopoly in Nomenclature" (as you have fittingly represented it), arising out of a request from the secretary of the Scottish Clydesdale Horse Society that the Canadian Association assist the Old Country organization in protecting the use of certain names patented by it for particular breeders and dealers. In the first place, I quite agree with your correspondent, "Notabaron," in preferring the use of brief names. However, there is much to be said in favor of some distinctive appellative sign, such as a registered prefix or affix, or even a complete word, such as "Baron," "Hugo," or "Hiawatha," providing such can be granted to a breeder or dealer without treading on other people's corns by interfering with legitimate vested interests. But this proposition to assign the exclusive privilege of using a name such as "Baron" to a single firm, after the name has been made famous throughout the Clydesdale world, and after hundreds of individuals have been named with combinations comprising the word Baron, in one connection or another, seems to me a piece of unmitigated cheek, and the Clydesdale Horse Society of Scotland must be a set of easy marks to accede to the request of even so influential and prominent a firm as Messrs. Montgomery, who, it is said, can get almost anything they want in Scottish official Clydesdale circles. My main point is that it is too late in the day for such a monopoly of a name to be granted to any individual or firm. In the second place, if anyone were entitled to the privilege, it should have been the breeder of Baron's Pride, who, I understand, was present at the Council, and protested in vain against the patent being granted to Messrs. Montgomery.

The Scottish Society's action was an injustice, and its request is little short of an insult. I sincerely trust the Clydesdale Horse Association of Canada will manifest its Canadian gumption, and turn down the proposition good and hard. Meantime, pending definite action on this side of the Atlantic, I would recommend my brother breeders to make as free use of the term Baron as possible, and to refuse point-blank any attempt of the Registrar to dissuade them from such a course.

Quebec.

#### PREMIUM PICTURE OF BARON'S PRIDE.

A splendid photo-engraving of the celebrated Clydesdale stallion, Baron's Pride, may be obtained by any present subscriber of "The Farmer's Advocate" who will send us the name of one new yearly subscriber, accompanied by \$1.50. The engraving is 7½ x 11 inches in size, and is printed with a soft tone, combined with much clearness of detail, on a card of finest coated stock. It is a beautiful picture to frame and hang in the library or sitting-room of any horseman's home. Copies may be purchased from "The Farmer's Advocate" at 50 cents each.

### LIVE STOCK.

#### JUDGING LIVE STOCK.

In judging live stock there are two faculties which seem to require special development—observation and judgment.

The eye must see quickly and accurately, so that there may be no mistake in the observations which are to form the basis for a conclusion. While this is to a considerable extent dependent on being informed on what to look for, yet no amount of information will supply keen powers of observation, which, in addition, must be kept in practice by continuous use. The student should never be dilatory in this, for once allow it to be said that he sees a thing which he does not, the foundation for candid criticism is being built on sand. It is better to be "simpler than the infancy of truth," and completely candid with one's observations, than to be in the least deceptive or dilatory in recording them.

Not only should one be quick to see things as they really are, but there should be as much dispatch in detecting deviations from the correct standard. There is much difficulty in this, for a standard only forms itself clearly in one's mind after the results of experience, observation and study have merged together into a clearly defined ideal. To formulate an ideal is absolutely essential, and in doing this it is imperative to familiarize one's self with the good qualities of animal life, correct conformation and the highest types, so that the least variation from these at once attracts the attention. When a distinct ideal, based on the best types and their highest qualities, has been formed in the mind, and this is supported by a discriminating eye, it is but another step to render a correct judgment.

In judging the market classes of stock, the demands of the market should have a strong influence in the establishment of standards; and in

the judging of breeding classes, the official scales of points, when such exist, should be relied upon chiefly as a guide. And when these are not officially published, an effort should be made to become informed regarding the understanding that exists among the breeders. While these standards are so wide in scope as to include many minor points, yet it will be noticeable that the essential features are given the greatest prominence, and they are usually based on the utility of the animal for its purpose. This does not mean that the minor features should be slighted, for the degree of excellence in domestic animals is now so high and the competition so keen that it is most frequently on some of these minor details that their rank in the show-ring is determined.

In show-ring judging, after the inspection is completed, a draft or "short leet" is made of the likely winners of the place from the rest of the competitors. Up to this time the judging has been the detection of faults and deviations from the standard required, but now the work is more of the nature of comparative judging, in which the points of the animals considered worthy of prizes are compared, to determine their rank. It greatly aids dispatch and tends to more exactness to make such a draft when there are five or more animals in the class. It also materially assists the examiner in keeping in mind the qualities which he must compare. Carefulness at this point will do much towards the formation of a decision, which may afterwards be maintained with justice.

JOHN A. CRAIG.

#### U. S. SHEEP QUARANTINE UNNECESSARILY SWEEPING.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I wish to add a word in reference to the thirty days of quarantine which the United States has imposed on all Canadian sheep imported into that country. No doubt, the United States is justified in providing such a quarantine, but is it not too sweeping in its nature? There are in Ontario, or throughout all of Canada, certain districts that have always been immune from scab, and I think it most unfair that breeders in such districts should be compelled to suffer in like measure to those in regions where the sheep have been badly infected with the scab. Under present conditions, it will almost utterly ruin our retail trade with the United States, besides jeopardizing Canada's reputation for the production of good sheep. Could you not stir up sufficient enthusiasm in your valuable paper so that the Canadian Government may recognize the full inclemency to Canadian sheep-breeders of this quarantine? Were the Canadian Government to interest itself at all in this matter, it might be possible to persuade the United States to qualify the extent of the quarantine with the result of ameliorated and improved conditions, or, at least, an exemption from quarantine of all sheep from scab-free districts.

Wellington Co., Ont. HENRY ARKELL.

### THE FARM.

#### OBSERVATIONS ON THE CROPS.

In travelling over quite a portion of the Province a fortnight ago, it was noticed that the making of timothy hay was quite general. In the majority of cases it had been left too long before cutting, and, as a consequence, the feeding value of the crop will be greatly depreciated. Some excellent hay was being made, and one couldn't help but notice the largely increased number of side-delivery rakes and hay loaders in use, more especially west of Toronto. No doubt the hay was being left so that it would cure more rapidly to facilitate the use of the labor-saving machinery. Some hay was being hauled in the same day it was cut, but very little. Most of it was being cut one day and hauled in the next. There were a great many really good meadows, but a large number of the old meadows were rather light. Considering the splendid hay weather which prevailed for some two or three weeks, the hay should have been practically harvested. Rains found a great deal of hay either in the swath or windrow, and this spells spoiled hay. When will we as farmers learn wisdom as to the best stage at which to cut not only clover hay, but timothy and mixed hay as well?

The self-binder was very active during the week in tiering up the golden wheat, which seems to promise an average yield for the Province of some 25 bushels per acre. Many pieces could be seen about London, for instance, which will run from 30 to 50 bushels per acre. There seemed to be quite a large acreage sown. Barley seems to be the weak crop this season. Scarcely anywhere could one see a full crop. In many places not more than half a crop will obtain, owing, doubtless, to the late wet seeding time, and the waxy condition of the heavier soils when dry weather struck them. On the other hand, the new seeding, much of which is done with barley, is exceptionally promising.

Some excellent pieces of corn were noticed, but they are the exception rather than the rule. Most of the corn might be considered very uneven, and even patchy. Two factors injured the prospects for corn, viz., poor germinating seed, and a poor preparation of the seed-

bed. Notwithstanding all these drawbacks, there promises to be a good crop of corn, even if it should be quite uneven. The oat crop is promising better every day, and now, since the later rains have come, there will doubtless be a very heavy crop. The very late-sown may rust, however, and, in any case, could not be expected to yield a very plump berry.

The pea crop, while not large, will average very well where the rains came in time to help it blossom well. The recent rains will brighten the prospect for red clover seed.

On the whole, my observations lead me to believe that west of Toronto the crops will yield above the average. From Toronto to Kingston it will be hard to maintain an average, while from Kingston east it will fall quite short of an average, so far as the older portion of the Province is concerned.

T. G. RAYNOR.

**SILLO BUILDING.**

The probability is that more siloes will be built this year in Eastern Canada than for many years past, a larger acreage of corn than usual having been planted, owing to more farmers having become convinced that the growing of corn for ensilage provides a larger amount of suitable food for stock, at less expense, than can be obtained from any other crop.

While we firmly believe that, as a rule, there is economy, in the long run, in building circular cement-concrete siloes, and have in the last few months published full instructions for building this class of structures, we are aware that in some sections gravel is not conveniently obtainable, or experienced builders available, and lumber may be had at a moderate cost, in which case a stave silo may be built at less expense, and, if well put up, on a good foundation, and anchored to a building, or otherwise, to insure against being blown over by storms, if built out of doors, such a structure will answer the purpose equally as well, and may last for ten or twelve years, or possibly much longer. The building of either class of silo named may, by carefully following instructions that have been published in these columns, be carried out successfully by an inexperienced man having the knack of handling tools with some skill.

Essential to stability in a stave silo is a solid foundation of concrete or of stone masonry, preferably laid in cement mortar, and sunk at least two feet deep, or below the frost line, and well drained. The bottom or floor may be of earth or of cement, of saucer shape, with a hole in the center for drainage connecting with a tile or stone drain.

The most suitable size of silo for an average herd is a diameter of 12 or 13 feet, and a height of 26 to 32 feet. For a large herd, the diameter may be 14 to 16 feet, but in a large silo there is danger of the silage being damaged by exposure of the surface to the air in warm weather, when a sufficient quantity is not fed daily to obviate this difficulty. In such a case, it is better to build two small siloes than one large one, as, if any silage is left over in spring, it may be fed to advantage during a possible shortage of pasture in a dry spell in summer. Any of our common soft woods may be used for staves. Pine, spruce and hemlock are serviceable. Staves 2 inches thick, by 5 or 6 inches wide, are, perhaps, preferable, though 1½-inch stuff may answer as well if hoops are placed sufficiently close to avoid springing. The staves should be dressed on the edges and inside, but do not require to be matched or bevelled on the edges; and a roof is not a necessity, although a covering of some sort is conducive to comfort in handling the contents, and lessens the trouble from snow and freezing. As it is scarcely possible, and, at any rate, expensive, to get staves long enough for the full height, they may be in two parts, spliced and jointed, a long and a shorter one, alternately, a piece of hoop-iron being inserted at the joints to prevent access of air. A good plan for support of the hoops is to insert three 4 x 4 hardwood staves at equal distances apart, and bore holes in the projecting part of these, through which the hoops, in sections, are run, and are tightened by means of nuts over iron washers. Some prefer to use posts for support of hoops, and let these posts run a couple of feet above the staves for support of a roof, if deemed desirable.

A description, in "The Farmer's Advocate" of June 4th, 1908, by D. A. McIntyre, Lambton County, of how he built a stave silo without the use of scaffolding, may be helpful to those contemplating building such.

In Eastern Ontario and Quebec, a modification of the stave-silo principle, called the hoop silo, is much in vogue. It consists of a perpendicular lining of inch boards of some first-class material, such as Georgia pine, supported by hoops made of nailing five thicknesses of ½-inch elm stuff, 3 inches wide, together in molds. The weather surface consists of cheaper inch lumber, like hemlock, nailed over the elm hoops, also in perpendicular position. These hoop siloes are more expensive than the simpler stave structure, and we

fail to see that they are materially better; but, whether from force of example or otherwise, they are in some localities the only kind built.

**THE BATH TUB.**

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

In years past, a bath-tub was a movable article with us. It was one of the kind enclosed in a box of matched wood, with a lid. We always had it connected to the drain, in towns, with a trap. In the country, the outlet pipe was carried out of the house to a safe distance. In one cottage it was in the kitchen, where, with the lid down, it was useful in many ways; in other houses, in small rooms off the kitchen. In the only house we owned, we had it fixed the best. It was in a small room not connected with the kitchen, but next to it. We took the lid off, and made an opening in the wall to let the tub project into the kitchen about ten inches. The part in the kitchen had a little lid, with a cord that would reach to the other side, and could be fastened down from the bath-room side. The water could be put in from the kitchen. I think no one could plan a bath-room with less expense. The cold water we have had connected to the tub in some houses. The cost of tub was \$30, complete, eighteen years ago. I. L. Lambton Co., Ont.

**CONFERENCE OF FIELD-CROP-COMPETITIONS JUDGES.**

On Tuesday, July 14th, Seed Commissioner G. H. Clark had the judges who are going to place the awards in the Ontario field competitions this year meet him at the O. A. C., Guelph, to outline the plan of the work, etc. Supt. J. Lockie Wilson, of the Agricultural Societies of the Province, under whose direction the competitions were made possible, was also present.

The judges were all present, 17 in number, viz.: Simpson Rennie, Toronto, and A. Elliot, Galt, who did the work so well last year; T. H. Mason, Stratfordville; Hy. Glendinning, Manilla; Jno. Campbell, Woodville; C. R. Gies, Heidelberg; B. F. Waters, Ailsa Craig; G. Thompson, Bienheim; G. Michand, Ottawa; D. James, Langstaff; A. J. Reynolds, Scarborough; A. Forster, Markham; J. M. McCallum, Shakespeare; I. F. Metcalf, O. A. C.; F. A. Clowes, Burford; L. H. Newman, Ottawa, and T. G. Raynor, Seed Branch, Ottawa.

While waiting for some of the judges to arrive, Commissioner Clark, who acted as chairman, opened a discussion on the Seed Control Act, with a view of getting suggestions for having the Act amended, to make it even more effective. Mr. Hy. Glendinning, who had handled seed in a commercial way, thought if the Act would grade the seed as No. 1, 2 and 3 and rejected, it would be much better. He further suggested that the Act, as it applies to the farmer, should be more explicit in order to make it clear that farmers were not allowed to sell to one another for seeding purposes any lower grades of the small seeds than the seed dealers were allowed to sell for similar purposes. T. H. Mason, who has acted for two seasons as an inspector, concurred in the opinions advanced by Mr. Glendinning, and further said that the term Government standard and the lead seal on the bags had misled a great many farmers, who thought they were buying first-class seed in many cases, when they were really getting inferior seed, with enough weed seeds in it to pollute their farms. He also thought that the Governor-in-Council should have power to add other weeds to the list as occasion required. Among those which should be blacklisted, none were worse than the bladder campion, a weed which is spreading largely through clover seed, and very rapidly in the Province. Mr. James thought it was a shame that so many tenant farmers were allowed to buy a cheap grade of seed, often full of weed seeds, and pollute the farms they were leaving because such seed was cheap.

Among other opinions expressed, it was thought that the law in allowing even five noxious weed seeds per thousand was allowing entirely too many. It was claimed that some farmers should not be allowed to grow clover seed on their dirty weed-infested soils; that the law should be clearer in defining the farmer's purpose in selling his seed for re-cleaning or for seeding purposes; that dealers should not be allowed to sell screenings, which, while not bad with Seed-control-act weeds, had plenty of such weed seeds as foxtail, smartweed and sheep sorrell, and was given an air of respectability by mixing in some good seed with them. Mr. Clark, in closing the discussion, said that the Act was, at least, a modest step in the right direction. He thought the time had come for some amendments, and desired the counsel of all persons interested in the seed trade, such as seed growers, seed dealers, and seed merchants, to make the Act as effective as possible to promote the use of good pure seeds of all kinds.

In outlining the nature of the field competitions in standing grain, he said they were organized in the West two years ago with marked success. Last year eleven were held in Ontario, and this year they were trying them in Quebec. In time he hoped they would be carried on in all the Provinces, to show the seed merchants that clean sources of seed supply were available. The seed merchants in the past have complained that they couldn't get a supply of good, clean, pure seed. These competitions were calculated to disprove such a contention, and at the same time point out just where they might obtain such seed. Mr. Clark said

that, as in the case last year, the Dominion Seed Branch was co-operating with the Provincial Department, represented by J. Lockie Wilson, Supt. of Agricultural Societies, who was present, and invited to outline his side of the work.

In effect, Mr. Wilson said he was proud the two departments could work harmoniously together again this year in holding 46 competitions, which, by the way, are mostly in oats. The other crops represented were barley, corn, beans and potatoes. He thought, perhaps, more Agricultural Societies would have competed, except that the \$20 asked from the society competing was quite a deterrent. He had a vote of sufficient money to have had 100 competitions. After some further remarks from the chairman about methods of procedure and equipment for the work, he called upon Prof. C. A. Zavitz to discuss the new score-card with which to judge the wheat, oats and barley, a copy of which appears below.

**SCORE CARD**

For Standing Fields of Wheat, Oats and Barley. Issued by Seed Branch, Dominion Department of Agriculture.

Exhibitor No. ....  
Mr. ....  
Address, P. O. ....  
.....Agricultural Society.  
Name of Variety .....

	Possible Score.	Judge's Score.
General appearance, considering:—		
(1) Stand of crop .....	5	
(2) Type of plant, vigor and uniformity of growth .....	10	
(3) Acreage, method of seeding, absence of lodging .....	5-20	
Freedom from weeds .....	25	
Comments regarding kinds found in crop:—		
.....		
Freedom from smut, rust, blight and insects .....	10	
Freedom from other varieties and other kinds of grain .....	20	
Apparent yield and quality of grain, considering:—		
(1) Proportion of well-filled heads of plump grain of good quality .....	20	
(2) Uniformity of maturity .....	5-25	
Total .....	100	
.....		Judge.
Date.		

After some discussion on the score-card, the judges went to view the experimental plots with Prof. Zavitz, and hear his comments upon the same. Afterwards some practical sizing-up of a plot was participated in by all the judges, and to their credit, it may be said, there was only a spread between the highest score of 90 and the lowest one of 76 of some 14 points, 88 being considered about the right score. Most of the judges left the same evening to commence their work. Bulletins announcing the results of the competitions, with deductions, will be issued by both the Dominion and Provincial Departments concerned in carrying them on. It is felt that much good must result from this kind of work to the Province. T. G. RAYNOR.

**AUGUST SEEDING OF ALFALFA.**

While spring seeding of alfalfa is commonly recommended in the latitude of Canada and the Northern States, there are those who hold that the more southerly practice of sowing it in early August on a fallowed field may be the best one even for Canada. The drawback, of course, is that the new seeding may not make a sufficient growth of top to come well through the first winter. However, orchardists experimenting with alfalfa sown in July and August for a cover crop on hitherto clean, cultivated soils, have found that while not the most suitable crop for their purpose, alfalfa does, in at least some instances, produce a very satisfactory top, and seems to endure the winter successfully, providing it has been sown on suitable soil. Several correspondents have reported fairly good success with field seedings in July and August, and while we do not consider that the matter has been sufficiently tested to warrant its general recommendation, we have no hesitation in advising experimental August seeding in a small way. In fact, if the farm lacks an alfalfa field, we would have no hesitation in advising a trial of August seeding, provided a clean, friable, well-drained, moderately-fertile field were available. Especially if it be a rolling clay field, we would counsel the wisdom of seeding it to alfalfa rather than to fall wheat, for which it would most likely be in course of preparation. One advantage of August seeding is that if it fails one may at least make a second attempt the following spring, with added chances of success, owing to a partial inoculation of the soil by the first seeding. Another is that if the field has been

well tilled during midsummer weeks, weed seeds will have been germinated and destroyed. Still another is that the soil will be in a sweet, mellow condition, rich with the accumulated summer liberations of fertility, a part of which would be leached out before the next spring, leaving the soil more or less acid and deficient in available fertility. Alfalfa cannot abide an acid soil, and as the generality of soils are inclined to be in some degree acid in spring, the nitrogen-gathering bacteria do not thrive and multiply as they otherwise would, and the alfalfa seedlings are less vigorous accordingly.

There are sound arguments in favor of July or early August seeding; providing, of course, that the soil has been thoroughly cleaned and mellowed by cultivation. Whether, on the whole, the balance of advantage is with spring or midsummer seeding we do not venture to say. It is as yet an unsettled question with us. If making a choice our preference would be for spring seeding, but we should like to see August seeding given a much more general trial in the southerly parts of Ontario. The latter part of July or the first of August are preferable to later sowings. The usual quantity of seed should be used, say 20 to 25 pounds, and if no alfalfa or sweet clover has previously grown on the farm, inoculation is advisable. Use a load of soil per acre from an old alfalfa field, or from a sweet-clover patch. If such is not available, send 25 cents to the Bacteriological Department of the Ontario Agricultural College for a bottle of nitro-culture.

## THE DAIRY.

### GRAIN FOR COWS ON GRASS.

"Will it pay to feed grain to cows on grass?" is a moot question at this season of year, the answer depending on the pasture, the cows, the dairyman, the value of dairy products, and the price of grain. For good cows, on full flush of nutritious clover or mixed pasture, we would seldom advise feeding grain, as any slight increase in the yield is unlikely to pay for the additional expense, while the tax on the cow's system of thus straining her capacity is liable to react unfavorably on subsequent production. No cow requires anything better than first-class pasture, and it is well that, for one season of the year, her digestive organs should be relieved of the task of assimilating concentrated meals.

When pasture is short, and the cow has to roam over a large area daily for what she obtains, supplementary feeding will pay, although, if suitable soiling crops are available, they will take the place of grain. Alfalfa is the ideal soiling crop. Peas and oats are good, while any grain crop may be advantageously utilized for the purpose. Corn is the most convenient soiling crop, but does not so perfectly meet the cow's requirements, although it serves admirably if supplemented with a few pounds daily of bran, or, say, a pound of oil meal or oil-cake meal.

Where soiling crops are not used, a small daily meal ration, even at present prices, will undoubtedly pay, if fed to good cows, the amount depending upon the price of the grains and the capacity of the cows. Poor cows will generally make a doubtful return for such extra feeding, and we would not advise using more than enough to bait them contentedly to the stable with the rest of the herd. Of course, really poor cows should not be kept, but in all herds there are some better than others. Cows of beefy inclination should be grazed with care, if at all, especially if milked by an unskillful hand, as such are more liable to commence putting the feed on their backs, and this habit increases on them as long as the lactation period lasts. For supplementary feeding, mill by-products, with a mixture of farm-grown grains, such as peas and oats, are to be recommended. Oil meal is an economical feed at present, compared with other feeding stuffs; another of similar class, and also very economical, is cottonseed meal, which has the additional merit, in hot weather, of hardening the butter-fat. It is better, however, to use these concentrated meals along with, say, equal or double weight of lighter feeds.

Not much need be said under the head of "dairyman," except to remind the reader that a skillful, attentive herdsman will secure profit from high feeding where another would fail to obtain remunerative returns.

Feeds are high, to be sure, but, with cheese hovering around the 12-cent mark on country boards, and butter also commanding excellent prices, the inducement to stuff feed into cows is unusually tempting. In short, we would say that, any factory or creamery patron who does not find it profitable during the present midsummer season to feed his cows green food, meal, or a little of both, must have exceptionally good pasture, exceptionally poor cows, or must be a very poor dairyman indeed.

### LABOR - SAVING IN DAIRYING.

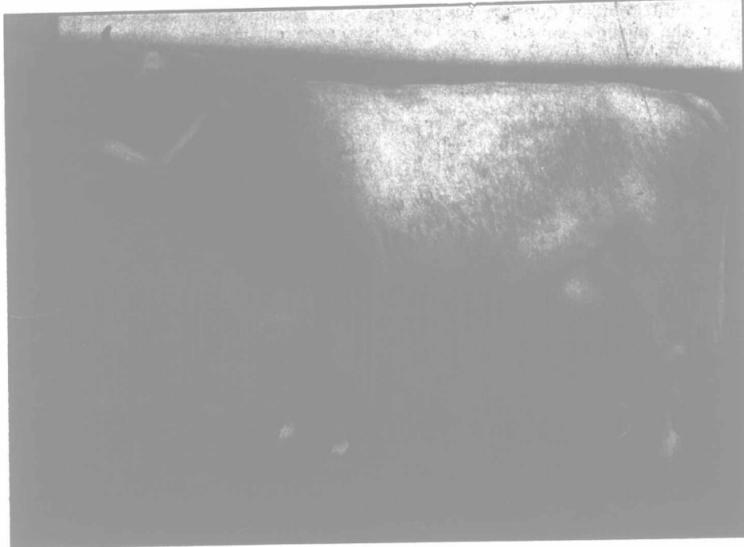
One of the recent regular monthly tests in the Innerkip, Ont., cow-testing association showed that 160 cows gave an average yield of 833 lbs. milk, testing 3.4, thus containing 34.6 lbs. fat. One excellent herd average is from 10 cows each, giving 1,390 lbs. milk, 3.3 test. The highest yield in the herd was 1,850 lbs. milk for the month. In all but one of the 12 herds recorded are single cows giving 1,000 lbs. milk or more.

Another district averaged only 664 lbs. milk per cow, while in a third district the average was 562 lbs. Some herds were as low as 412 lbs. milk, 13½ lbs. fat, as an average of nine cows. This is less than one-third of the yield of the herd noted above at Innerkip. Three times the labor, nearly three times the feed, three times the stable room, for no more profit! As I have frequently remarked before, this cow-testing work is the best labor-saving proposition yet placed before the farmers of Canada. Better cows mean less work and more income. Find out the poor cows by this individual testing, get rid of them, then give that feed saved to the better cows, and watch the bank balance grow. C. F. W.

Ottawa.

### OUR YEARLY DAIRY PRODUCTION.

Before the House of Commons Committee on Agriculture and Colonization, during the 1907-1908 session of Parliament, Mr. J. A. Ruddick, Dairy and Cold-storage Com. for Canada, testified that, although the exports of dairy produce, mainly butter and cheese, have declined to the extent of



The Genuine Dual-purpose Type.

Champion Shorthorn dairy cow, Gift 2nd, at the Royal Show, 1908. Owned by Lord Rothschild.

over \$7,000,000 since 1903, in which year our exports of dairy products reached the maximum, the increase in the consumption of milk, butter, cheese and condensed milk in Canada amounts to several million dollars more than the decline in the exports. Figures quoted from the recent census returns show that the value of creamery butter and cheese only, produced in 1907, exceeded in value by over five million dollars that of 1900, and shows an increase of over two million dollars since 1905.

The total annual production of dairy produce in Canada is estimated to be nearly \$100,000,000, divided as follows: Creamery butter and cheese, \$36,000,000; dairy butter, \$22,000,000; condensed milk, \$1,000,000; milk for direct consumption, \$35,000,000; total, \$94,000,000. The condensed-milk industry is making very considerable growth in Canada.

Romantic cheesemakers are herewith warned that an amendment to the Inspection and Sale Act, passed at the recent session of the Dominion Parliament, makes it unlawful to send messages to British maidens by means of bottles incorporated with cheese curd. Bottles are dangerous and objectionable in foreign markets. Love-letters may be sent through the mail.

The usual lectures and buttermaking competitions will take place September 1st to 12th, in the Dairy Building, at the Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto.

## GARDEN & ORCHARD.

### SUGGESTS A MODEST ATTEMPT.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I do not know whether it is possible to have the output of the co-operative associations all sold by a salesman chosen for that purpose. It is a very difficult proposition. We are located long distances apart, and, owing to climatic and other causes, the output could not be uniform. Then, there is the question of expense. Many farmers are unwilling to pay any percentage of the sales for salary of salesmen, and office expenses, etc. However, it might be successfully carried out by two or three associations located near each other, which could put out a fairly uniform pack, uniting and selling together without much expense. This would simply be a modest experiment, and if successfully managed, the number of associations uniting in that way could be increased the following year. The co-operative movement is losing interest here, and members are dropping out. Although our members (of the Newcastle Association) here have received twice as much for their apple crop by co-operating as they ever received in any previous year, they seem to have lost all interest, and will not attend a meeting. W. H. GIBSON.

Durham Co., Ont.

### OLD COUNTRY BUYERS DID NOT TURN UP.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Our Association's experience with co-operation has not been altogether satisfactory. We do not do any buying of supplies co-operatively; we were organized in a co-operative way for the purpose of making a better disposition of our apples, as it is apples alone that we proposed co-operating in. We found, in our two-years' experience, that the Old Country buyers did not materialize in visiting our Association to purchase our apples, and the local buyers apparently did not desire to purchase, as in all probability they had their purchases made before our members brought their apples to our packing-house. At all events, we had to consign practically all our apples, and consigning is not a satisfactory way of disposing of them, as the association or the person shipping have to accept what the commission men

choose to sell the apples for. If the market is glutted at the time one's apples arrive, they go right on the market just the same, and sell at glut prices, which is anything but satisfactory to the shipper. They either have not the facilities for properly holding our apples in storage in the Old Country for a better market, or they want to clean up the shipments as they come; but the shipper finds that, if he strikes a few of these glutted markets, makes his net average pretty low.

Our association decided, at a meeting that we held a short time ago, to act individually this year, and not as a co-operative association; but we left matters in such a shape, though, that any time we choose to go on co-operatively, that we can do so.

So far as the prices got from last season's pack are concerned, outside of the prices that we received for a few leading varieties, we practically made nothing on the rest of our apples. With some varieties, we considered that we were very fortunate—if we got nothing for our apples—if we paid expenses in full.

In my opinion, until Old Country buyers can be induced to come to this country, or have representatives here to buy from the co-operative association and large growers, taking it one year with another, the apple-grower will make more by selling to the apple-buyer, as heretofore.

F. S. WALLBRIDGE.

One of the most rapidly-growing industries of Ontario is that of fruit. Realizing this fact, the Canadian National Exhibition Executive, at Toronto, has extended all the sections of commercial packages, and considerably increased the aggregate of the premiums.

**A JOINT-STOCK COMPANY.**

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

The remarks in your article re the co-operative movement, I can endorse readily. The editorial is worthy of study. The movement advocated will certainly not find favor with middlemen. As regards our own Bruce Fruit-growers' Association, it is incorporated, has only seven members, and for the last four years was not conducted on strictly co-operative plans, but more as a joint-stock company, buying fruit from non-members. The prices realized last year I cannot tell, as part of our accounts are unsettled. The co-operative movement is at a standstill, but may be revived in the near future.  
M. G. DIPPEL.  
Bruce Co., Ont.

**POULTRY.**

**PROGRAMME OF AMERICAN POULTRY CONVENTION.**

The thirty-third annual convention of the American Poultry Association will be held at Niagara Falls, N. Y., August 10th to 12th, 1908. Headquarters: International and Cataract Hotels. All meetings in convention hall of Cataract Hotel.

Programme.—Monday, August 10th, 9.30 a.m.—Business session; convention opened by President Chas. M. Bryant, Boston, Mass.; roll-call; reading minutes; election of Board of Review; reports from the Election Commissioner, Executive Board, Secretary-Treas., Finance Committee, and from each branch association.

2.30 p.m.—Reports of Board of Review, Committee on Creditors, Committee on Bureau of Lecturers; discussion; report of Sec.-Treas. Paper: "Revision of Standard of Perfection," by Grant M. Curtis, Buffalo, N. Y. Discussion and action.

7.30 p.m.—Address: "Poultry From the Farmer's Standpoint, Etc.," by Mrs. M. M. Allen, Oswego, N. Y. Paper: "The American Poultry Association," by J. H. Robinson, Boston, Mass. Discussion: "Poultry Shows, and How to Conduct Them." Address: "American Standard of Perfection," by Prof. W. R. Graham, O. A. C., Guelph, Ont. Illustrated lecture: "Selecting and Judging Our Show Birds," by D. E. Hale, Wayzata, Minn.

Tuesday, August 11th, 9.30 a.m.—Consideration of proposed amendments to the Constitution and By-laws; reports of other committees; unfinished business.

2.30 p.m.—Inauguration of officers; new business; reports of Executive Board on licensing judges of poultry, and on additional applicants for membership; announcement of Standing Committees for current year; discussions, etc.

7.30 p.m.—"Reminiscences," by Phil. Williams, Randolph, Mass. Discussion: "How to Secure More Uniformity in Judging." Address: "Laws of Mendelism," by C. B. Davenport, New York City. Discussion: "Scientific Handling of Poultry for Exhibition."

Wednesday, August 12th, 2.30 p.m.—Address: "White Diarrhea," by L. H. Baldwin, of Deer Park, Ont. Paper: "Feeding for Egg Production," by Prof. Horace Atwood, Morgantown, W. Va. Address: "What the Agricultural Colleges are Doing for the Poultry Industry," by Prof. Jas. E. Rice, Ithaca, N. Y. Debate: "Resolved, That the American Poultry Association Should Encourage the Holding of Poultry Institutes in Connection with Poultry Shows."

**SUMMER POULTRY POINTERS.**

Provide plenty of shade for both old and young stock if none is at hand.

The chickens drink lots of water these hot days. Keep the drinking vessels filled with fresh cold water. Rinse the vessels before refilling. It is no use putting fresh water into a dish with dirty water in it. That only spoils the whole panful. Take a minute and empty out the stale water, and then refill with fresh water. The fowls will appreciate your thoughtfulness.

Do not overfeed or overcrowd this month. Keep down the lice, or down go the chicks. Better clean up the droppings each morning. Use a good disinfectant around the henhouse and chicken coops once a week.

Sell off the old hens. It will not pay to keep them over another season. Fatten them.

Get rid of those ducks as soon as possible. The price is coming down every week.

After gathering the eggs, store them in a cool place and send to market as soon as possible.

Watch out for weasels, rats, minks, and other "varmints." Tight coops may save some of the best chicks.

Give both old and young stock plenty of charcoal this time of year, and for that matter at all times.

Before putting away the incubator for the season, give it a thorough cleaning. If a hot-water machine, be sure that the tank is empty, or it will rust.

"REUBEN."

**POULTRY CLASSES AND PRIZES AT TORONTO EXHIBITION.**

Intending exhibitors in the Poultry and Pet-stock Department of the Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, should bear in mind that entries close with the Manager, J. O. Orr, City Hall, Toronto, Ont., not later than Wednesday, Aug. 12th. Three thousand dollars is offered in premiums for the Poultry and Pet-stock Department this year. Entries are due on Wednesday, August 12th, and exhibits must be in place from September 4th to September 11th.

The arrangement in the Poultry-department prize-list has been considerably changed this year for the better, and the classification is now such that the various species each has its own clear department. For instance, Asiatics, Americans, English, French, Hamburgs, Mediterranean, Polands, Game, Bantams, and Miscellaneous, can all be identified at a glance.

**THE FARM BULLETIN.**

**PRIZES FOR FIELD-CROP COMPETITIONS AT WINTER FAIRS.**

**TO COMPETITORS IN STANDING-FIELD-CROP COMPETITIONS.**

The increased number of societies which are taking part in the Ontario standing-field-crop competitions this year, and the excellent results that have already accrued, have been so marked that the Hon. Nelson Monteth, Minister of Agriculture, has consented to extend the competition still further, by arranging to have the five prizewinners in each of the different Agricultural Societies competing enter into a Provincial contest at the Winter Fairs at Guelph and Ottawa. Each exhibitor will be required to forward two bushels of the grain with which he takes a prize in the standing-field-crop competition this year. The amounts offered in prizes at each of the

above-named Winter Fairs will be: 1st, \$35; 2nd, \$30; 3rd, \$20; 4th, \$10; 5th, \$5. All societies west of Toronto will compete at Guelph, and those east of Toronto at Ottawa. Each exhibitor will send his grain by express, c.o.d., addressed to the Superintendent of the fair at Guelph or Ottawa, and the transportation charges will be paid by the Department of Agriculture.

The grain winning the prizes at these Winter Fairs will become the property of the Department, and will be used for experimental purposes. All grain exhibited other than that taking prizes will be sold by auction at 10 a.m. on the morning of the last day of the fair, and the proceeds remitted by the Department to the owners.

An affidavit must be furnished by each exhibitor at the time of making entry, certifying that all the grain exhibited by him was grown on the plot which was judged by the official sent by the Department to judge the grain while standing in the field.

Owing to the fact that there were not a sufficient number of societies entered in other kinds of grain, we are confining this competition at the Winter Fairs to oats. Further particulars will be announced later.

I trust that you will appreciate the desire of the Minister of Agriculture to improve the standard of the grain crops in the Province of Ontario, and give us your hearty co-operation in this important forward movement.

J. LOCKIE WILSON,

Superintendent of Agricultural and Horticultural Societies.

**PROVINCIAL SYSTEM OF TRUNK ROADS ADVOCATED.**

The Toronto World suggests that the time has arrived when the Public Works Department of the Province of Ontario should take over the construction and maintenance of a system of main or trunk macadam roads, aggregating some 3,000 miles or more in length, as a Provincial enterprise. At present, under the county-roads system, some 16 municipalities have undertaken systems of improved roads, involving an expenditure of \$3,200,000, of which the Province pays one-third, in the way of a special grant. The plan does not, however, in all cases provide for continuity of high-class roadbeds on the main highways. Continuity and uniformity of construction under expert supervision are among the good results which our contemporary anticipates as results of adopting a Provincial system. Also the Government, through its main highways, could demonstrate to the counties how good roads are made. New York, we are told, is committed to a programme of good roads to cost \$50,000,000. The annual outlay on Ontario roads in money and labor is over \$2,000,000 a year. This, says the World, shows the necessity for intelligent direction, and a carefully thought-out plan of development along broad and permanent lines.

"The Farmer's Advocate" is inclined to think well of this proposition. We believe the money is likely to be more wisely expended under the competent direction of a Provincial good-roads officer, such as the present Commissioner of Highways, Mr. Campbell, than if under the control of county commissioners, who at present work under the advice and tutelage of Mr. Campbell and his capable assistant, Mr. W. A. McLean, Engineer of Highways. If their advice is good, their practical oversight and execution should be better. Certainly the municipal system of roadmaking has been anything but a creditable chapter in Canadian history, and there is reason to believe a Provincial system of trunk roads would not only prove a valuable object lesson, but would be a means of raising this important though limited mileage to a gratifying degree of excellence.

The question of taxation would, of course, be a rather knotty one. While a first-class main road benefits in some degree those residing a considerable distance back on either flank, still the greatest advantages accrue to those whose property lies in close proximity, and it is only right that these should pay a larger proportion of the cost than farmers living on the back concessions.

**FAIR DATES FOR 1908.**

- August 29th to Sept. 14th.—Canadian National, Toronto.
- August 29th to Sept. 5th.—Sherbrooke, Que.
- Sept. 2nd to 10th.—Nova Scotia Provincial, Halifax.
- Sept. 11th to 19th.—Western Fair, London.
- Sept. 12th to 19th.—St. John, N. B.
- Sept. 18th to 26th.—Ottawa Central.
- Sept. 22nd and 23rd.—St. Thomas Horse Show, St. Thomas, Ont.
- Sept. 22nd to 25th.—Charlottetown, P. E. I.
- Sept. 29th to Oct. 3rd.—New Westminster, B. C.
- Nov. 28th to Dec. 10th.—International Live-stock Exposition, Chicago.

A more than ordinarily extensive display of honey is expected this year at the Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto. Increased accommodation will be afforded the bee industry in the new Agricultural Hall.



Where the Bees are Tame.

Apiary of one of our enterprising Eastern Ontario Beekeepers, D. C. McKinnon, Glengarry Co., Ont. (Photo by R. A. Denovan.)

## Agricultural Legislation and Appropriations at Ottawa.

Comparatively little legislation directly affecting agriculture was enacted by the Dominion Parliament during the session just closed. The special vote providing assistance to farmers in the Prairie Provinces to secure vigorous seed grain, and the Act re bank reserves, designed to facilitate crop moving, were the only original enactments, if enactments they may be called. In addition to these, a number of acts found defective in operation were amended to a greater or less extent.

### SEED GRAIN FOR SETTLERS.

Early in the session representations were made to Parliament, setting forth the existence of a serious situation in the Provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta in regard to the supply of grain suitable for seeding purposes for the spring of 1908. It was urged that unless relief were afforded much cultivated land would go unseeded, or be sown with seed of little or no vitality. The information provided by Western members was verified by the Seed Branch of the Department of Agriculture, which has been busy collecting samples from the various stricken localities and testing them in the seed laboratory. After carefully considering all the available circumstances, Parliament, in co-operation with Legislatures of the Provinces in question, worked out a system by means of which suitable seed grain was made available to settlers at market prices. To this end Parliament made the following appropriations:

- (a) To provide seed grain for homestead settlers in the Provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan (the cost of said grain to be repaid by the settlers, with interest at the rate of five per centum per annum, and until repayment to be a lien or charge upon the lands of the settler held under homestead entry).....\$ 585,000
- (b) Advances to the Government of the Province of Alberta, for the purchase of seed grain for settlers .....\$ 440,000
- (c) Advances to the Government of the Province of Saskatchewan, for the purchase of seed grain for settlers .....\$1,825,000

In the case of (b) and (c), Parliament was secured by an Order-in-Council, agreeing to return the money on the 31st of March, 1909, together with interest at five per cent.

Officers of the Trade and Commerce Department were charged with the duties of purchasing supplies of seed grain, subject to the inspection of the Seed Commissioner, as to purity and vitality, and to the further inspection and acceptance at the cleaning plants, of officers of the Provincial Governments. The standards of quality of seed grain that would be accepted were fixed by the Governments interested for the guidance of the inspectors. The Immigration Branch of the Interior Department was charged with the distribution of the seed to farmers on application from them.

### THE INSPECTION AND SALE ACT.

The Inspection and Sale Act, which is divided into ten parts, was amended in parts 8 and 9, which apply, respectively, to dairy products, and fruit and fruit marks. In the former instance it is made an offence to incorporate in cheese in the process of manufacture any foreign substance, under a penalty of a fine not exceeding fifty dollars. The evils sought to be corrected are the practices of incorporating with the curd such substances as bottles containing messages to the consumer, etc., which makers or helpers have been in the habit of putting in. The presence of these have been found objectionable to the trade, more especially in foreign markets. The amendment is intended also to correct the dishonest practice of incorporating inferior curd. In the Act "foreign" substance means any substance not necessary to the manufacture of cheese into which it is introduced.

The section devoted to fruit and fruit marks, formerly the Fruit Marks Act, was amended so as (1) to prohibit the incorporation of and to define "culls," and (2) to increase the penalties for violation of the Act.

The original measure provided that not less than eighty per cent. of No. 2 apples shall be free from worm holes, and such other defects as cause material waste. This allowed packers to put in 20 per cent. of culls, which is now forbidden. A cull is described as fruit that is either very small for the variety or immature, or the skin of which is broken so as to expose the tissue beneath, or that is so injured by insects, fungi, abnormal growth, or other causes, as to render it unmarketable.

The penalties, which were practically nominal, amounting to twenty-five cents for each barrel or box, have been increased as follows:—For the first offence a fine not exceeding \$25, and not less than \$10; for the second offence, a fine not exceeding \$50, and not less than \$25; and for the third and each subsequent offence, a fine not exceeding \$200, and not less than \$50, together in all cases with the costs of prosecution.

It is further provided that in case of violations covering shipments of fifty or more closed packages, there may be imposed an additional penalty for the first offence of 25 cts.; for the second offence, 50 cts., and for the third and each subsequent offence, \$1.00 for each closed package in excess of fifty improperly packed or marked.

### THE MEAT AND CANNED-FOODS ACT.

The Meat and Canned-foods Act, enacted in 1907, and put into operation under the supervision of the Veterinary Director-General, was amended in two particulars. Under the original measure only such packing plants as were declared by the Minister as coming within the operation of the Act were inspected. Under the amendment all plants already under the operation of the Act remain under it, and, in addition, all other packers come under its control until exempted by Order-in-Council. That is to say, no packing or canning plant is allowed to ship food products out of the Province in which they are located unless according to the regulation governing the Act.

Heretofore only twenty-eight plants were under inspection, which made it difficult for the Department to control the common carriers in regard to export transportation. Under the amendment hundreds of factories, including all not exempted, will be subject to inspection. This greatly simplifies the control of transportation companies, which are not allowed to carry from one Province to another the products of meat-packing plants, unless bearing the "Canada Approved" stamp.

The second amendment has reference to the labels permitted to be used on canned goods. The original measure provided that the package must bear the name and address of the packer or packing firm putting up the goods. Under the amendment the privilege of labelling is extended to the first dealer obtaining the goods from the packer who sells or offers the same for sale. It is provided, however, that such dealer must, on request of the Government inspector, give the name of the packer of such article. This amendment was the result of appeals from extensive firms, who have built up reputations for certain brands of goods that may have been put up by many small packing concerns in a locality who utilize identical products and put them up by a uniform process.

Previous to the operation of the Meat and Canned-foods Act, the canned-foods trade came under the supervision of the Department of Inland Revenue. The amendment here referred to is in effect a total repeal of the old measure.

### THE TOBACCO INDUSTRY.

A piece of legislation intended to indirectly assist agriculture was the adjustment of customs tariffs on tobacco, and to enforce a change in the system of labelling cigar boxes.

Heretofore foreign tobacco used in Canadian factories was manufactured in bond, the customs duties not being collected until the cigars were placed on the market. Hereafter the duty will be collected on the foreign leaf as well as the foreign manufactured product at the port of entry. In this way, it is hoped to increase the protection to the Canadian grower without materially increasing the rates of duty on the several classes of stock.

Under the old regulations it was the rule for cigar manufacturers and dealers to apply different colored labels to cigar boxes, each representing the origin of the tobacco or cigar, as the case may be. The characteristic blue label was evidence of imported cigars, while the black label indicated that the cigars were made in Canada from Canadian leaf. Another color represented Canadian cigars made from foreign leaf, while a fourth assured the smoker that his favorite brand consisted of a mixture of Canadian and foreign tobacco incorporated in one cigar. Hereafter only one variety of label will be allowed, so that brands of cigars will be chosen on their actual merit, from the standpoint of the smoker. It is hoped that the new system will afford the Canadian-grower leaf a fair field beside the foreign "Havana," in favor of which many hold a preference on real or fancied grounds.

### THE DOMINION LANDS ACT.

During the session of 1906-07 a new land bill was introduced by the Minister of the Interior, but some of its provisions were so strongly opposed by certain Western members of the Government that it was held over until the session just closed, and it was only at the very close of the session that the measure, which is to become law on September 1st, 1908, received its final reading.

The chief feature of the bill enables homesteaders to buy a second homestead for three dollars an acre. The provisions granting this feature apply only to the townships that are specially set apart, lying within the International boundary on the south; a line drawn almost due north, through Calgary, as far north as within a few miles of Wetaskiwin, then east to near Prince Albert, then south to a line due west of Regina, then south-east to the International boundary. The privilege does not apply to all the public land in this area. The territory is further limited to townships available for these purposes, and these have yet to be declared by the Government.

The provisions of the new bill may be summarized as follows:—

The new homesteader—that is, the person homesteading for the first time—can secure a homestead and pre-emption if he homesteads in the limit of area in which pre-emptions are granted; or he will be entitled to purchase a second homestead after securing title for his present homestead—this is three years hence.

The person who has already a homestead will be

able to buy a second homestead for \$8 an acre, subject to settlement conditions in the area set forth. If his homestead is on the pre-emption area he can pre-empt, in place of purchasing, but as the price is the same it comes to pretty much the same thing. It is the provision for the purchasing of a second homestead that is of direct interest to the farmers of the three Provinces.

### LOANS FOR MOVING CROPS.

A bill was passed granting banks certain privileges in regard to the use of reserve funds in times of emergency. The measure was a result of the action that was found expedient last autumn on the part of the Dominion Cabinet in granting a loan of \$5,000,000 to the banks of Canada for crop-moving purposes.

Owing to the financial crisis last autumn Canadian banks were unable to advance funds to large grain dealers and handlers for the purpose of buying grain from the farmers. The situation threatened a serious financial crisis in Canada until the Dominion Cabinet, without the authority of Parliament or Act of Parliament, furnished the sum already stated, to be repaid at reasonable interest within a given period. The transaction was accomplished and the money refunded by the banks to the Government before any public announcement was made. The action proved to be a wonderful relief, especially in the Prairie Provinces, where business was practically at a standstill for want of actual money. In order to provide for such a contingency in future, without calling upon the funds of the country, an Act was passed enabling banks, under certain emergencies, to make temporary use of a portion of their reserve funds.

### THE MANITOBA GRAIN INSPECTION ACT.

The Manitoba Grain Act of 1906 was materially amended during the recent session. The amendment originated in the Senate, and was duly concurred in by the House of Commons. The Act applies to what is known as the Manitoba Inspection Division, which includes Manitoba and the three Western Provinces. Its purpose is to regulate the workings of public terminal elevators, eastern transfer elevators and warehouses, the supplying of cars by railway companies, etc., with a view of safeguarding the interests of Western grain-growers and shippers.

The Act forbids discrimination between persons wishing to avail themselves of warehouse facilities. It demands that grain presented for storage in dry and suitable condition shall be officially inspected and stored with grain of similar grade, and that no grain shall leave a public terminal point without being officially weighed, unless the agent or owner orders otherwise. As Western grain is passed along it devolves upon Eastern transfer warehousemen to provide for its storage in proper condition, to keep a record of it, and to preserve its identity. In case of stored grain getting out of condition, the warehouseman shall take necessary steps to save it, according to prescribed regulations.

Important provisions are made regarding the supplying of cars by railway companies. The Grain Inspection Commissioner is empowered, in his discretion, during a car shortage to direct the railways to make an equitable distribution of empty grain cars to all stations, in proportion to the amount of available grain for shipment. This officer may also demand cars to be placed at flag stations or sidings, from which grain is shipped. He may also demand of the railway companies to place a man at such points to look after the proper shipping of cars.

The Act, which is extremely exhaustive and explicit in details, should go a long way toward correcting evils complained of for many years, especially among the smaller growers and shippers of the West. The measure, as amended, goes into effect on September 1st of the present year.

### APPROPRIATIONS.

The appropriations for agriculture do not show any marked variation from those of last year. The amount called for in the combined general and supplementary votes is \$1,341,500, a reduction of \$62,000 from 1907 when the total vote was \$1,413,500. This includes the appropriations for archives, patent, record, census and statistics, the statistical yearbook, in addition to the several branches of agriculture proper.

The vote for the carrying on of the Experimental Farms is \$145,000, an increase of \$5,000 over last year. Of this \$15,000 is for additions and improvements to the stock barns at the Central Farm at Ottawa. For exhibitions the vote is \$200,000, the reduction of \$50,000 from 1907, when the New Zealand Exhibition was in progress.

For the Seed Branch an increase of \$18,000 is made, bringing the amount up to \$68,000, the additional sum being for a general extension of the work. The grant for the dairying, fruit and cold-storage branches is increased from \$115,000 to \$125,000. A pronounced reduction has been made in the appropriations for the encouragement of the establishment of cold-storage warehouses, for the preservation and handling of perishable food products. The amount, \$150,000, voted a year ago, is cut in half for the present fiscal year. From this appropriation bonuses are paid for the erection of cold-storage warehouses. As yet the call for bonuses, which were first made available

last year, has been very light, comparatively few companies taking advantage of the offer of the Government.

For the administration of the Health of Animals Branch, \$300,000 is made available. This is \$50,000 less than last year. The reduction is the result of a less call for indemnities for slaughtered glandered horses, the disease being stamped out in many sections where it heretofore prevailed. For the enforcement of the Meat and Canned-foods Act, \$120,000 is voted. This is \$45,000 greater than last year's vote. The vote for the Live-stock Branch has been increased from \$45,000 in 1907 to \$65,000 this year. The increased appropriation is for the general work of the Branch, including the Record of Performance for pure-bred dairy cows, the development of the sheep industry, and the publication of an increased number of bulletins and reports.

**DOMINION MONTHLY CROP AND LIVE-STOCK REPORTS.**

The Dominion Department of Agriculture has arranged for publication of a monthly bulletin, giving comprehensive reports on the crops and live stock of Canada, as summarized from information received through a special staff of correspondents, including practical farmers in every part of the Dominion. The bulletin will also give the review of work done each month by various branches of the department covering dairying and cold storage, experimental farms, the Seed Commissioner's branch, live stock and census and statistics. The bulletin will be known as the Census and Statistics Monthly.

The first number contained a full report on the general crop conditions at the end of June. The July bulletin estimates the average yield of fall wheat in the Province of Ontario at 25 bushels per acre, and oats from 35 to 40 bushels per acre. The average for the Province from the hay and clover crop is placed at about 1 1/2 tons per acre. The correspondents of the department indicate that farmers everywhere are drawing in on the hog business. The number of swine in the Province is reported at 1,974,183, as compared with 2,049,660 last year. Other classes of live stock appear to have increased considerably over 1907.

**SHORT HAY CROP IN HUNTINGDON COUNTY.**

Since last writing we have had another extremely dry spell, continuing from July 2nd to the 17th, which intensified the conditions that were prevailing, pastures became shorter, and in most cases dairymen were forced to feed their cows to keep up the milk flow to even anything near the normal. On the 17th we had the finest rain since the month of May, continuing for many hours; in fact, has been showery weather ever since, which, together with a fairly high temperature, has worked wonders with the pastures and crops. Grain is coming along well, and it looks now as if the late-sown grain would give a bigger return than the early-sown, which is now filling, and is very short in the straw. The moisture has brought the corn crop along with great rapidity; what promised poorly a week ago is now far enough advanced to give promise of a good crop. Roots and potatoes are coming along nicely.

Much hay has been put in the barn in fine condition, and is proving to be, as I said in my last notes, not more than a two-thirds crop. With good weather, haying will be finished before another week or ten days expires. There have been a number of sales of standing crops. Hay has sold from \$6 to \$16 per acre; in most cases an average of \$10 per ton will have been paid for the hay standing. Grain crops have sold at from \$5 to \$12 per acre for oats and mixed crops.

Dairy products keep well up in price. Butter has been selling about 23 1/2c. to 23 3/4c. per pound, or about 3c. more per pound than at this time last year. Cheese has been going at 12c., about 1c. per pound higher than the same time last season. This should net the farmers about 10c. more per cwt. for their milk than last season.

A few spring pigs have been marketed for a shade over 6c. alive. Brood sows have been selling for about the 6c. mark. Fewer hogs are in the country than usual, therefore we look for higher prices than last year.

The rains have also helped the fruit, which was coming along slowly, although well colored for this season of the year. It will now develop and grow out to maturity.

Huntingdon Co., Que.

**WINNIPEG INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.**

The Winnipeg Exhibition of 1908 was one of the most successful and most largely attended in its history. The department of live stock was well filled with high-class animals in nearly all classes, especially in those for horses and cattle.

Clydesdales, which were fairly strong in numbers and merit, were judged by Prof. Carlyle, of Colorado Agricultural College, who in his rating of the entries evidently attached quite as much to size of bone and weight as to quality, which made it somewhat difficult in some cases for other connoisseurs to exactly agree with his decisions, though, on the whole, there was little complaint. In the aged stallion section the first award went to Hogate's Prince of the East; second to Van Horne's Lord Ardwell; third to Mercer's Breadalbane. In three-year old stallions, Bryce's Baron of Arcola, by Baron's Pride, was easily first; Baron Shapely, by the same sire, and owned by Alex. Steele, of Glenboro, being second; and Dandelion, by General Hunter, by Hiawatha, shown by Geo. Haxton, Minnedota, was third; and John Graham's Baron Venture, by Baron's Pride, was fourth. Graham was also first with the two-year-old, Moltino, by Clareyard.

Shires were shown by J. B. Hogate, Norman Gordon, of Ellishoro, Sask., and D. Smith, Gladstone. Hogate's Grensorgh Admiral was a clear first in aged stallions, followed by the same owner's Noble Fashion in second place, and Gordon's Danesfield Mike as third.

In Hackneys, Hogate's Thornton Royalty was first; second being the same exhibitor's Samuel Smiles, and John Graham's Golden Garten third. R. M. Dale, Qu'Appelle, received the award for stallion best calculated to produce saddle horses, with his Thoroughbred, Kelston, against Hogate's Hackney, Thornton Royalty. Shorthorns were strong in nearly all sections, and Prof. Curtiss, Dean of Iowa Agricultural College, placed the awards satisfactorily. In aged bulls, first went to Van Horne's Huntleywood III., a roan four-year-old, bred by Sir Geo. Drummond; second to the white five-year-old, Bapton Ensign, shown by Clarke, of Minnesota; third to Van Horne's Missie's Marquis, a roan three-year-old, by Spicy Marquis. In two-year-old bulls the first, and the senior and grand champion, was Van Horne's roan, Nonpareil Marquis, also by Spicy Marquis, a low, thickset bull, closely resembling his noted sire in color and type; second was Clarke's Carlogie Knight. In senior yearling bulls, Frank Bros., East Selkirk, were first with the red Duke of Argyle. In junior yearlings, Van Horne was first with Prince Sunbeam 2nd, a choice red son of the Toronto champion, Imp. Prince Sunbeam; Clarke being second with a close competitor in Knight Perfection. Prince Sunbeam 2nd was junior champion and reserve grand champion.

In cows, three years and over, Clarke was given first place with Duchess of Lancaster 13th; second being Van Horne's Scottish Princess, that won at Calgary, and third the same owner's Mildred 12th, bred by J. & W. B. Watt. In two-year-old heifers, Clarke won with the red Merry Maid; J. A. Watt, Salem, Ont., being second with Yuleborough Roan Lady, and Clarke third with Scottish Belle. Watt was again second in senior yearlings, with Lady Richmond; first going to Van Horne's Spicy's Lady. The leader in junior yearlings was Clarke's Snowbird, and the senior female championship and grand championship went to the same exhibitor for the first-prize cow, Duchess of Lancaster 13th.

Van Horne was first for both aged and young herd, and Clarke second.

Herefords were shown by Jas. Bray, of Portage, and John Wallace, Cartwright, Bray's herd winning most of the principal awards, including the championships and herd prizes.

Aberdeen-Angus cattle made a very good showing, though the absence of James Bowman, of Guelph, Ont., with selections from his noted Elm Park herd, which won so well at Calgary, and were sent to Brandon for same dates, was a disappointment to many admirers of the breed. The exhibitors on hand were R. Curran & Sons, Emerson; Norman Gordon, Ellishoro, and G. H. Fox, Wolborough. The champion bull was Fox's four-year-old, Emperor Scott, and the champion female, Curran's Pride of Aslawn, the first-prize senior heifer calf.

The classes for dairy breeds, which were judged by W. W. Ballantyne, Stratford, Ont., while represented by fewer exhibitors and entries than are found in leading Eastern shows, were yet creditably shown by R. R. Ness, Howick, Que., and R. Hunter & Sons, Maxville, Ont., in the Ayrshire classes; by B. H. Bull & Sons, Brampton, Ont., in Jerseys; and the Munro Pure-milk Co., of Winnipeg, in Holsteins, who made up the bulk of the show, and divided the prize-list, of which we hope to give fuller particulars in our next issue, our reporter's notes of these having failed to reach us in time for this issue.

Sheep have been shown in greater numbers in some former years at Winnipeg, but seldom of such general excellence. All classes were judged by Prof. Rutherford, of Manitoba Agricultural College. In Cotswolds the competition was mainly between J. P. Ficht, Oriol, Ont., and R. C. McLaren, Swan Lake, Man., the former winning most prizes in the ram sections, and the latter with ewes. In the Leicesters, Alex. McKay, Macdonald, Man., made a strong show, and captured the bulk of the best awards. In Shropshires, J. Lloyd-Jones, Burford, Ont., who made a capital display, carried off the cream of the prize-list. P. M. McLaren, Clearwater, Man., had quite the best of it in Oxfords, while Geo. Allen, of Paris, Ont., practically cleaned out the best in Southdowns.

In the swine classes, which were well represented, and were judged by T. H. Canfield, of Minnesota, the principal award for Yorkshires went to the entries of the Van Horne Farm, at East Selkirk; W. S. Barker, Deloraine; H. T. Tyler and James & Sons, Rosser; Rutland & Son, Oak Bank; Stewart, of Gladstone; Wellington Hardy, of Roland, and Oliver King, Wawanesa. The last-named was first for aged boar with Prince 2nd; Stewart first in yearling boars. For boars six months and under twelve, the Van Horne entry, a splendidly typical animal, was protested against on the score of age, and as the foreman had not the pedigree with him, the judge allowed the protest. For boar of calendar year, Van Horne's herd was first and second, and the same herd was strong in the sow sections. The show of Berkshires was put up by J. M. Ewens, Bethany; W. S. Barker, Deloraine; N. Gordon, Ellishoro; O. King, Wawanesa; C. M. James, Rosser, and W. V. Edwards, Souris. Edwards was first in aged boars; the Ewens herd first in yearlings; Barker first for under a year, and for boar of calendar year; Edwards first for aged sow; Ewens being second in this section, and first for yearling sow.

**PERCHERON BREEDERS MEET.**

The Canadian Percheron Horse-breeders' Association held their annual meeting in Calgary during the Dominion Exhibition. Routine business occupied practically all the time of the meeting. The officers for the ensuing year are: President, W. B. Thorn, High River; Vice-President, R. P. Stanley, Moosomin. Directors—Geo. Lane, Calgary; J. B. Hogate, Brandon; R. C. Upper, North Portal; John Frankling, Macleod; Geo. F. Root, Red Deer. F. R. Pike was reappointed Secretary-Treasurer.

**GOSSIP.**

The dates fixed for the Ontario Provincial Winter Fair at Guelph are Dec. 7th to 11th.

At the annual auction sale of Lincoln rams, held in the city of Lincoln, England, July 11th, trade was slow, the 69 rams sold making the low average of £23 10s. The highest price, 120 guineas, was paid by an Argentine buyer, for a ram from the flock of Mr. J. Pears.

At the auction sale on July 15th of 68 head of imported and home-bred Jersey cattle, belonging to A. P. Walker, Rushville, Ill., an average price of \$338 was realized for all, old and young. The top price, \$1,050, was made for the 8-year-old cow Eminent's Minette; the next highest was \$900, for Le Brocq's Lady Grey, a yearling heifer. A dozen others sold at prices ranging from \$500 to \$875, and 23 others at \$300 to \$165 each. Jerseys are certainly making good sale records, considering the present financial stringency.

Some thirty bands have been engaged to play at the Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto. Of this number twenty-five are Canadian. Regimental Bands, in addition to which there will be some four or five bands from the United States.

The Canadian National Exhibition at Toronto this year will be more truly national than ever. The Governments of Alberta and Saskatchewan are sending down exhibits, and it is considered probable that the Maritime Provinces will also be represented. The exhibits will be made in the new agricultural building, which is considered the handsomest exhibition building on this continent.

U. S. sheep-breeders and exhibitors are importing large numbers of show and breeding sheep. Geo. McKerrow, of Wisconsin, has en route 120 Shropshires, 58 Oxfords and a bunch of Lincolns. Mr. Chandler, of Iowa, shipped 103 head in June, and his second im-

portation, now on the ocean, this year totals over 300 head. F. W. Harding, of Wisconsin, is also importing 150 head of Cotswolds and other breeds.

**WEST INDIAN EXHIBITS.**

The directors of the Central Canada Fair, Ottawa, are highly pleased over having successfully completed arrangements to secure the West Indian exhibit for the fair. This is a very attractive exhibit of West Indian products, which will be looked after by Messrs. Pickford and Black, the agents of this British possession. It will occupy an area of 900 square feet.

**QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.**

**SHEEP ON SHARES.**

Please state, through the columns of "The Farmer's Advocate," an equitable method of breeding sheep on shares;

what is the custom usually followed?

The proposition is for a person to buy the sheep and let the farmer to feed and care for them. How should profits be divided?

J. A. B. S.

Ans.—In some cases we have known of sheep let out on shares, the tenant getting only half the progeny and half the wool. It is, however, an expensive way to borrow capital. We should say that when good grade stock is provided, with the service of a good pure-bred ram, the owner should be content with one-third the value of the wool and progeny, or, say half the increase, without any proceeds from the wool. In arriving at a basis on which to let out sheep on shares, the owner should calculate on four items of expense, namely: Interest on value of ewe, annual depreciation of ewe, ram service, and risk. The expense of service will depend upon the class of ram used, and the number of ewes in the neighborhood to which he may be bred.

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## MARKETS.

### TORONTO.

#### LIVE STOCK.

The total number of cars of live stock at the Toronto and West Toronto markets last week was 262, consisting of 3,780 cattle, 5,068 hogs, 3,190 sheep, 633 calves and 75 horses.

The quality of fat cattle was moderately good. Trade was inclined to be slow in all classes of fat cattle, with prices tending downwards, especially for exporters, for which there are few buyers at the present.

At West Toronto, July 27th, cattle receipts 1,172; very few choice, which were firm; common cattle easier. Export steers in good demand, at \$4.90 to \$5.50, with two choice loads at \$5.67½. Bulls, \$4 to \$4.50. Picked butchers', \$5 to \$5.12½. Loads of good, \$4.40 to \$4.60; medium, \$3.75 to \$4; common, \$3.40 to \$3.60. Export cows, \$4 to \$4.25; medium butchers' cows, \$3.25 to \$3.50; common cows, \$2.50 to \$3. Milkers, \$40 to \$55 each. Calves, \$3.50 to \$6 per cwt. Sheep, \$3.50 to \$3.90. Lambs, \$6.50 to \$7.10 per cwt. Hogs, \$6.80, fed and watered at market, and \$6.55 f.o.b. cars at country points.

Exporters.—Export steers sold last week at \$4.90 to \$5.50, with a few selected cattle at \$5.60; export bulls, \$3.75 to \$4.75 per cwt.

Butchers'.—Prime picked lots of butchers', steers and heifers, sold at \$5 to \$5.25; good, \$4.75 to \$5; medium, \$4.25 to \$4.50; common, \$3.75 to \$4; cows, \$3 to \$4; canners, \$1.50 to \$2 per cwt.

Stockers and Feeders.—Few of either class were on sale. Feeders, 800 to 900 lbs. each, sold at \$3.25 to \$3.75, and an odd lot of choice quality brought \$4; stockers, 500 to 700 lbs., sold at \$2.70 to \$3.25 per cwt.

Milkers and Springers.—The market was fairly well supplied with milkers and springers. Prices were unchanged, ranging from \$30 to \$60, with an odd cow of extra quality at \$65. The average price of the best was about \$44 each. Common light cows were slow sale at \$20 to \$30 each.

Veal Calves.—The market for good to choice calves was stronger at \$5 to \$6

per cwt., while common to medium calves sold at \$3 to \$4.50 per cwt.

Sheep and Lambs.—Receipts were moderate for this season of the year, with prices a little easier. Export ewes sold at \$3.50 to \$3.80; rams, \$3 to \$3.25 per cwt.; lambs, \$7 to \$8 per cwt., with selected lots at \$8.25 per cwt.

Hogs.—Receipts of hogs were fairly large, with prices firm, at our last quotations. Packers still adhere to \$6.90 for selects, fed and watered at the market, and \$6.65 f. o. b. cars at country points. Drovers reported as high as \$6.85, f. o. b. cars at country points, and \$6.75 to farmers, which means \$7 or over at Toronto markets.

Horses.—This is the season of the year in which the horse market is extremely dull. Mr. J. Herbert Smith reports 75 horses as being offered at the Union Horse Exchange, West Toronto, of which about half were sold. Prices were reported as being about steady at last week's quotations. Heavy drafters, \$160 to \$220; expressors and drivers, sold at \$140 to \$210 each; serviceably sound, \$45 to \$90. Mr. Smith reports shipping out one load to Montreal at above prices.

#### BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.—No. 2 white winter, 83c.; No. 2 red, 82c.; No. 2 mixed, 82c., all of which are sellers' quotations. Manitoba—No. 1 northern, \$1.11½; No. 2 northern, \$1.08½; No. 3 northern, \$1.06, at Georgian Bay ports.

Rye.—No. 2, nominal, at 84c. to 85c.

Peas.—No. 2, buyers at 90c.

Oats.—No. 2 white, sellers, 44c.; No. 2 mixed, 43c.

Buckwheat.—No. 2, 65c. to 67c.

Barley.—No. 2, 59c.; No. 3 X, 56c.; No. 3, buyers, 54c.; feed barley, 51c.

Corn.—No. 2 yellow, 83c. to 84c., at Toronto.

Bran.—Car lots, in bulk, outside, \$17.50.

Shorts.—Car lots, in bulk, outside, \$20 to \$21.

Flour.—Ontario, 90 per cent. patent, sellers, \$3.25 for export; Manitoba patent, special brands, \$6; second patents, \$5.40; strong bakers', \$5.30.

#### COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter.—Market remains firm, with fair deliveries. Creamery, pound rolls, 24c. to 25c.; separator dairy, pound rolls, 22c. to 23c.; store lots, 21c. to 22c.; Locust Hill creamery, 25c. to 26c.

Cheese.—Market steady. Large, 12½c. to 13c.; twins, 13½c. to 13¾c.

Eggs.—Market still firm at 21c. to 22c.

Honey.—It is difficult to obtain quotations on honey, as it is stated that the crop is much heavier and of better quality than that of last year, and dealers are reticent about giving quotations, which we leave unchanged at 11c. to 13c. for extracted, and \$2.50 to \$3 per dozen for combs of first-class quality.

Potatoes.—Old potatoes scarce, and no car lots offering. Small lots from farmers are quoted at \$1.25 per bag. Farmers and market gardeners are getting \$1.30 per bushel for small lots of new. American potatoes by the car lot sell at about \$4 per bbl.

Beans.—Hand-picked, \$2.10 to \$2.20; primes, \$2 to \$2.10.

Hay.—Baled hay, in car lots, is quoted at \$9 to \$9.50, on track at Toronto.

Straw.—Baled straw, in car lots, market dull, at about \$6, on track at Toronto.

Poultry.—Spring chickens, 16c. to 20c. per lb., alive; spring ducks, 13c. to 15c. per lb., alive.

#### HIDES AND WOOL.

E. T. Carter & Co., 85 Front street East, Toronto, have been paying the following prices: No. 1 inspected steers, 60 lbs. and up, 9c.; No. 2 inspected steers, 60 lbs. and up, 8c.; No. 1 inspected cows, 8½c.; No. 2 inspected cows, 7½c.; calf skins, city, 12c.; calf skins, country, 10c. to 12c.; horse hides, No. 1, \$2.50; horse hair, per lb., 5c. to 6c.; sheep skins, 90c.; wool, unwashed, 8c.; wool, washed, 13c. to 14c.

#### FRUIT MARKET.

Receipts of Canadian fruit on the Toronto market were light, while that of American-grown was large. Prices generally were firm for all fruit of good to choice quality, and nearly all of it found ready sale at the following prices: Raspberries, 10c. to 12c. per box. Cherries, eating, basket, \$1.25 to \$1.50; cooking, 80c. to \$1.20. Gooseberries, basket,

75c. to \$1.25; black raspberries, box, 12½c. Red currants, basket, 70c. to \$1. Black currants, basket, \$1.25 to \$1.40. White currants, basket, 50c. Blueberries, basket, 60c. to \$1. Lawton berries, box, 12c. to 15c. Peaches (Texas), 4-basket crate, \$1 to \$1.25. Peaches (Georgia), 6-basket crate, \$2.75. Canadian cabbage, dozen, 30c. Cucumbers, basket, 35c. to 50c. Tomatoes, Canadian, basket, \$1. Green peas, basket, 30c. Beans (butter), basket, 20c. New potatoes, Canadian, basket, 40c. Onions, basket, 40c. Corn, per dozen, 15c. Apples, new, Canadian, 35c. per basket.

### MONTREAL.

Live Stock.—Shipments of cattle from the port of Montreal during the week ending 18th, amounted to 3,585 head.

The consumption of beef in the city of Montreal was rather lighter than usual, owing both to the lighter per capita consumption during warm weather, and to the fact that a large number of people were out of town. The offerings, however, continued fairly large, and as a result prices were on the easy side. No choice stock offering, the best being 5½c. to 5¾c. per lb., good being 4½c. to 5½c.; medium, 4c. to 4½c., and lower grades down to 2½c. for inferior.

Owing to lighter receipts of sheep following the recent decline in price, there has been a slight advance. Choicest stock sold at 3½c. per lb., culls selling at 3¼c. per lb. Spring lambs were also firmer, prices ranging from \$3.50 to \$5.50 each. Calves were about steady, at \$3 to \$6 each. Receipts of hogs showed a falling off and prices strengthened from ¼c. to ½c. per lb., and sales of selects took place at from 7½c. to 7¾c. per lb.

Horses.—The market is exceedingly dull, very few horses either coming in or going out. Prices are: Heavy draft, weighing 1,500 to 1,700 lbs. each, \$250 to \$300 each; light draft, weighing 1,400 to 1,500 lbs., \$225 to \$275 each; good blocks, 1,300 to 1,400 lbs., \$200 to \$225; express horses, \$150 to \$200; common plugs, \$50 to \$75 each, and choice carriage or saddle animals, \$300 to \$500 each.

Dressed Hogs.—Abattoir fresh-killed hogs were steady, under a light demand, at 10c. to 10½c. per lb.

Potatoes.—Old stock is scarce and dear, and new is in exactly the same position. Old is being offered at \$1.25 to \$1.35 per bag, in small lots, delivered into store, while new is selling at \$4.25 to \$4.50 per bbl. of 180 lbs.

Eggs.—The market has experienced a further advance during the past week. Dealers cannot make purchases in the country at less than 17c. to 17½c. per dozen for straight stock, and for this same stock, in Montreal, 20c. is being demanded. When candled, these are selling at 19c. for No. 1 stock and at 23c. for selects. Production is quite light and demand is very good, so that the outlook seems to be for a continuation of high prices.

Butter.—The market was slightly easier, 23½c. to 24c. being paid in the country for finest Townships, Western creameries asking 24c., equal to 24½c. here. There was a very strong demand from England, shipments to which country, for the week ending 18th, amounted to 9,000 packages, or twice what they were the corresponding week in 1907.

Cheese.—There is a very good demand from England, 74,000 packages having been shipped during the week ending July 18th. This is still 20,000 less than for the same week of 1907. Prices have advanced in the country, 12c. and more being paid for Westerns. These are selling here at 12½c. to 12¾c. Townships being but ¼c. less and Quebec being about 11½c.

Grain.—The market for oats was stronger, and sales of No. 2 Manitobas were made at 47c., No. 3 being 46c., and rejected 45c., store. There are also a few sales still being made for export to the U. S. Eastern Canada No. 3 oats are 46c.

Flour.—The market continues dull and absolutely unchanged as regards prices. Manitoba spring wheat patents are quoted at \$6.10 per bbl., in bags, seconds being \$5.50. Ontario winter wheat flour is \$5 for patents and \$4.30 to \$4.50 for straight rollers.

Millfeed.—Supplies were light and the market fairly firm, being \$22 to \$23 per

ton for Manitoba bran, in bags, and \$25 for shorts, Ontario bran being \$19.50 to \$20, and shorts, \$24.50 to \$25.

Hay.—The market continues very strong on spot, but prices show little change. Recent rains, had they fallen a few weeks ago, would have meant thousands of dollars in farmers' pockets, but they are now too late to benefit the hay crop. No. 1 timothy is quoted at \$12 to \$13 per ton, Montreal, No. 2 being \$9.50 to \$10.50; clover mixed, \$8.50 to \$9, and clover, \$7 to \$7.50.

Hides.—The market continues to show improvement and prices of hides have at last advanced. Beef hides are ¼c. up, at 5½, 6½, and 7½c. per lb., for Nos. 3, 2 and 1 hides, lamb skins being 5c. up, at 20c. to 25c. each. Calf skins are 11c. and 13c. per lb. for Nos. 2 and 1, respectively, horse hides being \$2 each for No. 1 and \$1.50 for No. 2. Rough tallow, 1½c. to 3½c. per lb., and rendered, 5½c.

Wool.—The market is steady at 17c., f. o. b., country points, for Canada pulled, unbrushed, and 19c. to 21c. for brushed. Canada fleece is 15c. to 18c. for washed and 12c. in the grease.

### CHICAGO.

Cattle.—Steers, \$5.25 to \$3.15; cows, \$3.40 to \$5.50; heifers, \$3.50 to \$6.90; bulls, \$3 to \$5.25; calves, \$5.75 to \$6.75; stockers and feeders, \$3 to \$4.80.

Hogs.—Choice heavy shipping, \$6.75 to \$6.87½; butchers', \$6.75 to \$6.85; choice light, \$6.60 to \$6.75; light mixed, \$6.40 to \$6.60; packing, \$5.75 to \$6.70; pigs, \$4.50 to \$6.15; bulk of sales, \$6.50 to \$6.70. Sheep and lambs—Sheep, \$3.50 to \$4.50; lambs, \$4.75 to \$6.75; yearlings, \$4.50 to \$5.50.

### BUFFALO.

Cattle.—Prime steers, \$6.25 to \$6.75. Hogs.—Mixed, \$6.90 to \$7.05; Yorkers, \$6.40 to \$6.90; pigs, \$4.50 to \$6.25; roughs, \$5.50 to \$5.80; dairies, \$6.25 to \$6.75. Sheep and lambs—Lambs, \$5 to \$6.50; yearlings, \$5 to \$5.25; wethers, \$4.25 to \$4.50; ewes, \$3.75 to \$4; sheep, mixed, \$2 to \$4.25.

### CHEESE BOARD PRICES.

Cornwall, Ont., white sold at 11½c. and colored at 11 13-16c. Huntingdon, Que., white cheese and colored cheese, 11 11-16c. Iroquois, Ont., all sold at 11 13-16c. Kempville, Ont., 11 13-16c. bid; no sales. Ottawa, all sold at 11½c. per lb. Perth, all sold at 11½c. Picton, highest bid, 11½c.; all sold. Napanee, all sold at 11 13-16c. London, 11½c. and 11 11-16c. Cowansville, 11 13-16c., 11½c., 11½c. St. Hyacinthe, Que., all sold at 11½c.

### BRITISH CATTLE MARKET.

London.—Canadian cattle are unchanged at 11½c. to 13½c. per lb.; refrigerator beef, 10c. to 11½c. per lb.

### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

#### COST OF KEEPING HORSES.

1. How much is it worth to keep four horses for two summers and one winter? The feed in the winter being about half hay and half straw, and about one quart of oats and one quart of bran three times a day, the hay being worth \$12 per ton, oats 50c. per bushel. The horses were very well tended and came through looking good.

2. Is there any benefit in currying a colt under two years old?

#### A SUBSCRIBER.

Lambton Co., Ont.

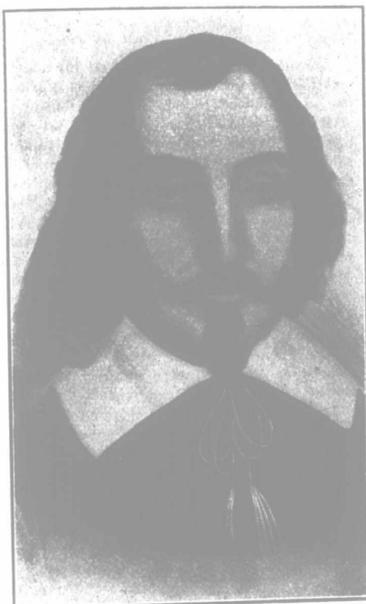
Ans.—1. This is a hard question to get at, and estimates necessarily vary according to localities, but allowing five and a half months' pasture at \$1.50 per head per month, straw at \$3 a ton, bran at \$22, and setting attendance and bedding over against the value of the manure, the cost would run up close to \$200. Probably \$195 would be a conservative estimate.

2. Not much; though, if confined, an occasional grooming will do good, and is a beneficial experience for the colt.



Life, Literature  
and Education.

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



Samuel de Champlain.

SELECTIONS FROM THE POETS.

No American or Canadian poet has sung the delights of faring on the King's highway so gleefully, so melodiously as Mr. Bliss Carman. His "Joys of the Road" is far too long to quote in its entirety. But here are a dozen selected couplets:

Now the joys of the road are chiefly these:  
A racy touch on the hardwood trees.  
A vagrant's morning, wide and blue,  
In early Fall, when the wind walks too;  
The outward eye, the quiet will,  
And the striding heart from hill to hill.  
An open hand, an easy shoe,  
And a hope to make the day go through.  
The resonant far-listening morn  
And the hoarse whisper of the corn.  
A scrap of gossip at the ferry,  
A comrade neither glum nor merry.

The racy smell of the forest loam,  
When the stealthy, sad-hearted leaves go home.  
(O leaves, O leaves, I am one with you,  
Of the mould and the sun and the wind  
and the dew!)  
The broad glock wake of the afternoon;  
The silent fleck of the cold new moon;  
The sound of the hollow sea's release  
From stormy tumult to starry peace;  
With only another league to wend;  
And two brown arms at the journey's end.  
Those are the joys of the open road—  
For him who travels without a load.

SAMUEL DE CHAMPLAIN.

[Whose landing at Quebec is being celebrated by the Quebec Tercentenary Fete.]

Canada cannot, perhaps, be said to be a gay and festive land. The sturdy work of the pioneers has, it is true, given way to an apparently easier commercialism, but as yet wealth is too sparsely distributed among the people, the struggle for mere maintenance of life is too general to leave time for many fêtes, either local or national. Of late, however, the tendency seems the other way: Old Boys' Reunions run rampant every now and again in most of our towns and cities; miniature Coney Islands are springing up, with rather questionable advantage, wherever people congregate largely during the summer season; and gay little home-picnics, camping parties and holiday jaunts from place to place, are by no means as rare as formerly. It has remained, however, for the year 1908 to introduce the Grand Fête, and, appropriately enough, the little section of the Dominion which was the cradle of its beginning has been chosen as the scene of the rejoicing.

For some years it has been felt that the historic plain above the cliff at Quebec should be preserved forever as a memorial of the great events that have taken place there, chiefly, perhaps, the Battle of the Plains of Abraham; that the disfiguring jail should be removed, the smoke of manufacture driven far from the historic spot, and the whole area made into a park of which the nation might be proud, and whose monuments might help to perpetuate for all time the names of men who proved themselves heroes in the long ago.

The opportune moment arrived with 1908, the tercentenary of Champlain's memorable voyage up the St. Lawrence. "In May, 1608," writes Parkman, "a solitary ship made way up the river. The ship was from Honfleur, and was commanded by Samuel de Champlain. He was the Æneas of a destined people, and in her womb lay the embryo life of Canada."

Champlain was, indeed, in very truth, the hero, the chevalier, of the Middle Ages in Canada. Before and during his day, other men had come to the New World, had wrestled with its interminable forests, had faced tangled vine, deep morass, dangers of scurvy and wild beast and wandering aborigine; but by far the greater part of these had been mere self-seekers, unprincipled men who came to gather up pelts for themselves, with ships laden with convicts taken from the dungeons of France. In Champlain came a man of a different order, one fitted by qualities of mind, as of body, to be the father of a great nation.

He was a Catholic, of good family; born in 1567 at the small seaport of Brouage, on the Bay of Biscay, and early in life he conceived a desire to go to the West Indies. A voyage thither, and to the Isthmus of Panama, only whetted his desire to see more of the great new world, and to achieve lasting honor and blessing for France by finding the long-dreamed-of route to the rich lands of Asia, and by carrying the Cross among the dusky heathen swarming

the forests of the newly-found continent. At no time, indeed, does Champlain seem to have been anxious for personal aggrandizement. The fur trade he encouraged chiefly because he saw in it an instrument which he might bend to his will. For France he would colonize; for the Church he would carry the names of Christ and the Virgin into the virgin soil; and, because the Spaniards had already taken unto themselves a monopoly of the great seas to the southward, he determined to push his way through the fastnesses in the more rigorous lands of the north.

After several voyages thither, in the Bay of Fundy, and even upon one occasion up the St. Lawrence, past the deserted sites of the villages of Stadacona and Hochelaga, of which Cartier had written 68 years before, he finally, on being despatched up the great river by De Monts, decided upon the advisability of building a fort at the foot of Cape Diamond, the site of the present "Lower Town" of Quebec, a point which he deemed would command the gateway of "New France," and prevent the intrusion of foreigners who might desire to appropriate her lands or furs. His axemen were soon at work, and presently a strong wooden wall, surmounted by a gallery loopholed for musketry, enclosed a space wherein were erected three buildings, containing quarters for Champlain and his men. A moat surrounded the whole, a storehouse was placed conveniently near, and three small cannons and a tall dovecot, like a belfry, surmounted the ramparts. Part of the ground within was utilized for a garden, in which Champlain, during every sojourn in the fortress, delighted to work.

But, notwithstanding his wise leadership, all was not sunshine at Quebec. Dissensions broke out. Upon one occasion, a plot to murder the leader was found out in the nick of time. Scurvy also made its appearance, and when spring arrived, after that first winter, only eight men of the twenty-eight who began it were alive.

Then was it that Champlain, thinking to strengthen his party, made the one mistake with which he has been charged, namely, the forming of an alliance with the Northern Indians, the Hurons, Algonquins and Montagnais, against the powerful Iroquois that swarmed the forests immediately to the southward.

His new allies were to conduct him along the watercourses to the westward. After waiting for them for a time, they appeared at last. "On their arrival," Parkman says, "they feasted their eyes and glutted their appetites; yelped consternation at the sharp explosions of the arquebuse and the roar of the cannon; pitched their camps, and bedecked themselves for their war-dance. In the still night their fire glared against the black and jagged cliff, and the fierce red light fell on tawny limbs convulsed with frenzied gestures and ferocious stampings; on contorted visages, hideous with paint; on brandished weapons, stone war-clubs, stone hatchets, and stone-pointed lances, while the drum kept up its hollow boom, and the air was split with mingled yells." . . . On the 28th of June this strange party, in a myriad of canoes, with Cham-

plain in a shallop manned by eleven men—for reinforcements had now arrived—shot out from the foot of Cape Diamond and set off up the river. Later, because of the rapids, it was found necessary to send the shallop and most of the Frenchmen back, while Champlain, with two others, continued the journey in a canoe.

Proceeding up the Richelieu, the party fell into collision with the Iroquois, and a battle was fought in which the allies were victorious. Champlain would have kept persistently on, but the Hurons and Algonquins returned to their homes, and he was compelled to go back to Quebec, thence to Tadoussac, with the Montagnais, whose squaws, on their arrival, swam out stark naked to the canoes to receive the heads of the dead Iroquois brought back as trophies, and, "hanging them from their necks, danced in triumph along the shore."

Such expeditions, interluded by voyages to France, to solicit aid and deliver reports, occupy the chief part of Champlain's journal for many years. In 1610 another battle was fought with the Iroquois, and, "by the grace of God," as he writes, "again victorious," and in 1611 a small post, with a wall of bricks, was established on the site of the old Hochelaga, and called Port Royale—the nucleus of the present City of Montreal.

In 1612, full control over the fur trade at and above Quebec was conferred upon Champlain, and in 1613, with a view to further opening up the country, he made a voyage up the Ottawa, portaging at the Chaudière, where the Indians threw an offering of tobacco into the boiling torrent as an offering to the Manitou of the region, thence on to the Island of Allumette.

Two years later he again pushed up the Ottawa, thence on to Lake Nipissing, down the French River, and out to the Georgian Bay. Strange indeed are the tales he has told of these regions—of the three hundred stark-naked natives whom he found gathering blueberries, and whom, because of their curious fashion of hair-dressing, he named the Cheveux Relevés; of the wondrous Huron settlement he found back from Matchedash Bay, "A broad opening in the forest, with fields of maize, pumpkins ripening in the sun, patches of sunflowers, from the seeds of which the Indians made hair-oil, and, in the midst, the Huron town of Otouacha." On the 17th of August he reached the Huron metropolis, Cahlague, in what is now probably the modern township of Orillia. This place contained 200 lodges, and at it he found the Hurons waiting for a reinforcement of 500 men, with whose help they intended making war on the Iroquois.

When the party arrived, Champlain set out with the expedition on what proved to be an ill-starred journey, along Lake Simcoe, thence by portage to Sturgeon Lake, then down the Trent Valley to Lake Ontario, thence through New York State to the country of the Iroquois, where, in October, somewhere near Ticonderoga, he met with the worst repulse in his history. The repulse itself was not the only misfortune. Champlain had lost prestige even with his allies, and the Iroquois were inspired with a

hope which made them more daring than ever during the troublous times which followed, long, even, after the death of Champlain. . . As for Champlain himself, he was carried back grievously wounded, as were the rest of the wounded, "bundled in a heap," as he has written, in a basket, to safer ground at a lake somewhere north-west of Kingston. He had been promised canoes for the return to Quebec, but excuses were readily found to put off a warrior who, in spite of his firearms, had been worsted, hence he was obliged to spend the winter with the Hurons. After a sojourn of 28 days at this point, the party retired still further to Cahague, and cheerless indeed is the story he tells of the long, cold march through slush and snow.

In the spring he again set out for Quebec, which he reached on the 11th of July, 1616, to the great rejoicing of the inhabitants, who believed him dead.

For the rest of his days Champlain labored, for the most part, at this point, working, himself, at the gardens, superintending the erection of buildings and of a fort on the top of the precipice, and proving himself instrumental in the bringing out of workmen and priests, especially a number of Recollets, who, with a stock consisting of several hogs, a pair of asses, a pair of geese, seven pairs of fowls, and 4 pairs of ducks, began a farm beside the St. Charles.

In 1620 he brought his young wife, whom he had married when she was but twelve years of age, to the colony, where, however, her stay was not long. So successful had been her husband's efforts to win her from the Huguenot faith of her father, that, at the end of four years, she insisted on returning to France to enter a convent. This Champlain would not permit, but, as a compromise, he agreed to a separation, and she lived in retirement until his death, when she became one of the Ursulines.

The rest of Champlain's story is soon told. Notwithstanding his heroic efforts to enlarge the colony, assistance from France proved meager, and when, in 1629, Kirke appeared before the fortress with three ships of England, the little garrison, sixteen in all, was too feeble to resist. The majority of them were sent back to France, but Champlain begged to be sent to Tadoussac, the headquarters of the English Admiral, who seems to have received him as a friend, and set him at liberty when his vessels returned to Great Britain.

Proceeding to London, the indefatigable Frenchman, through the French Ambassador, obtained a promise from King Charles that New France should be restored to the French Crown, on condition, as appeared long afterwards, that the Queen's dowry, which had not yet been paid in full by France, should be immediately forthcoming.

In 1633 he resumed command at Quebec, and in 1635, on Christmas Day, died there of paralysis, at the age of 68.

Should you visit Dieppe, you might see still, carefully preserved, a curious old manuscript, "in clear, decisive and somewhat formal handwriting of the 16th century, garnished with 61 colored pictures, in a style of art which a child of ten might emulate. Here one may see ports, harbors, islands and rivers, adorned with portraits of birds, beasts and fishes thereto pertaining. Here are Indian feasts and dances; Indians flogged by priests for not going to mass; Indians working the silver mines. Here, too, are descriptions of natural objects, each with its illustrative sketch, some drawn from life and some from memory. . . This is Champlain's journal, written and illustrated by his own hand, in that defiance of perspective and absolute independence of the canons of art which mark the earliest efforts of the pencil." Amused you may be at these crude efforts at illustration, yet, as you look at the worm-eaten, closely-written pages, you may arrive at some idea of the hardships surmounted and the painstaking indefatigability of this old explorer.

Looking at his quaint picture of the infant Quebec, which he had begotten, and returning to view the beautiful yet crowded and busy city of today, you may realize why the tercentenary of the founding of Quebec may be appropriately celebrated, and why the pageant of Champlain's approach should be a prominent feature of the spectacular effects which have marked the grand holiday.

## The Young People's Department.

### THE BALANCE OF WILD LIFE IN A GARDEN.

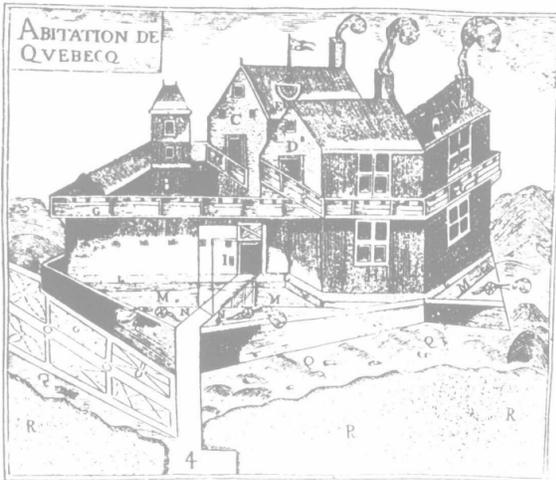
Nothing is easier than to destroy the balance of wild life on a large estate. The gamekeeper who shoots every hawk and traps every weasel he can alters the balance occasionally with disastrous effect for the farmer and gardener. Kestrels and weasels kill enormous numbers of young rats and field mice, and when the rat's enemies are killed, the rat swarms in the granaries and hedgerows, and the wood-mouse overruns the garden and eats the crocus-bulbs and the tulips. That is all common enough. But it is an odder experience to upset the balance of wild life in attempting to preserve it; to try to create an artificial sanctuary for the

strange thing is that the change began with the banishing of a dog. He was a long-haired, gray Skye terrier, and, perhaps to some of the less discerning birds (always with the exception of a particular robin who shared his bones) he seemed very like a cat. It is true that he had a most uncatlike way of rushing out of the house barking as loudly as possible for quite insufficient reasons; true, too, that nothing excited him to such heights of enthusiasm as being set to chase a marauding cat out of the garden, though he never came near to catching one, and once when an extremely philosophic cat ran a short distance and then sat down and looked at him, he merely sat down opposite it in a futile manner. The birds ought to have seen these things, and to have realized that he felt quite as strongly about cats as they did; but evidently they mistrusted him. Perhaps it was his long hair that frightened them, especially after he had been washed; perhaps, when he was curled up asleep, he was really a most catlike dog. At all events, only the commoner, braver birds, well used to dogs, came into the garden.

The change, when it came, was curiously complete. The Skye terrier, as old and happy dogs sometimes do, suddenly failed, and the garden was left without a dog altogether. Nothing much happens in the bird world in the autumn, after the migrants have gone, and during the silly season, so to speak, before the frosts everything went on much as usual. Then one morning a hen pheasant hopped quietly over the fence and spent half an hour or so about the place, until it was unfortunately terrified by a perambulator. Then came a general increase of other birds, chiefly

orange undersides gleaming in the sun, peering backwards with a twist of the head like a wryneck's, and driving the most tremendous little hammer strokes into the white kernel. Cobnuts and filberts were strewn for them on the grass, and they carried them to the fence, stuck them about in crevices, and demolished and ate them at leisure. After the nuthatches came a greater spotted woodpecker, and behaved exactly like the nuthatches. The hen, no doubt, was busy with her nursery duties, for only the cock bird came; but he was thoroughly at home, walking about the lawn, climbing backwards down the trunks of the apple trees, feeding voraciously from the hanging nuts, and hammering the cobnuts to pieces in the crevices of the oak paling. And since he came the wild life of the garden has changed. The tits still come, though not in such numbers, and the thrushes and robins and blackbirds still hop about the lawn and the paths, cracking snails on favorite stones, gulping down centipedes, and cocking wise ears at unseen worms. But the apple trees shake with brown, lithe bodies, leaping and scrambling over the small boughs; against the blossom flash white-barred wings and the brilliant crimson and black of the woodpecker, darting like an arrow among the tree stems; the wooden fence rattles with the nuthatch breaking the kernel from the shell. The change is almost from a plain little garden into an aviary.

It might be thought that, so far as the small space allowed it, something like one of the ideals which Waterton used to strive after had been realized. Unfortunately, with the change in the inhabitants of the apple trees has come a change in the other habits of the garden. The balance of wild life has been altered. The result is that no bird will nest in it. The nesting boxes are tenantless; not a robin or a hedge sparrow will build in the ivy and clematis. There can be only one reason. The birds are afraid of the squirrels. The cocoanuts were fastened on the same trees as the nesting boxes, and in other years this seemed to be an attraction; the tits would come to the nut, catch sight of the box, and make pleased remarks. Like Mark Twain's blue jay, they observed the hole in the box: "It looks like a hole; it's located like a hole; blamed if I don't believe it is a hole." Then they nested in the hole. Now they are afraid to go near it. The sequence of changes is an interesting chronicle. First you have the ordinary humdrum life of an ordinary garden, except that there is no cat, and therefore a better chance for the common garden birds. So the common birds nest contentedly where they please, and the owner of the garden reconciles himself to the loss of the grace and wisdom of a cat, thinking his wild, hidden thoughts, "waving his wild tail, and walking by his wild lones" and inventing "Just-so Stories" for himself about the birds he intends to confer with presently. But the dog is there, and the rarer, shyer birds and the squirrels keep to other trees; the squirrels, because squirrels cannot abide dogs any more than cats can, and the shy birds because they hold that the dog is probably a sort of cat. Then the dog disappears, and the squirrels come down into the garden to get the nuts, and the shy nuthatches and woodpeckers come with them, unafraid of the squirrels. Why should they be afraid when their beaks can crack nuts on the paling? But the other, smaller, weaker birds are afraid. Perhaps not every squirrel has a dreadful appetite for birds' eggs, and, indeed, young birds. But many squirrels have, and the only safe course for wise robins and blue tits is to nest where squirrels do not come. That, in turn, increases the chance of life for other obscurer lives. Birds feed their young in the neighborhood of their nests; what wonder if the caterpillars multiply on the roses when no tit will nest in the garden? Where can you check, or change, or arrest the chain of altering conditions? The simple reasoning seems to be that the ordinary garden birds prefer man as they generally meet with him—that is, accompanied by a dog or a cat. Rarer birds will perhaps never come where there is a cat or a dog; but when the dog goes the squirrels come, and a decent bird with a little pluck will take his chance of a cat, but certainly not squirrels.—Spectator.



Champlain's Drawing of Quebec as it Was in 1608.

wild life of the woods, and then to find that the life of the sanctuary has become as artificial as the sanctuary itself—in fact, unnatural altogether. The result can be very interesting, but also a little disappointing.

A rather curious instance of this upsetting of natural conditions in an attempt to encourage wild life in a garden came under the present writer's notice during the past year. The garden in question is a very small one—not more than half an acre, and bounded on two sides by an oak fence—but it contains some old apple trees, and lies in a corner of what the auctioneers call a desirable residential district, bordering on some much larger estates of twenty to forty acres, full of fine trees and all sorts of birds. The owner of this small garden, being fond of birds, for years past has tried to attract them to the garden, by hanging up cocoanuts on the trees, providing baths of water in the summer, fastening nesting boxes to the tree trunks and the creepers on the house, and doing without a cat. Last year, not counting sparrows, he had perhaps a dozen nests in the garden—thrushes, blackbirds, robins, hedge sparrows and great tits. This year the result has been curiously different, and, contradictorily enough, the

tits. In January, when the frost bound the earth in gray iron and set the water pans solid in an hour, the lawn and the apple trees were alive with great tits, coal tits, blue tits, and marsh tits, flitting from one cocoanut to another, changing from tree to tree, balancing upside down and sideways and all ways. On a warm day late in February the blue tits were in and out of the nesting boxes all day long, and slept in the boxes at night, there could hardly have been better promise that all the boxes would have tenants in May. But not only the birds found the cocoanuts a satisfactory change from difficult hunting for food in the hedgerows and undergrowth. A pair of squirrels that had occasionally jumped along a neighboring row of Weymouth pines—trees which possess the single attraction of bearing cones which you can burn—one day saw the nuts, and came every day afterwards. They tumbled about the apple trees, raced down the stems onto the lawn, raced back again to the cocoanuts, fell off the cocoanuts, drank water from the birds' bath, and day after day repeated their performance, the lightest of acrobats and the gayest of guests. They were joined by other newcomers. First came a pair of nuthatches, late in April, hanging with their

**THE BUSY BEES**

When the roses are in bloom,  
And the days are bright and warm,  
In the sunny month of June,  
Then the bees begin to swarm.

How I watch them with delight  
Through each fragrant golden day,  
Bringing home their harvest sweet  
From the clover fields away.

They drink deep from every blossom,  
Working hard from morn till night,  
Oh, I know they must be happy  
When the days are warm and bright.

Then when the days grow colder  
They will never mind the storm,  
For they have their bounteous stores  
In their hives so snug and warm.

Wellandport, Ont. KITTIE COHOE.

**The Quiet Hour.**

**THE RELIGION OF HEALTH.**

Beloved, I pray that in all things thy  
mayest prosper and be in health, even as  
thy soul prospereth.—3 S. John 2.

Mind, it is our best work that He  
wants, not the dregs of our exhaustion.  
I think he must prefer quality to quantity.  
—George MacDonald.

"Because I spent the strength Thou  
gavest me  
In struggle which Thou never didst  
ordain,  
And have but dregs of life to offer  
Thee—  
O Lord, I do repent."

It is to be hoped that the days have  
passed, never to return, when people  
fancied that suffering was a passport to  
saintliness, and that men could win  
God's favor by inflicting pain on their  
bodies. Tennyson shows the dark  
horror of such a morbid faith in his "St.  
Simeon Stylites." The miserable  
ascetic on his high pillar of self-chosen  
torture, tells God that he has won the  
right to be a saint because his sufferings  
have been so great. He explains  
how he has worn a rope knotted round  
his body until it caused terrible ulcers.  
For three winters he had caused himself  
to be chained to a crag on the mountain  
side, with nothing to eat and drink  
except the chance gifts of strangers.  
Then for thirty years he had stood on  
a high pillar.

"In hungers and in thirsts, fevers and  
colds,  
In coughs, aches, stitches, ulcerous  
throats and cramps.  
I am wet  
With drenching dews, or stiff with  
crackling frost.  
I wear an undressed goatskin on my  
back;  
A grazing iron collar girds my neck;  
And in my weak, lean arms I lift the  
cross,  
And strive and wrestle with Thee till I  
die;  
O mercy, mercy! wash away my sin."

To think that anyone calling himself a  
Christian should make for himself such a  
horrible caricature of the loving Father  
of us all! Why, it is worse than the  
tortures of fakirs, worse than the horri-  
ble sacrifices offered to Moloch, for it is  
the declaration that God takes pleasure  
in lifelong torture. How the dear God  
must be grieved when His children mis-  
represent Him so cruelly. Of course, it  
is true that souls are often purified by  
suffering—by the "terrible mystery of  
pain,"—and because our Father loves us  
He will not let us miss the gifts which  
only pain of mind or body can bring us.  
And yet His desire for His beloved—  
that is, for each of us—is that in "all  
things" we may "prosper and be in  
health."

How can we know this?—do you ask?  
Why, by the revelation of the Divine  
Nature given us in Christ. Our Lord  
expressly says that anyone who hath  
seen Him hath seen the Father, and no  
one can study His life on earth and not  
see that He took pleasure in suffering  
or sickness. He was the Physician of  
souls, indeed, but not less the Healer of  
bodies. Many instances of healing are  
described in detail, but these are only

glimpses of His busy days, when the sick  
came in multitudes, and He healed them  
all." Only those who had not faith  
enough to come to Him received no  
benefit. And, if He showed so plainly  
that He wanted people to be healthy,  
then we are sure that health is still  
what God wants us to have and he must  
wish us to seek after it with unremit-  
ting hopefulness. Sickness is permitted  
in this world, even as sin is permitted,  
but our business is to fight them as our  
Master fought them. And God has not  
left us to fight alone. These marvel-  
ous bodies of ours are fighting for health  
all the time, in spite of the hindrances  
we put in their way. We are exhausted  
by work, or pain, or grief, and we fall  
asleep. Then, quietly and secretly, God  
pours new life into brain and muscles  
and nerves, giving health to his beloved  
in sleep. We injure the body in any  
part of its delicate mechanism and the  
self-acting repair shop goes to work  
instantly to heal the damage. Even the  
invisible disease-germs that are such dan-  
gerous enemies, cannot invade our bodies  
without finding an army on guard ready  
to repel every attack. One physician  
declared: "We amuse our patients while  
nature cures them." Another man  
wrote on the wall of his hospital: "I  
dressed the wound and God healed it."  
Our bodies firmly believe in the religion  
of health, and even pain is a valuable  
danger-signal, warning us that something  
needs setting right.

Perhaps you may think that my busi-  
ness in writing a "Quiet Hour" is only  
to deal with souls, and bodies are out  
of my province. And yet the idea that  
"religion has nothing to do with bodies"  
is very far behind the times. Christians  
in these days are waking to the fact  
that men are made up of many different  
parts, and that Christianity is not the  
ideal religion unless it can help bodies  
and minds as well as spirits. Dr. Wor-  
cester, who is doing a wonderful work  
in healing nervous disorders at Emmanuel  
Church, Boston, says: "We do not con-  
sider restoration to health as in itself  
the end and aim of religion, but we do  
affirm that the face of the Lord is ever  
set in the direction of the health and  
happiness of His children, that God does  
not take pleasure in sickness and suffer-  
ing, but has means to remove our  
anguish, that faith and trust in God  
bring peace to the heart, that the moral  
life powerfully affects the physical life,  
and that if these blessings are really  
contained in our religion it is a pity that  
we should not enjoy them."

Our business—as Christians—is to be as  
healthy as possible. Unless we are  
absolutely sure there is no way of escape,  
it is wrong to sink down with meek  
helplessness into chronic invalidism.  
Patience is sometimes vicious, when it  
is submission to evils that can be cured.  
The body is the instrument through  
which the soul must do most of its  
work, and if we are to do effective work  
for our Master we must keep that in-  
strument in as good condition as possi-  
ble. There are people who are very par-  
ticular about oiling and cleaning sewing  
machines or machines for doing farm-  
work, and yet they take no pains to  
keep in good trim that far more valuable  
machine—the human body. It is kept  
going at lightning speed, without reason-  
able rest or recreation, food is tossed  
recklessly in without any regard for the  
feelings of the long-suffering digestive  
apparatus, and many other ways of tam-  
pering with God's good gift of health  
are only too common. We commit a sin  
when we try to live without rest, exer-  
cise and fresh air, unless the conditions  
are so exceptional that it really can't  
be avoided. If we are not well, then  
we are very sinful if we don't try to get  
well, so that we may do the work God  
puts before us with ease and gladness,  
instead of struggling miserably through  
it. If we are well, then let us thank  
God always for His great gift of health,  
and see that no reckless folly endangers  
its continuance.

And how are we to get well? Perhaps  
one way to health of body lies through  
the soul. When a paralyzed man was  
laid before Christ, He first helped the  
sick soul—"Thy sins be forgiven thee"—  
and then raised the helpless body.  
Many are weak and miserable in body  
and mind because they are sick and  
weak in soul. In such a case the soul  
must first be cured, and the Great  
Healer is always ready. Prayer for  
forgiveness and for strength to conquer

sin comes first, then comes a real battle  
against bad habits, which will result in  
improvement of the bodily health. Then  
there should be rational ways of living.  
It is wrong to deliberately depress our-  
selves or others by our surroundings.  
The story is told of a mother who had  
lost one of her four children and who  
made her three other children sad and  
depressed by her heavy crape clothes and  
veil. She paid no attention when they  
said that her clothes "hurt" them, but  
woke up to her mistake one day when  
one of the children took a pink bow off  
her doll and pinned it to her mother's  
black dress.

One person with pale, mournful face,  
and a weary headache, can depress a  
whole family. Our business, as the ser-  
vants of the God of Joy, is to cheer  
other people, never to depress them.  
So, if the headache can be cured, it  
should be cured—I don't mean choked  
back with headache powders. Some-  
times a rest is needed, sometimes a walk  
in the fresh air or a cheerful call on a  
friend, sometimes a little wholesome  
fasting from indigestible food will work  
wonders. Perhaps the case is more  
serious and calls for a doctor's trained  
professional skill and knowledge. But,  
whatever is making your body less ef-  
fective than it should be, don't submit  
to it in weak helplessness if there is any  
way to remedy the trouble. If pain is  
unavoidable, then we must rally all our  
powers to endure it bravely; but, for  
the sake of God and our fellows, as  
well as for our own sake, do let us get  
well, and keep well, if we can. God  
wants us to be healthy, our Lord healed  
all manner of diseases—diseases of body  
and mind, as well as of soul—and He  
will help us in our fight against every  
kind of evil. Religion should make us  
sane, healthy and bright, not morbid,  
sentimental or doleful. It is intended  
to make us happy in this world as well  
as in the next. Our bodies are holy—  
being temples of the Holy Ghost—and  
should be consecrated in the most ef-  
fective service we can render.

"Let my soul beneath her load  
Faint not through the o'erwearied  
flesh;  
Let me hourly drink afresh,  
Love and peace from Thee, my God."  
HOPE.

**About the House.**

**JELLY - MAKING.**

Currants, crab-apples, quinces, apples,  
grapes, blackberries, raspberries and  
peaches, may all be used to make deli-  
cious jellies, and may be used alone or  
in combinations, e. g., currants and  
raspberries, rhubarb and raspberries or  
currants, apples and peaches, apples and  
grapes, apples and, in fact, almost any-  
thing else, as the well-known jellifying  
properties of the apples often helps in  
dealing with fruits which are not inclined  
to "jell" by themselves.

A few general rules apply to all the  
fruits. Use just as little water as possi-  
ble while cooking the fruit, and do not  
stir; strain through a cheesecloth bag  
without pressure—it is best to let the  
juice drip over night into an earthen-  
ware or enamelled vessel—and again a  
second time through a flannel cloth if a  
very clear jelly is desired, and do not  
boil sugar and juice long together, as  
the effect is to produce a dark-colored  
or sticky condiment. The best way is  
to measure the juice and place on the  
stove to boil. Next, measure a pound  
of sugar to a pint of juice (some use  
less for all jellies except plums and sour  
grapes), and place the sugar in the oven  
to heat. When the juice has boiled  
about half an hour, add the hot sugar,  
let boil up again, and pour into glasses.

"Tumblers" are by far the nicest  
glasses for jelly. Have them well scald-  
ed and ranged on a hot wet cloth, fill  
to the brim, and, before tying down,  
cover with a little melted paraffine, or  
with rounds of paper dipped in brandy.  
The paraffine, by the way, may be used  
again and again.

If the jelly is too thin, do not boil  
over again; simply cover the tops of the  
glasses with muslin, and set them in the  
sun for a day or two. The slow evapora-  
tion will thicken as much as necessary.  
A point worth mentioning is that

underripe fruit jellies much quicker than  
fully-ripe fruit. Also remember that tin  
or iron should never be used when  
working with fruit. Kettles, colanders,  
spoons—all should be enamelled or gran-  
ite ware.

It is not necessary to waste the pulp  
left after jelly-making; mix it with a  
little water, add sugar and use for mar-  
malade.

For those who "do up" peaches the  
following recipe may prove useful. Save  
the skins and stones, boil them in a lit-  
tle water, strain and add any juice left  
over from the canning. Add apple juice  
in the proportion of one-third peach to  
two-thirds apple juice and proceed as  
for ordinary jelly.

Speaking of marmalades and jams,  
have you noticed how popular they are  
becoming of late? And deservedly so,  
for they are not only wholesome, but  
also economical, as well as delicious.  
Of course they require a good deal of  
sugar, but very little is sufficient for a  
meal. If you have not been in the habit  
of making any, try a few glasses this  
year and see how you will enjoy it,  
served with buttered toast for breakfast,  
or with pancakes for tea. A little jam  
or jelly is often a great improvement  
when dotted over a variety of puddings,  
such as rice, cornstarch, or trifle.

**TEMPTING DESSERTS FOR HOT WEATHER.**

Rose Custard—Heat 1 pint milk to  
boiling point and pour it upon 3 well-  
beaten eggs, stirring well. Add ½ cup  
sugar and ½ teaspoon salt. Cool till  
lukewarm and add ½ pint rich raspberry  
juice left from canning or preserving.  
Pour into a buttered mould and set in a  
pan of boiling water. Put into the  
oven and cook until set. Let cool, chill,  
turn out, and serve with cream for des-  
sert.

Cornstarch Blanc-mange—1 pint milk,  
½ teaspoon salt, 1 teaspoon vanilla, 2  
tablespoons cornstarch, 2 tablespoons  
sugar. Wet the cornstarch in ½ cup  
milk, then heat the rest of the milk,  
preferably in a double-boiler, and when  
it is boiling add the cornstarch. Cook  
about ten minutes, then add salt and  
sugar. Remove from fire, and when  
partly cooled, add the vanilla. Turn  
into a wet mould and set in a cold  
place. Serve with cream.

Fruit Jelly—Soak 1 box gelatine (or  
jelly-powder), in a pint of cold water  
for 20 minutes. Add 1 quart boiling  
water, mix in a variety of raw fruit of  
any kind, and nutmeats if liked, sweeten  
to taste, and put on ice or set in cold  
water over night. Serve with cream,  
flavored with vanilla and sugar.

Coffee Ice Cream—Add to 1 quart milk  
the yolks of two eggs beaten, a quart  
of cream, and a quart of strong, clear  
coffee. Scald the milk with 1 pound  
sugar before mixing. Just before freez-  
ing add the well-beaten whites of the  
eggs.

Vanilla Ice Cream—Allow to a quart  
of rich cream a small cup sugar, the  
white of one egg, and one teaspoon vani-  
lla extract. Scald the cream, add the  
sugar, let cool, then add the vanilla and  
beaten white of the egg, and freeze.

**SELECTED RECIPES.**

Hop Fritters.—Select the white part  
of young hops; Blanch them in boiling  
water with salt; drain, and lay them on  
a dish to season with salt and lemon  
juice. Roll in rice flour; dip in frying  
batter that is not too thick; plunge into  
hot fat, and, when done, salt and serve.

Turnip Greens and Dumplings.—Gather  
the young plants when the roots are  
just forming, while they are still tender;  
wash them thoroughly, and put on in a  
pot with plenty of water and a good-  
sized piece of midding-meat. Let the  
meat boil for some time before putting  
in the greens, as they will not require  
more than an hour to boil. To make  
the dumplings, take a pint of sifted meal,  
sprinkle in it a pinch of soda and a  
little salt, then stir in enough boiling  
water to make a very stiff dough. When  
this is cool enough to handle, dip the  
hands in water to prevent the dough  
sticking, and shape into small dumplings;  
drop, one by one, in the pot of boiling  
greens, and let them cook for half an  
hour. Dip them out with a skimmer;  
take up the greens; chop fine, and pile

on a platter, with a border of dumplings round the edge, and serve.

**Fig and Rhubarb Preserve.**—For ten glasses use four pounds of rhubarb, two pounds of dried figs and two pounds of sugar. Chop figs and rhubarb into small pieces, and stew for an hour and a half or two hours, until soft. Add sugar and boil slowly until the moisture is gone, which will probably be three or four hours. When the bubbles are thin, showing no juice, the preserve will be done. Care must be taken not to burn, particularly at the last.

**VEGETABLES.**

I wonder if we realize the full dietetic value of vegetables, and the prominent place they should take upon our menus, especially during the summer months when they are so plentiful and, generally, so easy to prepare. Indeed, in the early summer, when all the fresh vegetables come in, it would be no hardship to become a vegetarian. It has been said that "in the spring, if we have a good garden, we can be provided with all the medicine we need. Instead of taking doses from the doctor to act upon the liver and purify the blood, let us go into our gardens for all needed help." Lettuce and onions are good for insomnia; onions, lettuce and cabbage are good blood-purifiers; cabbage and onions are said to be anti-scorbutic; spinach, kale and mustard will cleanse the system better than many drugs. "Spinach has been called the broom of the stomach." A plentiful use of green vegetables is beneficial in curing skin diseases. In order to derive the greatest amount of benefit from them, they must be properly cooked and prepared, even cabbage, onions and turnips, which are so often said to be indigestible, can be digested by dyspeptics if properly cooked. All vegetables should be put down in boiling water, most of them uncovered. With green vegetables, the water should be salted, about one teaspoonful of salt to half a gallon of water; while underground or root vegetables should not be salted till done, as salt has a tendency to toughen the fibres. The only "greens" known or used by the average housekeeper are spinach, kale, and dandelion tops; but there are many others which might also be used to advantage. Beet and turnip tops make delicious greens; use only the young, tender leaves; cook in boiling, salted water; season, and serve like spinach. The long stems of lettuce that may be obtained after the heads have run to seed make an agreeable dish, served as follows: Peel and cut the stems into small pieces, let them lie in cold water for a few minutes, then boil until tender in salted water; serve either as a vegetable with rich, white sauce, or cold as a salad, with French dressing. Milkweed can be used either as a vegetable or as a salad; gather the young shoots, and cook in salted water till tender; serve hot, with white sauce, or cold, with a salad dressing. Celeriac, or root celery, is delicious boiled till tender, and served with white sauce; it may also be baked with tomato sauce; or baked in alternate layers of celeriac and cheese, moistened with cream sauce. Nasturtium leaves make a good salad, and the seed-pods, when pickled, can be used instead of capers. Nettles, picked before they flower, can be cooked like spinach, or as a substitute for asparagus.

**HINTS FOR THE HOUSEKEEPER.**

To keep flies out of the larder, sponge the windows daily with a solution of carbolic acid and water.  
 Rub sewing-machine oil stains with lard. Let stand for several hours, then wash with cold water and soap.  
 Cat-tails in seed make a very soft filling for a cushion, and it is claimed that no insect will infest it.  
 The ribs from a discarded umbrella make better supports for plants than ordinary sticks, and are not so conspicuous.  
 When bookcases are to be closed for some time, sprinkle a few drops of oil of lavender on the shelves to prevent the books from moulding.  
 Enamelware that has become burned or discolored may be cleaned by rubbing with a paste formed by coarse salt and vinegar.  
 Soak egg dishes first in cold water; putting them first in hot water will

harden the albumen in the egg and make them harder to wash.

Oatmeal in the bath will impart a delightful softness to the skin. To avoid stopping the waste-pipe, tie the oatmeal in a good-sized cheese-cloth bag.

For headache and drowsiness, take a cupful of tea with the juice of half a lemon in it instead of milk. The effect is wonderful.

Hair brushes in daily use should be washed at least once a fortnight. Put a little ammonia into water and dip the brush in this, but only so far as the bristles. Dry in the air.

Zinc as a covering for a kitchen table is much better than oilcloth, as it lasts indefinitely, and hot pans and kettles may be put on it without doing any harm. Bring the zinc well down over the sides of the table and tack it firmly. It is easily kept clean.

Save washing and dusters by using old newspapers for cleaning. They are excellent for window polishers, first-rate for scouring tinware, and are as good as a brush for polishing a stove. The prudent woman will always keep a good pad of newspapers at hand, and use it for wiping up grease or water spilt on the gas or coal cooking-stove, for it will enable her to keep the stove clean with half the usual trouble.

A box of bandages should be kept in every household, so that, in case of an accident, they shall be ready at once. Bandages should be torn from strong cotton cloth, and wound tightly until needed. Do not hem them. Have also a supply of stout, narrow strips to be used for tying. It is advisable to put all these bandages, when made, into the oven for a short time to sterilize them, then put them in a hot, wide-mouthed preserve-jar. Screw on the lid while all are still hot, and keep the jar in a convenient place.

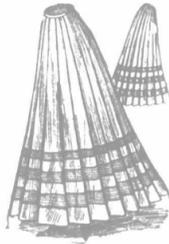
**CULTURE CLUB.**

Vashon College is the prominent feature of the landscape above the small village of Burton, on Vashon Island, which lies in Puget Sound, half way between Seattle and Tacoma. Its students, all under twenty-one years old, come from the neighboring States and Alaska. In the common dining-room a teacher and five students sit at each table. Last autumn there was much criticism by some students concerning the table-manners of their messmates, and at one table a "Social Culture Club" was organized, under a constitution prescribing certain rules of conduct at meals. This wakened interest at the other tables, and resulted in general membership in the club, a president, general secretary and treasurer being elected, with a sub-treasurer at each of the ten tables, to collect all fines imposed there. By-laws were adopted, prescribing fines as follows:

- Using toothpick in public..... 2c.
- Hand in pocket at table..... 2c.
- Scuffling under table..... 2c.
- Not sitting erect at table..... 1c.
- Tilting chair back..... 2c.
- Chewing with mouth open..... 2c.
- Talking with mouth full..... 2c.
- Putting crackers in soup..... 1c.
- Slangy or blustering talk..... 2c.
- Uncomplimentary remarks about food..... 2c.
- Pushing individual dishes away..... 1c.
- Placing another dish on plate..... 2c.
- Knife or fork misplaced..... 1c.
- Spoon left in cup..... 1c.
- Incorrect holding of knife or fork..... 1c.
- Arms or elbows on table..... 2c.
- Over-reaching..... 1c.
- Eating from point of dessert or tablespoon..... 1c.
- Buttering large piece of bread..... 1c.
- Eating from knife..... 2c.
- Buttering bread on table..... 1c.
- Untidy appearance..... 2c.
- Napkin badly soiled or absent..... 2c.
- Selfish conduct at table..... 2c.
- Flagrant misuse of English..... 1c.
- Talking across from table to table..... 2c.
- Spearing bread with fork..... 2c.

The club, in which all the faculty and their families as well as all the students became members, effected a marked improvement in the manners of the students. At the close of the school-year, last June, it was found that every member of the club had paid fines, and that there were no delinquent debtors. The amount of the fines, eight dollars, provided strawberries for the closing banquet, in which all culprits shared. This we publish for whom it may concern.—Sel.

**"THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE" FASHIONS.**



6025 Straight Plaited Walking Skirt, 22 to 30 waist.



6031 Tucked One-Piece Waist, 34 to 42 bust.



5902 One Piece Night-Gown, Small, Medium, Large.



6046 One Piece Circular Drawers, 22 to 32 waist.

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

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

One secret of the world through which thou goest

To work with morning song, to rest with evening bells;

Life is in tune with harmony so deep

That when the notes are lowest

Thou still canst lay thee down in peace and sleep.

For God will not forget.

—Henry Van Dyke

**The Ingle Nook.**

Dear Chatterers,—I am afraid some of you may be a little impatient with me for introducing some more sick-room talk into these bright summer days, but my excuse is that, having had a little experience in nursing, everything pertaining thereto, is, as yet, especially interesting to me. Indeed, I am afraid I have come to the conclusion that every woman and girl should find out just as much as she can about home nursing. Almost every one of us will at some time have to take care of some ill one, and it means so much to be able to do the work well—so much to the poor patient who has so much to bear.

This afternoon I came upon the following "Helps in Home Nursing" among my clippings, and the advice seemed so good I felt I must pass it on:

**"A Nurse Should Be Firm.**—First know the right thing to do, then do it kindly but firmly, and the patient will thank you afterwards. Be patient, as doubtless your patient is impatient, especially the active man who is laid aside from work. Act gently, with promptitude and firmness, avoiding all jerking and knocks and noise. Be cheerful and buoyant to a degree; never speak of the symptoms of your patient in his presence, unless asked by the doctor. Never contradict or argue with your patient; don't relate previous bad cases, or give details of similar maladies and experiences. Write down the doctor's orders at the time, and record the times of medicines. Beef-tea, medicines, or stimulants should never be kept where the patient can see or smell them."

The following, from Medical Talk, may also be worth a trial, as milk is such a nutritious food:

"If a person ordered a milk diet objects to the taste of milk, this objection can be easily overcome by a little tact and perseverance. A teaspoonful of black coffee, or a little of the extract of coffee, may be added, or very weak tea, if preferred. Caramel is also an excellent flavoring which may be freely used; also ginger. A little chocolate or cocoa infused with a glass of milk is sometimes relished by those who object to the taste of milk alone. None of these additions will materially affect the nutritive value of the milk. Much milk may be disguised, also, in custards, gruels, etc., if there is no objection to the addition of other easily-digestible foods."

Now, not a word more. D. D.

**Curing Bacon—For Indigestion.**

Dear Dame Durden and all the Chatterers,—I am up and around again, but very weak. Some days I feel pretty well; to tell the truth, I feel well if I leave work alone. One of our girls is a school teacher. She is home on her holidays now. Another girl is training for a nurse. Her holidays start August 5th. When they are all home I have no charge. I can give Sunflower a recipe for breakfast bacon: Select your pieces and rub them well with salt; leave over night. This is for 100 lbs. pork: 4 gal. of water, 1 qt. of salt, 1 qt. of molasses, 1 oz. saltpetre, 1 oz. of black pepper. When boiling hot, dip your bacon and ham in and out; put it in the smoke-house and build your fire. When smoked enough, put in cotton bags and hang up by the stove. Rub the rest of the pork with salt; leave on a table or board over night, in a cool place. Pack in barrel; put the rest of the brine on it when brine is cold. Turn this off in five days, boil it again, and strain and let it cool. Put it on the meat again. I have done mine like this, and all that have eaten it said it was fine.

**FOR ACUTE INDIGESTION.**

Take one cup of hot water, dissolve in it baking soda as large as a pea and a pinch of salt. Take this half an hour before breakfast. Eat a light breakfast. After dinner take the inside skin of a fowl's gizzard, dry and pinch up a piece the size of a pill and take it. For supper take a cup of boiled milk.

Glengarry Co., Ont. MAYFLOWER.

**A Held-over Recipe.**

Mr. McFarlane sends a recipe for dandelion wine, for which we give him many thanks. We have thought better,

however, to hold it over until next year, when the flowers are in season. The recipe was sent especially for Lankshire Lass.

**TWO SUMMER GIRLS.**

One started to shop in the depths of the winter, And shopped from the Battery up to the Bronx— Satins and organdies, feathers and flowers, Ribbons and laces, and bonnets and trunks, Parasols, shirt waists, jackets and slippers, Dozens and dozens of delicate hose, Crimping pins, powders, and creams and cosmetics, All for her summer campaign on the beaux.

Off to the seashore she went in a flurry, Taking a room in the smartest hotel, Squeezing her waist and her feet and her credit.

All in a desperate attempt to be swell; Broiling all day on the beach or piazza, Dancing all night without any repose, But lo! she returned at the end of the season Still on the hunt for eligible beaux.

But there was another, a dear little maiden, Just a white muslin was all that she bought, Made by herself in the simplest of fashions, Worn with a rose in the belt ribbon caught.

Sails on the river or rides on the trolley— These were the few simple pleasures she chose, But she sported a ring when the summer was over, For these are the maidens who capture the beaux.

—Minna Irvington, in Leslie's Weekly.

**THE TRUE AND THE UNTRUE.**

He was a dog, But he stayed at home And guarded the family night and day. He was a dog That didn't roam. He lay on the porch or chased the stray—

The tramps, the burglar, the hens away. For a dog's true heart for that household beat At morning and evening, in cold and heat.

He was a dog. He was a man, And didn't stay To cherish his wife and his children fair.

He was a man, And every day His heart grew callous, its love beats rare. He thought of himself at the close of the day

And, cigar in his fingers, hurried away To the club, the lodge, the store, the show. But he had a right to go, you know. He was a man. —The Advance.

**PLACE DISHES OF WATER.**

In a country town, not far from the purlieus of Beacon Street, lives, during the summer, a certain humane Bostonian. It has long been his habit to have placed near the entrance to his grounds a large vessel, which is filled with fresh water twice a day. Many are the dogs that roam along the lovely road, and rarely does one go by without taking a few laps of this hospitable refreshment. Oftentimes, birds, seen hopping in the grass, will edge along until they believe no one is in view, and then they will plunge into the vessel, splashing the water about until some carriage or passerby disturbs them. Doubtless there are many people who have gardens and grounds, even though they are without pets of any sort, and it would be an act of charity for them to follow this man's example. Everybody cannot afford a fountain, but nearly everyone with lawns to keep fresh and green does afford a lawn sprayer, and if grass must drink, how much more necessary must water be to dumb creatures dependent on human sympathy and human foresight for their safety and well being.—[Boston Herald.

**POWER LOT**  
A Story of "Down East."

BY SARAH McLEAN GREENE.

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

CHAPTER XIV.

Mrs. Byjo's Boarder.

One day as Rob leaned on his hoe-handle the thought of being bound came to him all the fiercer for the wild freedom of the landscape. A hearty criminal in prison could interest himself in making his escape; but to stay, all unlaurelled and uncheered, for the tedious self-imposed task of "fighting beasts" and proving himself a man; in this business, a youth, with whom the sun of joy is strong and the wind of adventure sweet, sometimes loses heart. While Rob's tireless muscles were developing the texture of whipcord, his brown cheeks were growing hollow.

In his bleak humility and loneliness, any kindly word from a fellow-mortal, any confidence or appeal from a human heart, came to him like wine and food.

"Rob, Rob Hilton! Come you over here, please. I want ye," called the Widow Byjo, swinging her own hoe aloft in beckoning and mandatory fashion. Now Rob, of his soul's volition, esteemed the Widow Byjo only next to Mrs. Treet, and he hastened over.

"Look here, I'm put out. Can you work in my patch here the rest of the day, Rob? I'm in for a tejus job, by Jo! Mary Stingaree has got a letter that Jim Turbine brought over to her, and I've got to take a city tourist to board. I'd rather have the devil, by Jo! I could put him to some mush, in the kitchen. Jim's going to bring him over this afternoon."

"By gracious! I've never seen the devil," said Rob, showing his white teeth broadly, "and I'm glad of the invitation to be right here on the premises. You can count on me."

Mrs. Byjo, deftly, with the tip of her hoe-handle, gave his hat a prey to the winds. Having recovered it, Rob acknowledged the choiceness of these social amenities with a gay laugh.

"Wit is all right in its place," she advised him seriously, "but I'm in no position to have it played off on me to-day. What I need is help."

"I didn't think he'd come for you so soon," said Rob. "Don't you fret. You're good for fifty years more, and you'll be strong enough to knock him out even then."

A smile struggled through the gravity of Captain Byjo's features. When she gave a smile it was without reservation.

"Don't you get to thinking you're growin' such a smart stock of brains," she advised him, "for your face don't bear you out in it." Then she sighed, and her burden returned to her. "You know him, so they say; knew him in New York. He's a big gun, so they say, big in his line; and his name is Doctor Margate."

"What do you mean?"

"What I say, and I'm stumped, by Jo! I can till the fields, self-respecting, but I've never been brought down to boardin' tourists. But there, Mary, she asked it, and it's got to be. I'd do more than that for her. So I've got to swaller my spleen and go to work inside sweepin' and bakin'." So there, as I'm a woman what is a woman, I've heaved my last sigh over it."

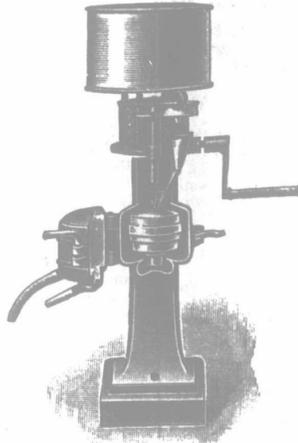
"Do you mean that Doctor Margate is coming up here?"

"I do. You don't appear to like him," said Mrs. Byjo, commenting on Rob's trembling lips and pale manner of excitement.

(Continued on page 1229.)

"I have used a Melotte separator for nine years, and so far have had no repairs. It works easy, and a child 12 years old usually runs it. It skims clean and has given good satisfaction in every way."

(Signed)  
R. J. Colquette,  
Feversham, Ont.



**Buy a Melotte — it is the safest cream-separator investment.**

A cream separator is an investment; it should not prove an expense. You put money into it in the hopes it will pay you back over and over again.

It is bad policy to put money into an unsafe investment, just as it is poor economy to buy a low-grade separator.

Do not throw money away on a poorly-constructed cream separator. You can never get your money out of it again, because keeping it in repair will eat up the profit you should make. Buy a machine with a name and a reputation behind it, and you will run no risk of losing your money. Buy a Melotte. It will not only last, but will run as smoothly and skim as clean after ten or more years' constant use as it does the first week you have it. It is justly recommended for its ease in turning, durability and skimming qualities.

Send for catalogue and full particulars regarding free trial, etc.

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

**Won't it pay you to save the dealer's profit, on the same terms he gives?**

The tendency in all business to-day is to go direct to the consumer, and the largest distributors are those catering to mail-order trade. The extent of territory is so much greater than the local dealer has, it reduces in as great proportion the cost of doing business, and thus our ability to sell you at wholesale.

**Our Standard Top Buggy**

Piano or corning body, toe pads, 1,000-mile axle, roller back curtain, etc., cash and notes at 4, 8 and 12 months for \$17 33 each, or \$64, cash with order.

**Farmer's "Handy" Democrat**

Full trimmed removable seats; body 30 x 78 inches, painted black or \$15 stained. Capacity 900 lbs., cash and notes at 4, 8 and 12 months for \$13.66 each, or \$53, cash with order.

Freight on above to any point in Canada guaranteed not to exceed \$3 each.

Money back if not as represented.

**The Standard Buggy Co.,**  
170 Brussels St., St. John, N. S.  
This advt. must accompany replies.

**SPECIAL NOTICE TO FARMERS' DAUGHTERS**

We will open fall season by teaching our personal course in dressmaking at school in Stratford. Class commencing Sept. 1st, taking four days to teach full course, pupils arriving in Stratford Aug. 31st. To all attending this class we will pay return railroad fare within one hundred miles of Stratford, also provide lodgings at school free of charge. Our course teaches how to cut, fit and put together any garment, from the plainest shirt waist suit to the most elaborate dress. We have been in business ten years, taught over eight thousand pupils and guarantee to give five hundred dollars to anyone we cannot teach. All wishing to take this personal course must send in their address not later than Aug. 27th. If not able to attend this class, take a course by mail in your spare time at home. For particulars address **SANDERS' DRESS-CUTTING SCHOOL,** 31 Erie St., Stratford, Ontario, Canada.



Advertisements will be inserted under this heading, such as Farm Properties, Help and Situations Wanted, and Pet Stock. **TERMS**—Three cents per word each insertion. Each initial counts for one word and figures for two words. Names and addresses are counted. Cash must always accompany the order. No advertisement inserted for less than 50 cents.

**BARN TO RENT**—The barn occupied by J. B. Hogate, Weston; 30 boxes; office; water; electric light; telephone; on G. T. E., C. P. E. and Suburban Ry. Apply: W. J. Bourke, Weston, Ont.

**DAIRY** farm for sale. 200 acres. Township of Vaughan, 1/2 mile from Metropolitan Ry., 2 miles from Richmond Hill. Brick house. Up-to-date barns. Two running streams. Good bearing orchard. Very desirable. Apply: H. A. Nicholls, Real-estate Agent, Richmond Hill, Ontario.

**FARM FOR SALE**—148 acres; quarter mile south of Centralia. Brick dwelling; three barns; first-class basement stables. One acre orchard. Three never-failing wells. Two windmills. Water system in house and stables. Soil is clay loam, clean of weeds, thoroughly underdrained, and in good heart. Terms to suit, as proprietor is retiring. Apply: Richard Hicks, Centralia, Ont.

**SCOTCH COLLIES** four months old. Bargain. Splendid stock. Paul Merritt, Beamsville, Ont.

**GOSSIP.**

At the annual sale of Shorthorns and Lincoln sheep, the property of Mr. H. Dudding, Riby Hall, Lincolnshire, on July 9th, the 53 Shorthorns averaged £53 15s., and the 47 rams averaged £38 13s. Two cows sold for 180 guineas each, and one for 175 guineas. Two bulls brought 105 and 115 guineas each. The highest price for a ram was 160 guineas, to go to the Argentine.

Mr. Geo. G. Stewart, Howick, Que., is now on the Atlantic en route to Scotland, where he is going to make his fall purchases of Clydesdales. Mr. Stewart is desirous of excelling his previous records in bringing out the very best animals procurable, and upon his return the latter part of next month our readers will be advised with reference to the announcement he wishes made.

**HIGHLY IMPORTANT SALES OF**

**Pedigree Border Leicester Sheep, Clydesdale Horses, and Aberdeen-Angus and Short-horn Cattle.**

**Border Leicester Sheep. BARRELWELL LEICESTERS.**  
WEDNESDAY, 2nd September next, at Barrelwell, Brechin, Dispersion Sale of the World-renowned Flock of Border Leicester Sheep belonging to the representatives of the late David Hume, Esq., J. P., numbering 446 head.

**ARABELLA AND ROSEHAUGH LEICESTERS.**  
FRIDAY, 4th September next, at Inverness Auction Market, Inverness, Dispersion Sale of the entire flock of Highly-bred Leicester Sheep, belonging to James A. Gordon, Esq., of Arabella, and also the entire Flock of Highly-bred Leicester Sheep belonging to J. Douglas Fletcher, Esq., of Rosehaugh.

**Pedigree Clydesdale Horses.**  
MONDAY, 14th September next, at Perth Auction Market, Perth, Annual Select Sale of High-class Pedigree Clydesdale Mares, Fillies, Foals, and Entire Colts, including a select consignment of 12 from J. Ernest Kerr, Esq., of Harviestoun Castle.

**Pedigree Aberdeen-Angus Cattle.**  
TUESDAY, 15th September next, at Mains of Fordie, Perthshire, Sale of a Choicely-bred lot of Pedigree Aberdeen-Angus Cattle, belonging to Mr. Robertson.

WEDNESDAY, 16th September next, at Ballindalloch Castle, Ballindalloch, Sale of a Large and Select Portion of the World-renowned Herd of Aberdeen-Angus Cattle belonging to Sir John Macpherson Grant, Bart., of Ballindalloch.

THURSDAY, 17th September next, at Mulben Mains, Mulben, Sale of a very choice portion of the Celebrated Herd of Aberdeen-Angus Cattle belonging to Mr. Macpherson.

FRIDAY, 18th September next, at Wardends, Banff, Joint Sale of Choicely-bred Aberdeen-Angus Cattle, belonging to Mr. St. Clair Simpson and other noted breeders.

WEDNESDAY, 23rd September next, at Myze Farm, West Wycombe, Buckinghamshire, Dispersion Sale of the Choicely-bred Herd of Aberdeen-Angus Cattle belonging to Sir Robert Dashwood, Bart.

THURSDAY, 24th September next, at Wyrley Grove, Pelsall Staffs, Dispersion Sale of the Celebrated Herd of Aberdeen-Angus Cattle belonging to Mrs. Macpherson, of Wyrley Grove.

**Pedigree Shorthorn Cattle.**  
SATURDAY, 10th October next, at Barrelwell, Brechin, Dispersion Sale of the Renowned Herd of Shorthorn Cattle, numbering 60 head, belonging to the representatives of the late David Hume, Esq., J. P., Barrelwell, Brechin.

MONDAY, 12th October next, at Perth Auction Market, Perth, Select Joint Sale of High-class Pedigree Shorthorns, from famed Breeders in Perthshire and Midland and Southern Counties.

TUESDAY, 13th October next, at Tillycairn, Oldmeldrum, Sale of this year's crop of Shorthorn Bull Calves from the World-renowned Herds belonging to Mr. William Duthie, Collynie, and Mr. John Marr, Uppermill.

WEDNESDAY, 14th October next, Joint Sale of Pedigree Shorthorns, from the Famed Herds belonging to A. M. Gordon, Esq., of Newton; Captain Gordon, of Coombscausey, and Mr. John Wilson, Pirriessmill.

THURSDAY, 15th October next, at the Agricultural Hall, Kittybrewster, Aberdeen, Great Sale of High-class Pedigree Shorthorn Bulls, Cows, and Heifers, belonging to Members of the Aberdeenshire Shorthorn Breeders' Association.  
FRIDAY, 16th October next, at Inverness Auction Market, Inverness, Great Sale of High-class Pedigree Shorthorn Bulls, Cows, and Heifers, belonging to Members of the Elgin, Inverness, and Northern Counties Shorthorn Breeders' Association.

NOTE.—Special attention is directed to the foregoing Sales of Pedigree Sheep, Horses and Cattle, as they will afford buyers one of the best opportunities that has yet been presented of securing animals, not only of the choicest breeding, but also of the greatest individual merit.  
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**QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.**

**BANK OF ENGLAND DISCOUNT.**

Please explain the difference between the Bank of England discount rate and the rate of interest the bank would charge their borrowers or give to their depositors.

W. R. B.  
Ans.—The Bank of England discount rate is a rate between banks, and closely approximates its city discount rate, only that it does not fluctuate so frequently. The city discount rate reflects the state of the money market from day to day; the other is more stable.

**GOSSIP.**

**SHEEP AND SWINE AT ROYAL SHOW.**

Following is the order of the 1908 prize list for the breeds named:  
Oxfords.—Shearling ram—1, Jas. Horlick; 2, J. T. Hobbs; 3, H. W. Stilgoe. Three ram lambs—J. T. Hobbs, Stilgoe, R. W. Hobbs. Three shearling ewes—Albert Brassey, J. T. Hobbs, Horlick.  
Shropshires.—Two-shear ram—A. Tanner, T. S. Minton, A. S. Berry. Shearling ram—Mrs. W. F. Inge, Sir R. Cooper, Minton. Five shearling rams—Mrs. Inge, Sir R. Cooper, Minton. Three ram lambs—Ed. Nock, Sir R. Cooper, Sir Walter Corbet.

Southdowns.—Two-shear ram—C. R. W. Adeane, Sir J. Coleman, Adeane, the King. Shearling ram—H. M. the King, Exors. Col. McCalmont, Adeane. Three shearling rams—Adeane, McCalmont, Adeane. Three ram lambs—H. M. the King, Adeane, Sir J. Wernher. Three shearling ewes—Colman, Wernher, Wernher. Three ewe lambs—H. M. the King, Wernher, Adeane.

Hampshires.—Two-shear ram—J. Flower, H. C. Stephens, Hon. D. Pleydell-Bouverie, Cary Coles. Shearling ram—Flower, Stephens, Bouverie.

Lincolns.—Two-shear ram—T. Casswell, H. Dudding, S. E. Dean & Sons. Shearling ram—Dean, Dudding, Dean. Five shearling rams—Dean, Howard, Casswell. Three ram lambs—Dudding, 1 and 3; Dean, 2. Three shearling ewes—C. E. Howard, 1 and 2; Dean, 3. Three ewe lambs—Dudding, Dean, Dixon.

Leicesters.—Shearling ram—J. E. Simpson, E. F. Jordan, Geo. Harrison. Three ram lambs—Harrison, Cranswick, Simpson. Shearling ewes—Jordan, Simpson, Cranswick.

Border Leicesters.—Two-shear ram—Hon. A. J. Balfour, W. Robson, A. and J. Smith. Shearling ram—Arch. Cameron & Sons, Robt. Wallace, T. Clark. Shearling ewe—Cameron & Sons, 1 and 2; 3, J. Findlay.

Cotswolds.—Shearling ram—W. T. Garne, W. Houlton, Fowler & Houlton. Three ram lambs—Garne, 1 and 2; Houlton, 3. Three shearling ewes—Houlton, 1 and 2; Garne, 3. Three ewe lambs—Garne, 1 and 2; Houlton, 3.

Dorsets.—Shearling ram—J. Attrill, W. R. Flower, S. Kidner. Three ram lambs—E. A. Hambro, Flower, Attrill. Three shearling ewes—Flower, Hambro, Merson. Three ewe lambs—Flower, Hambro, Merson.

**SWINE.**

Yorkshires.—Aged boar—A. W. White, T. Henson, T. Dodd. Boar of 1907—R. Rothwell, D. R. Daybell, Earl Ellesmere. Boar of 1908—Daybell, 1 and 2; Ellesmere, 3. Aged sow—Ellesmere, Sir G. Greenall, White. Sow of 1907—W. H. Wherry, Ellesmere, Miss R. Walker. Three sows of 1908—Ellesmere, 1, 2 and 3. Champion best boar or sow—Rothwell's yearling boar, Marshal Baron Fulwood.

Berkshires.—Aged boar—J. Jefferson, L. Carrie, R. W. Hudson. Boar of 1907—G. Chetwynd, E. J. Morant, Jefferson.

**U S U S U S**

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Tamworths.—Aged boar—E. J. Morant, R. Ibbotson. Boar of 1907—Ibbotson, H. C. Stephens. Boar of 1908—Ibbotson, 1, 2 and 3. Aged sow—Ibbotson, 1 and 3; E. de Hamel, 2. Sow of 1907—Ibbotson, Sir Peter Walker, 2 and 3. Three sows of 1908—Ibbotson, 1 and 2. Champion—Ibbotson's aged boar, Bishop of Knowle.

**QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.**

**TIME TO BUD TREES—MUSHROOM CULTURE.**

1. When is the proper time to bud trees?

2. Do you think mushrooms can be grown successfully, and is there any money in them?

T. E. B.  
Ans.—1. We quote from Bailey: "Bud-

ding is commonly performed during the growing season, usually in late summer or early fall, because mature buds can be procured at that time, and young stocks are then large enough to be worked readily. But budding can be done in early spring just as soon as the bark loosens; in this case perfectly dormant buds must have been taken in winter and kept in a cellar, ice house, or other cool place. Budding is always best performed when the bark peels or slips easily. It can be done when the bark is tight, but the operation is then tedious and uncertain. It is also much more successful when performed in dry, clear weather."

2. Mushrooms are a very uncertain crop. Some growers make good money from it, while others fail to obtain anything like a profitable yield. The most peculiar feature of it is that successful growers seem unable to explain the secret of their cunning. However, experienced growers sometimes fail, which would appear to indicate that success depends, after all, upon intelligent, painstaking attention to the requirements of mushroom culture.



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You can't play hooky from the school of experience.

Don't hide your light under a bushel—use a reflector and make the most of it.

A father was telling his eldest daughter, aged about six, that she had a little sister, and was explaining to her how nice it all was. The child said it was delightful and added:

"Does mamma know? Let's go and tell her."

**POWER LOT**

(Continued from page 1227.)

"Why, I've written him—in the past—four times, and he has never answered me; written him urgently on most important matters, and he never answered me. I didn't know but he was dead."

"He may be dead to you and me, but he ain't dead to Mary Stingaree, I reckon," said Mrs. Byjo with meaning. "Not that Mary's confided any courting about it; but she says he's wore out with a tremenjous practice an' wants a sniff o' air among us Injuns in Noman's Land. But he's a widow like the rest of us, and his daughter was Mary's mate, and puttin' two and two together, I infer that Mary is some acquainted with him; it may be courting; it may not be; that ain't my business, but there's a lot that is; will you take my place in the fields? I'll pay ye thirty cents an hour."

"Why, yes, I'll go right to work," said Rob, with exceeding quietness—"right to work."

There was always that—work, to pay his board; work, to put by something for the rent of a home; work for this, work for that; whatever his perplexity or sorrow there was always work to be done—work, work, work.

When Rob went home to dinner he regarded Mary without any special curiosity. He had ceased to blush in her presence; his eyes, of late, had met hers very frankly; but what, to the people round about, were laughing eyes, to her were dreary; they were ever grave and stricken when they met hers. She wondered, and sought to win him once more to a friendly confidence.

"Doctor Margate is coming to Power Lot to stay a while at Mrs. Stafford's, Robert. Perhaps she told you?"

"Yes. Is he coming to see you, or to find out about me? What is his object in coming 'way off here?"

Mary herself colored a little under the steady frankness of those dreary eyes; she noticed with a twinge of pathos the hollowness of his tanned cheeks.

"There is his letter," she replied, handing it out. "He gives simply as his motive the desire for a change of scene and air. I think his visit concerns you. I have written him, always, very kindly"—her eyes went down; Rob was now so strong and virile a creature in appearance for this indulgent sort of treatment—"very encouragingly, about you."

"Thank you," said Rob drily, rising. "I trust you did not have to strain a point in order to be kind."

She looked after him with a new motion of surprise. He walked carefully across the clean floor in his slipped feet, sat down on the doorstep and put on his boots as usual, and tramped methodically over to Mrs. Byjo's to his labors.

It fell to my share, as "Jim," of course, to fetch Doctor Margate over from Waldeck station in my boat. He was not so old a man as I had thought; he did not seem old, and since he was going up to see Mary, I should have hated him for being so straight and grand, if there hadn't been a look in his eyes like a tired dog, sent out, after a shipwreck, to bring another body in. I had a dog like that once, and here were his old stanch, dying eyes looking at me again out of this man's head. I didn't trust him, though; people may prove very different, said I to myself, from what their headlights indicate. He had a flower in his buttonhole when I first saw him on the station platform, and I knew what that meant; he was after Mary, whether she knew it or not; and the conviction struck me hard as we sailed over that what he wanted he would get.

He understood all about a boat; he knew everything; he had the gift o' gab so that even the gulls followed him to listen. I'd heard he

was worn out, but only for his dog eyes he looked as strong as Samson, with his ruddy cheeks and iron-gray hair, and his hands were almost as sinewy as mine.

I had a buggy team engaged to bring him up the hill, and he never shrank, as most people do, from driving up that hill for the first time, for fear things 'll start backwards. No, he kept looking back and expatiating on the view, and asked me to stop a minute once in the most breakneck place of all, where I had to turn the old horse sidewise to give her any footing at all, and he looked off, saying, "Superb! Glorious!"

I got so sick of it, I slewed the old horse back a little with a sly taut on the reins, to try and scare my slick passenger and shut off his "glorious" wind, but he only said coolly:

"Always slack on the lines when a horse is climbing, my friend," says he, and I felt several kind of an unnecessary fool.

We came up on to the plains and steered up the lane. In a field over to the right was Rob Hilton working away in his old faded shirt-sleeves and beclodded boots.

"Why—why, that looks like Robert Hilton," said the doctor; "yes, that must be Rob off there. What—what has he on his head?"

"One of the hats Caroline Treet makes."

"She must be a very gifted person."

"She is all of that."

"Is it necessary for him to wear it?"

"Well, I suppose she heard there was company coming, and hurried up to get it done, and brought it over to him; and he put it on so as not to hurt her feelings. He's capable o' doin' just such things as that, Rob is," I said bitterly. For the old boy sitting beside me was so slick. If a man has had advantages—all prodded with the world's information and greased with culture till it fairly shows—he doesn't want to shake 'em around too careless before folks that haven't had 'em. Rob was different. He'd had advantages, but he could cover them all up in a minute so as to be one with you till you'd never know but what he's been born, bred, and raised in Power Lot, God Help Us.

"Is he like that? I thought it might prove so. Good!" The doctor's tired eyes lighted in a way I did not understand. "I am glad if he can be like that," he repeated.

I sort of gnashed my teeth internally.

"The sun's pretty hot to swelter around under to-day," I said. "Sitting here and taking the breeze ain't like standing up to bone-labor."

"He has changed," said the doctor, not minding me; "even from here one can see that he has grown as strong as an ox."

"He works like one," I said; "he's the steadiest drudge anywheres around."

That triumphant light kept waking in his eyes; and, as for me, I could have tumbled him out of the buggy with a good will.

"That is Miss Stingaree's house. I suppose, near where Rob Hilton is working?" he said.

"No," said I, "that's Captain Byjo's—Mrs. Stafford's, I mean. Rob is her hired man just now; he's working out—twenty cents an hour;—I had not yet heard of the recent raise in his wages—'toil and sweat is his portion. The Stingaree house is over there on the other side o' the lane."

(To be continued.)

"Did you hear about the defacement of Skinner's tombstone?" "No. What was it?" "Some one added the word 'friends' to the epitaph." "What was the epitaph?" "He did his best."—The Review.



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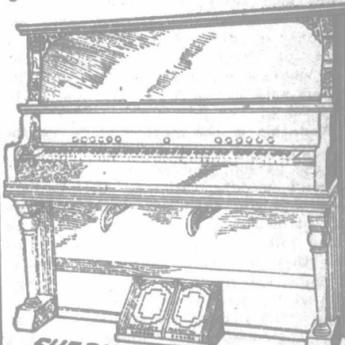
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PLEASE MENTION THIS PAPER.

## BARRY THE BAD.

By Jean Blewett.

The red-haired young giant could not call to mind the time he had not borne the name of Barry the Bad, and lived up to it. His father was Mike O'Hallern, called "Mike o' the Bush," to distinguish him from respectable Mike O'Hallern, owner of the finest farm in the settlement. Kitty O'Hallern, his mother, was well and unfavorably known. She was methodical in her habits. All week she busied herself knitting the thick woollen socks worn by the lumbermen in the camps spread out along the great wood bordering the river. Saturday afternoons she walked to Campbell's Corners, sold the result of her labor at the little general store, crossed over to the rough board tavern and began to spend the money without delay. Along about sunset she wended her way homewards, singing Tom Moore's ballads at the top of her sweet but unsteady voice.

Kitty was what her admiring husband called a great figure of a woman, and if the little parson, meeting her on her return trip soon after his arrival in the place, was somewhat discomposed, it is not to be wondered at. He had seen drunken women before, but never one like this creature in short flannel skirt and smock of stout blue jean, with a man's cap on her head and a man's pair of top boots on her feet. If he were still further discomposed when she came to an abrupt halt before him, and ceased her singing long enough to tell what she thought of him, of his doctrine as a means of grace, and to threaten him with what would happen if ever he interfered with her or hers, it is not to be wondered at.

"And this is the mother of Barry, the grim young giant I met last night!" said the parson, and shook his head.

"Don't meddle with the O'Hallerns," was a common saying in the little Durham settlement. They were North of Ireland folk, lawless, vindictive. For years they had been a menace to their neighbors, and made life a burden to such as dared to cross their purposes or give offence. They were commonly hated and feared, despised yet cringed to. For their few supporters they were ready to lay down their lives, for their host of enemies they had craft and cruelty. They stuck at nothing. McAllister, a Highlander, hailing first of all from the sheep farms below Inverness, and last of all from the ambitious Canadian town of Peterborough, found this out when he came to the neighborhood to take possession of some land he had bought. Dennis O'Hallern, eldest son of the house, held possession, having squatted on it the year previously. He not only refused to vacate, but with lusty words of hate on his lips, and trusty shotgun in hand, he defied the astonished Scot.

"Good for Dennis!" said Mike o' the Bush.

"A broth of a boy!" said Mike's wife, Kitty.

They were used to intimidating the neighbors; it was a pleasant diversion. But McAllister knew something about feuds and high-handedness himself. He disappeared from the scene with a haste which went far toward convincing the enemy that he was a coward pure and simple. Dennis soon relaxed his vigilance, and went out amongst his cronies to talk over the easy victory. He returned to find the surprise of his life. The Scot was in possession, everything belonging to Dennis was piled up on the highway—everything save the shotgun. From the barred window McAllister called to him that if he, or one of his breed, came near the place whatever, he would get more of that weapon than was healthy at all, at all.

This was in early spring. Just after harvest McAllister's barn was burned. Next year he stacked his grain. Every stack went up in smoke.

What! Was one red-whiskered, stuttering Scotchman to beard the O'Hallerns in their den.

Only for the daughter of the house there would probably have been murder done. Many times Molly had given the reckless McAllister warning. A friendship, ripening into something warmer, had sprung up between the two. At this crisis the girl faced her family, denounced the cowardly attack on one man, and boldly made known her intention of casting in her lot with the enemy for good and all.

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WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS, PLEASE MENTION THIS PAPER.

Then spoke Mike o' the Bush with authority: If Molly wanted the man he was hers, no harm should come to him through an O'Hallern. As for the land, it should go to McAllister as Molly's dower.

They let McAllister alone after that, but continued active in other directions. It was a frequent occurrence for some man who had incurred their hatred to find his cattle poisoned, his horses lamed, or his crops destroyed.

In the midst of these things Barry "got converted." To quote his proud mother, Barry heretofore had been the flower of the flock. He was a tall, lean, broad-shouldered fellow, with hair thick and ruddy, blue eyes, proclaiming him daredevil; and he had as ugly a jaw as one could wish to see. He was twenty-one when converted, and the event shook the neighborhood to its foundations, and shattered the pride and hope of his family.

It was a day of bitterness for the O'Hallerns. Barry, six-foot Barry, in response to some powerful influence—certainly not in response to the little parson's eloquence, for he had none—stood up in the log schoolhouse used as a church, stood up, white-faced and dim-eyed, walked deliberately to the altar, and knelt with clasped hands held heavenward.

A hush fell on the people. Nobody saw Barry for two days afterwards; then he came amongst them with such a light on his face that the faithful said: "A miracle!"

As for the O'Hallerns, they cast him off with one accord.

"The shame of it!" cried Kitty. "There's Dennis and wee Bob, and the others, following in their father's steps in a way to make a man proud, so they are, and Barry, big-feeling, good-looking Barry, joining himself to the canting Methodys, and going to the devil generally! The shame of it, indeed!"

The father said, with an oath, that a week's religion would last Barry a lifetime. He knew Barry.

Barry, after the manner of men deeply in earnest, had little to say. There were confessions to make, and he made them; reparations to work out, and he worked them out.

"I turned your cattle into your grain," he said to Squire Heath, without lifting his eyes, "and harmed you every way I could. I haven't liked you. I don't like you now. You sent your girl away to school because she—she didn't hate me—but I ask your pardon."

"Glad you're turning over a new leaf," said the squire, with a long and searching glance. "You'll make a man yet. But harken," holding up a finger, "my opinion is unchanged. I'd rather see my daughter in her coffin than married to an O'Hallern. The badness is bred in the bone."

"I know it; I know it," and big drops of sweat stood on Barry's forehead. "The badness is part and parcel of me. Think you I'll ever feel sure enough of myself to think of one as good and gentle as your girl? All I want is a chance to make up for the past and to keep straight. It's easy for some to be good, 'tisn't for me. The oath slips out; hate flashes up. I knocked a man down last night (the voice had a tremble in it, but the mouth was resolute). I'm afraid of myself, bitterly afraid at times, but, with the help of God, I'm going on."

"Barry," and the old squire grasped his hand, "you'll win out—you've good stuff in you. But get out of the neighborhood, shake the dust of this place from your feet, and start afresh in a new place. The influence here—"

"Yes, I'm going," interrupted Barry, "but I'm coming back (all at once he looked a man, strong, resolute), coming back in God's good time."

The place knew Barry no more for years. He went to another county, hired out to the owner of a sawmill, became foreman, made and saved considerable money. Then that mighty energy of his was directed into another channel. He found his way to Toronto and began his career as a student.

When a year or so later word came to the O'Hallern settlement that Barry had chosen the ministry for a profession, Mike o' the Bush walked eighteen miles through snow and sleet to have the name of his unnatural son struck from his will. The only word of cheer came from Molly McAllister, who, in a poorly-written scrawl, wished him well, reminded him

that he was near and dear to her in spite of all, and begged him not to be ashamed of her when he came to be a gentleman. Barry's cheeks were wet as he read it. As a student he was a wonder. The knowledge of his own ignorance was a goad which urged him to a pace that astonished everyone. He was handicapped, yet he forged ahead. Anger, revenge, love of friend, hatred of foe, these were bred in his bone. Inherited vices were battled with good resolves, battled ceaselessly all the long, hard march toward learning, and grace and self-control. He stubbornly refused to look back; he was a born conqueror—the eyes and the jaws told that.

Sometimes, not often, he thought of Margaret Heath, but though she was at school in the same city, he made no attempt to see her. Why should he? She had no place in his plans; his life was to be one of hardship and steady self-denial. About the time he had this firmly settled in his mind, he met her. Barry could not remember the time when he had not loved to look at her. He was looking at her now. She smiled, and the thrill which had run through his veins in the old days raced through them again. Barry the minister told himself that she was something a little lower than the angels, that she had a beautiful soul. Barry the man knew without the telling that she had a slim, round body, rose-leaf skin and eyes that said a thousand things. Knowing so much, he loved her in a very human fashion. But he continued to put all thought of her away. Out of respect to old Squire Heath, and out of respect to something stern and strong in his own nature, he refused to think of Margaret. He knew the task awaiting him. He was going back where Mike o' the Bush held sway, back where he himself was held as the outcast of old, back where his mother sang Moore's love songs with maudlin sweetness, back to the shame and the struggle. Why? Because God called him back. It was his to stand and preach to those he had sinned with and sinned against.

The strain, the close confinement and hard study of his last year told on him. He began to know irritability and despondency, and to find himself in the grasp of dark humors. It was while trying to keep down an unreasonable anger against existing conditions that he found himself one of a group in Queen's Park on an April afternoon, when bud and leaf and new greenness were making the world lovely.

Young Henderson, dapper and gentlemanly, was beside Margaret Heath. The two were discussing the chief character in a popular book.

"A dastardly fellow," volunteered Margaret.

"What can you expect? Nobility cannot be acquired; it is an inborn virtue." Henderson's tone was didactic. "Show me a man born into an atmosphere of littleness, revenge and scheming, and you show me a man to whom greatness and truth must ever be strangers."

"Your view is a narrow one," Barry spoke with emphasis. His own story was not unknown. Exaggerated reports of the prowess of Mike o' the Bush and singing Kitty had reached many of his fellow-students.

Young Henderson was not a bad fellow at heart, but this ruddy-haired giant had distanced him in his studies; and, more presumptuous still, had dared to lift his eyes to Margaret Heath. It was not to be borne.

"Excuse me, O'Hallern, nothing personal meant." His tone was insolent. "Wouldn't have expressed myself so freely had I remembered." His smile was more insolent than his tone. "But the fact remains that heredity is stronger than anything save grace, stronger than that sometimes."

He might well say so. The way Barry's right arm shot out was worthy of Mike o' the Bush in his brawniest days. Henderson measured his length on the ground.

"When you want to insult me," cried Barry, with one of the famous O'Hallern oaths, "do it when we're alone!"

A frightened silence fell on the group. Henderson got up slowly, brushed the dust from his clothes, turned with a deferential air to the girls:

"Pardon me for bringing you into such company," he said. "The fellow has given me what I might jokingly call a striking proof of the truth of my theory



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Shires, Shorthorns and Lincolns.

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

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

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Our new importation of stallions and fillies are the best we could select in Scotland, particularly well bred, with the size, smoothness and quality that Canadians admire. Show-ring stuff. Come and see them. Will sell on terms to suit. JOHN A. BOAG & SON, Queensville P. O., Ont., Newmarket Sta., G. T. R. Telegraph and telephone. one-half mile from farm. Metropolitan Street Ry. from Toronto crosses the farm.

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Our stable of imported and Canadian-bred Clydesdale stallions and fillies was never so strong in show stuff as now, although we have had some very strong lots. Call and see what we have before buying elsewhere. HODGKINSON & TISDALE, BEAVERTON, ONT., G. T. & C. N. R. Long-distance 'phone.

OAK PARK STOCK FARM HACKNEYS!

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

Clydesdales

Imported and Canadian-bred. Imp. brood mares a specialty. Celebrated Clydesdale sire, Acme (imp.), at head of stud. Will stand in his own stable for mares at \$20 this season. Long-distance 'phone. R. M. HOLTSY, Station and P. O. Manchester, Ont., G. T. R. Myrtle, Ont., C. P. R.

—to wit, the man who is born a ruffian, stays one."

Barry was not looking at him, but at Margaret. To his excited fancy she typified contempt for him, and his, for his ideals and failures, his endeavors and his abasement.

"I beg your pardon," he said, thickly, and left them.

Then it was that the devil met him, and led him away into the soft loneliness of the spring twilight to tempt him. What had prayer and fasting wrought? He was no higher for all his striving, all his climbing. Henderson, with his culture, his pride of birth; Henderson, who had all that Barry lacked, and with these, Margaret's love! The desire to crush him flamed up hot and strong. The sap of Barry's genealogical tree tingled in his veins.

Presently a mist crept between him and the daffodil sky, and through it the stars blinked softly. The shadows deepened, the quiet and the stillness of night spread till all the earth was hushed.

Prone on his face lay Barry, battling with instincts which scoffed at repression, with pride, and doubt, and despair. But he came off conqueror.

The seating capacity of the church, newly erected on Squire Heath's "town-line corner," was taxed to the utmost that Easter Sabbath which saw Barry in its pulpit for the first time. Few of his hearers ever quite forgot the sermon he preached. Barry had not erred in thinking he had received the "call."

Mike o' the Bush sat just inside the door. To show his contempt for the place he found himself in, and for the man who preached, he kept on his peaked cap. Yet he listened with intentness, and when at the close of the service he shuffled away, it might have been noticed that the wicked old eyes under the peaked cap were curiously softened.

Kitty refused to go to the church. "Flaunting his piety in the face o' us!" was her bitter comment.

God gives this good old earth but one Eastertide a year. One is enough, seeing that into it is crowded the sweetness and promise of a twelvemonth. Barry was thinking this as he turned off the highway that Sunday afternoon, and took the short cut through the wood for the spot he had once called home.

The old house, the pine trees straggling down the lane, the broken gate—why, nothing was changed. Would they give him welcome? He meant to lay claim to their affection. He needed it, nay, all at once, he longed for it with a mighty longing. No, he would not knock like a stranger, he would lift the latch in the old way and—

"Oh, Mrs. O'Hallern, try not to shame him! Make it as easy for him as you can. You must love him a little, must be proud of him, surely, surely!"

It was Margaret Heath's voice. Barry did not go in, could not, in fact. He leaned against the casement and listened dully to his mother's denunciation.

"Proud of him! Proud of the only hypocrite of my flock! I'm like to be that, Margaret Heath, I am, indeed." The scorn in her voice pierced poor Barry's heart. "And the modesty of you to come teaching the mother that bore him how she should carry herself toward him. You might have saved your breath. 'Tis many a day since Barry has been son of mine."

"He is a grand man, Mrs. O'Hallern, if you only knew—"

Barry waited to hear no more. Gone his elation of soul, gone his emotion of tenderness toward his own. It was a very human Barry, a broken Barry, who took his way down the lane, and leaned his head on the roadside gate. He had known pain and discouragement before, but this wave of homesickness and heart-sickness was more than he could bear. What was that about gathering figs from thistles and grapes from thorns? He was an O'Hallern, and the badness was bred in the bone. Someone laid a hand upon his arm and spoke to him, but he did not lift his head.

"Go away, Margaret," he said, sullenly. "You mean to be kind, but you don't understand. Go away."

"Aren't you going to shake hands with me? What! You won't even look at me?"

There never was a warmer, softer voice than Margaret's, but Barry shook his head stubbornly.

"What's the good? You know what I

## Boo Spavin

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**Fleming's Spavin Cure (Liquid)** is a special remedy for soft and semi-solid blemishes—Boo Spavin, Thoroughpin, Splints, Curbs, Capped Hock, etc. It is neither a liniment nor a simple blister, but a remedy unlike any other—doesn't irritate and can't be imitated. Easy to use, only a little required, and your money back if it ever fails.

**Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser** describes and illustrates all kinds of blemishes, and gives you the information you ought to have before ordering or buying any kind of a remedy. Mailed free if you write.

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## Dr. Page's English Spavin Cure.

For the cure of Spavins, Ringbone, Curbs, Splints, Windgalls, Capped Hock, Strains or Bruises, Thick Neck from Distemper, Ringworm on Cattle, and to remove all unnatural enlargements.

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## RIVER VALLEY CLYDESDALES AND SHORTHORNS.

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

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

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

\$4,000 is again offered this year for prizes in the Shorthorn section at the Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto. The judge appointed is Mr. W. D. Flatt, probably the best known judge of Shorthorns in Canada.

am, that ought to be enough. Don't, Margaret." There was almost a sob in his voice.

Into his big right hand, hanging listlessly at his side, Margaret had slipped her clinging fingers. He lifted a haggard face to hers.

"You know that I love you, Margaret, have loved you always, always. Your father said to me that he would rather see you in your coffin than married to me. He was right." Barry squared his shoulders with the old fierce air of independence. "Quite right," he said. "I don't want you here, Margaret; I—I can't bear it just now. Go away, dear."

"But I've something to tell you, Barry."

Kitty, watching from the shelter of the low-growing pines, noted jealously that the girl kept hold of his hand. "Something important. Listen! Father and I had a long talk after church. It ended with my having full permission to—a pause—to marry you. He has faith in you, so have I. Shall I go away?"

The radiance of the sunshine, the breath of promise in the winds, the ecstasy of the robin's song, the fragrance, gladness and hope of the spring day, seemed all at once to fill Barry's heart, and light Barry's face. He drew a step nearer.

"You'll be daughter of Mike o' the Bush and of his wife, Kitty?" His voice was wonderful in its soft solemnity.

"Are you strong enough for this, Margaret? They are my kith and kin, near and dear to me, in spite of all. I could not bear you to feel scorn of them, Margaret. It would break my heart."

Kitty, listening greedily, sank back farther among the pines, but her head went up proudly. "'Tis in the O'Hallerns to stand up for their own," she muttered. "Good boy, Barry!"

But what was Squire Heath's girl saying: "Your people shall be mine—Mike o' the Bush and Kitty can't be all bad; there must be something noble in them, else how could they have borne a son like you, Barry?"

"She shall have him," muttered Kitty to herself, unlimited condescension in her tone. "Yes, she shall. Kith and kin—near and dear." Into the eyes faded, yet fierce, stole two hot tears. "Bless the red head of you, Barry, me boy! I must go tell Mike we've to turn over a new leaf; yes, a new leaf, do ye mind."

"You're sure you'll not be sorry?" Barry was saying.

"Would I have gone this far had I not been sure?" Margaret half turned away, but his strong arms caught and imprisoned her. His ruddy head bent low over her dark tresses, and—but what matter? The way of a man with a maid is an old, old story, and the Rev. Barry O'Hallern was very much of a man.

"If a hope concerning you had ever come into my heart, it went away for good and all that day in the park," he said, as they walked hand-in-hand along the country road. "You must have been desperately ashamed of me. I was ashamed of myself."

"Listen, Barry," smiling up at him, "I never knew how much I loved you till you knocked Henderson down."

"Then," with a headlong tumble from grace, "I'm glad I did it."—[Canadian Magazine.]

Mr. Taft, the colossal Republican candidate, is a rich strike for the fun-makers. At the Republican nomination in Chicago, where the States had all sorts of unique banners and bunting displayed, the cap sheaf was placed by the State of Kansas, whose delegation had a huge pair of breeches displayed, of such dimensions that the waistband was broad enough to bear a plainly legible inscription:

"As pants the heart for cooling streams, So Kansas pants for thee."

A recent issue of the London Sketch produces a humorous picture of the candidate, presenting a study in the wrinkles of his garments, pertinently suggesting that in these days when so much is being made of the study of palmistry, what a rich field there would be in delineating character as revealed in the ample folds of Mr. Taft's coat!

The reason that babies are so expensive is because the stork has such a long bill.

## QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

### LUMP JAW.

Cow has a loose lump between her jaw bones, which affects her when chewing her cud and eating. She slobbers at mouth and her tongue remains out about an inch. Please prescribe. W. A. L.

Ans.—This is probably a form of lump jaw, or actinomycosis. Painting the lump daily with tincture of iodine will probably have the effect of reducing it and giving relief.

### THOROUGHPIN—RETENTION OF PLACENTA.

1. Have a Clyde colt, two years old, which has a thoroughpin. Can I remove it; if so, how? Will it hurt to treat for it while the horse is working?  
2. Have sometimes trouble with cows not cleaning after calving. How should they be fed before calving to prevent this, as I find that cows from which you have to remove the afterbirth never do so well the next season.  
3. How would a disk drill do for sowing alfalfa? W. B.

Ans.—1. The colt should not do any heavy work while being treated. Apply once daily the following mixture: Three drams each of biniodide of mercury and potassium iodide, and six ounces of water. Clip off the hair and apply as above. After four or five applications cease for a week or ten days till the soreness passes away, and repeat. This is an absorbent blister and will not make the part very sore. If necessary, repeat the treatment four or five times.

2. Feeding twice a day a couple of quarts of whole oats heated in the oven for a couple of days before and after calving, is believed by many to be helpful in ensuring the prompt coming away of the afterbirth. Keeping half a pail of hot salt in a bag on the cow's back after calving is also said to tend to the desired result.  
3. We cannot speak from experience. If the disks can be controlled to avoid too deep covering of the seed, it might be all right. Will any of our readers having experience please reply.

**HOMEMADE APPLE EVAPORATOR.**

Can you tell me, through the columns of your valuable paper, where I could buy a machine for evaporating apples? L. S. C.

Ans.—I do not know of any firm manufacturing evaporators for apples in Ontario.

An evaporator may be constructed very readily on a somewhat large scale by anyone handy with tools, in a room of convenient size, made of rough boards, more or less substantial, according to the conditions, and divided into an upper and lower story. Instead of having a solid floor, the floor may be made of V-shaped slats, the wide edge upward and three-eighths of an inch apart. The lower story would have a common box stove and the upper story would have convenient openings, so that the air, in passing through the apples, would have an exit. The apples being peeled and sliced, would be placed on this slatted floor, and would be watched and turned at intervals.

I saw a very good evaporator of this style in the orchard of Mr. Farmer Bennett, Chatham, Ont. Mr. George Graves, of Leamington, also operated one of this sort. A. McNEILL, Chief Fruit Division.

### GOSSIP.

Entries close for the Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto: Live stock, Wednesday, August 5; grain, seed, field roots, vegetables, flowers, fruit, honey, Wednesday, August 12; poultry and pet stock, Wednesday, August 12; dogs, Saturday, August 15; cats, Saturday, August 15.

The Trojan Erica Aberdeen-Angus bull Elandsant, bred at Ballindalloch, used in the Royal herd at Balmoral, and latterly by Mr. Wyebridge, Eshott Hall, Long Benton, has had to be killed, owing to an abscess in the liver. Sir John Macpherson Grant's stock bull Jeshurun, champion of Highland Show and bred at Morlich, has also been slaughtered.

## Had Weak Back

Would Lie In Bed For Days And Was Scarcely Able to Turn

## Liniments and Plasters Did No Good But DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS Cured

Mrs. Arch. Sohmare, Black Point, N. B., writes:—For years I was troubled with weak back. Oftentimes I have lain in bed for days, being scarcely able to turn myself, and I have also been a great sufferer while trying to perform my household duties. I had doctors attending me without avail, and have tried liniments and plasters but nothing seem to do me any good. I was about to give up in despair when my husband induced me to try Doan's Kidney Pills, and after using two boxes I am now well and able to do my work. I am positive Doan's Kidney Pills are all that you claim for them, and I would advise all kidney sufferers to give them a fair trial.

Doan's Kidney Pills will cure all kinds of Kidney Trouble from Backache to Bright's Disease, and the price is only 50 cents per box or 3 boxes for \$1.25, at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The Doan Kidney Pill Co., Toronto, Ont.

NOTHING KILLS LIKE



WILSON'S FLY PADS

ALL DRUGGISTS

## BLAIR'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS

All druggists: 40c. and \$1.00. **LYMAN, SONS & CO., MONTREAL.**

## ABERDEEN - ANGUS

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

**WALTER HALL, Washington, Ontario**

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

## SHORTHORNS

Am offering at the present time a number of choice one and two year heifers, also cows in calf or with calves at foot, and some extra good heifer calves. The above offering are imported or from imported stock.

**H. J. Davis**

Importer and Breeder of Shorthorns and Yorkshires. **WOODSTOCK, ONT.** Long-distance phone.

## J. WATT & SON, Salem, Ontario.

OFFER  
1 senior show bull calf; 1 junior show bull calf; 1 two-year-old show heifer; 1 junior yearling show heifer. The above cattle are in show shape, and will be priced reasonable.

**ELORA STN., G.T.R. and C.P.R.**

## Choice Shorthorns for Sale!

Some fine young stock, either sex, including some extra heifers from imp. dams, and all got by the Cruickshank (Duthie-bred) bull, Bittytown Victor, Imp. = 50083 = (57397). Also young Yorkshires, either sex. Address **JOHN BRYDONE, Milverton, Ont., C. P. R. & G. T. R.**

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.  
Miscellaneous.

CONVEYANCE OF LAND.

If a father should deed property to a son and the father and mother die before she had signed off, what effect would her death have on deed?

Ontario. L. M. N.  
Ans.—Assuming that the property in question belonged to the father, and that the mother had simply her dower interest therein, and also that the deed was one of absolute conveyance, the title would thereunder be now fully vested in the son.

GOITRE IN SHEEP.

Will you kindly let me know through "The Farmer's Advocate," what is goitre in sheep, where is it located, has it any other name, is it injurious to breeding stock, and can it be cured? If so, give treatment. D. A. G.

Ans.—Goitre in sheep is an enlargement of the thyroid glands, situated on each side of the windpipe. These enlargements are similar in shape to a small kidney in newborn lambs, but may grow to the size of a man's fist in a yearling or matured sheep. It is a mysterious malady that has long baffled scientists, so far as its cause is concerned, and curative treatment is seldom successful. Prevention is reasonably possible by judicious feeding and management of the in-lamb ewes, which should have plenty of room for outdoor exercise in winter, and be fed few, if any, roots. The disease is seldom, if ever, found in lambs born in February or early in March, as mothers in this case have had ample exercise in the fields for the first two or three months and their lambs come strong and clear of this trouble, while late lambs, especially when the ewes have been fed roots liberally, are largely liable to goitre.

As a rule such lambs are soft and flabby, some covered with a thin covering of hair instead of curly wool, and many of them die in a day or two. In mild cases an application of iodine to the enlargements will reduce them and the lambs may overcome the handicap, and in older sheep a cure may be effected by cutting into the growth quite deeply and injecting with a small syringe a small quantity of full-strength tincture of iodine just as soon as bleeding ceases. It is not wise to breed from goitred stock, but with good management the trouble may not be handed down to the offspring.

LIME-SULPHUR DIP.

I had a preparation some three or four years ago for sheep dip, but in some way it has been lost. The ingredients were lime and sulphur, but in what proportion I have forgotten. Will you kindly, through the columns of "The Farmer's Advocate," give me the recipe, as soon as possible, and oblige an old subscriber. W. A. T.

Ans.—Except for treatment of a bad case of scab, we would not advise the use of the lime-sulphur mixture, which requires very great care in its preparation and use to avoid undesirable effects on the skin and fleece. For the eradication of ticks or lice, the advertised proprietary coal-tar dips such as Zenoleum, McDougal's, Little's, Cooper's, used according to directions, are quite as effectual, more easily prepared and no more costly.

The lime-sulphur dip recommended by the U. S. Department of Agriculture for treatment of scab in sheep, is as follows: Take 8 to 11 lbs. unslaked lime, place in a mortar box or a kettle or pail, and add enough water to slake the lime and form a "lime paste." Sift into this paste three times as many pounds of flowers of sulphur and stir the mixture well. Be sure to weigh both the lime and the sulphur. Place the sulphur-lime paste in a kettle or boiler with about 25 or 30 gallons of boiling water and boil the mixture for two hours at least, stirring the liquid and sediment. The boiling should be continued until the sulphur disappears from the surface. Pour the mixture provided with a bung hole about 4 inches from the bottom and allow two or three hours for the sediment to settle, then draw off and use only the clear liquid, as under no circumstances should the sediment be used on the sheep, though when

mixed with water it may be used as a disinfectant on floors and walls of stables. Of course, for a small flock, the quantity prepared may be less, as the ratio is practically 1 of lime to 3 of sulphur. For destruction of ticks this mixture is unnecessarily strong.

NEW CEMENT ON OLD.

I have a cement stable floor which has not enough slope and is not level, therefore the wet lies in the little holes and will not run off. If I put an inch or two more on top of this, making it one part cement to three parts fine gravel, and making it thin, so it will run to its level, will it stand, or will I have to take the old cement out and cement it all new, the old cement being very hard? YOUNG FARMER.

Ans.—We would advise roughening the present surface with a stone pick or chisel and then laying on top of this about an inch of ordinary cement mortar, made of one part first-class Portland cement to three parts sharp sand. It could be rammed and floated or trowelled.

"GOVERNMENT" WHITEWASH.

Some time ago you published a recipe for painting which you said was used in the United States, the "White House" being painted with it. I cut it out and got the ingredients, intending to paint my fence last fall. I did not get it done; now I cannot find the recipe, and do not remember just how it was mixed. Would you oblige me by publishing the recipe again, trusting it is not too much to ask of you. W. B. L.

Ans.—Take half a bushel of unslacked lime, slack with warm water, cover it during the process to keep in the steam; strain the liquid through a fine sieve or strainer; add a peck of salt previously well dissolved in warm water; three pounds of ground rice, boiled to a thin paste, and stirred in boiling hot, half pound Spanish whiting, and one pound glue, also previously dissolved by soaking in boiling water in an ordinary glue pot. Add five gallons of hot water to the mixture, stir well and allow it to stand for a few days protected from dirt. The lime wash should be applied hot, and should therefore, if possible, be kept in a portable furnace. One pint properly applied will cover a square yard. Small brushes are best.

GOSSIP.

Mr. John McFarlane, Dutton, Ont., has recently sold to Mr. MacIntosh Campbell, Mt. Elgin, Ont., a beautiful one-year-old Shorthorn bull, Morello Chief, being of a grand milking strain. Mr. McFarlane has still for sale a number of others. He also offers choice Lincoln and Oxford Down ram lambs and ewes.

One of the most interesting competitions at the Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, will be for prizes offered for strings of ten horses. Horses competing must have been exhibited in the breeding ring, and must be the bona-fide property of the different exhibitors. The first prize is \$100 and the second prize \$50.00.

A small flock of sheep, say from ten to fifty ewes, is more profitable than a large one on the average farm. The reason is obvious to anyone who understands sheep. Being fond of almost every variety of weed which grows, they convert into mutton and wool a large amount of them, that would otherwise go to waste, and at the same time rob the soil and hinder other vegetation. A large flock would consume more valuable feed in proportion, thereby reducing the profit. This does not mean that you cannot raise sheep on as expensive feed as cattle or hogs and still have a profit. The facts are that a bushel of grain will produce more mutton if fed to a sheep than beef if fed to a steer, or pork if fed to a hog, because the digestive organs are so much more thorough in their work. Observation will show that sheep get practically all the nutritive value out of their food, while cattle get only from fifty to seventy-five per cent, and hogs from sixty-six to eighty per cent, of it.

## Fistula and Poll Evil

Any person, however inexperienced, can readily cure either disease with Fleming's

### Fistula and Poll Evil Cure

—even bad old cases that skilled doctors have abandoned. Easy and simple; no cutting; just a little attention every fifth day—and your money refunded if it ever fails. Cures most cases within thirty days, leaving the horse sound and smooth. All particulars given in Fleming's

Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Advice

Write us for a free copy. Fifty-six pages, covering more than a hundred veterinary subjects. Durable bound, indexed and illustrated.

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

### 1854 Maple Lodge Stock Farm 1908

One handsome roan SHORTHORN BULL for sale, and several choice heifers.

LEICESTERS of the best kinds, bred from champion prizewinners. Several in good show fit.

A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge, Ont.  
Lucan Crossing Station, G. T. Ry.

### Valley Home Shorthorns AND BERKSHIRES.

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

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

### TWO IMPORTED BULLS

Direct from Aberdeenshire, Scotland, of excellent quality, color and breeding, two from imp. sire and dam, and others sired by Joy of Morning (Imp.)—\$2070.—Prices in Shorthorns and Yorkshires will interest intending purchasers.

GEO. B. FLETCHER, Markham P.O., Ont.  
Erie Sta., C. P. R.

### For Sale: 10 Shorthorn Bulls

from 10 to 19 months old, sired by Imp. Lord Roseberry, and most of them out of imp. cows. Prices right.

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

### Shorthorns and Leicester!

In Shorthorns, a few females, different ages, a good milking family. Half dozen shearing Leicester ewes.

John Lehman, Nagersville, Ontario.

FOR SALE: 4 Shorthorn Bulls fit for service. Dairy type. Some of them from imp. cows, and all got by Broadhooks Prince (Imp.) \$500. Prices the lowest. Also cows or heifers. 50 head to select from.

DAVID MILNE, STEEL, ONT.

## 5 Shorthorn Bulls 10 HOME-BRED

IMPORTED

Herd headed by the grand champion, Prime Favorite, imp. You cannot afford to buy without seeing these bulls. We will appreciate a visit. Females of all ages and most popular lines of breeding. Bell telephone on each farm.

Burlington Jct. Sta., G. T. R. W. G. Pettit & Sons, Freeman, Ont.

### Pleasant Valley Shorthorns

Herd headed by Imp. Ben Lomond—45160—(50488) and consisting of females of the leading Scotch families. High-class young stock a specialty. Correspondence solicited. Inspection invited.

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

### Queenston Heights Shorthorns

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

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

## Shorthorns!

### BELMAR PARC.

John Douglas, Manager.

Peter White, Pembroke, Ont.

Calves for sale by our grand quartette of breeding and show bulls:  
Nonpareil Archer, imp. Proud Gift, imp. Marigold Sailer, imp. Proud Gift Eclipse.

Females, imported and from imported stock, in calf to these bulls.  
An unsurpassed lot of yearling heifers.

### SHORTHORN BULLS

For Sale.

At the dispersion of the "Thistle Ho." herd in Jan., 1908, I purchased a few of the best breeding cows. From these cows I now have 5 extra good young bulls for sale. For pedigrees and other particulars apply to

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

### A. Edward Meyer, Guelph, Ont.

P. O. BOX 378

Breeds Scotch Shorthorns exclusively.

Twelve of the most noted Scotch tribes have representatives in my herd. Herd bulls: Scottish Hero (Imp.)—55048—(50055) 25765 A. E. B.; Glaston King—69708—25804 A. E. B. Young stock for sale. Long-distance 'phone in house.

We are offering a very superior lot of SHORTHORN

## Home-bred Bulls

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

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

### Shorthorns, Cotswolds, Berkshires

For sale: Bull, 28 months; bull, 11 months; 30 calves, 1 to 6 months; cows and heifers. In Cotswolds, a few shearing ewes and about 95 lambs for fall orders. In Berkshires, will book orders for May and June delivery.

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

### TWO RED BULLS

12 Months Old.

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

J. T. Gibson, Denfield, Ont.

### Glen Gow Shorthorns

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

WM. SMITH,  
Columbus, Ont.  
Brooklin & Myrtle Sts.

### SCOTCH SHORTHORNS!

For sale: A number of good Scotch heifers, mostly from imp. sire and dam, and bred to imp. bulls. One imp. yearling bull, red, a straight, smooth one. One 9-months bull from imp. sire and dam. One 10-months bull, by imp. sire and from Duchess of Glaston dam.

J. F. Mitchell, Burlington, Ontario.

Long-distance 'phone. Farm 1/2 mile from Burlington Jct. station.

### For Sale: 2 Shorthorn Bulls

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

### Shorthorn Bulls—Ready for service.

Will make a show bull. Also young things from Matchless, Crimson Flower, Miss Ramsden, Rosemary, Diamond and Lady Fanny dams, the get of Chancellor's Model. Prices to suit times. Come and see. ISRAEL GROFF Elmira, Ont.



**WILSON'S  
FLY  
PADS**

Every packet will kill more flies than 300 sheets of sticky paper

— SOLD BY —  
DRUGGISTS, GROCERS and GENERAL STORES  
10c. per packet, or 3 packets for 25c.  
will last a whole season.

## Brampton Jerseys!

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

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

**Jerseys** 2 Extra Choice Young Bulls For Sale, 1 and 1 months old, grandsons of the great Financial King, out of large, heavy-milking dams. Inquiries solicited. **ARTHUR H. TUFTS,** Box 111, Tweed, Ont.

## The Holstein Bull

**SIR ADMIRAL ORMSBY 36568**

is now for sale. His dam has a milk record of 92 lbs. a day. His sire's dam has a butter record of 24 lbs. 4 ozs. in 7 days. He is four years old, quiet, sure, and an impressive sire, backed up by a grand array of producers.

**JOS. ALLEN, WEST OSGOODE, ONT.**  
Osgoode Station, C. P. R.

## Maple Glen Holsteins

For sale: Service bull, brother to Guelph dairy test champion, 1907; three bull calves, one from 224-lb. cow, one from 17.80-lb. 4-yr.-old, a Top Notcher from 19.48-lb. 2-yr.-old. Come and inspect herd.

**G. A. Gilroy, Glen Buell, Ont.**

## Maple Hill Holstein-Friesians

Special offering: Two bull calves eleven months old; well bred; in fine condition; now fit for service.

**G. W. Clemons, St. George, Ont.**

## The Maples Holstein Herd!

RECORD OF MERIT COWS.

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

**WALBURN RIVERS, FOLDEN'S, ONT.**

**Homestead Holsteins** Bull calves for sale 2 months old, out of cows with large A. R. O. records, and sired by Count Mercena Posch, whose dam and sire's dam average 25½ pounds butter in seven days. **G. & F. Griffin, Box 43, Burgessville, Ont.**

"No, sir," said the motorist, "the airship is utterly impractical."

"Do you speak as a scientist?"

"No, sir. As a man of an experience. Suppose your engine breaks or your gasoline gives out and leaves you stuck away up yonder in a cloud bank, how are you going to get a team of horses to pull you out?"

"Sammy," said his mean uncle, "how would you feel if I were to give you a penny?" "I think," replied Sammy, "that I should feel a little faint at first, but I'd try and get over it."

10c. The latest success.



**Black Watch**

The big black plug chewing tobacco.

2205

### A Soft Answer.

A rich and racy anecdote of Lieut.-Col. Geo. T. Denison, of Toronto, is related in the Saturday Evening Post by a correspondent signing himself "P. W." While no name is mentioned in the article, the characteristics of the famous administrator of justice are so clearly indicated as to leave no room for doubt, even were the city not specified. Reference is made to the "P. M." holding a colonelcy in one of the crack regiments of Toronto. The actual rank is Hon. Colonel of the Governor-General's Body Guard Dragoons. Following is the story:

In Toronto, Canada, the police magistrate is colonel of one of the regiments and a celebrity in military circles. In fact, some years ago, he won the prize offered by the Czar of Russia for the best treatise on "Cavalry Tactics." Whether these were in vogue during the recent slight bickerings between Russia and Japan, deponent saith not. The Chief of Police is also a colonel, and the appellation "the finest," attached to the force under his command, is no misnomer, as it comprises many ex-Guardsmen from the old sod whose chests have not slipped down below their belts. In short, remembering that comparisons—especially international comparisons—are odious, the personnel of the force is not the result of political preference, but, rather, of physical competence.

Toronto may, therefore, be truthfully said to be under a perpetual state of martial law.

The administration of (police court) justice is not hampered by technicalities, and when there is a conflict between law and common-sense the doughty colonel gives short shrift to the young lawyer, or barrister, as the latter prefers it spelled, whose Blackstonian precepts are being outraged.

As a result, the old offender prefers to throw himself "on the mercy of the court," knowing that legal grandiloquence, however successful before a jury, is entirely lost on this Sherlock of the Bench.

As an illustration, a man bearing the hall-mark of tramping was being arraigned as a vagrant, and with great show of dignity was protesting against the base accusation. He insisted that he should be classed as a tourist.

"Well," said the ready dispenser of British justice, "how much money have you?"

After a diligent search through the pockets contained in one coat, one pair of trousers—really only pants—and two vests, a number of coins, mostly pennies—"coppers" in Canada—were spread along the rail in front of the prisoner's box.

In confident tones, not unmixed with a purse-proud cadence, the prisoner announced, "Sixty cents, yer honor!"

"I draw the line between a tramp and a tourist at seventy-five cents. Fifteen days in jail," said the colonel.

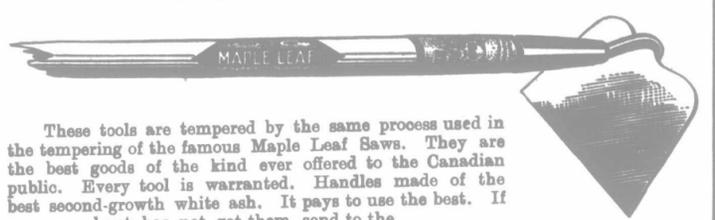
With the vicelike grip of the law on his arm, the condemned was about to be escorted to that great social leveler, the "Black Maria," when the light of a fine inspiration gleamed in the corner of his eye. Turning this particular optic, with a slight droop—almost suggestive of a wink—upon the colonel, he said, in tones that would indicate that he was willing to share a new arithmetical discovery with his traducer, "Say, colonel! Ef yer give me fifteen cents instid of fifteen days—I'm not guilty."

"Here it is!" said the colonel. And the sergeant-at-arms rapped loudly for "order in the court."

### TRADE TOPIC.

It is generally true, says the Chicago Horse Review, that an external remedy that is good for an animal is also good for the human body, and Gombault's Caustic Balsam is no exception to this rule. In fact, we sincerely believe that there is no liniment or external remedy on the market that is as good or as safe and reliable to apply to the human body as Caustic Balsam. We can safely recommend it in all cases where an external application could benefit. It is also cheaper according to cost because it requires very little, and that little is effective.

## The Maple Leaf Gold Sheaf Harvest Tools.



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

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

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

J. C. DIETRICH, President.  
C. J. SHURLY, Vice-president.

F. D. PALMER, Treasurer,  
C. K. JANSEN, Secretary.

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

**Holsteins & Yorkshires**  
R. Honey, Brickley, Ont.

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

## HOLSTEINS

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

## To Head Your Herd

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

**E. & F. Mallory, Frankford, Ont.**

## Centre and Hillview Holsteins!

125 head to select from. 25 in the R. O. M. Stock bulls; Bonheur Statesman, high official backing, and is closely related to Colantha 4th's Johanna; Breckbank Butter Boy. All nearest dams over 90 lbs. From these sires, out of R. O. M. dams, are several young bulls and a few heifers. Prices right. **P. D. EDE, Oxford Centre, Ont.** Woodstock Station.

## Only Bull Calves

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

**FAIRVIEW** offers you another son of the great Pontiac Korndyke, who has more hightesting daughters in Advance Registry than any other living bull. We have four of his daughters that have seven days' records that average over 28 pounds each, and over 4% fat. This young bull was born Nov. 2, 1907, is two-thirds white, and a beauty. His dam is sired by a son of De Kol 3rd's Paul DeKol, the sire of Aaggie Cornucopia Pauline. You cannot find better breeding than this. First check for \$150 takes him. **E. H. Dollar, Heuvelton, St. Law. Co., N. Y., near Prescott, Ont.**

**Lyndale Holsteins!** Bull calves out of cows with records of from 18 to 20 lbs., also 3 heifers coming 2, and a number of young cows in Record of Merit, bred to a grandson of Pieterje Hengervald's Count De Kol. **BROOK FARM - Holsteins, Osgoode and Tamworths - Present offering: Some young cows; a nice lot of young pigs; few boars six months old, and sows in pig. R. O. MORROW & SON, Hilton, Ont.** Brighton Tel. and Sta.



## Stoneycroft Ayrshires

Choice young bulls and heifers of the very best breeding, combining show and dairy quality. **Large Improved Yorkshire Pigs** from imported sires and dams, now ready to ship.

**STONEYCROFT STOCK FARM, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que.**

## Hillview Herd of Prizewinning AYRSHIRE CATTLE.

All animals bred and carefully selected for size, constitution, long teats and deep-milking qualities. Select animals of both sexes for sale at reasonable prices. For further information and prices write

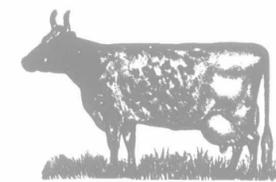
**A. KENNEDY & SON,  
Hillview Stock Farm, Vernon, Ont.  
Winchester Station, C. P. R.**

## Howglen Ayrshires!

For sale: 75 pure-bred registered Ayrshires, all ages; prizewinners; many imported. Apply to

**ALLAN P. BLUE, EUSTIS, QUEBEC.**

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



## AYRSHIRES and YORKSHIRES

Our 1908 importation has landed, consisting: In females, or 3-year-olds, 2-year-olds, yearlings and calves; in bulls, yearlings, calves; dams' records up to 1,100 gals of milk in Scotland. Write J. Retson, South Quebec. We can furnish full show herds of choice ones. All ages on hand, either imported or home-bred. Milk records of all milkers. Pigs from 3 wks. to 4 mos. Phone in residence. See Stock Notes.

**Alex. Hume & Co., Menie P. O., Ont.**

Hoard's Stn., G. T. R.

## Ayrshires from a Prizewinning Herd

Have some nice bull and heifer calves for sale at reasonable prices. For particulars, etc., write to

**WM. STEWART & SON,  
Campbellford Sta. • Menie P.O., Ont.**

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

## Ayrshire Cattle for Quick Sale

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

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

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

### Was Weak and Run Down WOULD VERY OFTEN FAINT AWAY

Mrs. J. H. Armstrong, Port Elmsley, Ont., tells of her experience with  
**MILBURN'S  
HEART AND NERVE  
PILLS.**

She writes: "It is with gratitude I tell how your Heart and Nerve Pills benefitted me.

"I was very weak and run down, had headaches nearly every day and very often would faint away, in fact, my doctor said that sometime I would never come out of the faint. It was through one of your travelling agents that I was induced to try Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills and after taking three boxes I am glad to relate it has been a number of years since I had a fainting spell and scarcely ever have a headache. Too much cannot be said in praise of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, for in me they have effected a perfect cure."

Price 50 cents per box or 3 boxes for \$1.25, at all dealers, or The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

# WOOL E. T. CARTER & CO., TORONTO Consignment solicited. Write for prices. HIDES

## Sheep Breeders' Associations.

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

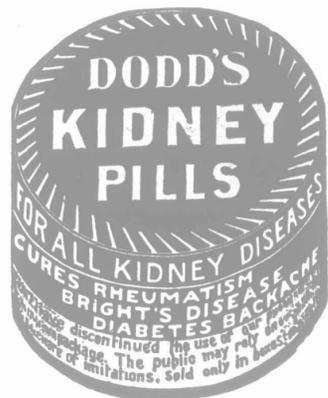
### Oxford Down Sheep AT FARNHAM FARM.

We are at present offering a number of superior yearling rams and ram lambs, by imported sire and partly from imported dams. Some splendid yearling ewes and ewe lambs. Also a few imported yearling and ram lambs. Price reasonable.

**HENRY ARKELL & SON, ARKELL, ONT.**  
Arkell, C. P. R. Guelph, G. T. R.

A gentleman was on a holiday at one of the Scottish county towns recently. Seeing a line of horse laid along the street, he asked the man in charge if there had been a fire. "No," replied the man; "we've only been practicing." Then the visitor began to quiz the brigade man. "How do you call out your men when there's a fire?" "Oh, weel," was the reply, "we jist drap them a postcard!"

Frank Darwin told me his father was once standing near the hippopotamus cage when a little boy and girl, aged four and five, came up. The hippopotamus shut his eyes for a minute. "That bird's dead," said the little girl, "come along."



### GOSSIP.

A splendid 7 1/2 x 11-inch photo-engraving of that prince of Clydesdale stallions, Baron's Pride, may be purchased through this office for 50 cents in cash, or it will be given as a premium to any present subscriber of "The Farmer's Advocate" who will send us the name of one new yearly subscriber, accompanied by \$1.50.

"Some of our Canadian growers and friends (says the American Sheep-breeder) are quite anxious about the thirty-day quarantine imposed by the Government on all Canadian stock imported into the States. We believe they need have no great anxiety over this matter, and that satisfactory arrangements will be made for the importation of good, clean stock, as most of the Canadian breeders have, without serious interference with their trade in the States."

As the principal expense of raising hogs is their feed, any knowledge of how to save feed or to cheapen the same without injuring the hogs is valuable to the man becoming possessed of it. All plant growth is the cheapest that we can supply to our hogs. It is better to advise in advance the necessary information, so that it can be used when needed rather than to wait too late and then explain what should have been done two or three months previous to have provided for the present time. It is a good plan to sow an acre or two of rye pasture so that it will get a good start and be growing in profusion before the winter sets in. It will furnish a nice pasture very late in the season, as it will grow after frost and between the freezing, and then will start very early in the spring-time and will furnish a crop of grain after being pastured in the spring.

### ADVICE RE SHEEP-RAISING.

Secretary Coburn, of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, in reply to an enquirer regarding embarking in the sheep business in Norton County, wrote:

"Considering the sheep-raising investment I may say, as closely related to it, that the people of your county appear, from the returns made by her officials, to be far more partial to developing the dog industry than to sheep. For example, they report to this office, under oath, that in 1905 the county was cultivating 1,759 dogs and 152 sheep, and in 1906 had increased the dogs to 1,774 and reduced the sheep to 142.

There is probably no part of the world naturally better adapted for sheep than Norton county, Kansas, and every farm in the county should profitably maintain a flock, but I could not counsel embarking in sheep in any agricultural community or in any county which shows a preference of 1,300 per cent. in favor of dogs. Where dogs are regarded as so much more desirable than wool, and mutton, and lambs, the sheep industry and the sheep owner have about the same chance for prosperity as a snowball in hades.

The average Kansas canine (your Bob and Fanny, and my Tige and Togo always excepted, of course), is a worthless, sycophantic, lawn-defiling, flea-breeding, fly-snapping porch loafer by day, equalled by no other domestic animal in habits of unspeakable nastiness; and a sneaking, murderous, cruel coward, prowling all the countryside by night, with a lust for mere wanton slaughter unknown to any wild beast, and he harmonizes with the harmless, beneficent sheep only after the sheep's flesh is inside his stomach, its wool in his teeth and his jaws dripping with its blood.

Your county, however, is by no means the greatest sinner in the matter of discriminating in favor of dogs and against sheep. One of the best counties in the State last year officially reported, from actual count, 4 sheep and 3,145 dogs; another 1 sheep and 1,636 dogs; a third 2 sheep and 2,790 dogs; still another 1 sheep and 1,211 dogs, and so on. It seems to me that the ratios are out of proportion. Either there are entirely too many dogs for so few sheep, or by far too few sheep for so many dogs.

While I would like to see many more sheep in your country, I must say that under the circumstances, as they appear to exist just now, I am somewhat timid about advising more than the most modest investment in providing them."

## MAPLE SHADE FARM

Will sell 24 excellent st earling SHROPSHIRE EWES, also 6 thick shearing rams. All are by an imported ram and from imported ewes, and would be splendid sheep for foundation of new flocks. They are offered at a reasonable price, either in one lot or in smaller flocks. Come and inspect, or write: JOHN DRYDEN & SON, BROOKLIN, ONT. Stations: Brooklin, G. T. E.; Myrtle, C. P. R. Long-distance telephone.

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

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

Advocate Advertisers Reap Results.

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

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

**SOUTHDOWNS AND COLLIES!**  
Imported winning collie at stud. HOLYROOD PROFESSOR.

Breeding ewes, imported and home-bred; 15 shearing rams; 20 shearing ewes. Two and man lambs by the same sire as the grand champion wether, over all breeds, at Chicago International, 1907. ROBT. McEWEN, BYRON, ONT. Long-distance telephone. Ry. Station, London, Ontario

**SHROPSHIRE!**  
Flock of the most approved type. We offer good animals at reasonable prices. W. D. Monkman, Bond Head, Ont.

**Sunnymount Berkshires!**  
For sale: A few boars fit for heavy service. JOHN McLEOD, MILTON, ONTARIO. Importer and Breeder. Post office and stations, C. P. R. and G. T. R.

## LARGE ENGLISH YORKSHIRES.

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

**Shorthorns & Berkshires**  
For sale: Red yearling bull; also calves of both sexes. Boars ready for use. JOHN RAEV, Lennoxville, Que.

## MAPLE GROVE YORKSHIRES.

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

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

**Maple Leaf Berkshires.** Large English breed. Castle sows, and Folgate Doctor sows, bred to British Duke (Imp.) Also young boars and sows for sale, 10 and 12 weeks old. Joshua Lawrence, Oxford Centre, Ont. Woodstock Station.

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

**Duroc-Jerseys** Boars 24 for service. Sows ready to breed. Several sows in pig, also young ones. Imported Canadian Boy 1907 heads our herd. MAC CAMPBELL & SONS, Harwich, Ont.

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

**Elmfield Yorkshires** 50 pigs, 4 to 10 weeks old; pairs not akin. Bred from imp. and Canadian-bred sows. Also young sows due to farrow in June and July. Young stock never better. G. B. MUMA, Ayr, C. P. R.; Paris, G. T. R. Ayr, Ont.

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

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

**LARGE ENGLISH YORKSHIRES.**—We have a limited number of choice young pigs for sale, bred from our choicest sows and got by the imported boar, Dalmeny Joe 1907 and Broomhouse Beau 1914. Pigs from the latter won all the first prizes at the Ottawa Fat Stock Show last March for the best dressed carcasses, and sweepstakes over all breeds or grades. We guarantee satisfaction in all our orders. JOSEPH FEATHERSTON & SON, STREETSVILLE, ONT.

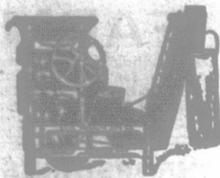
**Glenburn Herd of Yorkshires**  
Winner of gold medal three years in succession. 6 young boars from 6 to 8 months; also 76 young sows, from 6 to 12 weeks old. David Barr, Jr., Box 3, Renfrow, Ont.

**SUNNYMOUNT BERKSHIRES**  
Boars fit for service, sows safely in pig, young sows 4 months old, young sows and boars 2 months old, imported in dam. JOHN McLEOD, Milton, Ont., C. P. R. and Sta. G. T. R. & S. T. R.

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

**Yorkshires** A choice lot of boars and sows just farrowed and weaned. Boars ready for service, and sows ready to breed and bred. Bred from imp. and prize-winning stock. GEO. M. SMITH, Hayville, Ont.

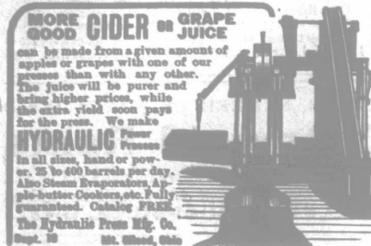
**Meadowbrook Yorkshires.**  
Young stock of both sexes. A number of sows old enough to breed, all bred by Imp. Dalmeny Topman. Every pig guaranteed as represented. J. M. SMITH, Hagareville, Ont., P. O. & Station.



**PERFECTION Seed & Grain Separator**  
(Patented 1901)

The best and latest mill for cleaning and grading all kinds of seed and grain.

See nearest Agent or write for Catalogue to THE TEMPLE MFG. CO., FERGUS, ONTARIO



**MORE CIDER OR JUICE**  
**GOOD CIDER OR JUICE**

can be made from a given amount of apples or grapes with one of our presses than with any other. The juice will be purer and bring higher prices, while the extra yield soon pays for the press. We make

**HYDRAULIC Presses**  
in all sizes, hand or power. 25 to 400 barrels per day. Also Steam Evaporators, Apple-Butter Cookers, etc. Fully guaranteed. Catalog FREE. The Hydraulic Press Mfg. Co. Dept. 10 Mt. Pleasant, Ohio

**100 Men Wanted**  
to sell the  
**Columbia Hay Press**



We guarantee it the best belt press made or no sale. Capacity, 50 tons in 10 hours. Write for full description and agency.

**Columbia Hay Press Co.,**  
KINGSVILLE, ONT.

**THRESHER'S TANK!**

Of heavy galvanized steel, thoroughly riveted and soldered and lined inside. Will not rust or leak. Light, but very strong and durable. Fuel can be carried on top if 1 inch lumber floor is laid. We make all kinds of metal tanks.

**Steel Trough & Machine Co.**  
Tweed, Ont. LTD.



**Binder Twine!**

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

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

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

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

**Nitrate of Soda**

FOR CORN—Apply broadcast at planting time or two weeks later.

Nitrate Sold in Original Bags.

**NITRATE AGENCIES CO.**  
64 Stone Street, New York.  
Keyser Building, Baltimore, Md.  
36 Bay Street, East, Savannah, Ga.  
305 Baronne Street, New Orleans, La.  
Holcombe & Co., 50 Clay Street, San Francisco, Cal.  
Address Office Nearest You.

Orders for All Quantities Promptly Filled—Write for Quotations.

Send \$1—Receive 5 wool remnants suitable for Boys' Knee Pants up to 11 years. Give age, and we will cut out pants free. Add 25c. for postage.

N. Southcott & Co., 8 Coote Block, London, Canada.

**Saw Mills** All sizes—most work with least power and last longest. All latest improvements. Send for free catalogue.

**American Saw Mill Machinery Co.,**  
113 Hope St., Hackettstown N. J. 1883 Fulton Bldg., New York City.

**THE JOYS OF AGE.**

Of all the New Year it was the maddest, merriest day. No need to call them early; they had long been awake for joy. Breakfast could hardly be eaten for excitement, and before nine the carriages were at the door. Eight beautiful carriages, with room for sixteen in each and four on the box! And three horses to each carriage—that made twenty-four in all, enough to mount cavalry, thought some! "Prime 'orses, too!" said old Mr. Jameson, and he had a right to speak, having cleaned 'bus horses for fifty years from the day that a 'bus took his leg off, what time our fathers worshipped taper hats and lilac trousers.

Up got the ladies into the three first vans. "Mother, mother, wait for me!" cried an old man, and scrambled in beside his wife, who had buried all their children long ago. Three others came and sat beside their wives. One pair had lately married, no one being able to raise any just cause or impediment why they should not be joined together in holy matrimony, and so they had secured the comfortable married quarters. "This 'ere's our 'oneymoon," said the man, and the carriage creaked with feminine laughter.

"Right behind," cried the last conductor, and in single file the brakes moved away from the door. A crowd of children on the pavement raised a cheer. "Bless 'em!" said the workmen's wives, holding up their babies to look. "It's good to see the old people enjoy themselves."

At first they were silent, and sat staring in front of them, almost amazed, while their bones were rattled over the stones. "Good job it ain't rainin'," said one at last, to encourage sociability. "Glad old Blowhard's got a fine day to his funeral," returned another, with cheerful sympathy, but the conversation collapsed.

Presently they emerged through long rows of decent suburb into a country of open fields and hedgerow trees, with here and there a little wood, and here and there a residential mansion, where roses grew, and tennis courts were being marked out for the young gentlemen and ladies in the afternoon. "Now we're at large," said one of the women, and she took off the brown shawl such as all were wearing, and displayed the dark linen dress that all were wearing, too. "I like being at large, I do," she went on, "not as I've anything against them as don't, nor yet by reason of me never getting out. I'm let out twice a week, through being old enough to look after myself now, praise God, and well-behaved, too."

"Whenever I've been for a treat, I've always tried not to be disagreeable to no one," retorted another, with a wealth of stored-up meaning. "I'm sorry to inconvenience you, I'm sure, Mrs. Benson," said the first speaker, "but there's some not fit to look after themselves, no matter for how old. And there's some has to be knocked off their leave for weeks every time after bein' at large."

"Now don't be hard on us to-day, Mrs. Turner," said a blue-eyed woman. "There's none on us knows which may be betrayed into something next. Don't the hay smell lovely layin' out on the fields? As owdacious a crop as ever I see in Worcestershire, where I was born, maid, and married. Most owdacious! but I doubt they'll carry it through its bein' sodden with the wet."

Instead of the ceilings and drab walls and well-scrubbed boards, with the familiar smell of sanitary cleanliness, the big sky was over them now, the wheels splashed through puddles of sweet-smelling rain, and the wind blew across hay-fields and hedges of wild rose. Keeping their hands covered in their shawls, they looked about them quietly with patient, faded eyes. Their faces were gray as ghosts in the fitful sunshine. The brakes stopped to water the horses. The men got stiffly out, and stood leaning over gates, or looking at the bar, and smelling the mixture of beer and sawdust. Then they drove on again. "The ride's always the best part of a treat," said Mrs. Turner.

"It's a compensation," answered Mrs. Benson, sweetly. "That's what it is—a compensation."

They reached the field where they were to park, and drove in through the gate

upon the real grass, the horses throwing up their heads, for they felt the soft turf under their feet as when they were young. Dinner served in a big shed—"first-rate meat," they all said it was, and so was the tart, and the ginger beer. "This hair do make one 'ungry," said an old man at the end.

"It ain't the hair so much as the sightseein'," said a woman. "We learn to be abstemious where we are through livin' always the same. No 'ousekeepin' to do, no children to mind, nor yet no rent to get together—it was them things kep' us 'ungry whiles we had 'em."

"Don't you be complainin', Mrs. Wilson," said another. "We got a nice clean place where we are, and always a bit to eat, and a good bed to sleep on. I always was one for a good bed."

"I'm no complainin'," answered Mrs. Wilson, "I'm only sayin'."

After dinner the men went for a walk round the village. The shopkeepers came to the doors to look at them, and the village children followed them up and down; they looked so queer in their blue serge suits and soft black hats, like the parson's.

"Seems to me they takes us for a mad-'ouse more than what we are," said one of the old men.

"Sooner they did," said another, older still, in a gruff voice.

"That's 'cos you're used to killin' Roossians in the Crimea War, Mr. Pierce," the first speaker replied, and all laughed silently, for the veteran was a little fractious sometimes.

Wasted with age, twisted into queer shapes with rheumatism, wooden-legged, half-paralyzed, worn out with years of toil, they crawled along the village street. It was an exciting walk. Generous publicans asked them in by twos and threes to have a glass. Some bought little screws of black tobacco with pence they had been given by the poor. Others bought acid drops and peppermints, to give them a taste.

The churchyard was a great attraction, and nearly all spent a happy hour in spelling out the inscriptions and discovering the instances of good old age. "I've got one of a 'undred," squeaked an old man, stumbling over the mounds in his excitement. "Come and look 'ere! It says a 'undred and one, sure as ever I was born."

It was a creditable find, and a crowd of aged faces gathered quickly to peer at the stone. But astonishment was mute when another discovered a memorial of a hundred and ten years' life. A fair record that was, and no mistake! They felt it would be useless to search further, as they gazed with respect upon the grass. "Why, bless my soul," said a former cab-driver, "there's no knowin' but what I might live another thirty years or more, me bein' under eighty yet. A man can do a lot o' things in thirty year."

"Nob you, Mr. Conolly!" said another. "They was 'ealthy in them days, that's where it was. You won't live that long, don't you think it?"

"Don't you be so cocksure, Mr. Dickinon," said Mr. Conolly, and they all laughed merrily.

"Well, well," said another, suddenly; "it's a short way before most on us now. We won't talk about it."

When they got back to the field they found the women seated in little rows on chairs, but some of them had been for a walk too, though a shorter walk, as became their sex, and one was talking rapidly in a state of happy excitement. "I've met a gentleman as knows my family what I served with before I married him standin' there," she was explaining. "Rice was my family's name—Irish they was, but Protestant, quite respectable. And this gentleman told me as Master Charlie's gone to Persia. Many's the napkin I've pinned on him, bless his little 'eart! and now he's gone to Persia."

Tea time came, and the day began to droop. The horses were put into the brakes again. One by one the old people followed each other and mounted, like lambs into the fold. In the silence under the darkening elms, only the two old men who had been gardeners were heard disputing.

"I tell you it's larkspur," said one pointing to an enormous blue spiral he had stuck in his buttonhole, with some Sweet William and a rose.

"Common people may call it larkspur," replied the other, with the patience of

scientific truth, "but it's own proper name is Delpheorum, and I know, because sixty year ago I rooted up a bed of it in mistake, and I've knowed ever since. But I'll never learn you to be a garden-er, not if we lives another twenty years where we be."

"If you two gentlemen start gettin' quarrelsome, you'll spoil the treat," said the dwarf, handing round a packet of bull's-eyes, that each might take one. "And now whiles we're suckin' at these things, Mr. Raikes will oblige with his celebrated recitation of the two sparrers that lived unhappy ever after."

Mr. Raikes obliged with that, and many other of his boyhood's songs, for he had been a devil of a fellow, and to himself he was so still. The sun went down, the lanes were darkened, the long line of brakes drew into the city lights. Silent and sleepy, leaning against each other with gray and patient faces, the pensioners of labor rattled over the stones. A bell clanged, wide doors received them, the familiar smell came over them again, and the maddest, merriest day of all the year was done. One by one in their little beds they fell asleep.—From "Nation."

The meek may inherit the earth, but the mortgage is held by the other fellow.

An Expert.—"I need a man for the information bureau. He must be one who can answer every question, even the most unexpected, without losing his head." "I'm just the man you want. I am the father of eight children."

Vicar—Well, Mary, I was very surprised to see John walk out in the middle of the sermon yesterday!

Mary—Ah, sir, I do 'ope you'll excuse my poor 'usband. 'E's a terrible one for walkin' in 'is sleep."

A little boy and a little girl were looking at a picture of Adam and Eve.

"Which is Adam, and which is Eve?" said one.

"I do not know," said the other, "but I could tell if they had their clothes on."

The class was discussing animals—how they walked, got up, etc. After she explained the cow's method of rising to her feet, the teacher asked: "Do you know any other animal that gets up like a cow?" Silence reigned for a moment, then one little girl timidly raised her hand.

"What is it?" asked the teacher. "A calf," was the whispered reply.

Two country youths were on a visit to London. They went into the British Museum and there saw a mummy, over which hung a card on which was printed "B. C. 87."

They were very mystified, and one said, "What do you make of it, Bill?"

"Well," said Bill, "I should say it was the number of the motor-car that killed him."

Jokesmiths occasionally take liberties with the facts. Coincident with the anecdote published in a recent issue of the Saturday Evening Post, obviously alluding to Police Magistrate Denison, of Toronto, is another one in Life, attributed to the doughty magistrate, but really belonging to the late Chief Justice Armour. The latter was noted for a supreme contempt for the decisions of Appellate Courts. On one occasion when a decision of his own had been sustained on appeal, a friend stopped him on the street to acquaint him with the fact and offer congratulations. "Well," responded the Chief Justice, "I still think I'm right."

At another time he was passing a painting of himself that had just been hung, in company with Justice Haggarty. "What do you think of it?" asked the subject of the likeness in a deep gruff bass voice.

"Well, it's very good, but there's something lacking," replied his companion in his peculiar piping key.

"What's the matter with it?"

"There should be a legend or something at the bottom of it."

"What should it be?"

"I don't give a d—n for the Court of Appeal."