

**PAGES  
MISSING**

**FARMING WITH A TELEPHONE PUTS YOUR FARM ON A BUSINESS BASIS**

**80 PAGE RURAL TELEPHONE BOOK FREE**

Farming is a business and should be considered so. Nothing will aid you more in systematizing your farm than a telephone. With the aid of a telephone you can communicate at any time with your grain, stock and produce buyer, your bank, your station agent, your implement store—in fact, everybody with whom you have business relations. Think of the time and energy saved in calling over the telephone for the market quotations, which will enable you to buy and sell at an advantage. What a blessing to you to order broken parts for your machinery by phone. And the trips to town which are saved. All this means convenience and less work. With a telephone you can run your farm like a business. You can get all the profit there is in the business of farming.

The telephone makes farm life pleasant, it brings you nearer to your neighbors. You can talk with your friends any hour of the day or night. You can instantly send an emergency call for a doctor when the life of a loved one is in danger. Don't think because of these many advantages that the telephone is expensive. It costs very little to have a telephone placed in your home.



**Our 80-page Rural Telephone Book Sent Free**



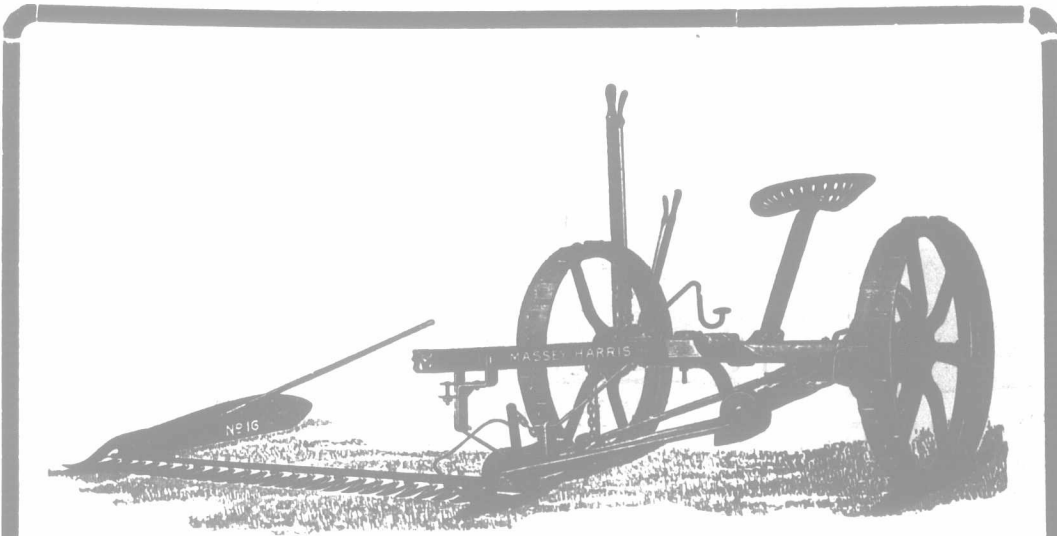
to you will fully explain how cheaply you can procure a **Hercules instrument of the Swedish-American make.** It also tells everything else you want to know about a telephone. Write for it right away as the supply is limited.

Rural Dept. T  
SWEDISH-AMERICAN TELEPHONE CO.  
Chicago, Illinois

**A GOOD PICTURE**

Of your fancy stock is the best advertisement you can have. To bring out the "points" requires the assistance of an artist who knows. The best stock-artist in Canada is with

**THE TORONTO ENGRAVING & PRINTING CO. LIMITED**  
92 BAY ST. TORONTO



**MASSEY-HARRIS NEW-LINE MOWERS**

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <p><b>STRONG ONE-PIECE FRAME.</b><br/>Bearings kept in perfect alignment.</p> <p><b>HIGH, BROAD-FACED DRIVE WHEELS.</b><br/>Mower runs easily on hard or soft ground.</p> <p><b>ROLLER AND BALL BEARINGS.</b><br/>Light draft and long life.</p> <p><b>ALL GEARS ARE ENCLOSED.</b><br/>Keeps out dust and trash.</p> <p><b>KNIFE HEEL AND PITMAN ENDS ARE STEEL.</b><br/>Far superior to malleable iron used by others.</p> <p><b>OIL CHAMBER ON PITMAN.</b><br/>Keeps crank pin thoroughly oiled.</p> <p><b>POWERFUL FOOT LIFT.</b><br/>Both hands are left free to handle the team.</p> | <p><b>LONG WEARING PLATES.</b><br/>Wear on knife back and plates evenly distributed.</p> <p><b>KNIFE SECTIONS HARD EDGE, SOFT CENTER.</b><br/>Good cutting qualities combined with strength.</p> <p><b>UNDER DRAFT.</b><br/>Increases the traction of drive wheels.</p> <p><b>FLEXIBLE SWATH BOARD.</b><br/>Prevents bunching of the hay and breaking of swath board.</p> <p><b>FINGER BAR AND KNIFE BACK ARE COLD ROLLED STEEL.</b><br/>Great strength and smooth wearing surfaces.</p> |
|---|--|

No. 14, 3 1-2 and 4 Foot Cut ; No. 15, 4 1-2 and 5 Foot Cut ; No. 16, 6 and 7 Foot Cut.

**FOR GOOD HAYING USE MASSEY-HARRIS MOWERS, RAKES, SIDE-DELIVERY RAKES, TEDDERS, HAY LOADERS.**

**It's in the Clamp**

The lasting strength of a wire fence rests mainly in the clamp that secures the crossing wires.

The famous Anchor clamp has a grip that never fails. Bending the wires slightly, it keeps them fastened in the one place steadily, in spite of storm and pushing animals. It cannot slip. Nor can the wires spread.

Made from one-inch steel—japanned or galvanized, the latter being proof against rust.

Anyone can put up an Anchor fence. But our agent will do it, if you like. There's no fencing so thoroughly satisfactory. Simple, reliable and wonderfully low-priced.

Write for free catalogue, showing pretty ornamental styles, also farm and garden gates.

**Anchor Fence Co.**  
STRATFORD, Ont.

Good, live agents wanted.

**HANDY WAGONS and WIDE-TIRE IRON WHEELS FOR THE FARM**

Made low to facilitate loading. They run easy, and carry a heavy load. Guaranteed to give satisfaction. Write for illustrated catalogue.

**DOMINION WROUGHT IRON WHEEL CO., Limited, ORILLIA, ONTARIO.**

**Farm Labor Problem**

The question with every farmer is what shall be done to solve the Farm Labor Problem?

The scarcity of help has made it necessary that every possible means for facilitating the work be employed.

We would like to help you out and would suggest that you buy a

**National Cream Separator**

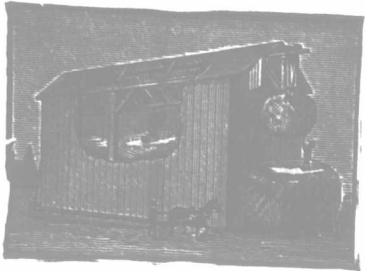
It will save time and labor in your dairy, as well as increase the quantity of your cream.

**The National**  
is easily operated, easily cleaned, and a perfect skimmer.

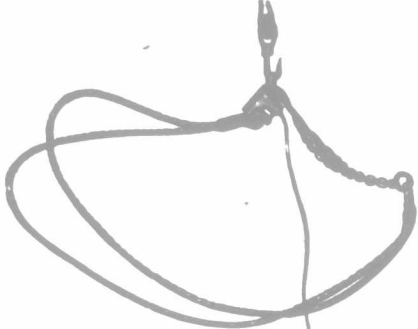
Manufactured by  
**The RAYMOND MFG. COMPANY OF GUELPH, Limited**  
GUELPH, CANADA.

**4 SIZES:**  
National style B.  
National style No. 1.  
National style No. 1A.  
National style No. 5.

**BUCHANAN'S**  
(Malleable Improved)  
**PITCHING MACHINE**  
For unloading hay and all kinds of loose grain.



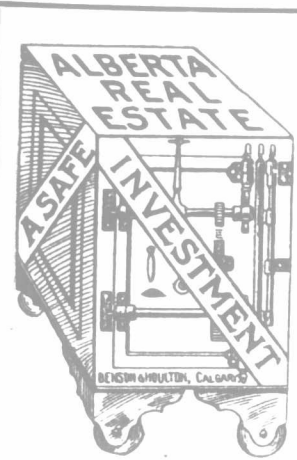
Unloads on either side of barn floor without changing car. No climbing necessary. Malleable Iron Cars. Steel Forks. Knot Passing Pulleys. Will work on stacks as well as in barns. Satisfaction guaranteed.



**The Common-Sense Sheaf-Lifter**  
Works in connection with Pitching Machine, and is the most complete apparatus ever offered to the public for pitching sheaves. Sheaves left in the mow just as they come from the load.

**RESPONSIBLE AGENTS WANTED**

Circulars, Prices and Terms on application to  
**M. T. BUCHANAN & CO.,** Ingersoll, Can.



**FARMS**

Send for our list of Alberta farms for sale.

**Benson & Houlton, Calgary, Alta.**

**FARM LABORERS**

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

**Thos. Southworth**  
Director of Colonization, Toronto.

**Alberta Lands For Sale**

At Bawlf on the Wetaskiwin Branch. This includes some of Alberta's finest wheat lands. Terms easy. Write at once. Special Inducements to Large Parties.  
**J. Bradley & Co., Bawlf, Alta.**

**CAREY'S**  
MAGNESIA FLEXIBLE CEMENT  
SHEETS NAILED PAT'D LAP UP  
LAP CEMENTED DOWN  
**ROOFING**

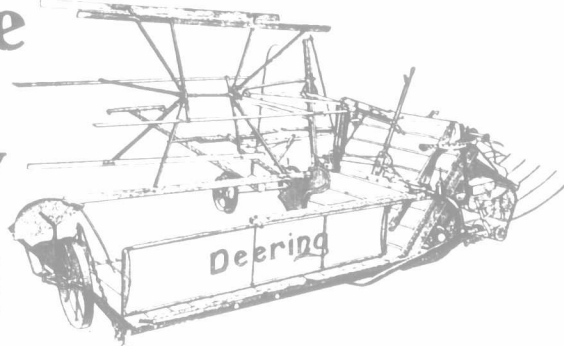
**WHY Carey's is the Time-Proof Roof**

CAREY'S Roofing has well earned its reputation of making the only really "time-proof roof." In laying it, the lower sheet extends two inches under the upper sheet. (See illustration.) The two sheets are securely nailed on to the roof boards, after which the Carey patent lap—an extension from the upper sheet—is cemented down and over nail-heads and seam, making an absolutely perfect, water-proof, wind-proof, rust-proof, sun-proof and time-proof union of sheet to sheet and Roofing to roof board. Then again, Carey's Roofing resists fire, will not melt, rot, dry out, crack, break nor lose its elasticity. It is equally adapted to flat or steep surfaces. For these and other good reasons fully set forth in our free booklet, Carey's is everywhere accepted as the best protection for any and all buildings about the farm.

Carey's Roofing is cheaply and easily laid over old shingle or metal roofs. Sold at Manufacturers' prices from nearby distributing point, insuring lowest freight rates. Write to-day for FREE sample of Carey's Roofing and our interesting booklet.

**THE PHILIP CAREY MFG. CO.,** Sole Manufacturers,  
Toronto, Ont. London, Ont. Montreal, Que.

**Guarantee Against Unsatisfactory Harvesting**



WHEN you purchase a Deering binder you secure insurance against unsatisfactory harvesting. It's just as important to insure your crops against unprofitable harvesting as it is to insure your property against fire loss.

Harvesting a good crop with a poor binder will hardly be more profitable than harvesting a poor crop with a good binder.

You see how essential it is to have a good binder. You must have a machine that will harvest all your grain quickly and economically so that you will be able to realize every dollar possible out of your crop; in other words, you need a Deering.

The Deering binder is built to cut, elevate and bind all the grain, no matter in what condition the field may be.

The reel will bring tall or short, down and tangled grain to the sickle without fail; the elevators will handle it whether it be light or heavy, and the binding attachment will throw out nice even baled bundles.

When a field of grain is harvested with a Deering, you won't find crow's feet scattered all about; you won't find the grain lying in

patches where the reel never picked it up. The Deering is built to harvest the crop in the right way.

Deering binders can be purchased with either a 5, 6, 7 or 8-foot cut.

The 8-foot binder is equipped with a tongue truck, which materially reduces the neck weight and draft.

The Deering line of harvesting machines is complete and includes, besides grain and corn harvesting machines, a complete line of laying machines, mowers, tedders, various styles and sizes of rakes, hay stackers and loaders.

Call on the Deering agent and let him explain to you why a Deering machine harvests in the right way. These local agents are found everywhere, and will be pleased to give information and a catalogue concerning the Deering machines.

CANADA BRANCHES: Calgary, London, Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, Regina, St. John, Winnipeg.  
**INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA,**  
(INCORPORATED)  
Chicago, Illinois, U. S. A.

**Hand Tools for Garden and Farm**

We make a great variety of **LABOR-SAVING DEVICES.** Get our catalogue and study how you can save time, labor and material by using

**EUREKA IMPLEMENTS**

for planting potatoes, corn, and all kinds of seeds, and for cultivating all root and garden crops, and spraying. On sight you will want our

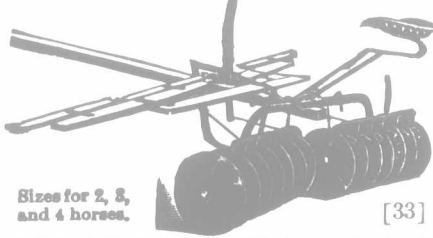
**Combination Wagon Box and Rack**

a perfect wagon box, that is always on the wagon, that may be quickly and easily adjusted into a perfect hay, stock, wood, corn or fruit rack without the use of wrench, bolt, key, hook, rod, chain or rope.

**MADE IN CANADA.** Our goods are better and cheaper than foreign makes. Write for catalogue at once to

**THE EUREKA PLANTER CO., LTD.,**  
WOODSTOCK, ONTARIO.

**THE BISSELL**



The only Disk that does **Twice the Work** while half easier on horses—a **Record Not Equalled** by anything else built for cultivating. A Success for making **Seed Bed on Fall Plowed Land.** For **Summer Fallows or Stubble Fields** after harvest. Look for the name "BISSELL." None genuine without it. For Sale by Agents and Manufactured by

**T. E. BISSELL, ELORA, ONT.**  
Drop a post card for Booklet

**LANDS LANDS LANDS**

**30,000 acres** wheat lands in the famous **Goose and Eagle Lake country,** with homesteads adjoining.

Call or write for information.

**C. W. Blackstock & Co.**  
Rose St., REGINA, SASK.



**SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST**

**HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS.**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

W. W. CORY,

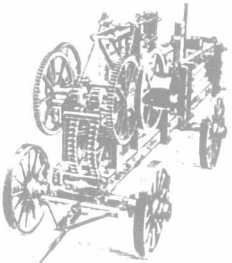
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

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

**100 Men Wanted**

to sell the

**COLUMBIA HAY PRESS.**



We guarantee it the best belt press made or no sale. Capacity, 20 tons in 10 hours. Write for full description and agency.

**Columbia Hay Press Co.,**  
Kingsville, Ontario.

**STAMMERERS**

The **Arnott Method** is the only logical method for the cure of Stammering. It treats the **CAUSE**, not merely the **HABIT**, and insures natural speech. Pamphlet, particulars and references sent on request. Address:

**THE ARNOTT INSTITUTE,**  
BERLIN, ONT., CAN.

**Alberta Farm Lands**

Do you realize that time is money, and now is the time to buy? Buy this—620 acres 6 miles from Calgary's 1 mile river frontage; good buildings. All can be cultivated. Excellent soil. No stones or brush. \$30 per acre. Easy terms. Write about it or come and see. And we have others—all kinds and prices.

**D. R. MACLEAN,**  
Alexander Block, Calgary.

**Saw Mills**

The Good Kind—The Best Kind—At Right Prices—Also Engines. American Saw Mill Mch. Co., 113 Hope St., Hackettstown, N. J. New York 1911, 6-624 Engineering Building.

# The Farmer's Advocate

## and Home Magazine

"Persevere and Succeed."

Established 1866.

VOL. XLI.

LONDON, ONT., JUNE 7, 1906.

No. 715

### EDITORIAL.

#### A Note of True Patriotism.

Truth of more than Provincial application is voiced in the letter of our esteemed Maritime correspondent, Rev. A. E. Burke, who points out in his communication on another page the mistake being made by many of his native Province, Prince Edward Island, in leaving substantial but despised attractions at home, to pursue Fortune in other Provinces and States. His loyalty is not Provincialism. He does not contrast the Canadian West and the American Republic with his own Province from any sense of jealousy or narrowness. He has faith in the West and in the great Canadian Federation; but he sees clearly that a great nation cannot be built up by impetuous rushing from place to place. We must hold and develop the ground we gain, instead of forsaking it when a tempting chance offers elsewhere. The need in Canada to-day is not for more confidence in the West, which is already getting possibly more than its share of attention, but for a sustained and renewed progress in the older-settled parts. The truest patriot, the broadest nationalist, is he who recognizes this fact, and acts accordingly. Father Burke does recognize it, and recognizes, further, that this progress can spring only from well-placed confidence, based upon knowledge, which shall lead to a truer appreciation of the blessings at hand. It would be idle to contend that Prince Edward Island is the best land to get rich in, or that its inhabitants enjoy the highest degree of material prosperity, but it is not idle to assert that nowhere is there less poverty, nowhere a stancher, more upright, brainy people, a more devoted loyalty, or warmer hearts, than in the little sea-girt Garden of the Gulf. It deserves this title. There is bolder scenery, more expansive areas, and more variegated landscape, but for refreshing summer climate, and exquisite rural scenery of the quiet, pastoral character, commend us to Prince Edward Island. If there is a more charming place on this continent to spend a summer holiday, we have yet to find it.

There is just one serious drawback. The land is good, and nearly all arable, the people intelligent and thrifty, the distance from world's markets is not great, but the Province is off by itself, apart from the continental arteries of commerce, removed to a great extent from its currents of thought and material progress. Water communication only is its lot, and frequently in the winter this is interrupted for weeks. There are people on the Island who have never been off it, never seen a city larger than Charlottetown. That the Islanders have kept so well abreast of the times as they have is amazing in the circumstances. In spite of all, they have produced men of the largest calibre, and contributed a fair share of talent to the ranks of Dominion statesmen. The implied inference is, that with so much to show in the face of such difficulties, what might we not expect from people of that inherent capacity brought into closer touch with the national life, and within profitable reach of the best markets? Meanwhile, we commend to the inhabitants the view of our correspondent, that they prize truly those blessings they have.

There are golden opportunities, if we look about us, rather than abroad. True patriotism begins with the individual, and his first demonstration of it lies in making the best of his own circumstances. The broadest Canadian to-day is he who divines and proclaims the advantages and potentialities of his home Province, and resolutely addresses himself to the task of its fullest and best development as part and parcel of the great Dominion.

#### A Railway Without a Subsidy.

James J. Hill, the Canadian-American magnate of the Great Northern Railway System, threatens to lay a band of steel between Vancouver and Winnipeg, and is already making good by energetic preliminary action. Speculation is rife regarding his ultimate intentions. At first he was credited with a possibly vainglorious ambition to own the fourth Canadian transcontinental railroad. Then it was hinted that rivalry and retaliation against the C. P. R. was the moving influence. This suspicion obtained credence from the character of the situation. The Great Northern trunk traverses the northern part of the Western States, and from it parallel spur lines run north-westwardly to the boundary. The C. P. R.'s main theatre is the Canadian West, but of late years it has been doing a large business in transportation of American immigrants, and also of merchandise on its south-eastern branch known as the "Soo" line. At other points, also, it has been dipping down into Hill preserves, checking and counter-checking in the game of traffic-getting, till rumor has it that Mr. Hill has become nettled, and is trying to checkmate his rival with a bluff. While no doubt this figure as an element in the situation, we prefer the more satisfactory presumption that Mr. Hill has somewhat tardily awakened to the possibilities of the Canadian West, and desires to get a finger in our pie. So anxious is he that he offers to do the altogether Quixotic thing of building without a subsidy. This does such violence to the principles of the orthodox way of Canadian railway building that a sinister design is suspected of diverting Canadian trade to American ports. It is easy to understand why such a consummation should be unpalatable to the C. P. R. and G. T. R., which direct large volumes of traffic to Boston, Mass., and Portland, Maine, two winter ports situated a little south of the International boundary.

But out comes Mr. Hill with a repudiation of the aforesaid malign intention, a declaration that he will spend \$3,000,000 on Winnipeg terminals, and a plausible forecast that his prairie line will prove a feeder in summer of the Canadian water route. In any case, the healthy competition set up in transportation bids fair to result in great advantage to the West, and in lesser degree to the Dominion generally. Experience has been that when Americans enter the Canadian field of business they usually set the pace, and a little pacemaking in railroading promises substantial benefits, in rate reduction and improved service, to those who are at the mercy of the enfranchised corporations. It is hinted that Mr. Hill's prospective venture will not pan out as anticipated. As to that, Mr. Hill is perhaps the most responsible judge. The theory that nation-building, after the railroad company's pattern, cannot be made profitable in this northern country without subsidies, is entirely too welcome to Canadian capitalists, and even the much overworked loyalty cry will not avail to suppress a feeling of satisfaction at the advent of Hill enterprise and the Great Northern lines.

#### Patent Medicine Control.

As announced in these columns, the Pratt bill, for regulating the patent-medicine business, introduced at the late session of the Ontario Legislature, was withdrawn, in order to save it from slaughter. A similar, though less drastic measure, introduced in the Dominion House, was referred to a special committee which has decided to have a bill for the control of these medicines drafted by Dr. MacFarlane, Chief Analyst of the Dominion, in order that the public may be protected from improper preparations. This action

is in accordance with the suggestion made by "The Farmer's Advocate," in discussing this important subject some time ago.

#### Turf Gambling.

In homely, bad-spelled philosophy, Josh Billings once put it down that about the worst day that ever overtakes any man is when he thinks there is some better way of getting a dollar than by squarely earning it. This spirit underlies gambling, one of the most widespread and demoralizing vices of the day. Its prevalence in Great Britain is notorious, and long ago it infected a large element of the United States population, bringing in its train widespread fraud, embezzlement and dishonor. In various forms, we regret to note its inroads among the Canadian people, chiefly those of the cities and towns, but as the poison of these moral disorders spreads fast from one class in the community to another, a note of warning is not out of place, even to the sons of the soil. During the progress of the recent annual race meeting of the Ontario Jockey Club, Rev. Canon Cody, one of the ablest of Toronto divines, with good reason, felt constrained to raise his voice in protest against the evils of betting and gambling.

In many of the ordinary transactions of life there is an element of chance or speculation, and the distance a man may go, Canon Cody wisely indicated, must remain a matter of his individual conscience, but in games and pastimes the issue was clear-cut and well defined. He described gambling as "a stake upon chance for gain without labor," and gambling as "a contract to give or receive money or goods without a just equivalent or exchange, and on conditions which are, for the most part, beyond the foresight or control of the parties engaged in the transactions." In betting, people violated or ignored their responsibility for the use of money entrusted them as stewards by the Divine Being. Fundamentally, the loser was spending his money in an immoral way. Winning money on a wager involved a gain without effort and profit without merit. It was a discouragement of honest labor and a violation of the Golden Rule, involving gain from another's loss and profit from another's misery. So philosophical an authority as Mr. Herbert Spencer, most emphatically condemns it upon the latter ground. The winner gives no equivalent satisfaction directly or indirectly, but has his happiness at the expense of the loser. The gambler is distracted from legitimate business. Deception and bluff are fostered for the purpose of influencing the issue. Chas. Kingsley, the eminent novelist, condemned it as unchivalrous and unchristian, and the economist, Selby, as a violation of the public sense of the sacredness of property. Mr. W. A. Fraser, the popular Canadian author, whose acquaintance with the turf is intimate and world-wide, as readers of his stories well know, in a recent article, entitled, "Fools' Money," in the Saturday Evening Post, dealing particularly with betting on race-horses, branded gambling as the acme of human foolishness which creates a fevered desire that never satisfies. It is the direct cause of most of the bank failures, and responsible for at least nine-tenths of the defaulters, wrecking lives and ruining homes. In all his observations in the betting world, he knew of but one man, now dead, who succeeded in the end, and he told Mr. Fraser that were he to write a book about racing and tell the truth, nobody would ever go near a race-course again. There is no known rule or method, crooked or straight, that will prevail against the great percentage of chance, and so men lose and plunge and lose again, in the hopeless pursuit of easy wealth.

# THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE  
DOMINION.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY  
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED).

JOHN WELD, MANAGER.

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

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

1. **THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE** is published every Thursday. (52 issues per year.) It is impartial and independent of all cliques or parties, handsomely illustrated with original engravings, and furnishes the most practical, reliable and profitable information for farmers, dairymen, gardeners, stockmen and home-makers, of any publication in Canada.
2. **TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.**—In Canada, United States, England, Ireland and Scotland, \$1.50 per year, in advance; \$2.00 when not paid in advance. All other countries, 12s.
3. **ADVERTISING RATES.**—Single insertion, 20 cents per lineagate. Contract rates furnished on application.
4. **THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE** is sent to subscribers until an explicit order is received for its discontinuance. All payments of arrearages must be made as required by law.
5. **THE LAW IS**, that all subscribers to newspapers are held responsible until all arrearages are paid and their paper ordered to be discontinued.
6. **REMITTANCES** should be made direct to this office, either by Money Order or Registered Letter, which will be at our risk. When made otherwise we will not be responsible.
7. **THE DATE ON YOUR LABEL** shows to what time your subscription is paid.
8. **ANONYMOUS** communications and questions will receive no attention. In every case the FULL NAME and POST OFFICE ADDRESS MUST BE GIVEN.
9. **WHEN A REPLY BY MAIL IS REQUIRED** to Urgent Veterinary or Legal Enquiries, \$1 must be enclosed.
10. **LETTERS** intended for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.
11. **CHANGE OF ADDRESS.**—Subscribers when ordering a change of address should give the old as well as the new P. O. address.
12. **WE INVITE FARMERS** to write us on any agricultural topic. We are always pleased to receive practical articles. For such as we consider valuable we will pay ten cents per inch printed matter. Criticisms of Articles, Suggestions How to Improve the FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE, Descriptions of New Grains, Roots or Vegetables not generally known, Particulars of Experiments Tried, or Improved Methods of Cultivation, are each and all welcome. Contributions sent us must not be furnished other papers until after they have appeared in our columns. Rejected matter will be returned on receipt of postage.
13. **ALL COMMUNICATIONS** in reference to any matter connected with this paper should be addressed as below, and not to any individual connected with the paper.

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

## Maritime Letter.

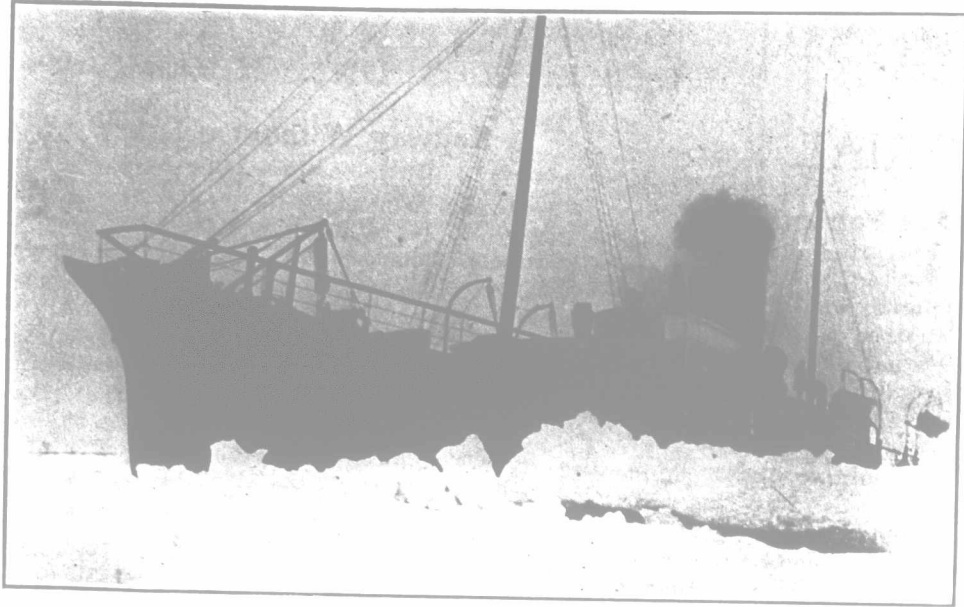
The latest census shows the population of Prince Edward Island to be two hundred and three thousand souls. In 1891 it was put down at two hundred and nine thousand. This last is what is called a *define et de facto* census; C. A. D.—every soul actually found at the time of enrollment is counted, and also those who were not more than two years absent. Perhaps the other census returns were conducted on a somewhat looser system, but even this credits us, evidently, with a population we haven't got. Since 1901 there has been a tremendous exodus. The great isolation of the winter of 1905 weighed so heavily upon the bone and sinew of the country as to have determined even those whom you would have never credited with a roving disposition, to pull stakes and try fortune anew on the plains of the much-vaunted West. They made a mistake, many of them. The West is a great country. Nobody knows this better, or appreciates it more than we do. But Prince Edward Island, thoroughly settled and organized as it is, with a comparatively efficient system of agriculture, with fairly good institutions of all sorts, and above and beyond all, a grade of morality superior to the continental brand (we say it in no Pharisical sense), with natural conditions in summer which almost gives its rurality a touch of the ideal, is a tremendously long way from the bleak and uninviting prairies of Alberta and Saskatchewan. Those people of the middle and older classes will never dream of any other ideals of home life except those they have left behind, and never be contented in the new country as they were contented here. Prince Edward Island, despite her for her geographical limitations, her restricted resources, her miniature legislature and diminutive statesmen as you like, is the loveliest spot in the whole Dominion in the good old summer time; and, slow as this life may seem by the machine-driven citizen of the Continent, the only place where men are living sanely, and with a relish for life and the limited happiness the world

can afford. Nature has done much for her; man must do the rest. The superior beings of the Continent say, the Almighty, having a little bit of very red clay over when he finished their great domain, threw it down carelessly, and, behold, the Island rose above the wave. It is a bit of red upon the blue gulf waters, but when the red is green-covered, from June till October, where can anything so beautiful be seen? Where, too,

could pursue our agricultural designs with profit, and engage in a wide range of activities which would help keep our normal population and also encourage immigration.

In the last decade, by the census, we have lost six thousand souls and the natural increase of twelve—eighteen thousand souls in all. We should have to-day, could we have kept them here, three hundred thousand people. There would be plenty

of room for them if we had the communication we were promised, and it would have paid Canada abundantly to have given it. Of those two hundred thousand missing ones, over one hundred and fifty thousand are alien citizens of the United States, for the most part, builders of a nation not their own, a nation to which their hearts could not give of their best. They have had to labor and build for the stranger, because the administration in their



S. S. Stanley in Ice Navigation Between Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia.

in the wide, wide world, can a place be found so susceptible, to its last inch, of cultivation? It is a spot made for a garden; and, in that garden, man might enjoy the best things the world affords. The Continent will ultimately find it out, too; discover it anew, and, tired from its eternal grind, seek rest and health in its invigorating waters and gulf-blown breezes, when all else is burnt up and almost uninhabitable. The

"father's" house was too short-sighted and peevish. They say that there are thirty-five thousand Islanders about Boston alone. What a great pity!

To cry over the past is not, however, profitable. To consider it, more so than to learn from its mistakes for the future, were futile. What can we do to build the home substantially, and people it with a vigorous and well-doing family? Keep the compact with us, you Confederating powers, and all is not yet lost. "The way to do it?" We have pointed to it persistently: "Give us physical connection with the Mainland." It is easy; it is cheap; it is indeed a splendid speculation. Whether or not a tunnel was in the minds of the Federators, a tunnel can be built at a reasonable price; a tunnel will give us what nothing else can—an artery through which the nation's life can flow to us unerringly. Navigation is deadening and imperfect; at best it is too uncertain, too irregular for this accurate age of trade, it will atrophy in summer as well as in winter. With the wheels running under the Straits, and giving us a place in the great current of life, from ocean to ocean, what might we not be? We are not romancing. There is enough of the tangible in the proposition to expect wonders. Another hundred thousand souls employed on the soil, and we would begin to be intensive farmers in very truth; another hundred thousand in the fisheries and manufactures, and what a market for the soil's best products at our door! See what we would consume, too, and pay duty on to the Government! We now pay \$1,100,000 into the general purse, and get half of it only in public expenditure. We would then multiply that by three easily, and require little more assistance from the Prax purse.

Now we have to pay an enormous toll on every blade of grass that grows. With a tunnel, we could compete with the world, and succeed or fail on our merits. Just think of it! Toronto grain can now undersell us in Sydney, C. B., markets, wholly and solely on transportation reasons! We have to pay freight to three or four cents right through on the long-haul schedule, and does us to the death. We help to build the roads, construct the canals, subsidize the boats, which makes this possible, too. We do it uncomplainingly, let us say, but when we ask for ten millions, even if it is in the bond of union, to build a tunnel, and thus be on a footing with the rest of Canada, there is a suppressed, "How tremendously unreasonable!" from every lip. But is it unreasonable as a business proposition? Take these figures, and see for yourselves.



Navigating Northumberland Straits in Ice Boats.

Lord provided a proper resting place for the tired denizens of heated Canadian cities along the fresh-breathed shores of Prince Edward Island.

The Province, however, is not satisfied. She has many things to get to make life doubly pleasurable in summer and tolerable at all in winter. She is an integral part of the Federation. She was a colony by herself before Confederation, and doing well as such, when the



Ice Boats at the Capes, P. E. I., and N. B., Winter.

seducer was discovered within her walls, when, in a moment of weakness, her hand was put in that of the stranger. There was a contract drawn up, however; it was not all imprudence. The compact provided for a link which would bind us, heart and hand, to Canada, and as yet the bond has not been forged. With a union like this, we

Loss on operation of winter steamers (million-dollar investments) .....	\$150,000
Depreciation, at 10% .....	100,000
Insurance .....	100,000
Subsidies paid steamers .....	20,000
Subsidies paid telegraphs .....	7,500
Salaries and contingencies .....	50,000
Int. on \$1,000,000, at 3% .....	30,000
	\$457,500
Int. on Island Claim for non-fulfillment of contract, allowed yearly since 1901 .....	30,000
Int. on new claim .....	150,000
	\$180,000
Extra earnings P. E. I. R. ....	\$101,000
Extra earnings I. C. R. ....	150,000
Earnings of Tunnel .....	100,000
	\$351,000
	\$998,500
CONTRA ACCOUNT.	
Int. at 3% on \$10,000,000, cost of tunnel .....	\$300,000
Up-keep and depreciation .....	30,000
	\$330,000
Annual balance in favor of Tunnel .....	\$668,500

Thus it will be seen that we are asking for nothing unreasonable in asking for a tunnel. The indirect benefits to Maritime Canada we cannot now take time to demonstrate, but they must be self-evident.

A. E. BURKE.

**Rules Must be Observed.**

It is astonishing how many correspondents fail to comply with the conditions laid down in the standing publisher's announcement on the second page of reading matter of each issue of this paper. Then, too, we have dozens of unanswered questions in hand that do not bear full name and address of any subscriber on our lists. We have anonymous contributions on various questions from people who are not subscribers, nor, so far as we can ascertain, sons, wives or daughters of subscribers. If all people would comply with the requirements of the publication they seek access to, they would save themselves and the editors much trouble.

An Oxford County subscriber, who writes regarding the appointment of expert judges at the fairs, omitted to sign his name. We cannot give attention to anonymous communications or enquiries.

**HORSES.**

"Any prospect of horse values declining within the next five years?" was asked an Ontario horse dealer a short while ago. "I don't see how they can," was his reply. "Manitoba and the Northwest will take all the surplus horses we can raise, to say nothing of those required for railroad construction in Eastern Canada. The outlook for the Canadian farmer who is raising horses is bright." The above, we believe, pretty nearly expresses the general opinion on the subject.

While there is no objection to working the mare suckling a foal, it is important not to overheat her, nor to expect her to do as much work as if unencumbered with the sucker. Milk-making uses up food and vitality. So does work; and the best nurse is pretty sure to have her milkflow decreased by too severe demands on her energy in the field. Since every bit of growth the suckling colt puts on increases his size when mature, it is of the utmost importance that the dam have a chance to nourish him to the full extent of his needs. Oversize is not a common defect of Canadian horseflesh. We need all the weight we can get, especially in draft stock. Give the colt a good start.

**The American Saddle Horse.**

A breeder, contributing to the third volume of the "American Saddle Horse Register," and writing of the American saddle horse, says:

"The first requisite to be considered in a saddle horse is the quality of being sure-footed; the second, that of a kind disposition, coupled with a good mouth; third, courage and ambition; fourth, the conformation of a weight carrier; fifth, gaits and manners. Neither the first qualification, nor the order in which it is placed, will be disputed. No stumbling horse should ever be mounted. Almost every person who has seen a horse knows the meaning of a kind disposition to a certain extent, and none can possibly appreciate it more than the rider. The saddle horse should, by all means, have a level head, and no one thing has tendency to produce this more than a good mouth. When drawing in the reins on a start, there should be a perceptible yielding of the lower jaw, followed by a steady pressure, wil-

lingly given in such a way that the rider may at all times "feel" the horse's mouth, and the absence of a desire to pull or lug should be marked. The mouth is many times the root of all evil, and the thought of its influence upon the horse's disposition should never leave the rider's mind."

**Side-check and Over-check.**

A subject which deserves more attention than it usually receives is the matter of check-reining horses. The unsightly over-check is still used on many horses which should no more wear it than a man should wear high-heeled boots, and every physiologist knows that is injurious. From casual observation, we should say that about one horse out of fifty is improved by the over-check; most of the rest are made uncomfortable and unattractive by it. The effect of an over-check is to cause the horse to hold his nose out till his face approaches the horizontal position. This at once destroys the beautiful natural arch of the neck, and gives the animal a stilted carriage, painful to the admirer of equine contour. It is, moreover, a torture to the horse, for, in order to ease the pressure of the rein, he holds his head as nearly as possible in line with the axis of the cervical vertebrae (bones of the neck), giving the unnatural appearance described above, and making it necessary to have the check inordinately short to keep the head elevated to the desired height, which, by the way, is nearly always unreasonable.



An American Gaited Saddle Horse.

as is the tight-waist lacing which ladies practice in obedience to the decree of fashion. We have nothing to say against the check-rein on horses, nor the corset on women, but we object to the extremes. A few horses are improved by the overdraw; for instance, those which naturally arch the neck to excess, holding the nose in too close to the neck. An over-check will rather improve the appearance of such a one, on the same principle that it detracts from that of those with the opposite habit. Some claim, also, that a ewe-necked, trotting-bred single roadster looks better with the over-check. That is a matter of opinion, perhaps. It is a fact that livermen generally use the over-check on the most of their single harness. One explained to us lately that it was because nearly all the single harness was now made that way. He admitted that it was not comfortable for the horse, and, personally, he was not partial to its appearance. Another compared the over-check to the docked tail, and said both were affected for much the same reason which induced men to endure the inconvenience of high starched collars. They seemed to think they "weren't in it" without following the fashion in these matters.

All agree that the over-check is useful in controlling a hard-mouthed horse, or one that is inclined to take the bit in his teeth. Let it be relegated to this use, and, for the trustworthy, tractable horse, may it go speedily out of style. Take note of this point, and compare the effect of the above two kinds of check-reins on the horses that come under your observation.

**A Constant Lover.**

I have taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for over twenty-eight years, and love it still.  
Taunton, Ont. W. J. LANGMAID.

**A Fallacious Theory.**

An Englishman writes of a much-discussed theory as follows:

The theory of saturation is one which, partly, no doubt, owing to its incorporation in a book on breeding race-horses, has obtained world-wide credence. In the words of Mr. Bruce Lowe, the prophet, if not the propounder, it is defined as follows: "Briefly put, it means that with each mating and bearing the dam absorbs some of the nature of actual circulation of the yet unborn foal, until she eventually becomes saturated with the sire's nature or blood, as the case may be." This theory is so nearly identical with that of Telegony, or the Influence of the Previous Sire, that we may as well take the two together. Telegony is, as a rule, considered to be the result of influence on the germ cells alone, whereas the definition of saturation implies an actual change in the organs and tissues of the dam. That the first sire, or a previous sire, does exert some influence on the future progeny of the female, is universally held and acted upon. Farmers all over the country firmly believe that, by putting a mare first to a Thoroughbred, they ensure "quality" in her future progeny by a heavier sire. Among all classes of breeders, too, the belief that the production of a mongrel or crossbred will spoil a female in future for the pure breeding of her own kind, is strongly held. Many instances of the appearance of puppies resembling previous sires could be quoted, but we do not attach much importance to these so-called authentic cases, all drawn, curiously enough, from the kennels, because, owing to the peculiar habits of the dog, the paternity of a litter is often open to doubt. The whole matter is of much interest and importance to naturalists and breeders, and has so recently been the subject of investigation and controversy, that a repetition of a story of the origin of the modern belief in Telegony may not be without interest.

In 1820 Lord Morton communicated "a singular fact in natural history," in a letter to the President of the Royal Society. Being the possessor of a male quagga, he mated him with a young chestnut, seven-eighths-bred Arab mare which had never been bred from before. The result was a female hybrid. The mare subsequently passed into the hands of Sir Gore Ouseley, who bred from her on two occasions by a very fine

black Arabian horse a colt and a filly. These colts are described and pictured as having the character of the Arabian breed, but both in their coloration and in the hair of their manes they bore a striking resemblance to the quagga. Both were bay and possessed dorsal stripes, stripes across the shoulders, and dark bars across the back part of the legs, and their manes were said to be entirely or partially upright. This seems conclusive proof enough, as far as it goes, that the quagga had "infected" the seven-eighths-bred Arab mare, and until recently it was accepted without question. One point, however, is worth investigation. Could the "very fine black Arabian horse" have been pure-bred? It is generally held by those most qualified to judge that such a thing as a pure black Arab does not exist. If this is so, the colts produced by the chestnut mare may have been thorough mongrels instead of fifteen-sixteenths Arabian blood, in which case reversion or the reproduction of an ancestral type of coloration would not be surprising. In any case, with this lapse of time, we must not pin too much faith to this example of apparent Telegony as proof of the soundness of the doctrine. Such authorities as Captain Hayes, Spencer, Romanes and Darwin believe more or less firmly in the influence of the previous sire, while against them we find the opinion of Professor Ewart, Weismann, and a number of German breeders.

One would have thought that definite information would have been obtainable from mule breeders in the United States and France, but some accept the infection of the germ theory, while others affirm that they have never seen any evidence of its influence. It is suggestive that, as a rule, certain mares are kept specially for mule breeding alone, and are seldom, if ever, allowed to breed their own species after producing a hybrid.

The thanks of breeders are certainly due to

Professor Cossar Ewart, of Edinburgh, for his enterprise in endeavoring, as nearly as possible, to repeat Lord Morton's experiment. The quagga being extinct, a Burchell's zebra took its place, and was mated with a number of mares of different varieties. In some cases the hybrids were the firstborn of their dam; in others, the mares had been bred from before. All the mares were subsequently mated with horses, and it might be supposed that if Telegony is of such constant occurrence as breeders would sometimes lead us to suppose, some, at any rate, of the progeny of these mares would show signs of the influence of the previous zebra sire. The results were, however, of an entirely negative nature, and the foals produced possessed no characteristics which could not be ascribed to reversion. The result of these experiments has dispelled all belief in the doctrine among scientists, even if it still continues to exist in the popular imagination.

The fact is, that many of the strange results which fall to the lot of every breeder are due to reversion, or the appearance of a youngster in the guise of a more or less remote ancestor. Ignorance of the ancestry of the animals we are breeding leads us to attribute these variations to some mysterious cause, instead of to the true one, with the result that these strange beliefs get credited and spread among our equally ignorant friends. Every breed of animal has a tendency to produce young with one or more of the primeval characters, but it is only when we have taken the trouble to study the early history and paleontology of the variety in which we are interested that these variations become pregnant with interest and meaning. As we shall touch upon the subject of reversion further on, we will bring this subject to a close, with the assurance that the influence of a previous sire, if it does occur, is of so rare an occurrence that it need never be taken into consideration by breeders, and that no mare should be discarded for the future pure-breeding of her own kind because she has bred a colt of another variety, or even a hybrid. Furthermore, the futility of putting a mare first to a Thoroughbred with the idea of influencing her subsequent progeny, will be readily understood.

The experiments made in crossing horses and other animals have equally failed to support the saturation theory. No evidence is forthcoming that any female animals are liable to be saturated with the "nature or blood" of the males to which they repeatedly bear offspring.

### Saving Horse Power.

In disking hilly land a good deal of energy may be saved sometimes by working round and round the hills, instead of going up and down over them. Where this is impracticable, one can ease the teams considerably by running the disk light going up-hill and heavy going down. The advantages are obvious. Of course, it is assumed that one is double-disking. Doubling is the only way a disk should be used, except in rare cases. One objection that may be urged against this method is that it necessitates too much straight-about turning at the ends, in order to work all the hillsides uniformly. The turning, however, may be reduced one-half by following a U-shaped course, turning straight-about only once every round, instead of every time across. This will still ensure that each lightly-worked strip will be given an extra deep cut by the lapping half on the next "bout," and vice versa. Brains are cheaper than horseflesh, i. e., when one has brains which would otherwise be idle or day-dreaming; and, nowadays, the man who succeeds must keep his wits about him. The above point is one of the big little things that go to make profits.

### A Good Start in Life.

Thirty-nine years as a continuous subscriber to "The Farmer's Advocate" is a good record. "I have been taking your paper since the second year of publication," writes one of our subscribers, who has already sent in subscriptions for his two sons. He believes that if "The Farmer's Advocate" is a good thing for him, it is also good for his boys, so has started them on the right road to success by sending in their subscriptions. He knows from experience that "The Farmer's Advocate" is all right.

### Has Stood the Test Well.

I have been taking "The Farmer's Advocate" very near all the time since its beginning, and have always liked it well. Am well pleased with premium knife. JOHN PEER, Halton Co., Ont.

I received your knife in good repair. The razor I got from you a short time ago is certainly a good one, as it works as good as it did the first time I used it. WM. E. CORNISH, Oxford Co., Ont.

## LIVE STOCK.

### Oxford County (England) Show.

For many years past this show has been considered the first of the leading county shows of England. Its right to this position no one would question who saw and inspected the very excellent entry made at its annual meeting, held on May 16th and 17th last, at Henley-on-Thames.

**SHORTHORNS.**—The bull classes contained many animals of special merit. Amongst these may be mentioned the champion bull, Elvetham Monarch, and the champion cow, Sweetheart, by Royal Duke, both owned by Lord Calthorpe, who was also successful with other entries. Mr. Geo. Harrison and Mr. Henry Dudding had some fine specimens of the breed entered in their name. Merry Prince II. and Prince Alastair won first and second for these breeders in the two-year-old bull class. A yearling bull, Primrose by name, owned by Mr. H. S. Leon, was made reserve number for champion. This is a particularly nice and well-bred bull. Mr. J. Colman owned the winning heifer in the three-year-old class, and also the second-prize winner in the two-year-old class. Sir R. P. Cooper, whose grand bull Meteor was second in the older class of bulls, won first in the two-year-old heifer class with a specially good heifer, Dalmeny Beauty Fad. The winning heifer in the yearling class was Buscot Suilas, owned by Sir A. Henderson. This grand young heifer was also made reserve number for the champion. Her classmate, Powysland Snowdrop, took second honors for the Earl of Powis.

It was a matter of regret to find that the Hereford classes did not secure more support. Mr. Faber's My Queen was the only entry present, and she won first in the cow class.

The Aberdeen-Angus classes had an entry of considerable quality, as well as being more numerous than usual at this particular show. The winning bull, Gay Boy of Danesfield, was owned by Mr. W. D. Greenfield, and he and Mr. J. J. Cridlan shared the honors in this class. In the cow-and-heifer class, Mr. W. B. Greenfield was again owner of the winner, Tedfold Favorite 19th, the nearest competitor being Waterly 5th of Skogby, owned by Mr. R. W. Hudson.

The Jersey section of the show was a large one, the competition in these classes being, as always is the case, particularly keen. Mrs. McIntosh was very successful indeed. Jolly Jim and Haverling Glorissa 5th, both from her herd, won first in their respective classes, and also took champion honors, as best male and best female. Lady de Rothschild was nearly as successful, for her bull Crusader and her cow Tambourette III. were first in their respective classes, and took the reserve numbers for the championship.

The Guernsey breed was represented by a very typical and choice entry. The winning animals came from the herds owned by Messrs. F. Hargreaves, E. A. Hambro, and J. Pierrepont Morgan. The Dairy Cattle classes were well supported, and contained some capital dairy cows.

**SHIRE HORSES.**—The Shire classes were good. The competition was, generally speaking, keen all through. Mr. R. W. Hudson was very successful in the stallion classes, owning the first and second prizewinners in the aged class, namely, Danesfield Spark and Stonewall Lad. Mr. Hudson was also first in the two-year-old section with Danesfield Stonewall. In the brood-mare class, first and second honors were won by Blythwood Laurel and Blythwood Guilder Rose, both bred by Sir James Blyth, and owned, respectively, by R. W. Hudson and Lord Rothschild. Sir P. A. Muntz commenced in the four-year-old class a series of notable successes. With Bonny Blue he won first in this class. In the three-year-old class the corresponding honor was won with Quality. In the two-year-old class Brockhall Lioness was the winner, and, in the yearling class, Dunsmore Picturesque. Four first-class typical Shire mares, Mr. R. W. Hudson was the closest competitor in these classes.

The Light-horse section was, as usual at this show, well supported. There was an excellent entry, and the display given in the rings during the judging and competition was full of interest, and was watched by a very large crowd. Mr. F. J. Batchelor and Mr. J. R. Brook were the leading winners in the Hackney classes.

**SHEEP.**—The sheep section was a good one. The Oxford Downs made a very typical entry indeed, and the leading specimens of the breed were those owned by Mr. A. Brassey, who won champion honors for rams; Mr. G. Adams, who won the special prize for best lambs; and Mr. J. T. Hobbs, who won for ewes, as well as taking other honors for rams and lambs. Mr. H. W. Stidgoe was also a successful exhibitor.

The Hampshire Down classes secured a full entry. Here Mr. J. Flower was well to the front for yearling rams. The Hon. P. D. Bourvoise and Mr. H. T. Stephens were the other winners. The last named gentleman won first prize for ram lambs, the pen also taking the champion prize for the best exhibit of Hampshire Downs. Mr. James Flower was second. The leading ewes in the ewe-lamb class went to Mr. R. L. Ovey,

and in the ewe-and-lamb class to Mr. H. L. Crapp. Mr. M. H. Holman was first for ewe tegs in their full fleece.

The Southdown classes were well filled. The winning sheep came from the flocks owned by the Earl of Cadogan, who won for yearling rams; the Duke of Devonshire, who won for yearling ewes; these two exhibitors taking the respective championships. The Hon. F. D. Smith, Mr. W. M. Cazalet and Mr. C. Adeane were also winners.

The pig classes were good, particularly the Berkshires, which were probably as good in point of merit as we shall see at any show this season. Lord Calthorpe, the Duchess of Devonshire, Messrs. R. W. Hudson, G. T. Inman and J. A. Fricker were the leading winners.

In the other breed classes, Messrs. S. Spencer & Sons and R. M. Knowles were the principal winners. W. W. C.

### Benefits from Stock-raising.

"I have often thought," said Prof. John A. Craig, in addressing a farmers' convention, "that it was about time that the old saying, 'Jack of all trades and master of none,' should be modernized by stating it, 'Jack of all trades and master of one.' This saying, in both its old form and the new form suggested, has many applications. It has been most commonly applied to education, and even when this is done, I believe the new form conforms more closely to modern ideas. A person being educated should have his leading talent developed, but, at the same time, he would be shutting a great deal of strength and support out of his life if he failed to absorb all the general information which might be obtained. The old saying has been applied to farming, and in this application, too, I believe the new form which I have suggested is superior to the old.

Applying it to the development of a farm or a community, I believe that they both should stand for some specialty, but, at the same time, the greatest economy and consequent profit will result when other lines are developed that have some relation to the specialty. A moderate amount of diversification is best under almost any circumstances, and this usually results in making the leading line more profitable. No matter what feature of agriculture is made a specialty, I believe there are some lines of stock-raising that will fit in this to the mutual advantage of both. No matter what line is specialized, there is usually considerable waste, and taking care of this waste is one of the economical features of stock-raising. When a single crop is made a specialty it depletes the soil of the constituents taken from it which enter most largely into that crop. As it is the weakest link which determines the strength of a chain, so it is the absence of some essential element which weakens the fertility of the soil.

To make the best of stock-raising clear in this connection, let me say briefly, that when \$50 worth of wheat is sold at the rate of \$1.00 per bushel, there has been sold from the farm in this transaction \$18.00 worth of fertilizer; that is, if you had to buy the same constituents in the fertilizer market that you sold in the wheat, you would have to pay \$18.00 to return it. On the other hand, when a fat steer is sold, weighing 1,400 lbs., and bringing somewhere near \$50.00, the same price that we got for the wheat, only \$5.80 worth of fertility has been removed from the farm. When about the same value of fat sheep have been sold, say 12 head, bringing \$50.00, only \$4.00 worth of fertility has left the farm, and about the same amount leaves it when 6 head of hogs, weighing 200 pounds, are also sold for \$50.00. Most other crops deplete the soil almost as much as wheat, so that one may carry out this application to other special crops.

The point I wish to make here is that, in disposing of our crops we should try and finish them completely for market, and sell fat stock, instead of the crude product. While stock-raising bears a very close relation to the fertility of the soil, and proves a valuable adjunct in this connection, yet there are other features connected with it which more directly bear upon the profits. Live stock, especially while they are growing, may utilize to good advantage a great deal of material that might otherwise go to waste. The great grass crop which would amount to nothing otherwise, is made a source of revenue by putting live stock upon it. Coarse fodders, which are easily and cheaply grown, and fit into any rotation readily, are made marketable by being fed to stock. These coarse fodders, which could not otherwise be disposed of, for there is no market for them worth considering, attain a profitable value by being used in stock-feeding.

In almost every line of work in connection with agriculture there is a great deal of waste feed of this kind which could not be otherwise utilized. All these products are especially valuable for live stock during the growing period, and if we did not have other by-products to finish them on, they would not have nearly as great

value as they do have under our present conditions. Not only have we these waste materials—grass, coarse fodder and truck refuse—but in addition, right to hand, are immense amounts of by-products from these specialty crops which are especially valuable for finishing or fattening live stock of all kinds.

**Stomach Worms of Sheep.**

It is during the summer months that loss from the twisted stomach worm of sheep occurs, and flock-owners should early endeavor to prevent their flocks from becoming diseased. Healthy adult animals seldom become affected with this disease, and the greater part of the loss occurs among young and weak animals. However, if the conditions are favorable for the sheep to become infested with this parasite, the death rate among the mature animals is also heavy.

This disease is not as difficult to treat successfully as is generally believed. The preventive treatment is very important. It is based on keeping the sheep in a healthy, vigorous condition, and among surroundings unfavorable for the entrance of the eggs or larvae of the parasite into the digestive tract with the feed. Drinking surface water and permanent pastures, especially if pastured close, are favorable for the production of the disease. The preventive measures that are most practical to use under the local conditions can be judged best by the person in charge of the flock, and the success of this part of the treatment will depend on the precautions that he deems necessary, and the thoroughness with which they are carried out.

Sheep-raisers who have lost sheep from this cause in former years, should not wait until the disease develops in the flock before using medicinal treatment. The following mixture is recommended by Dr. Law, and has given excellent results: Arsenious acid, one dram; sulphate of iron, five drams; powdered nux vomica, two drams; powdered araca, two ounces; common salt, four ounces. This mixture is sufficient for 30 sheep, and can be fed with ground feed once or twice a week. In case the symptoms are already manifested, it should be fed once a day for two or three weeks. In giving this remedy in the feed, the necessary precautions should be taken, or each animal may not get the proper dose. Turpentine is largely used in the treatment of stomach worms. It is administered as an emulsion with milk (one part turpentine to sixteen parts of milk). The emulsion should be well shaken before drenching the animal. The dose is two ounces for a lamb and four ounces for an adult, and to be effective should be repeated daily for two or three days.—[R. A. Craig, Veterinarian, Purdue University Agricultural Experiment Station.

**Suggests a Judge Selection Committee.**

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

As the subject of judging at fairs is up for discussion, it seems to me in some places the actual work is done at the time of the annual meeting, when it is a question of "you pull for me and I pull for you," and so forth. Interested members get their man appointed a director in their class, then said director seeks around among his friends and acquaintances for good men for judges, and he finds them sure. Now, if the exhibitor that has no friend among the judges gets no prize, and he seldom does, he is very likely to be suspicious, and it is not hard to see the reason why. I would say let us try one judge, and he to be appointed by a central committee, they to be under the Department of Agriculture, and when a man accepts the appointment he alone will be responsible for the awards, and societies have the privilege of reporting to the committee whether the awards have been satisfactory or otherwise. We would not ask for perfection in judging, but we do ask that every reasonable cause for suspicion that one exhibitor has any advantage over another be removed.

SANDY.

**THE FARM.**

**Successful Seeding of Clover with Buckwheat.**

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

In reply to your request to those having had experience sowing clover seed with buckwheat to state results, would say that I have done so on different occasions, and have never failed to get a catch. I have always sown timothy seed along with the clover, as there being so little stubble left to protect it, and the plant small, the clover is apt to heave and winter-kill in severe winter, but timothy will stay. Land should be plowed early and well worked down to get good seed-bed. Would sow about 8 lbs. clover and 5 lbs. timothy per acre. I cut nice mixed hay and crop of clover seed last season from piece so seeded on black loam. On light, warm sand loam that would not heave, timothy might not be necessary. Have any of your readers had experience in sowing clover or timothy with millet, and what was the result?

Norfolk Co., Ont.

E. A. OWEN.

I received the knife all right. I am very much pleased with it. It certainly is a beauty. I thank you, and shall do my best to secure more premiums.

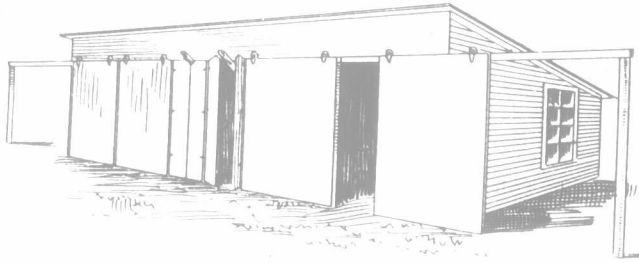
C. M. WATERMAN.

N. S.

**Protecting Farm Machinery.**

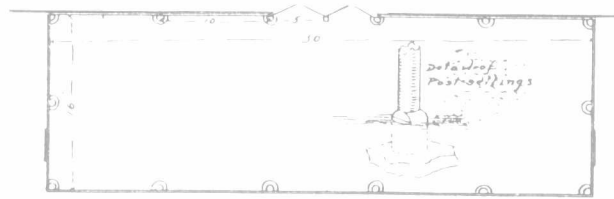
Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Many thousands of dollars are lost annually by the exposing of farm machinery to the elements. Binders, mowers, rakes, wagons, and the whole list of farm utensils, are too often left to the mercy of the wind, sun and rain, doing them more injury than their work. Farming must be a profitable business if it keeps the farmer afloat under such conditions. The life of a machine is short enough, without shortening it by undue exposure. This is one of the most potent leaks



A Cheap Implement Shed.

in average farm management. Perhaps the most expensive machine the average farmer uses in the field is the self-binder, and none other is so susceptible to injury by rain, especially the knives, which, if left exposed to the rain or dew over night, will be rusty in the morning. Where it is practicable, machines, such as mowers, rakes, etc., can be taken to the barn and put under cover over night, but if lanes and gates are not conveniently arranged for the binder, an old sail or oiled canvas can be thrown over it, and in no case should it be left out after the cutting is done. I think it is in the interest of every farm-



Interior of Implement Shed.

er to try to keep his machinery in good working order. Surely it is a great mistake to let one's hard-earned dollars, in the shape of implements and machinery, deteriorate day after day, and year after year, for the want of shelter. Not only does it shorten the years of work of an implement, but it also destroys its working powers. Strange as it may seem, the man who does not store his machinery is the one who cannot afford to keep it outside, while the one who takes care of it is the one with ample means.

JAMES STAVERT.

East Prince, P. E. Island.

**Rape a Valuable Pasture.**

To those who have had experience in growing rape as a forage crop for pasturing sheep, cattle and hogs, it is surprising that it has not grown more rapidly in favor. It is a crop the growing of which requires very little skill. The preparation of the soil for rape-growing is simple, the seed is cheap, it is a sure crop in almost any sort of season or soil, it provides a large amount of the most fattening pasturage, its cultivation cleans the land equal to a fallow or a root or corn crop, and leaves it in the best of condition for growing following crops of any kind. Rape may be sown at any time from May to August, with good reason to expect a profitable crop. The latter part of June, however, is the favorite time to sow. The ideal preparation is a field that has been fall-plowed, surface-manured during winter, and surface-cultivated a few times in spring to destroy weeds and retain moisture. But a clover sod, plowed in spring or early summer, and rolled and disked or cultivated, makes a very good preparation; and a stubble field, plowed in spring, and made fine and mellow by frequent use of roller, harrows and cultivator, if the land is fairly rich, may produce a good crop. We have seen a good crop grown on clover sod or barley stubble plowed after harvest. It is better to sow in drills 21 to 26 inches apart, as for turnips, either on raised ridges or on the flat, sowing two pounds of seed per acre, and cultivate with the horse hoe to keep down weeds and stimulate rapid growth; but on clean, rich ground a good crop may be secured by sowing broadcast, at the rate of four or five pounds per acre, and covering with the harrow. As a pasture for lambs after weaning, for ewes in the breeding season, for growing pigs and brood sows, for calves or other young cattle, and for dry cows, there is nothing better to keep them in good health and fit them for going on well in winter. Freezing does not injure the crop for feeding purposes, but rather improves it. Stock will do well on it right up

to the time when it is covered with snow, and sheep will scratch the snow from it with their feet and revel in it.

Care is necessary in turning stock on rape at first, to avoid bloating, till they get used to it. They should not be turned into it hungry, or while it is wet with dew or rain, and it is well to give them, also, the run of an old grass field; but when fairly accustomed to it, they may be safely kept upon rape constantly, with little risk. For best results, rape should not be pastured till it had grown to a height of 8 or 10 inches, except for pigs, which like the young and tender leaves; but for sheep and cattle, the larger and stronger the stalks, the more-fattening is the forage.

**Advocates Windmill Power.**

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I have been reading the letters in your valuable paper concerning windmills. I am glad to see that only one farmer disapproves of them. For my part, I shall encourage all my farmer-friends to erect a windmill in preference to all other powers, as it is the cheapest all around. All the expense required for upkeep is one dollar for oil and plates per year. This is my experience after grinding about two thousand bushels of grain per year, shelling corn, running pulper and cutting-box. I have also run a corn shredder and husker, with a capacity of fifty bushels per hour, and pumped water for the cattle. By attaching a hose to force pump, and starting the mill, can sprinkle lawn and garden, or wash a rig. Mr thirteen-foot air-motor does all that for me. I think that it is the best help I have on the farm, and I would never be without a wind-power. It does most of the work by itself while I am in the field at work.

If a farmer has any considerable number of stock, he will have to go to the mill every week or two, and sometimes has to make an extra trip, besides paying the cost of grinding. My experience is that the Airmotor is quite safe from fire, and it has never run away, as it controls itself in the wind.

FRED COTE.

Essex Co., Ont.

**Alfalfa Hay Making.**

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Lucerne or alfalfa for a hay crop has been grown in this district for many years. Personally, I know of fields that have been in alfalfa for over twenty years, and are apparently as good as ever. I have had twenty years' experience in feeding this hay, and have grown it on my own land for eight years. When I became interested in the cattle business I put twenty acres in lucerne, and have since added to it, so that I have now about forty acres seeded.

We generally cut three crops a year, or, perhaps, make hay of two crops and pasture the third. The first crop usually produces over two tons per acre, the second about two tons, and the last probably one and one-half tons, making in all five or six tons per acre per season. The second crop is the easiest to cure, as it is generally cut in hot, dry weather; and the last is the most difficult, owing to the damp, cool nights and short days.

We start to cut when the blossoms begin to appear, and would cut the first crop earlier but that the weather is seldom fit. My books show that we usually cut the first crop from June 15th to 20th, and the second crop early in August. As to the best method of making lucerne hay, no hard-and-fast rule can be laid down. Much depends on circumstances, just as in handling other clover. Our method is to cut, if possible, when the ground is dry, and after the mower has, say, two hours' start, we put the hay-tedder at work, following the rounds of the mower. This opens up the swath and leaves the hay in such shape that the sun and air may dry it without scorching or bleaching; as must occur if left in a dense heavy swath. We usually rake and put in medium-sized coils the same evening, and if good dry weather, haul to the barn the following day. It is a great help in curing to turn the coils over so the bottom is exposed to the sun for an hour or two before hauling in. This plan works only in "hay weather." If cool and damp the hay will not cure so quickly, and should not be housed till cured. There is a great difference between hay being cured enough to save and being so perfectly dry that it is brash or brittle. The aim in curing lucerne should be to have it sufficiently dry to store in mow, but not dry enough to allow a loss of leaves and fine stems. The feeding value may be easily reduced by 50% by a loss of the finer parts, leaving an excess of coarse fiber in the stems. Another very important point is that it must be free from foreign moisture. If the coils are dampened by a light shower, or if covered with dew in the morning, the hauling should be delayed or the hay will come out of the mow in a musty condition. We usually put it in the mow with a horse fork, and find that directly under the track it becomes packed harder than baled hay, and usually turns slightly brown in color, while at the edge of the mow it remains almost as green as when put in. We notice no difference in feeding value, as the leaves and stems are all right.

Well-saved lucerne is the very best hay for horses or for cattle. The only difficulty in feeding to horses is that they like it too well, and if given a large



quantity it will in some cases interfere with the breathing apparatus. It is better feed than other hay, consequently less at a time is sufficient. In feeding cattle, we find common clover will not compare with it. Our breeding cows are wintered on lucerne hay and corn ensilage, without meal, and their condition does not seem to indicate a lack of anything required.

Any man on a hundred-acre farm should have at least ten acres of lucerne, if the land is suitable, and the chances are that as he learned its value the acreage would be increased. I have never grown it for seed, as it appears to me to be more profitable to secure the second and third crops for hay or pasture than to take chances on the seed crop. HUDSON USHER, Lincoln and Niagara, Ont.

### Business Farming.

There never was a truer saying than that the only true farming is stock farming. Growing crops to sell is soil robbery. Taking this position then, it is our aim to grow such crops as will yield us the largest profit, with a view to feeding as much as possible to stock. It has been wittily said, "that nothing will lie like figures, excepting facts." Still for all that, I think it would be wise for farmers to do considerable figuring to know just what their crops are costing them. A plowman is likely to strike out a straighter furrow if he has some stakes to go by. If the furrow is not straight, it may be due to the lack of his skill instead of the stakes. The figures that I am now about to submit are as near as I can come to actual facts in producing crops under favorable conditions. It will be noticed by these figures that considerable of the work has been done by 4-horse and 3-horse teams, which materially reduces the cost. I have also taken the 20-acre field, and a field that size can be worked somewhat more cheaply with three and four horse teams than smaller ones. Still, that is the kind of teams we are working here, so that the figures are taken from actual conditions.

Another point I desire to emphasize in giving these estimates is what I consider the most economical rotation of crops for a large portion of Southern Ontario. By putting the wheat after the corn it will be seen that a very small charge is necessary for putting in the crop. Of course the whole thing hinges upon having enough stock to consume the produce. We would not have the manure unless we had the stock. We could not convert the corn crop into cash unless we had the stock to feed it to. We could not put the corn ground into wheat unless we had a silo to put the corn in which clears the land at once. The idea of growing the wheat is to take advantage of this saving of labor in putting it in after the corn. A stock farmer should grow about all his crops. Of course we cannot grow bran, but we can grow wheat and convert it into bran. Besides, as the fellow said of his dog, "A certain amount of fleas is good for a dog, to keep him from forgetting he is a dog," and it is just as well for us to grow some wheat when we have the conditions favorable, and especially when we can get as good a showing as they can in what is styled the great Northwest wheat belt. It will be noticed that after making very liberal allowances for everything, the wheat is grown at 40c. a bushel. That is, of course, figuring on a yield of 30 bushels to the acre. If land will not produce that with the manure and work we put upon it, it is not worth charging \$4 an acre rent and \$2 for the manure. In fact, the finest piece of wheat, 25 acres, that I have ever grown is where I had a corn crop last year. The rotation here given provides for heavy manuring during the winter right from the stable, as we are doing, and I have made allowances on the four crops during the rotation of a charge of \$5 to the acre.

I have not made any allowance for the straw, as that would be used on the place, and about all other crops fed we have the manure on hand. The prices quoted—\$2 for ensilage per ton; hay, \$6—is not more than it is worth for feeding to the stock. In detail, the four-year rotation is as follows:

#### Corn crop on oat stubble, well manured—

Plowing 20 acres, 4-horse outfit, 7 days, at \$3.50.....	\$24 50
Rolling " " " 1 1/2 " " " 2.50.....	3 75
Disking " " " 4 " " " 3.50.....	10 50
Harrowing (twice) " " " 3 " " " 3.00.....	6 00
Drilling " " " 4 " " " 3.50.....	3 50
Harrowing " " " 3 " " " 3.00.....	3 00
Weeder (2) " " " 2 " " " 2.50.....	5 00
Cultivating (twice) " " " 2 " " " 2.50.....	10 00
Cutting corn " " " 3 " " " 3.00.....	12 00
Drawing corn to silo " 5-teams " 2 " " " 2.50.....	25 00
	<b>\$103 25</b>

Four extra men, at \$1.50, \$12.00; blower, engine and two men, at \$8.00 per day, \$16.00; 100 lbs. twine, at 12c., \$12.00; rent of land, \$1.00 per acre, \$80.00; proportionate charge for manuring, \$2.00 per acre, \$40.00.

Total cost of 20 acres of ensilage corn placed in silo, \$263.25.

Feeding value of 20 acres of ensilage corn, 15 tons to acre, at \$2.00 per ton, \$600.00.

Profit of 20 acres of ensilage corn, \$336.75.

Cost price of ensilage per ton, 88c.

#### Fall wheat sown after corn crop—

Disking twice, 4-horse outfit, 6 days, at \$3.50.....	\$21 00
Drilling, 4-horse outfit, 1 day, at \$3.50.....	3 50
Cutting, 3-horse outfit, 2 days, at \$3.00.....	6 00
Drawing, 2-team outfit, 2 days, at \$2.50.....	10 00
	<b>\$40 50</b>
Extra men drawing, 3 men, 2 days, at \$1.50, \$9.00.	
Stooking, 3 men, 2 days, at \$1.50 each, \$9.00.	
Seed, 30 bushels, at \$1.00, \$30.00.	
Twine, 60 lbs., at 12c., \$7.20.	
Threshing, \$15.00 for machine; extra help, \$9.00.	
Rent of land, at \$4.00 per acre, \$80.00.	
Proportionate charge for manuring, \$2.00 per acre, \$40.00.	
Total cost of 20 acres wheat, \$239.70.	
If yield is 30 bushels to acre, or 600 bushels, at 75c., \$450.00; profit, \$211.00.	
If yield is 30 bushels to acre, or 600 bushels, cost per bushel, 40c.	

#### Wheat seeded for hay—

120 lbs. clover seed, at \$1.00 per bushel.....	\$20 00
96 lbs. timothy seed, at \$2.50 per bushel.....	5 00
Sowing, 1 day.....	1 50
	<b>\$26 50</b>

Rolling (spring), 2-horse outfit, 1 1/2 days, at \$2.50.....	3 75
Cutting, 2-horse outfit, 3 days, at \$2.50.....	7 50
Tedding, 1-horse outfit, 1 1/2 days, at \$2.00.....	3 00
Drawing, 2 teams, 3 days, at \$2.50.....	15 00
Hay loader and 2 extra men, \$8 per day, for 3 days.....	24 00
Rent of land, \$1.00 per acre.....	80 00
	<b>\$133 25</b>

Cost of producing 20 acres hay, \$159.75.  
Cost of producing 1 ton hay, \$1.00 per ton, if yield is 2 tons to the acre.  
Forty tons hay, at \$6.00 per ton, \$240.00; profit on 20 acres, \$80.25.

#### Oats after Hay—

Plowing 20 acres, 4-horse outfit, 7 days, at \$3.50.....	\$24 50
Disking 20 acres, 4-horse outfit, 3 days, at \$3.50.....	10 50
Harrowing 20 acres, 3-horse outfit, 1 day, at \$3.00.....	3 00
Sowing 20 acres, 4-horse outfit, 1 day, at \$3.50.....	3 50
Rolling 20 acres, 2-horse outfit, 1 1/2 days, at \$2.50.....	3 75
	<b>\$45 25</b>

#### Condensed as below:

Plowing, disking, harrowing, sowing, rolling, as charged for corn, \$45.25. Cutting, stooking, drawing, threshing, twine, seed, etc., similar to wheat crop, \$79.00. Rent, \$80.00. Proportionate charge for manuring, \$1.00 per acre, \$20.00. Total, \$224.25, cost of crop of 20 acres oats.

If yield is 40 bushels to acre, price, 34c. per bushel, crop is worth \$272.00.  
Profit on 20 acres oats, \$47.75.

It will be seen from the above that the 20 acres of corn has cost \$263.25, but the profit would be \$336.75. Wheat, the charge being low for putting it in, the cost of the crop is still \$239.70, leaving a profit of \$211.00. Hay cost \$159.75; profit, \$80.25. The 20 acres of oats cost \$224.25; profit is only \$47.75. It will be seen that the corn crop, after making a very large allowance for the cultivation and care of it, still yields over eight times as much profit as the oat crop, and four times as much as the hay crop would. It will thus be seen that it is the most economical feed by far, and yet how very large a per cent. of farmers do not grow any corn for ensilage. This rotation is especially suited for light land, which is just as good for stock as any other kind of land, providing plenty of ensilage and clover is grown. The rotation here given leaves the land in just as good condition, or better, in regard to fertility, as when we started the rotation, as it is intended, of course, in growing these crops to feed them to stock, and a farmer should be able to manure a field every four years, so that it is a rotation that may be considered self-contained, and not soil-robbery. There are other rotations quite as good, but any rotation should include ensilage corn every third or fourth year, as it is the most profitable crop. GEO. RICE.

### Experience with Lucerne.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":  
I have been growing lucerne for about twenty years, and although using it largely for soiling, have made some into hay every year. I have at the present time ten acres, and expect to make hay of it all. We always cut two good crops a year, and, in favorable seasons, we sometimes get a third cutting, but I think it is better, as a rule, to leave the third growth on the ground, if it is not too rank, as it proves a good protection for the winter. I have found the first cutting the hardest to cure, as it usually is pretty rank, and the weather at that time is often showery. We get from four to five tons to the acre in two cuttings. A very important thing in handling lucerne for hay is to cut it at the right time, which is when the first blossoms begin to show, as, if it is allowed to get into full bloom the stalks become woody, and the hay is not nearly so good. This applies to all the cuttings. The

first cutting is usually ready from the first to the fifteenth of June, and I have known it to show blossom as early as the 24th of May. The curing of lucerne is of the utmost importance. We always start cutting when the crop is free from moisture, from rain or dew. We allow it to wilt well, and then rake and put into good coils, and allow it to cure in the coil for two or three days, according to the weather. The coils are then opened out for a couple of hours when we start to draw in. The chief thing is to cure it without getting it so dry from sun or wind that the leaves break off. I have never tried curing it in the swath as the mower leaves it, as we never had a side-delivery rake until this year, when I intend to try this method. I am not in favor of using the hay tedder in lucerne, as you are apt to get it too dry sometimes. I have not found it much more difficult to cure than the common red clover, but it will not stand so much sun and wind, and you have to be careful in that way. I have never tried the Glendinning method of putting clover in without curing, and, as a matter of fact, I have never succeeded in having first-class clover hay without cooking it up and letting it sweat. We have occasionally put in a few loads that had not been properly cured, and it invariably turned out mouldy. As to the feeding value of lucerne, I may say we have never had any hay of any kind that would produce as much milk from our cows as lucerne. The cows always increase their flow as soon as we start feeding lucerne, and when the lucerne is done they fall off, and I am satisfied from my own experience that, with good ensilage and lucerne hay, cows can be kept up to a good flow of milk with little or no grain. The greatest mistake I have made in the growing of lucerne is in not sowing enough seed; twenty pounds to the acre is the least that should be sown. The land should be clean, and in a fair state of fertility, and made as fine as possible. I prefer sowing a light nurse crop of barley with it, and on no account allow any animals on it the year it is sown, and it never should be pastured by either sheep or horses, unless you wish to plow the field, as they will surely kill it. I have never grown any seed from lucerne, but from what I know of it, I think it is doubtful if it pays to grow seed in this country. BRANT CO., ONT. R. S. STEVENSON.

### Soil Drainage, its Need and Value.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":  
Every successful farmer fully appreciates the value of a thorough drainage system, whether natural or artificial, on his lands. So important is drainage that it may safely be said drainage and clover are the basis of successful agriculture. All our arable lands have been improved over their primitive conditions by drainage. A certain area had sufficient natural drainage for the pioneer to begin cultivation, while a larger area has since been converted from waste tracts to land of highest fertility by artificial drainage. Some soils, it is true, are so lacking in the elements of fertility that drainage alone will not improve them. Soils, however, that have been improved by an incomplete system of drainage, a thorough artificial system would further improve to an extent difficult to estimate. Before proceeding further, I wish to define soil drainage as the removal either naturally or by artificial means of the surplus water from the soil, hence a drained soil is one which may be moist but is not saturated with water. An excess of moisture in the soil we shall term "fill water," and our aim in draining should be to remove this extraneous water, leaving just sufficient to supply the plants produced abundance of moisture throughout their growth.

The detrimental effects of too much water in the soil are many, hence the need of drainage, and I will enumerate a few of them.

A soil containing too much water is not in a condition to permit the free access of air or oxygen and nitrogen to the extent that these elements should circulate through the soil. The importance of a circulation of air in the soil cannot be overestimated; where this is interfered with we cannot hope to raise the soil to a very high state of fertility. Too much water in the soil lowers its temperature. It also dilutes the plant food too much, thus retarding or entirely stopping the growth of the plant. It is also very unfavorable to the development of bacteria, by preventing the access of air, from which bacteria would receive the oxygen so necessary to their development. In its absence they attack the complete nitrogen compounds in the soil, taking away the oxygen and leaving ammonia, which passes off into the air, where it is wasted, carrying away much of the valuable nitrogen from the soil. The texture of clay soils is greatly impaired by the effect of excess water, and such soils generally become acid or sour, a condition very different from that of a very fertile soil.

We may sum all up by saying an excess of water in the soil excludes the air, reduces the temperature, dilutes the plant food, impairs the physical condition, thus retarding or entirely stopping the growth of the plants as effectually as is done when the soil is too dry. When we consider all the detrimental effects of a lack of drainage to the soil, and then remember that by a thorough drainage system we obviate all these undesirable conditions, we are assured that its advantages are many, and that in order to accomplish our ends in

attempts to raise the fertility of soils, drainage is an imperative need. Let us now consider a few advantages a thorough drainage system affords. It counteracts all the conditions that are adverse to high fertility and easy and effective cultivation. It ensures earlier cultivation and earlier seeding, consequently a great deal of moisture is conserved in the soil for further use by the plants, and by gaining an early growth plants mature earlier, withstand drouth more effectively, and resist attacks of fungous diseases, such as rust and smut. It renders cultivation easier and more effective. It improves the capillary capacity of the soil, and may be termed the regulator of soil moisture. Drainage renders manuring and fertilizing more effective, as any manure or other fertilizer deposited upon the soil is carried into the soil with the water as it percolates downward from the surface, and so becomes thoroughly incorporated with the soil. The rain water, which is a needed solvent, and carries fertilizer of some value, passes through the soil, enriching it by dissolving and preparing crude material for the nourishment of plant life. In drained soils the effect of frost is moderated; the frost goes out earlier in spring, so that the seeding season is one or two weeks earlier than in the case of undrained soils. Drainage, to a considerable extent, prevents surface washing; the surface soil is being retained, instead of the finest and most fertile parts being carried off with every heavy rainfall. A drainage system improves the quality of natural grasses, weeds are retarded by smothering crops, and the sanitary condition of a place greatly improved. Drainage also aids in making new soil out of the crude elements, by allowing a freer entrance of frost, air and heat, the agents which disintegrate soil material previously unavailable for use of plants.

Let us next consider how we are to ascertain whether lands require drainage, but first I would just like to clearly set forth my meaning of two terms I shall use, viz., the term water table and the term root zone. By the term water table we understand just the level of the fill water in the soil. This may be at any distance from the surface, and variable at different seasons of the year. That it be at a depth of at least two feet from the surface is very important, in order that the roots of the plants may have ample room to forage for plant food, as roots do not penetrate below the water table to any appreciable extent. The lower this line, accordingly, the owner may be said to have so much more land; although the area of arable land is not changed, the foraging ground of the roots is extended; more room for root development means a more vigorous and rapid growth of the plants.

The term "root-zone" indicates the depth of soil from the surface to the water-table, more definitely the region in which the roots of the plants forage, feed and develop. All plant food consumed by the plants in growth is obtained in the region of the root-zone; if the water table is lowered the depth and extent of the root-zone is added to, as the plants' roots will then delve more deeply into the soil for food, and more available food will be at their disposal.

Dundas Co., Ont. CLARK HAMILTON.

**Our Bad Roads Illustrations.**

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

The illustrations of bad roads which appeared in your issue of the 10th inst., are typical of conditions which prevail throughout the Province. They show in a most forcible manner some of the chief defects of roadmaking, and taken as they are, in one of the most wealthy counties in Ontario, they speak volumes in behalf of the road-reform movement. Looking at these illustrations, it is evident that the road in each case has received a large amount of work, extending over a considerable period of years. The adjoining farm lands and property evince prosperity, painstaking effort, and an application of the best principles of agriculture. As such, they stand in striking contrast to the roads leading to them, in which every good principle of road construction appears to have been violated.

Good drainage is the first requirement in securing a good road. In not one instance is there a reasonable attempt to observe this rule. The travelled roadway is, in every case, too wide, and no effort is made to turn the water to the side drains. The side drains, if such they can be called, are irregular, shallow, and have no definite outlet. In two cases, at least, the only outlet appears to be to turn the water over the center of the road, where it will stand, and create a series of bogs and pitch-holes.

Every road should have a distinct crown, with a fall of at least one inch to the foot from the center to the side drains. A width of 24 feet for a graded roadway is ample, whereas, in the illustrations, practically the whole road allowance has been prepared for travel. Such roadways are actually wider than the average pavement in our largest cities, where a width of from 20 to 30 feet is considered sufficient, except on leading thoroughfares and main business streets. With a total width of 24 feet, the center of the travelled roadway should be from a foot to a foot and a half higher in the center than on the inside edges of the open drains.

In laying out the open drains on each side of

the road, the first thing to consider is the outlets. When these have been decided upon, the drain should be graded evenly and uniformly to them in such a way that there will be no depressions or holes to retain water. The depth of these drains below the roadway need not be so great as to be dangerous, but they should have sufficient capacity to receive all surface water flowing into them. Where a greater depth is required to dry out the ground and carry off the subsoil water, tile drains should be used, one on each side of the roadway, and underneath the bottom of the drains. The effect of tile drainage on farm lands is well known throughout Western Ontario, and it is equally efficacious in road construction.

The roads in your illustration are all cases in which gravel has been repeatedly placed upon them, but it is steadily being swallowed up in mud, and this will continue until the roads are properly graded and drained. When this has been done, gravel can be placed upon them in such a way that it will stand well above the water line, with a base of firm, dry soil between, and a considerable saving in the amount of material required will be accomplished. Many townships in the Province, by the wasteful use of gravel in the manner shown in your illustrations, are exhausting their gravel pits, and in the course of a few years will have to secure broken stone to metal their roads.

In the case of the road in which unbroken cobblestone has been left to wreck rigs, a simple and inexpensive remedy is to send a man over the road with a rake, to draw the loose stones into piles at the sides of the road, where they can be picked up and carried away to assist in making fills, or to be put through a crusher and returned to the road. This is done in many parts of the Province, is inexpensive, and a great improvement to the roads. [Note.—Or send a man with a hammer and shovel, to break them, and fill adjacent ruts which generally exist.—Editor.]

Prevention, however, is better than cure. Where a gravel pit consists largely of such coarse material, it is a good plan to put a rock crusher in the pit, pass all the material through, and screen out a considerable percentage of the clay and sand, if the latter exists in excess. Where there is not sufficient large stone in the gravel to require this, it can be removed by stationing a man in the pit with a rake, who will draw out as many large stones as possible. It is of much further benefit to station a man on the road, also, to spread the gravel and draw forward the large stones, spreading these at the point on which the next load of gravel will be dropped. In this way the fine stone is kept on top, and the coarse stone is placed in the bottom of the road, where they assist in providing a strong foundation.

Whatever is worth doing, is worth doing well. The work of roadmaking has so long been regarded as a simple matter, which any one is competent to direct, that many pathmasters are inclined to resent suggestions and advice. Such advice as is given in connection with roadmaking is not of a complex nature, but, like most other inventions, when understood, they are all found to be of a simple character. The steam engine, the telephone, the threshing machine—are all easily understood, but it took, not merely years, but centuries, to discover and convert them to our use. The same is true of the principles of roadmaking, and those who have made a study of the subject find that, while the scientific knowledge necessary to an understanding of road construction is not of a complicated character, yet it is none the less essential. The further point thus apparent from your illustrations is that roadmaking must be put in the hands of a few competent commissioners who will retain office as permanently as a township clerk or treasurer, who will make a study of their work, and carry it out uniformly, and in accordance with right principles.

Much improvement is being effected in a number of counties under the Highway Improvement Act, whereby the Provincial Government contributes one-third of the cost of constructing certain roads. The roads to be improved in this way are selected by agreement between the county and township councils, the work being in charge of the former. The roads built in this way are usually such as lead to market towns, and are thus heavily travelled, collecting traffic from a considerable area, and benefiting all citizens. While not always connected, a network of roads throughout the county is aimed at. In Wentworth, Simcoe, Lanark, Hastings, Wellington, and elsewhere, the work on the county roads is producing excellent results. The system is not costly, for expensive work is not demanded. All the money, together with the Government grant, is returned to districts that contribute it. Middlesex is one of the more recent recruits under the Highway Improvement Act, and it is evident that the people of that county have awakened to the condition of their roads, and that a substantial effort will be made to better them. Middlesex money may be squandered in making roads such as the samples

you have illustrated, but the County will require to change its methods considerably before Provincial aid can be expected.

A. W. CAMPBELL.  
Provincial Commissioner of Highways.  
Toronto, May 22, 1906.

**The Country Road Problem.**

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I may say, so far as I know, there is not a county in the whole Province where there is heavy clay land but you would find such results this spring as you photographed on pages 770 and 771 of "The Farmer's Advocate" for May 10th. In Eastern Ontario, at least, on account of there being no snow, the frost went to a great depth last winter, and the heaving has consequently damaged the road more than in any other year within the memory of our oldest residents.

With respect to the question asked in regard to the remedy for this state of affairs, I may say, for the last four or five years, I have given the matter considerable thought in connection with the good roads system in the County of Lanark, whereby we tax all the ratepayers of the County about 47 cents on each \$1,000 of assessment.

We have several miles of good roads built under the County system, and they are generally giving the greatest satisfaction, but you will understand, the roads so built are only leading roads. I am of the opinion that the leading roads throughout the country should be under the jurisdiction of the county council, and I feel that the Provincial Government should assist the counties in the building of the roads. I think that at least \$1.00 per \$1,000.00 should be charged by all county councils on both town and country alike, per annum, to make and maintain good roads between important points in the several counties. This, however, can only be reached by the ratepayers themselves earnestly requiring that they should be taxed to that extent. I feel that such taxation, within 10 years, would put the Province in a good condition with respect to roads.

From our experience here, drainage is a very important point, as in many cases we have rock to contend with, and the road without proper drainage is useless. As a consequence, the building of good roads is expensive.

If persons are desirous to further the good work in any community, I would suggest that a representative meeting be called, of say all the municipal officers of the county—that is, the township and county councillors—and to that same meeting some of the most public-spirited and enthusiastic merchants in the cities and towns interested be invited to meet and discuss the matter. I have no doubt some plan would then be reached by which the people would be willing to have themselves taxed.

In my opinion, the merchants and town taxpayers have just as much right to help to build roads as the farmers, but I fancy you will have some difficulty in convincing the town people of this. By getting public-spirited men together, however, you might be able to reach such a conclusion.

Lanark Co., Ont.

[Note.—Mr. Rogers, who writes the foregoing, is ex-warden of the County of Lanark, and was instrumental in framing a by-law for the inauguration of a system of county roads in Lanark, under which an immense amount of work has been done. In our observation, he very properly draws attention to proper drainage as the foundation of roadmaking. As a preliminary step, nothing will give more immediate and satisfactory results than opening the side drains properly, putting in culverts at the intersection of highways, so that the water will not be intercepted, and, in some exceptional cases, putting tile in the roadbed itself. Perhaps the prime cause of the roads of a large proportion of the Province of Ontario getting into their present deplorable condition has arisen from sheer negligence. No doubt it is a problem with municipalities where to get the money for proper roadmaking and repair, but it is equally certain that the longer the work is delayed, the more costly will it become, and sooner or later the people will insist upon the problem being faced and solved. When an intelligent community begins to realize the handicaps under which it labors by reason of such abominable highways, the people will insist upon reform by the municipal powers that be.—Editor.]

We only asked you to send us one new subscriber; surely you can do that much to help along a good cause. If you have not already done so, lose no time in securing one. We give away valuable premiums. Ask us about them.

## THE DAIRY.

### Milk for Cheese Factories.

So much has been written and said on this question that no doubt the men who are patrons of the cheese factories are tired of the subject. But after attending between thirty and forty annual meetings of cheese factories last winter, and discussing the care of milk with the patrons, I am of the opinion that a very great number do not quite understand the necessity of keeping the milk clean and cool. I also found that a great many were of the opinion that the milk should be exposed to the air by dipping to get the animal heat out of it. Now, if the air is absolutely pure, I do not think the milk would be injured by being dipped up in it or exposed to it; but where can you get the air free from odors around the average farm, where manure is being drawn out, stables being cleaned, and the cows standing around the milking yards over night?

It is a fact that during the years aeration of the milk was advocated, the quality of the milk delivered at the cheese factories was getting worse, because people were dipping and exposing the milk to the air in many cases right beside the hogpens and in the barnyards, and the longer they dipped it, the more bad flavor it took in.

Now, during the last four years we have been trying to get the patrons to stop exposing the milk to the air, and have advocated cooling with water or water and ice, and instead of dipping the milk up into the air, stir it in the cans or pails, without lifting it up into the air.

At one of the annual meetings I attended last winter, a good old gentleman, whose hair was getting white, said: "I have been taking care of milk for a great number of years; this is a new doctrine; are you sure you have the right method now?" We can say without any hesitation, that, by getting the patrons to adopt cooling, instead of aerating, the quality of the milk has improved very much; it is sweeter because colder; being colder, the bacteria which may be in it do not develop so rapidly.

Exposing the milk to the air under the ordinary conditions at the farm, will simply load it with gas-producing bacteria and bad odors. The air will not cool the milk low enough to prevent their growth, and the result is very bad milk. Two or three cans of such milk may spoil the whole of one day's make of cheese, hence the necessity of every patron having clean and cold milk.

The past two summers have been remarkably cool in Ontario. If this season should prove as warm as some people predict, we will see very large amounts of milk returned, as many patrons have become careless about cooling the milk during the past two years.

I trust the makers will exercise more care in selecting the milk, as it is the only way improvement can be made in the quality.

One of the most encouraging features about the milk supply is the number of new cans that have been purchased during the past two years, yet the Instructor still reports rusty cans at some factories. At several annual meetings a committee was appointed to examine the cans with the Instructor this season, and notify those having rusty or unclean cans that they would have to remedy the defects.

I hope the Instructors will be able to do considerable visiting among the patrons this year, and when they call on you, endeavor to get all the information possible from them. None of us know it all, but there is always something to learn, and if a man is looking for information, he can sometimes get an idea worth many dollars by talking a few minutes with another person interested in the great dairy industry.

I am receiving from the Instructors weekly reports of the amount of money being expended at each factory this year in improvements. The amounts run from \$50 to \$600. This shows that our factorymen are making a splendid effort to keep up-to-date. Will the patrons not make an extra effort this year to send to the factories cooler and finer-flavored milk than they have ever done.

Keep the milk cool and it will be sweet; keep it clean and away from bad surroundings and it will be fine-flavored.

GEO. H. BARR.

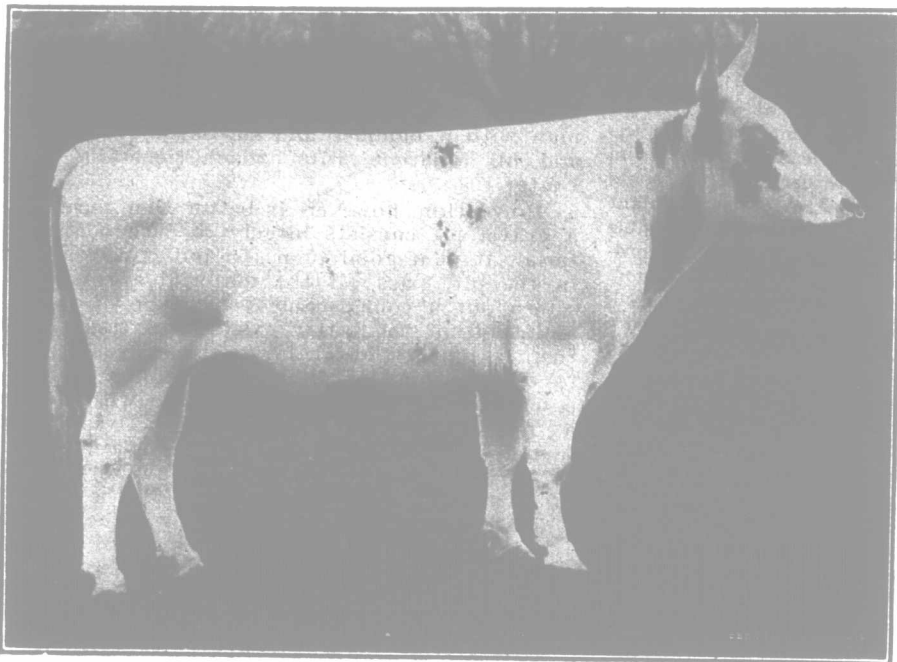
### Return to Co-operative Dairying in Iowa.

The Creamery Journal says that in Iowa it looks like a return to the co-operative creamery system. Not long ago it was all centralization, many patrons deserting the local plants to send their goods to the central creameries. Some of the owners of co-operative and local individual creameries became alarmed and closed up; others struggled on. Patrons of the closed ones are now being opened, in many cases by a co-operative farmers' company.

A profitable cow is one that produces a large quantity of butter at a cost that will enable the owner to also produce a strong, healthy calf, writes R. H. Scribner.

### The Fly in the Ointment.

It is said that every ointment has its fly or flies, and, as an allegory, this, no doubt, is true, but there is no need to have flies in the butter, or even in the cream. Those of our buttermaking readers who have not yet provided protection against this pest, should do so at once, before the hot weather sets in. Primarily prevention is better than protection, and hence the milk-receiving and milk-delivery place should be looked after, so that there is no chance for the soil becoming milk soaked, and thus a first-class breeding place for flies. Similarly the drainage water should not be allowed to form a shallow pond near the creamery, as is often the case. Daily removal of horse droppings is another preventive measure, which may be made with a doubly beneficial result if the removal is made to the butter-maker's garden. But even with all the best possible preventive measures, flies, like the poor, will always be with us, and screens before doors and windows are virtually necessary for protection. These are what may be called the outer ramparts, and should be reinforced by inner ones, in the shape of covers to the cream vat. Add to this a daily persistent skirmish against the intruders and we are fairly secure from having thousands of undesirable bacteria washed off the flies' feet as they struggle their last struggle in the milk or cream. Removing the dead bodies improves the looks of things, but does not stop the development of the bacteria thus left in the cream. Are your defenses in good order against the coming enemy?—[New York Produce Review.



Zomosal.

Champion male Ayrshire, Kilmarnock and Ayr shows. Exhibited by Mr. Barr, Monkland, Kilmarnock.

### Raising Calves.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I saw an article in "The Farmer's Advocate" recently on feeding calves on flaxseed which I think can be improved on. Flaxseed may be all right in its way, but I don't approve of the work of boiling it or simmering it for several hours on the stove. As we generally raise pretty good calves, I will tell you how we do it. In the first place, to have good calves, you must have good stock. If you cannot afford pure-breds, have the best grades you can get, and a pure-bred sire. We feed new milk for the first two weeks, then half new milk and half skim milk, with a tablespoonful of ground oil cake stirred in. As we lessen the new milk we increase the oil cake, till each calf gets about half a teacupful. As the summer advances and the pastures dry up, and the milk gets scarce, a little water and a little more oil cake can be added to the calf's ration, but I would rather underfeed than overfeed at any time, and I would rather feed a calf its milk on the cool side than too hot. When I first started to feed oil cake, a good many years ago, I boiled it, but it left the pots in an awful slippery mess and was a lot of trouble. Then I tried scalding it, but later found out that it did just as well when stirred into the milk. Be sure and stir it at once, or it will form into lumps. Grey Co., Ont. A FARMER'S WIFE.

[It should be noted that there is a difference between flaxseed meal and oil-cake meal; the latter is safer to feed uncooked than the former, the oil cake having nearly all the oil pressed out. As soon as the calves will eat the oil cake dry, mixed with bran or chopped oats, it will do them much more good than if fed in the milk, as the chewing and mixing of the food with the saliva of the mouth greatly aids digestion and promotes curd.—Ed. P. A.]

## GARDEN & ORCHARD.

### Popularity of Canadian Apples.

In the course of recent correspondence I have had from a number of prominent fruit dealers, opinions regarding the relative merits of Canadian and American apples, viewed from a commercial standpoint. With one exception these firms have agreed on the following points:—

1. "Canadians" sell more readily and at higher prices than "Americans."
2. One reason for this is the larger-sized barrel in which "Canadians" are packed.
3. A much more important reason is that "Canadians" are better packed and graded, and that the grade marks are more reliable than those used by American competitors.
4. This result again is unanimously attributed to the influence of Government inspection, carried out under the Fruit Marks Act, or, as some importers put it, the superiority of "Canadians" is due to the "Government Brands."

It is well, and only fair to the Canadian trade, that these facts should be known, for, as a rule, it is complaints and discoveries of fraud that obtain publicity. While there can be little doubt that the trade here would appreciate a more extensive and more thorough system of inspection than is possible with the present limited staff, we should not lose sight of the fact that Canadian shippers and packers have already made great strides towards securing the confidence of the trade in Great Britain.

So far as I can judge from local opinion, the suggestion made at the recent Fruit Convention at Ottawa, to the effect that the "No. 2" grade should be defined, and the standard of that grade enforced by inspection, will meet with unanimous approval in this district. It has been one of the chief complaints hitherto, that while the "No. 1" or "XXX" grade is dependable, the purchaser never knows what grade, or absence of grade, he may find in a barrel marked "No. 2" or "XX."

The further recommendation by the convention, to the effect that a uniform barrel be made compulsory for the entire export trade of Canada, is also welcomed here. This will put the product of the Maritime Provinces on a level with that from other parts of Canada, so far as the package is concerned.

I shall be glad to receive particulars from any growers who propose shipping choice apples in boxes during a limited trade, confined to the best varieties, and the best samples of them, carefully packed, can be hoped for in the early stages of the development of this trade, so far at least as the south of England is concerned. There is, however, a high-class trade which could use such goods as these at paying prices. Importers would require that shipments should be absolutely reliable from time to time, and that the fruit should be in every respect first-class, and true to name and grade as marked.

Bristol, Eng.

W. A. MCKINNON,  
Commercial Agent.

### Annapolis County Prospects.

Spray pumps are in evidence everywhere. An epidemic of spraying has seized the thrifty and thrifless alike—men who never before thought of such a thing are saying, "Let us spray." But it will only last one season with many, because it is an uncomfortable job, and these will squirt a little ill-prepared mixture on their trees at any time to suit their convenience, and see little or no results. Then will they say, "Spraying is no good." Those who spray carefully and thoughtfully will go calmly on as before, from year to year, ensuring their crops. Insects are quite numerous in orchards that had not been sprayed last year. The show of fruit buds would indicate a fair to good yield. The mild winter leaves little of damage from frost. Very little injury by mice among young trees. Pears and plums indicate a full crop. As far as cultivation of the soil is concerned, we are two weeks later than last year. We have had a number of cold rains which have soaked the ground. This last week, however, has been dry, but still cold. The grass has started well, and a good hay crop is promised. Cattle are going to pasture in very satisfactory condition, owing to the mild winter, and to the fact that hay is plenty.

Bridgetown, N. S.

R. J. MESSENGER.

Ontario Crop Reports.

The monthly crop reports for June, as issued by the Ontario Vegetable-growers' Association, shows vegetable crops throughout the Province to be one or two weeks late, owing to the cool and wet weather.

There have been several hard frosts since the 20th of May at Ottawa and Kingston, and early potatoes, beans and other crops that were doing nicely, were killed. The crop of early cabbage at Ottawa will be nearly double that of last year. Cauliflower and corn will be a light crop, potatoes heavier, and there is no increase in the acreage of vegetables reported near Kingston.

In Prince Edward County beans and tomatoes will be grown on an increased scale this year, and corn, peas and berries less. A marked increase in the planting of potatoes, tomatoes and onions is reported from Napanee.

Around Toronto, correspondents at Doncaster and Humber Bay state crops are looking well, but there will be a light crop of asparagus and a decrease in the crop of seed onions. Large quantities of early celery has been planted.

Around Burlington there will be more onions than usual. Vegetables under glass are at a more advanced stage than last year. Tomatoes, late and early, will be planted extensively.

At Niagara Falls South, tomatoes, corn, beans and beets are being contracted for by the canning factories at last year's prices. There is a decrease in the acreage under contract. The great scarcity of late tomatoes planted is reported.

In the south-western portion of the Province there will be a big increase in the shipments of early tomatoes in the vicinity of Leamington, the acreage having been considerably increased.

Some of the early vegetables were ruined around Sarnia by the severe frost in May. Early potatoes, will, however, be a large crop.

Ontario Compared with the Western Provinces.

Recently having had the pleasure of a trip through the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia, I could not help comparing the conditions of our farmers and fruit-growers in Ontario with those of the West. I had been led to believe that the fruit-grower in B. C. only had to plant his trees and his troubles were over, the fruit all growing perfect, no spraying necessary, that the trees and fruit were not subject to injury from insect pests. I found that, while they have not the same insects and fungous diseases to combat that we have, they have as many or more of other kinds, or that some that are comparatively harmless here, are very bad there, spraying being as necessary, if not more so, than here. There is also a proportion of the fruit not marketable, and weather conditions have to be reckoned with, in the shape of drouth in summer, and one cold dip in the winter.

There are nice valleys adapted to fruit-growing, and many will do well, but we have broad areas here where the progressive grower can do as well, and have the pleasures and comforts of a more closely-settled neighborhood. Of course, if our fruit-grower should be of a sporting type, in B. C. all he has to do is to step across the valley a few hundred rods and he is in the foothills and mountains, and can have plenty of shooting and fishing. It is a good climate, and forms a good place for the settler who has been on his prairie farm for some years, and either has made a little money out of the fertility of his homestead, or can sell at an advanced price to some of the new settlers, to move west and secure a home where he can have a moderate climate, and end his days in a degree of comfort that he cannot hope to enjoy on the prairies.

In the prairie country, the farmer from Ontario who works in a rough and ready way, or the young man who has no cash, will do well, but will feel the want of many home comforts that go to make life worth living. Settlers are pouring into all the Western Provinces from the Middle and Western States. The land is so plentiful and fertile that the same precaution is not exercised in seeding or caring for the crops. This makes it look very wasteful and slipshod to the Ontario farmer. I firmly believe if many of the settlers going into that country were to purchase land in Western Ontario counties, where many of our own farmers are leaving, or these same farmers would put the same amount of energy into their work on the Ontario farm, that as much money would be made, and, as for the fruit-grower, I have no hesitation in saying that the prospect is brighter here than in the West. Here we have more growers together, thus enabling them to secure facilities for shipping that the Western grower cannot hope to have for many years. Then, here we have better and more openings for the sale of our fruit, and, contrary to my expectations, I found every dealer in the Prairie Provinces say that they preferred Ontario apples, provided they were packed properly. Many of the dealers stated that they were receiving good shipments, well packed, from Ontario, and the general expression was that there was a great improvement in the packing the last two seasons.

Our Ontario shippers have only to pay more attention to their packing and packages, and they will be able to hold their own for years to come. Reaching home April 25th, I have often since wondered whether it was the contrast with the West, or whether it is a fact, but I must say that never in my recollection have I seen the country here look better, and our growers and shippers are preparing to pack and ship regularly to the West this season, to the same points where they sent some thirty cars last year. Our people only want to boom our advantages, as do the Westerners, and we will have a more contented, happy and prosperous lot of citizens. Lincoln Co., Ont. ROBT. THOMPSON.

Co-operation Among Fruit-growers.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate": During my recent tour on Fruit Institute work throughout Ontario, I have been greatly struck with the favor that co-operative marketing of fruit has gained throughout the Province. In fact, in many districts we found the people most anxious for information in that line, and I have every reason to believe that the number of active Co-operative Associations will be twice or three times as many as last year. In Western Ontario, particularly, a strong feeling prevails in favor of such a system. Growers and farmers are awakening to the fact that something must be done in order to renew an interest in this industry, which, in most districts, is fast declining.

In such districts in Eastern Ontario as Brighton, Trenton, Colborne and Cobourg, the competition of resident dealers has done much to promote an interest in fruit-growing there, the result being that orchards are given much greater attention there than in the ordinary Western Ontario district. Orchards are being extensively planted in the East, while they are being cut down in the West. The reason of this is: One has a continuous market, such as it is, while the other depends upon buyers, who may stay amongst them, paying whatever circumstances and their consciences will allow. The result is, that the ordinary orchard of Western Ontario is in a fearful condition. It is but necessary to drive the concessions to be convinced of this fact, where many of the orchards are a disgrace to the proprietor and district as well.

There is no doubt but that the reason of this is the want of a proper market, and, while co-operation may do much in this way, yet the Government should take up the matter, and encourage such efforts on the part of growers, by advertising their fruit and endeavoring to get grower and consumer together.

During the past season the most fortunate growers did not receive more than three dollars per barrel for their apples, while the same fruit was retailing by the pound in England at prices ranging from twelve to eighteen dollars per barrel. It is evident, by these figures, that the fruit-grower is a laborer for the dealers, receiving labor pay.

During the past two or three years the Government has done much to encourage the organization of growers into co-operative associations. Now that a number of these associations are in existence, many of them appearing for the first time in the trade, it is very important for the welfare of such movement that they should be assisted in every possible way to dispose of this year's output to good advantage. If they meet with success this season the movement will go forward by leaps and bounds, but if difficulties in disposing of their produce meet them, it will, instead, be a staggering blow.

I have found a very strong feeling among fruit men throughout the Province that something in this line should be done. Other industries have been helped and placed on a paying basis by public aid in marketing, why not the fruit industry? If such were done, it would do much to renew an interest in this industry, which has been allowed to go almost to the wall, but which, with a little assistance, would be a credit and pride to the country. D. JOHNSON, Pres. Forest Fruit-growers' & Forwarding Ass'n.

Potato Seed.

Have some mature potato bolls. How shall I save and use the seed? R. S.

Ans.—To grow potatoes from seed, they should be handled much the same as tomatoes. The seed should be sown in a box in good soil, and when a couple of inches high should be transplanted into other boxes for transplanting again, or into a row in the garden. This, of course, should not be done until all danger of frost is past. It is best to set the hills a foot and a half apart, so that they have plenty of room for development. Care must be taken to prevent beetles eating the plants, as a few of them early in the season would destroy the whole crop of young plants. Each plant gives a new variety of potato. Sometimes they vary considerably from the same lot of seed, showing great variety in shape and color of tubers. At the end of the first season the tubers will not likely be larger than a pigeon's eggs. Each hill should be gathered and

stored separately, and the best tubers saved for planting again next season. It takes three or four years to develop the tubers to full size. H. L. HUTT, O. A. C., Guelph, Ont.

APIARY.

Swarming: The Farmer's Bugbear.

With June comes the swarming season and the honey crop—the time of hard work for the bees, and harder work for the beekeeper, especially if he has not got the swarming business well in hand. If only a few bees are kept, it may be all right to let them swarm naturally, and have to climb trees to get them down; but a few such trips, with the thermometer up in the nineties, has a tendency to make the average person want some easier way. Especially with the farmer who has a few hives, the swarming of the bees is sure to be more or less of a nuisance, for he is liable to be called in from urgent work in the fields at most inconvenient and unexpected times, to spend perhaps an hour or more chasing a troublesome swarm all over the premises before finally getting it hived. A great deal of time is also lost by watching for swarms, which is often done for long before and after it is necessary, simply because the people who do it do not know when it is necessary to begin watching and when they may leave off; they have to guess at it.

All this work and bother is unnecessary if the bees are kept in modern movable frame hives—the only kind anyone can afford to keep them in—and it is easier for the owner of the bees to have the swarms at his convenience, instead of at the bees', than any person who has never tried it would believe it to be. The writer has, for two summers, run an apiary of from fifty to one hundred colonies without watching, and with only about half a day each week for six or eight weeks to attend to the swarming part of the apiary work; and anyone who knows a queen cell when he sees one can do the same. All that it is necessary to understand is that the presence of queen cells in a hive with a good laying queen at this time of year is a sure sign that that colony is preparing to swarm, that it is not once in a thousand times that the bees will swarm until such cells are present, and that, with a hive as shallow as the Langstroth, and with straight, even combs in well-spaced frames, with narrow bottom bars, it is not once in a hundred times that such cells are present when they cannot be seen by looking in the bottom of the hive.

When the clover season comes on, and the bees are strong and booming, so you think they must be about ready to swarm, instead of setting somebody to watch them day after day for the swarm that persistently "hangs fire," until you are particularly unable to spare time to hive it when it comes out, take a half hour once a week and see for yourself whether the bees are preparing to swarm; and if they are, make a "shook" swarm at your earliest convenience. To find if they have the swarming notion, light your smoker, put on your bee-veil, and go to each hive in turn. It is supposed all hives have bottoms from which they may be lifted. If they have not, they should have. Blow a puff of smoke into the entrance, and then quietly raise the hive up on end, turning it so the sun will shine on the bottom of the combs, so that you can see better. Use a little smoke to drive the bees up from the lower edge of the combs, and then look for cells. If you don't see any, look a little more carefully. Give the corners an extra look. When you are satisfied there are no cells being built, replace the hive on its bottom and pass along. If cells are found, mark the hive to be shaken. If the cells are sealed, this had better be done at once, but if they are only in the egg or small-larvæ stage, it may be left for a few days. If left too long—until the bees are on the very "extreme edge" of swarming, they will sometimes swarm anyway, after being shaken off their combs into a hive with only foundation in the frames, and will swarm out as often as hived, until the beekeeper despairs of ever getting them to "stay put." Better results will generally be obtained by shaking before preparations for swarming are quite so far advanced, but they should be pretty well under way. To examine hives as described above, does not require more than perhaps five minutes for each one, and if they have no cells started, they may be left a week with an almost absolute certainty that they will not swarm in that time. In two years' operations, the writer had just one case where a colony made preparations for swarming which were not visible from the bottom of the hive. They had just one cell, and the combs were examined twice after the swarm came out before the cell was located about half way up the end of a frame, in a small opening between the end of the comb and the end-bar of the frame. But that was one case in about five hundred. E. G. H.

Do you remember in what condition you put away those haying and harvesting machines? Did they not need some repairing? Sometimes it takes three or four weeks to get the needed articles for the repairs, and if you delay ordering, your machine may be worthless junk to you when the time comes to use it.

## POULTRY.

## Gapes.

Gapes is one of the most common disorders and about the first annoying and troublesome, as well as amazingly fatal, disease to visit the poultry yards, irrespective of the breed, of the amateur or beginner in breeding.

This disease is caused by red worms, about the size of a cambric needle, shaped somewhat like the letter "Y," which originates from the chicken louse and the chicken worm, after which it multiplies very rapidly.

This Y-shaped worm adheres to the lining of the trachea or windpipe with its small arm or tendril, which gives it the Y shape. Its head under microscopic view is all mouth, wherewith it sucks blood from the windpipe in sufficient quantity to conceal itself, where it lays eggs in great numbers, which can be found under its body, in this small mass of blood wherein this worm lies secluded.

As these small worms which are incubated under the body of the worm enlarge, it forms an obstruction to breathing, therefore a constant gaping.

Where, when or what the gape worm comes from is quite a speculative subject with the poultry fraternity, one on which even the professional fancier of the present cannot throw much light. Read the statements of the vast number of fanciers as to what the origin and cause

of gape is, and learn that they are of an enormous difference in opinion. Some say its causes are numerous—dirty drinking water, lack of nourishing food, exposure to wet, damp roosting places—while others claim the cause to be chicks eating angle or earth worms, which have nits about their bodies that produce the gape-worm, or a small insect or jigger found in dry, mouldy wood or under leaves, that when picked up and eaten by the chick produces the gape, while the farmers in general claim the microbe of the parasite to be already deposited in the embryo of the egg wherefrom the chick is hatched.

Not one of all the stated causes produces the gape-worm, neither can all consolidated produce it.

Let us reason together and see whether this will not be our conclusion.

It is caused by the lice and by the lice only.

The first symptom of gapes is sneezing, which is caused by the tickling sensation produced by the feet of the little vermin as it crawls over the sensitive mucous membrane of the chick's nostril, and as this sensation arouses the mucous glands to so great an activity, it secretes an overplus of mucus, wherein these microscopic parasites, with their nits, are buried, and by the process of respiration conveyed in their transmutation chamber to the trachea and deposited along its walls, where the transformation and development takes place.

Is there not a small worm or parasite on the ground which the chicks pick up and eat that produces the gape?

Certainly they do, but it's not the angleworm or the small jigger found under leaves or mouldy wood that produces it, neither the damp roosting place, nor the exposure to wet, but the lice.

Are the lice of which the chicks get the gapes on the ground? No, but on the chicks. How do the chicks get the gape of the lice that are on the old hens?

The chickens that are lousy are all the time annoyed and troubled by these little blood suckers, of which they try to rid themselves. Watch such a chicken and notice how she tries to dispose of her trouble by digging in the feathers, and on clasping one between her mandible, as you have often seen, she does not drop it, but instead deposits it in her craw, and if the digestion is impaired these myriads of nits as they pass through the various compartments of the elementary canal are transformed into small worms, which are deposited on the ground in the droppings.

Examine the droppings of your chickens with a magnifying glass and discover the innumerable number of minute worms lying exposed on the ground, with their nits about them, for the chick to prey upon, and so convey the very microbe of fatality to its prosperity parlor.

The transformation of the nit of a louse into the destructive gape-worm is after the similitude of the egg of a species of fly depositing same on the hair of the horse, which when eaten will transform into the pernicious bot.—[H. J. Opplinger, in American Poultry Advocate.

## THE FARM BULLETIN.

It is easy to form a good habit. Ed. H. Morgan, of Stanbridge, has been reading "The Farmer's Advocate" for 36 years.

## Mr. Rittenhouse and the Niagara District Experimental Fruit Farm.

On Monday, May 28th, Prof. C. C. James, Deputy Minister of Agriculture for Ontario, with President G. C. Creelman and Prof. G. E. Day, visited the 47-acre farm near Jordan, Ont., recently given to the Ontario Government by Mr. M. F. Rittenhouse, of Chicago, formerly of the neighborhood where the farm is situated, to be used as an experimental fruit farm. As guests of Mr. Rittenhouse, the party inspected the farm and neighborhood, and expressed themselves as pleased with the property, which is on the west side of Jordan Pond, and very suitable for the purpose for which it has been donated. A united effort will be made by the donor, as well as by the Department and by fruit-growers living between Beamsville and the Pond, to have the Grand Trunk erect a new station where the railroad crosses the Town Line, a point within half a mile of the farm. A grant of two thousand dollars was included in the Provincial estimates this year to make the land ready for extensive planting next summer, and the long-felt need for systematic, comprehensive and up-to-date experimenting in horticultural problems peculiar to the Niagara District will soon be supplied. A member of "The Farmer's Advocate" staff, delayed by an accident on the Hamilton, Grimsby & Beamsville Electric Road, had the good fortune to be picked up by Mr. Rittenhouse, who had chartered a private car for his party from Beamsville to Hamilton. He learned from President Creelman that it is the intention to give the four-year students at Guelph who take the Horticultural option as full benefit as possible of the work carried on at the Jordan station. They will, in all probability, be employed there as work hands during the summers following their second and third years at the College. Provision will also be made to bring the men taking the two-year course into touch with the station, and in various ways the results obtained will be utilized to advantage. It is proposed to put a first-class man in charge, and the establishment of this station will redound to the advantage, not only of the Niagara District, but the Province at large. It will for all practical purposes, be part of the Guelph institution.

Experiments in fruit-growing conducted at Guelph cannot meet the needs of the regular fruit sections of Ontario. Varieties, climate and soils are widely different. The fruit industry of the Niagara Peninsula, although grown to large proportions, is yet in its infancy. Great strides must be made in commercial culture and in marketing. So far the industry has lacked leadership, and light where these were needed most. Ontario agriculture would be a long way behind its present stage of progress had it not had the assistance of an up-to-date educational and investigative station like Guelph; and on the same principle it is understandable that the small-fruit business, lacking such accurate information and leadership as a public station can afford, has realized but a fraction of its possibilities. The new station deserves generous backing from the Provincial treasury, in order that exhaustive work may be done, and results broadcasted as speedily as is consistent with reliability.

Following the recent biographical sketch of Mr. Rittenhouse in "The Farmer's Advocate" and the account of his munificent contribution to his old neighborhood, in the form of the fine school and library, illustrated in the Home Magazine Department of an issue of May 3rd, our readers may be interested in a few further notes about the author of so many public-spirited gifts. Unassuming in appearance, jovial in a quiet way, cor-

dial and simple of manner and speech, he is never so happy as when playing the host. He enjoys making money, and also spending it. He has done much for his old neighborhood, and will do more. He was immediately interested in "The Farmer's Advocate," because, as he said, we have "a mutual desire to improve the rural schools." Mr. Rittenhouse's aim is to do something which will be a tangible benefit to his old home, and likewise provide an object lesson for others. He is now planning to construct a piece of model road on the Town Line mentioned above. He has already provided for the erection of a thousand-dollar bridge. This summer and next year he will have the roadside all graded, levelled and seeded. The driveway will then be put in shape and metalled according to the advice of the Provincial Good Roads Commissioner. He has already been instrumental in having some encroaching fences moved back, in one case paying the man for the land, as well as for the work of moving the fence. Mr. Rittenhouse, although resident in Chicago, spends a great part of his time in Canada, making frequent trips over. He says the happiest days of his life are those spent at the old home, especially when he is engaged in doing something to improve conditions. His eldest son is a farmer, and doing well. After graduating from the Chicago High School and Business College, he surprised his father by desiring to go and work on a farm, rather than enter the office. He stayed two years doing ordinary farm work, and, after a brief period in the city, went back to it again in another locality. Concluding that a boy who stuck to it like that must mean business, the father bought him a piece of land, erected buildings, and deeded that portion of it to the son. He has stuck to the farm, worked it on modern principles, and made it pay. He must be a good sort. It is the men of ability who choose the farm and work it with faithful energy and intelligent enterprise who are going to revolutionize the agriculture of the twentieth century. All honor to them.

## Government Grant to Spring Horse Shows.

At the recent session of the Legislature, special votes were made in the interest of horse-breeding. The Minister has decided that \$1,000 of the money voted shall be set aside to assist spring stallion shows.

Any society desiring to participate in this grant must apply not later than the 15th of June next. Each application should contain information regarding the show held previous to 1906, as well as the show of 1906. A statement must be made that the prize-list has amounted to at least one hundred dollars (\$100.00), and that prizes given for stallions have been for pure-bred stallions only, recorded in a reliable record. The application must be signed by the President and Secretary of the organization under which the stallion show is held.

Detailed rules governing the disposition of the grant will be sent upon application. The grants will be divided immediately after June 15th.

## Eastern Dairy School.

The following is a list of the successful candidates for diplomas from the Eastern Dairy School for 1907: Z. K. Anderson, Brandon; Mary J. R. Ballard, McArthur's Mills; H. E. Brintnell, Belleville; Geo. Coxhill, Amprior; Thos. J. Ellis, Chesterville; J. J. Hogan, Jarmyn; Geo. Hudgin, South Bay; A. E. Murphy, Stanley Bridge, P.E.I.; W. J. Quinn, Martinstown; J. W. Smith, Campbellcroft.

Some few applications have been held over for another year, either on account of the conditions laid down in the regulations of the school not being fully carried out, or the applicants not satisfying the school entirely with regard to their ability to manage their factories satisfactorily. We make a point of being very particular with regard to the business of dairymen.

J. W. MITCHELL, Supt.

## South Perth, Ont.

Prospects for a good season for the farmer are bright at this date. It is the growing time, and the abundant warmth and moisture are making the land to "blossom like a rose." I think there is no crop but what is doing well, i.e., allowing for the few exceptions which are said to always prove the rule. Of course some stock were turned out rather thin, but that is a common occurrence every spring, and is rather an indication of poor management than a general scarcity of feed. Cheese factories and creameries are again in full operation, the former taking the lead in favor. As usual a comparatively limited acreage (mostly virgin sod) has been leased for flax-growing at the usual price, the ostensible object of which is the manufacture of binder twine by the newly-discovered process, and for which it is understood a strong company has leased the buildings and site of the only flax mill now in St. Mary's. It is understood by the public generally that the manufacture of this twine will be commenced on a small scale this season, and that a bonus for a permanent site for a factory will not be asked till the promoters demonstrate that the plan is feasible. If the profits on the manufacture will result in higher rentals for grass land it should prove a boon to our farmers, as there is a lot of land under grass which might be profitably broken up if the owner could save the expense of harvesting, storing, threshing, etc.

The St. Mary's creamery, which is said to be the largest in Canada, is scarcely getting its share of the milk production of our rich pastures. The competition of cheese is too strong in summer, and winter dairying has not as yet been generally adopted here. Many of the cheese factories, too, have put in butter plants, and as they are co-operative concerns, in which the patrons are financially interested, they are able to hold the patronage. A large part of the stock of the big creamery is held by citizens of the town, and the natural jealousy existing between town and country has fostered a spirit of dissatisfaction, of which the ignorance and uncertainty of patrons regarding the system of paying by the Babcock test furnishes a good second. The manufacture of hand separators, and the consequent better results from feeding the separated milk warm and sweet, also greatly militated against the success of a creamery founded on the power-separator system, until gradually the separator stations have been closed up and cream gathering from the farms adopted, so that of fourteen or fifteen separators originally installed, but one sole survivor now remains as the relic of an antiquated system of buttermaking. The moral to those thinking of starting a creamery, then, would be, first, be sure you have the best system; and, second, let it be a farmers' company. The present output of the creamery is about twelve hundred pounds of butter daily, made into pound prints for local consumption.

J. H. BURNS.

## Spearmint Won the Derby.

The annual race for the English Derby Stakes of \$31,125, for entire colts and fillies foaled in 1903, distance about one mile and a half, was run at Epsom, May 30th, and was won by a length by the bay colt Spearmint, owned by Sir Tatton Sykes, Mr. Dugdale's Picton being second, and the Duke of Westminster's Troutheck, third. Twenty-two horses started in the race. Lally, the favorite, finished in fifteenth place. The attendance was a record one. King Edward and a party of friends went down by special train to see the race. Spearmint was ridden by Dan Maher, and this was his third Derby win, his previous wins being on Rock Sand and Cirero. Spearmint's sire is Carbine, and his dam Maid of the Mist. Picton is by Orvieto, dam Heuba. Troutheck is by Ladass, dam Rydal Mount. A later despatch states that Spearmint is not owned by Sir Tatton Sykes, but by Major Eustice Fisher.

Harsh treatment of the cow lessens the quantity of milk.

Notes from Ireland.

THE RESTRICTION ON STORE-CATTLE IN PORTS.

The last occasion on which I referred to the embargo on the imports of Canadian cattle into the United Kingdom, and the agitation to have it abolished, was before Parliament came to give its verdict on Mr. Cairns' famous bill to repeal the Act of 1896, and at the time all parties concerned were awaiting with an anxiety only too natural, the upshot of the whole movement. Time flies, and events happen so rapidly nowadays that by this date the fate of Mr. Cairns' bill has doubtless become a matter of ancient history. As everybody knows, owing to the peculiarity of the laws controlling business at Westminster, the bill, so to speak, never came to a climax; it was literally "talked out," which means that it was knocked completely out of the programme for the present Parliamentary session. The result, needless to say, was hailed with great gratification by the thousands, both in Great Britain and Ireland, who felt it essential to their own personal interests to strongly oppose the agitation and contest it at every stage. After a while, however, this delight gave way to misgiving, and though public interest in the subject is not so highly pitched, still it has by no means completely subsided. Even yet there is nothing to justify any idea that the last has been heard of the agitation or that there will not be another bill to fight next session, perhaps under more formidable circumstances. Many, indeed, go so far as to assert that, sooner or later, Canadian stores are inevitably bound to make their way in to us. From this it will easily be gleaned that, while it has been averted temporarily, considerable fear exists that the threatened blow at our Irish store-stock industry may, in the long run, fall. This uncertainty, with all the lack of stability in our stock-breeding operations which it necessarily involves, is considered to be yet another grievance "agin the Government," for they have never definitely expressed their policy on the matter. Whether it be the Prime Minister or the President of the Board of Agriculture that acted as spokesman, one was usually as wise at the finish as at the commencement, as to what the Government really intended to do with regard to the restrictions. With the Government adopting such an attitude, it is easy to understand the continuance of an uneasy feeling among those whose welfare is so closely concerned with the points in issue.

In the House of Lords, recently, an appeal was made that the country should no longer be kept in doubt on the matter, and that a definite statement of policy should be given. The Agricultural Minister, Lord Carrington, was thus forced into an utterance on the subject, and what he said was that the Government did not intend to bring in any bill either repealing or altering the Act of 1896 during the present session, and that there was no possibility of the private bill, over which there had been such a hubbub, proceeding any further this session. He took advantage of the occasion to express his appreciation of the chivalrous way in which Canada had acted, though disappointed that the restrictions had not been removed.

This, then, is how the matter stands at present. The entire controversy has not been altogether devoid of benefits to Ireland, and in a very important sense; it is a good thing that spirited discussions were engendered all over the country, because many of our farmers have been brought to consider for themselves the economic aspects of their business, and appreciate at proper worth the vital necessity of endeavoring to produce the best stock. They have been brought face to face with the reality of keen foreign competition, which, while it existed before, was never so manifestly apparent, and they have been forcibly reminded of the advantages of following such systems of farming as will enable them to adapt themselves to altered conditions, if such should be brought about. Of late, the leading agricultural paper in Ireland has been considering the subject from many standpoints. In a recent issue, this journal, *The Farmers' Gazette*, published an article under the heading, "Would Canadian stores be sent at all?"—a title which, in view of all the recent talk on the subject, strikes one as rather novel. In the article are quoted several passages from the thoughtful editorial on the embargo, which appeared in *The Farmer's Advocate* of April 19th, last. Alluding to the fact that shipping facilities would be more favorable at present than in the days of the former Canadian-store trade, the *Gazette* remarks: "If the Canadians are disposed to send the quantity of stores, the inducements in this direction will be found in every way encouraging. We say IF the Canadians are disposed to send over the stores, for, from recent evidences of opinion among the stock-owners of the Colony, the drain on the country's soil resources which a highly-developed store-cattle trade connotes, is giving thoughtful Canadians room to doubt their wisdom in exporting their unfinished cattle, even although there were no such restrictions as at present exist. On the other hand, there are indications that the desirability of bringing their

cattle to butchering condition before disposing of them is being grasped—a fact which seems to fall on deaf ears when brought directly before the attention of Irish farmers."

THE GOVERNMENT AND FORESTRY.

"I am very much in sympathy with your wishes, but I am afraid I can do nothing for you." These were not the actual words, but they are pretty nearly the substance of a reply which the Chief Secretary for Ireland gave to a recent deputation which waited on him with regard to the afforestation of Ireland. The deputation represented the Irish Forestry Society, which, as far as a private, unsubsidized organization can, is striving to do something for tree-planting and woodland cultivation in the country. The latter-day depletion of our forests, and the consequent urgency of renewing them, as well as planting waste lands, were impressed on the Chief Secretary, and what was of even more direct advantage, the deputation submitted a carefully thought-out scheme for the acquisition of land suitable for planting. Mr. Bryce, the Minister in question, in the course of his reply, admitted the truth of the statements made by the different speakers, and stated that "the scheme, in many respects, appeared to him as eminently practical, and that it would no doubt prove useful in the event of the Government finding itself in a position to take up the matter." So, estimated by the usual results from deputations to Ministers, my interpretation of Mr. Bryce's reply, with which I commenced this paragraph, is, perhaps, not too inaccurate. However, we must give Mr. Bryce credit for good intentions, as, since he received the deputation, he has stated in Parliament that the advisability of appointing a Committee of Enquiry into the subject of afforesting Ireland was engaging attention.

THE DEPARTMENTAL ENQUIRY.

Writing of committees reminds me that the special committee appointed by the Government to look into and report upon the working of the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction, is at present proceeding with its labors. So far two sittings have been held, and two very important witnesses examined, namely, Mr. Gerald Balfour, M. P., who was Chief Secretary of Ireland when the Act establishing the Department was passed, and Sir Horace Plunkett, who has been Vice-President since its inception. The evidence of the latter gentleman was particularly interesting, as well as valuable. He traced the development of the various schemes initiated by the Department during the past five years, and, in short, gave a succinct history of its working. In light of the severe criticism which he has undergone for having appointed to various positions in the Department men other than Irish, Sir Horace appeared to consider special reference to this matter necessary. At any rate, he laid particular stress on the fact that he set out with the determination to get the best men for the various posts. Irishmen sufficiently trained were none to plentiful; only two competent to serve were found in England, and these were secured and brought back from good appointments at English Colleges for work in Ireland. The reason why so many "foreigners" were "imported" was due to the Vice-President's resolve to secure the tip-top men. The Department then set out to train young Irishmen for positions, and many of these had already been "turned out" from their educational institutions, fully equipped to take an active part in the working of the Department.

Notes from New Brunswick.

The season has proved very cold and late, and farmers are further back than is usual at this time. While some who are favored with well-drained land have been able to rush their work along when the weather was fine, and thus secured a good start, others not so favorably situated are behind, and are not through oat seeding, nor have they planted many potatoes as yet. Wheat-growing appears to be declining again from some cause. Unless the weather improves, seeding will be so late that we cannot look for so good a harvest.

Grass is looking fine, perhaps a little thin, but showing nicely at present, and what grain is up is coming right along. Pastures are poor so far, but feed has been plentiful, and cattle will not be out so early as usual. The mild winter must have made haymows last, for scarcely any hay has been mowed this spring. Butter keeps up well, 20 cents; eggs are selling at 16 to 18 cents; beef is worth 7 to 8 cents, and pork 8½ cents, but not much is being done in either. Horses are out of sight; no trouble to sell; the only trouble is farmers have none to sell.

Fruit trees that are far enough advanced seem to be full of blossoms. Ben Davis seem to be all dying, and many other kinds are not standing the winters very well, especially plum trees. Strawberries came through all right, and promise well.

King's Co., N. B.

A course of Agricultural Journalism has recently been added, by the generous assistance of Mr. John Clay, of Chicago, to the curriculum of the Iowa State College.

A Trip to Temiskaming.

(Editorial Correspondence.)

A Legislative inspection party over the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway, left Toronto by invitation of the Provincial Minister of Public Works, Hon. J. O. Reaume, on Monday, May 28th, returning on Friday, June 1st. The special train of five Pullmans and two dining-cars ran over the G. T. R. to North Bay, whence the new Government road runs northward. The party included four members of the Government, Hon. Messrs. Frank Cochrane, J. W. Hanna, Dr. Wiloughby and Col. A. G. Matheson; Judges Anglin, Garrow and Osler, some 70 M. P.'s, Messrs. C. B. Smith, J. E. Englehart and D. Murphy, the Government Commission that construct and operate the road, and a number of the leading journalists of the Province. From North Bay, northward to New Liskeard, about 115 miles of the road is in regular use, with very satisfactory results; the rails are laid for 50 miles further north, and about 40 miles more is graded. The roadbed is in excellent condition, and, as a business proposition and pioneering enterprise, the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway has unquestionably proved a successful stroke of policy. For the most part, it skirts a panorama of lakes which for scenic beauty the continent has no equal, and Nipissing, Temagami and Temiskaming, and hundreds of other smaller bodies of water, equally entrancing, make this great district the tourist's paradise. On either side of the line is a wealth of timber and mills. The Cobalt-Latchford silver-mining district has proved a tremendous advertising card for the country, which is now overrun with prospectors and developers, and at New Liskeard begins the "Clay Belt," or agricultural land, which is no dream, but a reality, the value and importance of which the whole Province will ere long appreciate. These various features are attracting people, and the railroad has been carrying in passengers at the rate of about 400 per day for weeks, and the number will increase as the season goes on. The Legislative party received a hearty welcome all along the line, the climax being reached at New Liskeard, where a band, bunting, and a procession, greeted the statesmen, and in the beautiful new Presbyterian church a public reception was given by Mayor McKelvey and Mr. Geo. Taylor, a former mayor of London, Ontario, now President of the town and district Board of Trade. Information was given as to the need for roads to facilitate the settlement and progress of the farming country. The splendid audience present was itself sufficient evidence of the optimism and success of the New Liskeard people. The speakers of the evening, including Cabinet Ministers, M. P.'s and Journalists, found themselves facing a people who would have graced any gathering in any city or town in Old Ontario. As a whole, the tour was a revelation to the party of the progress and possibilities of the new north country. In subsequent issues, the subject will be dealt with in greater detail.

Niagara District Fruit Crop.

The Niagara District this year promises a heavy crop of fruit. About the only exception heard by a member of "The Farmer's Advocate" staff on a flying visit through that section, was that plum trees were not well loaded in some orchards. Peaches are making a good show. While remembering last year's experience, when a premature prediction of a heavy crop depressed prices unwarrantably, it being afterwards pointed out that the reduced number of peach trees in the Province would prevent a glut, even though all bearing trees were heavily loaded, we would not predict a season of cheap peaches; still, if all is well between now and harvest, there is reason to expect a generous crop, at prices that should ensure a fairly wide distribution.

Fair Dates for 1906.

Table listing various agricultural fairs and exhibitions with their dates, including Toronto Open-air Horse Show, Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition, and Ontario Winter Fair.

Yields of Milk and Fat.

The tabulated results of the thirty days' work, ending April 17th, by the cow-testing association at Princeton, Ont., show that 31 cows from six herds averaged 540 pounds of milk testing 3.3 per cent. of fat, total pounds of fat per cow being 18.1. During the succeeding month, 45 cows from 9 herds averaged 671 pounds milk, testing 3.3 per cent. fat, total pounds of fat per cow being 22.4.

Ounce Letters for Penny.

A Canadian Associated Press despatch, dated London, England, May 29th, announced that, in the House of Commons, in reply to a question, Hon. Sir Sydney C. Buxton said, that as a result of the Postal Congress, Imperial penny postage would now carry letters weighing an ounce, instead of a half ounce.

## ONE DOLLAR STARTS

the ball rolling. If you earn a small salary and save part of it, you are better off than he who earns a larger salary and spends all of it. Take out

### A DEPOSIT BOOK WITH US

you will like it; an independent feeling always possesses the man who is thrifty and saves; we credit interest quarterly on savings accounts.

## The Sovereign Bank of Canada

Put your money in a place where you can get it when you want it.

57 BRANCHES.

## MARKETS.

### Toronto.

#### LIVE STOCK.

**Cattle**—The total receipts of live stock at the City and Junction markets last week were 4,321 cattle, 2,213 hogs, and 883 sheep. Compared with the receipts for the corresponding week of 1905, they show an increase of 416 cattle and 432 sheep, but a decrease of 2,436 hogs.

**Exporters**—Trade in shipping cattle was active, but prices were no better, with the exception of a few prime lots, which sold about 10c. per cwt. higher. Prices for exporters ranged from \$4.60 to \$5.20 per cwt., the bulk selling at \$4.75 to \$5 per cwt. Export bulls sold at \$3.65 to \$4.12½ per cwt.

**Butchers**—With a few exceptions, prices for butchers' cattle were easier, as the quality generally was not good. Choice picked lots sold at \$4.60 to \$4.87½; loads of good, \$4.40 to \$4.60; medium, \$4.15 to \$4.30; common, \$3.75 to \$4; cows, \$3 to \$4 per cwt.; bulls, \$3.25 to \$3.50 per cwt.

**Feeders and Stockers**—Receipts have not been heavy, but quite equal to the demand. Prices have declined from 10c. to 25c. per cwt. in all classes. Short-keep feeders, 1,100 to 1,200 lbs., sold at \$4.40 to \$4.60; heavy feeders, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs., \$4 to \$4.30; stockers, 500 to 700 lbs., each, \$3 to \$4 per cwt.

**Milch Cows and Springers**—Receipts have not been heavy. Trade brisk, owing to several outside buyers being on the market. Extra prime cows sold at \$50 to \$60; good cows, \$40 to \$47.50; medium, \$35 to \$40; common, \$25 to \$30.

**Veal Calves**—Receipts large. Prices steady at \$3.50 to \$6.50 per cwt. for the general run, but choice, well-fed new-milk calves are worth \$7 per cwt.

**Hogs**—Receipts light, not nearly enough to supply the demand. Packers, after trying to get prices down, have had to advance their quotations, and are now reporting \$7.30 per cwt. Drovers from all over the country report finished, marketable hogs as being scarce. The prospects are good for \$8 hogs in the near future.

**Horses**—The demand for first-class horses is still good, but the medium-quality horses in the different classes are more plentiful and prices are easier. On Tuesday at the Repository, 180 horses were offered, the bulk of which found ready sale, but prices were not so high as a week ago. There were many local buyers, but more from outside, nearly every part of the Province, as well as Manitoba, being represented. The Canadian Horse Exchange, on Monday, last week, offered 100 horses, and at the close of the sale there were few of the good heavy kind and choice expressers that were not sold. Prices quoted by Burns & Sheppard, of the Repository, are a trifle lower, as follows: Single roadsters, 15 to 16 hands, \$125 to \$160; single cobs and carriage horses, 15 to 16.1 hands, \$125 to \$170; matched pairs and carriage horses, 15 to 16.1 hands, \$300 to \$550; delivery horses, 1,100 to 1,200 lbs., \$130 to \$170; general-purpose and express horses, 1,200 to 1,350 lbs., \$140 to \$190; draft horses, 1,350 to 1,750 lbs., \$150 to \$200; serviceable second-hand workers, \$60 to

\$90; serviceable second-hand drivers, \$40 to \$70.

#### COUNTRY PRODUCE.

**Butter**—Receipts large, with prices steady. Creamery prints, 21c. to 22c.; creamery boxes, 19c. to 20c.; large rolls, 16c. to 17c.; dairy pound rolls, 18c. to 19c. per lb.; bakers', 15c. to 16c. per lb.

**Cheese**—Prices firmer. New, 12c. to 12½c. per lb.; old, 14½c. to 15c. per lb.

**Eggs**—Prices are steady to firm, at 16½c. to 17c. per doz.

**Poultry**—Prices steady. Choice dry-plucked last year's chickens, 16c. to 17c. per lb.; fat hens, 11c. to 13c. per lb.; turkeys, 14c. to 18c. per lb.; spring chickens, alive, 25c. per lb.; dressed, 30c. to 35c. per lb.; squabs, six weeks old, 60c. per pair.

**Potatoes**—Prices firmer. Car lots of Eastern, on track, at Toronto, are quoted at 95c. to 98c.; Ontario choice, 90c. to 95c. per bag.

**Hay**—Baled hay is firm at \$10.00 to \$10.50 per ton for No. 1 timothy for car lots, on track, at Toronto; No. 2, \$7.50 to \$8 per ton.

**Straw**—Baled, \$5.50 to \$6 per ton, car lots, on track, at Toronto.

**Beans**—Hand-picked, \$1.75 to \$1.80; primes, \$1.50 to \$1.60 per bushel.

**Honey**—Market steady. Strained, 8½c. to 9c. per lb.; combs, \$1.75 to \$2 per dozen.

**Seeds**—Nothing doing; no quotations.

#### BREADSTUFFS.

**Grain**—Ontario wheat. No. 2 mixed, offered outside at 84c., with 83c. bid; No. 2 Goose offered outside at 78c., with 75½c. bid; Manitoba No. 1 northern offered at 85c., Point Edward, no bids.

**Barley**—No. 3 offered at 47c., main line west, with 46c. bid, on C. P. R.

**Oats**—No. 2 offered at 39c., at Toronto, with 37c. bid, outside, both west and east.

**Peas**—No quotations, worth about 82c. to 83c., outside.

**Buckwheat**—No quotations, worth about 52c. to 53c., outside.

**Rye**—Unchanged at 70c., outside.

**Corn**—No. 3 yellow, 58c., on track, at Toronto.

**Bran**—Sellers at \$16.50 per ton, car lots, outside.

**Flour**—Manitoba patent, \$4.10, track, Toronto; Ontario, 90 per cent. patents, \$3.15 bid for export; Manitoba patents, special brands, \$4.60; strong bakers', \$4.10.

#### HIDES AND TALLOW.

E. T. Carter & Co., wholesale dealers in wool and hides, have been paying: Inspected hides, No. 1 steers, 11c.; inspected hides, No. 2 steers, 10c.; inspected hides, No. 1 cows, 10½c.; inspected hides, No. 2 cows, 9½c.; country hides, flat, 9c. to 10½c.; calf skins, No. 1 city, 14c.; calf skins, No. 1 country, 13c.; skins, 85c. to 95c.; sheep skins, \$1.60 to \$1.90; horse hides, \$3.25 to \$3.60; tallow, rendered, 4½c. to 5½c.; wool, washed, 25c. to 26c.; wool, unwashed fleece, 16c. to 18c.

#### Cheese Markets.

Ottawa, 11½c.

Huntingdon, white, 11½c.; colored, 11 1/16c.

Napanee, 1,095 white, 1,490 colored boarded; 11c. bid; no sales.

Iroquois, 11½c.

Listowel, 10c. bid; no sales.

Kemptville, 11c. was the ruling price.

South Finch, 11½c.

Tweed, 11 1/16c.

Madoc, 11 5/16c.

Kingston, white, 11½c., 301 colored at 11½c.

#### Chicago.

**Cattle** Best steady; others dull; common to prime steers, \$4 to \$6.10; cows, \$3 to \$4.50; heifers, \$2.75 to \$5.10; bulls, \$3.25 to \$4.25. **Hogs**—Weak; choice to prime heavy, \$6.50 to \$6.55; medium to good heavy, \$6.45 to \$6.50; butchers' weights, \$6.47½ to \$6.55; good to choice heavy mix, \$6.45 to \$6.50. **Sheep and Lambs**—Steady; sheep, \$5 to \$6.25; yearlings, \$5.25 to \$6.35; shorn lambs, \$5.25 to \$6.60.

#### British Cattle Markets.

London.—Canadian cattle are weak at 10½c. to 11½c. per lb.; refrigerator beef is 8½c. to 8½c. per lb.; 2½c. for mutton.

# THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

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

#### HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO

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

### BRANCHES THROUGHOUT CANADA, AND IN THE UNITED STATES AND ENGLAND

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED

#### FARMERS' BANKING

Every facility afforded Farmers for their banking business. Sales Notes cashed or taken for collection.

BANKING BY MAIL.—Deposits may be made or withdrawn by mail. Out-of-town accounts receive every attention.

#### Montreal.

**Live Stock**—Exporters again pleased with Old Country cables. Liverpool quoting Canadians at 11½c. to 12½c., the best prices realized for Canadian cattle for a long time. Dealers still claiming they are making a loss, but they seem to be happy losers. Freight rates holding about steady, except London, which is 5s. down, at 25s. Local markets steady. Cattle 5½c. for choice; good to fine being 4½c. to 5c.; medium, 3½c. to 4½c., and common, 2½c. to 3½c. Sheep a little on the easy side, selling at 4c. to 4½c.; lambs firm at \$3 to \$6 each, and milch cows firm at \$30 to as high as \$60 each according to quality. The English market for bacon was firmer, but this had no more effect upon local hogs than the recent easiness, and prices held at about 7½c. for selects, off cars. Offerings moderate.

**Horses**—Dealers continue to report great scarcity of horses. Railroad contractors are now making a few purchases, but it is not thought that the real demand has yet commenced. What will be done when the horses must be had is hard to say, as it would seem that there are very few animals to be had throughout the country. Prices are firm, and about steady at last week's advance, being: Heavy-draft horses, weighing 1,500 to 1,700 lbs., sell at \$250 to \$325 each; light-draft or coal-cart horses, 1,400 to 1,500 lbs. each, \$200 to \$250; express, 1,100 to 1,300 lbs., \$150 to \$225 each; choice saddle or driving horses, \$350 to \$500 each, and old, broken-down horses, \$75 to \$125 each.

**Dressed Hogs**—Fresh abattoir-killed, 10c. to 10½c. a lb., under good demand.

**Hides**—Fairly steady, about the only change to record being lamb skins, which have advanced 5c. or 10c. to 20c. each. Sheep skins steady at \$1.15 to \$1.20 each. Beef hides, 10c. per lb. for No. 3; 11c. for No. 2, and 12c. for No. 1. Horse hides, \$1.50 for No. 2, and \$2 for No. 1. Tallow rather dull, at 1½c. to 2½c. per lb. for rough, and 4½c. for rendered.

**Butter**—Merchants puzzling over another advance. Local prices firmer, but still rather below country prices. Near 22c. was paid in the country, but 20½c. to 21c. are the outside figures here. So far as can be seen, the explanation for the extraordinary course of the market is that certain of the local exporters formed strong combinations with large importers in England last winter, and these different combinations are competing with each other for the trade. The factory-man and producer are fortunately getting the best of the deal.

**Cheese**—This market has also advanced unexpectedly, although the advance was in some measure justified by the English market. English market is very scarce of stock, and Canadian cheese has been finding much favor over there, so that some think we may expect a higher range of prices than in the past. Best Ontario quoted here at 11½c. to 12c.; Easterns, 11½c.

**Eggs**—Tone firm. Straight-gathered, 16½c. to 16¾c., some asking 17c. Packers likely to continue putting stock away yet for some time, weather being exceptionally favorable, and the quality of the eggs choice.

**Potatoes**—Higher deliveries have been light, and buying active. Merchants buying choice white stock at 70c. to 72c.

per 90 lbs., carloads on track; retailing in broken lots at 75c. to 85c.

**Grain**—Ontario wheat, white winter, about 87c., store; No. 1 northern Manitoba, 89c. Oats firm, supplies light, 41½c. to 43c., according to grade.

**Hay**—Some excitement in the market of late, and merchants bidding high prices. Bulk of trading is at \$10 to \$10.50 per ton for No. 1 timothy; \$9 to \$9.50 for No. 2, and \$8 to \$8.50 for clover and clover-mixed. Some claim higher prices have been paid. American and English market easy; Glasgow strong. Opinion is divided as to the outlook for the hay market.

**Seeds**—Little now doing in clover. An occasional sale of red at \$14.50 to \$17 per cwt., and alsike at \$14 to \$16.50. Timothy active for the time of year. Prices 50c. higher, at \$5 to \$7.

#### Buffalo.

**Cattle**—Slow and unchanged. **Hogs**—Active, and a shade higher. Heavy, mixed and Yorkers, \$6.75 to \$6.80; pigs, \$6.60 to \$6.65; roughs, \$5.60 to \$5.90; dairies, \$6.60 to \$6.70. **Sheep and Lambs**—Sheep, active and steady; lambs slow and 10c. lower; lambs, \$5.50 to \$7; a few, \$7.10; ewes, \$5.25 to \$5.50.

### The Habit of Minimizing Difficulties.

You will find that the habit of minimizing annoyances or difficulties, of making the best of everything that comes to you, of magnifying the pleasant and the agreeable, and reducing to the least possible importance everything that is disagreeable or unpleasant, will help you wonderfully, not only in your work, but also in your attainment of happiness. It transforms the disagreeable into the agreeable, takes the drudgery out of distasteful tasks, eases the jolts of life wonderfully, and it is worth infinitely more than money. You will find yourself growing to be a larger, completer man. The sunny, buoyant, cheerful soul manages, without losing his equilibrium, to glide over difficulties and annoyances which throw others off their balance and make them miserable and disagreeable. By the alchemy of serenity he extracts from the annoying rocks in his path the precious metal which enables him to do something worth while.—[Orison Swett Marden, in Success.

### Did They Have Biscuits for Breakfast?

A lady who prided herself on her model housekeeping, and particularly on her ability as a bread-maker, had set a fine painful of batter behind the kitchen stove to rise.

During the evening the six-year-old son of the house rushed from the kitchen where he had been playing, and shouted: "Mamma, come quick—a mouse just jumped into your bread-pan."

"Oh, Willie," she exclaimed, "did you take it out right away?"

"No," he replied, "I threw the old cat in, and she is digging around for him to beat the band!"



Life, Literature  
and Education

Our Music Competition.

The result of our music competition has been very gratifying, especially considering the fact that the spring is one of the busiest seasons of the year on the farm.

In regard to the prize essays, we have but few comments to make. Both were well written, and both show strong appreciation of music as an educating and refining agent. We think the point is well put that music in the home tends to create outshoots of refinement in other directions. Put a piano in a home, and see how soon other things are made to "correspond" with it. . . . In the second essay, the influence of music as a counter-influence to outside attractions, is a feature worth noticing.

"Katharine" sent us a very readable article on music, but as the greater part of it was a quotation, we could not consider it as a "winner." We mention this in order to warn others against making a similar mistake in future.

The following are the prizewinning essays, won by (1) M. W. Breese, Grey Co., Ont.; (2) Miss Mary James, York Co., Ont.

The succeeding article, on Handel, was written by an enthusiastic young musician who is interested in "The Farmer's Advocate."

Essay on Music.

The word music is taken from the Latin word "musica," and from the Greek, "mousike," or any art over which the muses presided, especially music. The muses were supposed by the Greeks to be nine nymphs, or inferior divinities, who were peculiar protectresses of poetry, art, music, etc. They were supposed to be young and beautiful, each one dressing according to the art or science over which she presided. Each had a particular name, that of music and dancing being Terpsichore. Apollo, as patron of the muses, was named Musagetes, "Leader of the Muses."

We thus find the word music through all pages of ancient, modern and biblical history, the most glorious strains of music ever heard by man being the triumphant song proclaiming the birth of Christ, "Peace on earth, goodwill toward men."

Not only is the word music connected with peace, but with that of war. The blood of the Highlander quickens at the inspiring call of the beloved bagpipes sounding over the heather-clad hills. Yet, in a secluded

valley, we read of the sweet strains of the wind-harp.

The little boy glories in the possession of a five-cent Jew's harp, while the hoary-headed grandfather forgets all in the peculiar sweetness of the violin. In all classes the love of music predominates, from the old plantation songs and the strumming of the banjo, to the glorious roll of the modern pipe-organ. The character of music is that of particular refinement. It is rapidly coming within the reach of all, the country maiden having as good an opportunity as her city cousin. In almost every country home we find an organ or piano, intermingling with the violin and "mouth organ," as it is commonly called.

So, we find the love of music is being developed on every side. From this refinement, others put forth shoots; for instance, the simple beautifying of the home inside and out, the cultivation of flowers, etc., and so those shoots gradually strengthen and twine around our country homes, till in no place can they be surpassed for beauty and refinement. This is only natural, as the country is the center of beauty and music.

For explanation of this, I merely say, if you live in town, take a day off and go to the country. If you are fortunate, you will find yourself in an old orchard among the bees and blossoms. There, I say, watch and listen, for the air will be filled by the clear, sweet notes of our native songbirds.

There are very few to whom the words of Shakespeare can apply:

"The man that hath no music in his soul  
Is fit for treasons, stratagems and spoils."

And yet we find those who have not the slightest ear for music. A child of this class may become a player in a mechanical way, but never a musician. The forcing of a musical education in this case is a mistake, as there may be some other talent lying hidden in which the child will excel if it is developed. The natural musician is easily found, and here the talent should be developed as far as means will allow.

The word music comprises so much it would take pages to say all we would like on the subject, so we will just close with a couple of lines, whose author I have forgotten:

"Music hath charms to soothe a savage breast,  
To soften rocks, or bend the knotted oak."

M. W. BREESE.

Grey Co., Ont.

Essay on Music.

Music! oh! how faint, how weak  
Language fades before thy spell!  
Why should feeling ever speak,  
When thou canst breathe her soul so well?

O! the truth of these few lines, who is there who will not vouch for it? Good music is ennobling and elevating. It brings out the best that is in us. It raises the mind above earthly things, and makes the brain

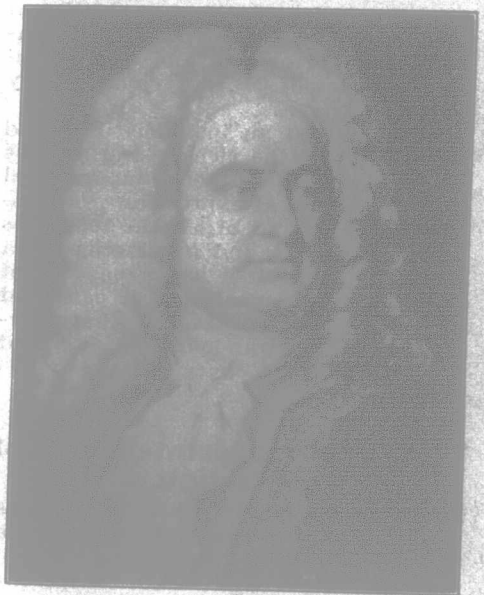
forget, for a time at least, the bustling, bustling world, with its daily routine of toil and care, and gives us higher and more ennobling ideals than the mere sustenance of the body.

How often, upon listening to the strains of some familiar old melody, we have heard an aged friend, one who has tasted of a good many of the joys and sorrows, the ups and downs of this life, remark, with tears in his eyes, "Ah! that dear old piece, how it brings old times back to me," and while our friend is thus lost in his sweet reverie, let us, through the columns of our friend, "The Farmer's Advocate," take occasion to really consider the value of music in the home.

We are all fellow-travellers on this weary journey of life. The pilgrimage starts from the time a child first opens its eyes upon the world, and continues onward, onward, through sunshine and cloud, through storm and calm, until our Guiding Star stands still and our destination is reached. Whether that journey be long or short, no man knows, and whether our passage is to be calm and peaceful or stormy, depends to a large extent—in fact, I might say almost entirely—upon our inner self, rather than upon our surroundings. And what goes to make up our character or inner self, if it is not the education we receive in childhood, not alone book education, but home training of all sorts? And certainly, music plays a very important part in this education. Take, for instance, the home of young people who have been used to music since their earliest childhood. Nature seems to create in them a want, a longing which nothing else can satisfy, and the anticipation of an evening spent in the bosom of their family, among congenial companions and simple but good music, makes a day of hard toil pass sweetly and pleasantly. Music is a magnet which attracts young people to it. Where there is music in the home, there will be less attraction outside—in the saloons, on the street-corners, and worse—and if parents would strive to cultivate the minds of their children by good music when they are young, as they grow to be young men and women they will appreciate it, and will prefer the home music and entertainment to that which is vainly sought at dancing halls and cheap theatres or "shows," and which is the ruin of so many young lives. Young people must have fun, and if they cannot find it in their homes they will seek it elsewhere. This sounds like an oft-told tale, but the truism contained in it is becoming more and more apparent every day.

Taking it from a mercenary point of view, music should, in no sense, be considered as being confined to the homes of the rich. It is a luxury no longer; it is a necessity in these days. If the parents make an effort to secure the acquirement of music for their children, they will, in nearly every case, follow their parents' example, and the money that would otherwise be foolishly spent will be utilized in beautifying the home. They will take an interest in it, and try to make it indeed "Home, Sweet Home."

York Co., Ont. MARY JAMES.



Georg Fredrick Handel.

Born, February 23, 1685.  
Died, April 14, 1759.

Of all the distinguished musicians born in the month of February, Georg Fredrick Handel (with the exception of his equal—Mendelssohn) is the most prominent.

He was born Feb. 23, 1685, at Halle, Germany, but by English people he is regarded, not as a German, but as one of themselves, as he resided in their midst for forty-seven years. His father was the chamberlain and surgeon of a Saxon prince and also of the elector of Brandenburg, and was much opposed to his son's studying music, as he wished him to become a lawyer. But the little fellow would steal away to the attic, regardless of his parent's restrictions, and there practice, to his heart's delight, on an old spinet that someone, in sympathy with his talent, had ordered should be placed there for him.

When he was only seven years of age, his father took him to visit the court chapel at Weissenfels, where a grandson of the elder Handel held a position in the Duke's family. Some of the court musicians became interested in the wonderful boy, and lifted him up to the organ seat. As he was playing the Duke came along, and was so astounded at such grand music from so young a child, that he persuaded the boy's father to give up all opposition, and allow his son to add music to his daily studies.

When the child was quite young, his father died, and, in a short time after his death, he abandoned the study of Law, and went to Hanover to complete his musical education. He made good progress, and was soon at the tedious work of writing his first play, "Cleopatra." However, he received his reward, as it was successful, and he set to work to write "Almira." It also was praiseworthy, but his next one, with a most wretched text, was anything but a success. However, he was not discouraged, but worked more zealously than ever, and when he was only twenty-five, composed "Rinaldo," which cleared £1,500 for the publisher in two weeks. He wrote many more plays—all but a very few being successful—and would have become more popular than ever, had he not been stricken with paralysis,



and forced to go to Aix-la-Chapelle for six weeks, until he recovered.

After his illness, he wrote a funeral anthem, in five days, and so became popular once more. He then went to Ireland for nine months, and composed many grand oratorios, some of them being: "Sampson," "Isreal in Egypt," "Solomon," "Saul," and "Judas Maccabæus"; but the "Messiah," composed and written in the short space of twenty-four days, is considered to be his masterpiece.

On the seventeenth anniversary of his rendering of the popular "Messiah," as the hours were creeping on towards midnight, he died, and his remains were buried in Westminster Abbey, London.

Beethoven called him the greatest musician that ever lived, and he was, inasmuch as he surpassed all others in the perfecting of the dramatic oratorio, and as an instrumental composer was equalled by none but Bach.

He possessed an inexhaustible fund of melody, of the richest and noblest character; an almost unparalleled power of musical expression; an unlimited command of all the resources of contrapuntal and fugal science; a power of wielding huge masses of tone, with the most perfect ease and felicity; and his leading characteristic was the grandeur, majesty and sublimity of his conceptions.

E. V. C.

### The New Superintendent of Education.

Teachers and High-school students all over Ontario will recognize the accompanying portrait as that of the popular High-school Inspector who has recently been appointed to the newly-created office of Superintendent of Education for the Province.

Dr. Seath was born at Auchtermuchty, Fifeshire, Scotland, in 1844, but is almost as much Irish as Scotch, since his family went to Maghan, Ireland, when he was but three years old, and it was there that his early schooldays were spent. It was at Glasgow University, however, that, at the age of but fourteen years, he matriculated. After that he returned to Ireland again, and attended Queen's College, Belfast, whence he graduated, in 1861, with a gold medal, and high honors in every subject. In the same year he came to Canada, where he was presently appointed as Head Master of Brampton High School. Subsequently he held the position of Head Master of Oshawa and Dundas High Schools, and of St. Catharines Collegiate Institute. In 1884 he was appointed Inspector of High Schools, a position which he has since filled with much credit. Last year the

degree of LL. D. was conferred upon him by Queen's University.

Dr. Seath is succeeded as High-school Inspector by Mr. E. Wetherell, of Strathroy.

### New York Ladies Brought to Time.

Just over the line, in the neighboring State of New York, legislation tending to prevent the destruction of wild birds for millinery purposes, has recently been enacted, and Commissioner Whipple, of the State Forest, Fish and Game Department,

this relic of barbarism. No restrictions, however, seem to be placed upon the use of the plumage of domestic fowl for millinery purposes, so it may be presumed that New York feather worshippers may still sally forth decked with hen wings or cock plumes ("coq" la mode spells it) if they choose.

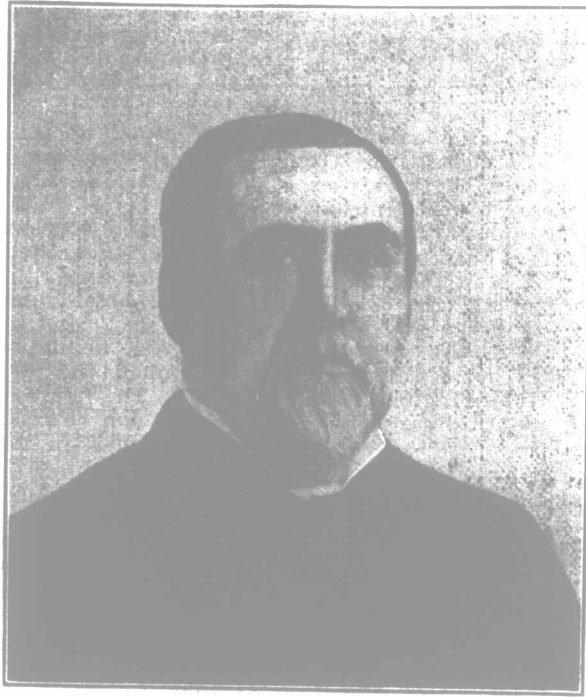
New York is the second State in the Union which has taken steps to prohibit the murder of birds within its borders, and it is scarcely a far cry to expect that so good an example may be followed, not only by the rest of the States, but by Canada also. Humanity should

bird and the English sparrow, for instance—no mercy is craved, but, unfortunately, cow-birds and English sparrows do not seem to be much in favor in millinery establishments.

It is rather an encouraging sign that, except by those who cater to the millinery trade, respect for bird-life seems to be somewhat on the increase. When, a few years ago, a flock of purple grosbeaks from the Arctic regions straggled down as far as the City of Ottawa, and went fluttering about the streets in their "tame," confiding way, it was complained that little boys were knocking them over with sticks. The other day we heard a teacher remark that she did not think a boy in this city would kill a bird. Perhaps the statement was rather too optimistic; but the very fact that it was uttered shows that the work of the teachers in Nature-study during the past few years has been rewarded by some manifestation of sentiment in regard to the feathered world.

It is to be hoped that this work will continue in our schools. Children are naturally much interested in birds, and may be led to find pleasure in loving and observing them, rather than in trying to kill them with stones and air-guns. One teacher whom we know, last year made a practice, during the warm weather, of taking her class—little tots of from six to eight years—out to the woods in the early morning, there teaching them to distinguish the different species and the different songs. One morning towards the close of summer, one of these little tots was wending her way towards the schoolhouse on the outskirts of the village, crying lustily over some injury received on the way. "What is the matter?" one asked, who met her. The child began to explain, shaking with sobs. Then suddenly the sobs ceased, and the little face brightened. "There goes a killdeer plover!" she exclaimed, pointing with a little finger over the neighboring field. Then, the next instant, when the bird had disappeared, the sobs returned, and the boo-hoo was set up again. From the incident, however, it was very evident that here, at least, was one teacher who had grasped the meaning of nature-study for the primary classes.

Of late we have been asked several times by our subscribers for articles on nature-study. We shall be pleased to comply with this request as far as lies in our power, and shall be much pleased to receive contributions in regard to anything in nature actually observed by our readers, especially in regard to birds. In this way "The Farmer's Advocate" may contribute its mite towards the good work of bird-preservation.



Dr. John Seath, M. A.

has served notices upon every milliner in the State, whether retail or wholesale, apprising them that this legislation will be rigidly enforced. The penalty, \$60 for each violation of the law, and "an additional \$25 for each bird or part thereof sold, offered for sale, or possessed," would seem to be quite heavy enough to send wings and heads and bird-corpses scurrying off hats and out of show-cases in short order. Yet, the pity of it would seem to be, that it is only when compelled, that the women who, as a rule, pride themselves upon their kind hearts and super-sensitiveness of feeling, give over

prevail as well in Canada as in the United States; Canadian woods and fields have quite as much need of the warble of songsters and the flash of bright wings as American ones. Our Dominion, with its continually increasing acreage of crops, has as vast a need as the great country over the border for the good offices of these little policemen, whose indefatigable labor in seeking out and disposing of myriads of insect pests, contributes so largely to the success of our fields and gardens. Let us, then, by all means, have legislation in Canada which will protect our songsters. For a few birds—the cow-

### The Quiet Hour.

#### The Gladness of Enthusiastic Service.

I will very gladly spend and be spent for you; though the more abundantly I love you, the less I be loved.—2 Cor. xii: 15.

"O the rare, sweet sense of living, when one's heart leaps to his labor,  
And the very joy of doing is life's richest, noblest dower!  
Let the poor—yea, poor in spirit—crave the purple of his neighbor.  
Give me just the strength for serving,  
and the golden present hour!"

There are plenty of people in the world to be pitied—among them many miscalled "rich" people who are finding God's great gift of Time a heavy burden on their hands—but don't let us waste pity where it is entirely uncalled for. Pity, if you please, one whose "soul" is starved and dressed in rags, "a beggar, with a million bits of gold," but never think anyone who is enthusiastically devoting his life to the service of God and man is to be pitied. St. Paul's gladness was not dependent on the gratitude of those to whom he so willingly devoted himself.

If he had been working for wages—even the wages of gratitude—he would not have poured out loving service so joyously when it was often met by coldness, indifference or active opposition. Our Master, who came to be the King of servants, must have found joy in stooping to wash His disciples' feet, the joy of willing service which He calls us to share.

No one can read the wonderful story of the gentle Francis of Assisi without feeling the childlike gladness which was the natural result of his crystal purity of soul and whole-hearted devotion to his fellows for Christ's sake. It is only a very shallow critic who will dare to call him a fanatic just because his methods are not exactly what we approve of in this century. Though we may not feel that it is our duty to fling away all worldly possessions, and walk the earth barefoot and homeless as he did, yet all Christians are called to copy him in his life of enthusiastic service. No story of romance could be more full of intense interest than his, and if it is interesting to read about his burning zeal, how much more interesting it must have been to live such a life of active love. No wonder he drew hearts after him by thousands, when he was continually drinking in the love of God, and pouring it out everywhere with reckless prodigality that reminds one of

the sun that shines alike on the evil and on the good. Each day was a true resurrection day—a day of joy and gladness—for it was crammed with opportunities of service. He saw Christ everywhere, not only recognizing Him in the persons of men, but even in birds and flowers; and to recognize Him was to spring instantly to serve Him in every possible way. His wonderful joy—a joy that rested not at all on external circumstances—has for hundreds of years been an object lesson to the world, a lesson that will never lose its effect. As the writer of "Adventure for God" boldly declares: "The Christian life is not a life of renunciation, but a life of consecration,—a life that means giving up only in so far as giving up is giving upward,—giving upward of the whole self, its gifts, its present and its future. It is the life of courageous freedom, the life of security in peril, the life of abundance in the midst of want, the life of peace in the midst of care, the life of large fellowship in the heart's loneliness. . . . Let none dare pity the missionary; for that man stands exultant, with the emblem of his vocation pinned to his brow as a monarch wears a diadem." God is faithful, and the promise to those who take up the cross and follow the King is continually being fulfilled: "Whoever will save his life shall lose it, and whoever will lose

his life for My sake shall find it." We cannot be happy unless we are climbing up after higher and ever higher life.

"A greater light puts out the lesser light—  
So be it ever!—such is God's high law.  
The self-same Sun that calls the flowers from earth  
Withers them soon, to give the fruit free birth—  
The nobler spirit to whom much is given  
Must take still more, though in that more there lie  
The risk of losing all: to gaze at Heaven,  
We blind our earthly eyes—To live we die!"

If life is not interesting to us—if we find in it more prose than poetry—let us try this plan of enthusiastic service. Then, unless the fountain of joy is choked or poisoned by some cherished sin, we, too, shall find life full of glad interest. The other day I was talking to a Jew who has been for fifteen years engaged in relief work among his own people. He is very enthusiastic in his plans for uplifting the poor, flinging himself into the work seven days in a week, utterly regardless of the strain on his own body, mind and spirit. I told

him he was following in the steps of Christ, and was a Christian without knowing it. He replied: "I wish Christ were alive now, for He is greatly needed, and if He were alive to-day every Jew would be a Christian."

"But," I said, "that is just where you Jews make a great mistake, for He is alive and in the world to-day." That Jew is living a life of service, and has found the secret of an interesting life, though he is not as glad as he would be if he knew the Master he was faithfully serving.

The Church is the Bride of Christ and most rejoice in preparing for His return. "Behold, I come quickly," He says. Why, He may come to-day! Indeed He surely will come to-day in the person of some of His brothers and sisters. Let us hurry to meet Him, let us minister to Him of our best, and gladness will certainly spring up in our hearts. Bring darkness and light together, and the light must always conquer; bring sadness and joy together, and joy will be victorious too. And joy is not only a pleasant thing to possess, it is a positive sin to live our lives without it. If we have no joy in our hearts, then there must be something wrong with our Christianity, for we are commanded to rejoice in the Lord "Alway." That means when you are serving Him by scrubbing His floors or washing His windows, just as much as when you are waiting on a sick person, or preparing a sermon. Holiness is health of soul, and should reveal itself by the outward signs of vigorous health—glad activity, a free, quick step, a sunny face and cheerful voice, and a hearty interest in your everyday work and in the people around you. Everyone is interesting if you can only get through the shell and touch the person underneath. In every soul we may see something of God. Some are like polished mirrors, reflecting His face, so that the slightest contact with them, or even the thought of them, sends one's heart upwards almost involuntarily; while in others the image of God is very dim and distorted. But, even then, we know it must be there, know that in serving them we are serving our Master and Lord. With this glad thought in

our mind, the ordinary routine of daily work is changed to the grand and glorious sacrifice of a martyr—a true witness for Christ. Then every duty becomes an inspiring opportunity, and every day is a letter day—a holiday because it is a holy day. This is the Midas touch which can change common earthenware into bright and shining gold. I have no patience with the pessimists who tell children that youth is the happiest time in life. It is an instinct with us all to press forward to something better than we already have, and it is a true instinct. Those who consecrate their lives to God in childhood will surely find that their path shines more and more until the Sun of Righteousness floods every day with inner sunshine—deep joy which is infinitely more satisfying than the gay lightheartedness of childhood. Every day brings fresh opportunities of touching other lives, and of growing in the knowledge of God, which, as our Lord tells us, is "life eternal." Then there is the joy of making real progress in spiritual growth; for it is false humility to shut one's eyes to that progress when there is a steady struggle after God and holiness.

We hear a great deal in these days about "strenuous life." Well, that is the kind of life we should live. Those who settle down to a half-hearted kind of Christianity are sure to find life dull and disappointing. Christianity is not just the conscientious doing of one's duty, it is enthusiastic devotion to the only Master who can fully satisfy the hungry heart. Though He is out of sight, He is not a long way off. You can find Him in the person of the dear father or mother, husband, wife or child, in the neighbor or visitor, or you may even serve Him by throwing crumbs to His birds or watering His flowers. If all other service be denied you, there is the rich field of your own being to cultivate. The body should be tenderly cared for and kept clean and healthy, because it is God's holy temple, and the soul should be held always in the light of His Presence until it grows with the radiant beauty of holiness. With all these doors of opportunity

standing wide open, surely no one should find life narrow, commonplace or uninteresting. And no one can walk through life with the fearless, happy trust of a dearly-loved child in his own father's house, without radiating brightness. Joy is very infectious, and we can render grand service to our brothers and sisters just by being happy. It is no use pretending to be happy. The gladness must spring like a living fountain ever fresh from the Christ within the heart, if it is to do real service. We must walk with God every day in the week if we are to be mirrors reflecting the Sun of Righteousness. The Sun is always shining, but the trouble with us is that we don't always walk with faces upturned to reflect His light. We can get to God through serving man, and we can get to man through serving God. Our duty—and privilege—towards God, and our duty—and privilege—towards our neighbor, are so intimately joined together that it is impossible to separate them. We cannot really serve God without serving man too; we cannot really serve our neighbor without climbing ever nearer and nearer to God, where only true and living gladness is to be found.

"There's heaven above, and night by night  
I look right through its gorgeous roof;  
No suns and moons, though e'er so bright,  
Avail to stop me; splendour-proof  
I keep the broods of stars aloof:  
For I intend to get to God,  
For 'tis to God I speed so fast,  
For in God's breast, my own abode,  
Those shoals of dazzling glory, passed,  
I lay my spirit down at last."

HOPE.

Dear Hope,—I have often thought I would like to write and tell you how much I enjoyed reading the Quiet Hour, but there has always been something to hinder me from doing so; but, after reading the poem on the "Crosses," and your article on "Climbing the Ladder of

Pain," I thought I would at least say, "Thank you." But the article on pain reminded me of having heard that suffering might have three different effects upon one subjected to it, producing first rebellion, or, "I won't stand it!" second, a kind of stoicism, or "grin and bear it" kind of spirit, and, thirdly, acquiescence, or submission to the Divine will, which I trust will be the effect produced upon any of your readers called upon to endure it. And I trust that those of us who, for the present, are exempt from it will have our sympathies enlarged or increased.

J. J. LAMB.

Estevan, Sask.

Can You?

- Can you put the Spider's web back in place  
That once has been swept away?  
Can you put the Apple again on the bough  
Which fell at our feet to-day?
- Can you put the Lily-cup back on the stem  
And to cause it to live and to grow?  
Can you mend the Butterfly's broken wing  
That you crushed with a hasty blow?
- Can you put the Bloom again on the grape,  
And the Grape again on the vine?  
Can you put the Dewdrops back on the flowers,  
And make them sparkle and shine?
- Can you put the Kernel back in the nut,  
Or the broken Egg in the shell?  
Can you put the Honey back in the comb,  
And cover with wax each cell?
- You think my questions are trifling,  
Let me ask another one,  
Can a hasty Word e'er be unsaid,  
Or a Deed unkind undone?

E. A. B.  
Church Mission House, Malakwa, B. C.

Children's Corner.

The Fresh-air Child.

By Elliot Walker.

Where the cool Berkshire breezes blow  
Down from the mountains,  
The green fields are dotted with wild-  
flowers bright,  
And clear, sparkling brooklets, like  
musical fountains,  
Sing soft to the grasses in onward de-  
light.

To the hot, tired children, just up from  
the city,  
All seems like a paradise fair to ex-  
plore,  
And our eyes somehow moisten in quick,  
kindly pity  
For the poor little waifs who've not  
been here before.

We cannot restrain them—they leap from  
the hay-carts  
All running and shouting and screaming  
in glee.  
The meadows are theirs till the sun from  
the day parts;  
At last they are happy and joyous and  
free.

But one little tot, with great eyes filled  
with wonder,  
In gentle amaze at un-dreamed-of de-  
light,  
Runs off to a fence of old rails, and  
crawls under  
To the great patch of daisies that  
catches her sight.

Like a baby returned to the arms of a  
mother,  
She flings her small form in the flowers'  
embrace,  
And her strange yearning cry the white  
petals help smother,  
As she presses them close to her warm,  
tender face.

With her lap full of daisies, her arms full  
of daisies,  
Her heart full of daisies, she sits there  
and cries.

Of sweet flower tributes it beat all the  
praises  
That ever were rendered by older ones  
wise.

To come up to supper 'twas hard work  
to get her,  
She wanted to stay with her flowers,  
she said;  
And we all bent to kiss her and tenderly  
pet her,  
And wove a white crown for her dear  
curly head.

When the two weeks were up and the  
good days were over,  
We started to pack in her small, shabby  
bag  
Her freshly-washed garments; but daisies  
and clover  
She had packed to exclude every poor  
little rag.

Stolen from the Nest.

I said: My God, or let them not be  
born,  
Or from misfortune guard;  
Guard these poor fledglings, Thou who  
hast the power,  
From vulture's claw, and heart and  
hands as hard.

Some have I seen from ivy-curtained nest,  
Some from tall trees, or sand-holes,  
snatched away,  
And sad as I, when shut from air and  
light,  
All perished in a day.

And all had sung, and all their wings  
once grown—  
Had flown through forests and across  
the seas,  
And with young flowers the swallows had  
returned  
Upon the vernal breeze.

You'd watch them, children, flying 'neath  
the clouds,  
You'd hear them sing at morn the  
summer long;  
Oh, how much better than to see them  
caged!  
No liberty, no song!  
—Eugenie de Guerin.

When you read the first line of this



An Infant Industry.

little poem, remember that "or" means  
"either," and you will understand it  
better. While I agree with the kind-  
hearted French girl that it is generally  
very cruel to take young birds out of  
their nests, I will tell you of a bird I  
saw the other day who was doing more  
good in a cage in the city than he ever  
could flying free about the country. He  
was a big robin, taken from the nest  
nine years ago, and he belongs to a poor  
old woman, who can't go out of her  
small house so much as to walk across  
the road. She has a bad disease in her  
leg, and her old husband has very bad

rheumatism, so how they  
manage to do the house-  
work, I don't know. The  
poor old woman was tel-  
ling me how her leg hurt,  
and what a hard time she  
had, and she was almost  
crying, when suddenly the  
robin began to chirp just  
like a free robin does to  
his mate in the spring.  
The old woman cheered up  
at once, and chirped back  
at the robin. "I wish  
Joey would sing," she  
said. "He's a fine  
singer." So she and Joey  
called to one another, and  
soon he began to sing.  
You never heard a wild  
robin sing like that. I  
suppose he learnt it from  
two canaries that were  
hanging near. But his  
singing was far ahead of  
theirs, so rich and strong.  
The old woman was  
delighted to hear Joey  
showing off so well, and  
began to tell me how she  
had brought him up her-  
self. She said he was  
more like a thrush than  
like the robins they have  
in England, and his song  
is like that of the thrush.  
She has him in a big  
wooden cage, and though  
she often leaves the door  
open, he never wants to  
go out.

Now, I think that if Joey had a mind,  
he would rather be in that cage, and give  
so much pleasure to a poor old woman  
who never sees any pretty sights, nor  
hears any other pretty sounds, than he  
would do anything else; that is, if he is  
an unselfish bird. But don't go taking  
any young robins out of their nests,  
boys, for you are not poor old women in the  
city, and don't need company; and, be-  
sides, your robin would be sure to die.

The letters from the cousins, which  
have been held out this week, will ap-  
pear next time.

Down Amongst the Factories.

It was a hot July day, with a nasty wind which blew clouds of dust off the car tracks. A thin little girl was walking up and down in a tiny kitchen behind a shop, trying to quiet a crying baby, while her mother bent over the wash-tub, beside the hot stove. The clothes and tubs and Baby's cradle took up so much of the floor, that there was hardly room to walk up and down. But Baby had to be put to sleep. At last his eyes closed, and then the hot little girl began to wash up a pile of dishes on the kitchen table.

"Johnny's coming home to-day," said the mother. "We must try and get tidied up a bit."

Little Milly's eyes filled with tears. Johnny had been in the country for two whole weeks, but the kind lady from the Fresh-Air Mission said there was nobody who wanted any more children, and Milly and her chum would have to stay in the hot city all the summer.

Soon the dishes were all put away, and Milly helped hang out the clothes in the narrow back yard, with its patch of weeds in one corner and heap of rubbish against the fence, and the factory smoke pouring down from overhead.

"Milly, here's ten cents. Run down to the corner, and get some sausages. We must make a little treat to welcome Johnny home."

When Milly came back, there was Johnny, his face quite fat and sunburnt, his clothes all clean, and a basket of raspberries from the farm. Like a brave little girl, Milly put away her own disappointment, and listened to her brother's excited talk, about the cow he had learnt to milk, the hay he had helped to bring in, how much milk he had drunk, and what fun it was hunting eggs, and driving up the cows. But when he began to sing a pretty hymn he had learnt while he was away, it was too much for Milly. She ran out into the street to hide her tears. Bump!—she ran into someone coming round the corner. It was her chum, Annie.

"O, Milly," cried Annie, such news! The Fresh-Air Lady has just come to tell mother that a lady in the country wants two girls to stay for a fortnight. And we are to be ready to go on Wednesday! No danger of our not being ready, is there, Milly?"

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

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

To notify children's parents of their home-coming.

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

We desire to send them all out the first week in July, commencing Wednesday, July 4th.

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

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

We pay their railway fare both ways.

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

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

Kindly say whether boys or girls are preferred.

We cannot send their names before going out.

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

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

State Post Office Address and nearest Railway Station.

We wish to have, by June 20th, the names of Friends who desire to take our children.—(Extract from report of Toronto Children's Fresh-Air Mission.)

If any of our country cousins would like to share some of their pleasures with these city children, they will ask their mothers to write to—

MISS FLORENCE ROBERTS,  
21 Scarth Road, Toronto.

Children, Take Notice!

All letters intended for the Children's Corner MUST be addressed to—

COUSIN DOROTHY,  
52 Victor Ave., Toronto.

About the House.

Fruit and Nuts.

As a general rule the fruits that grow in Canada are not of much nutritive value. They are, however, very valuable on account of certain acids and mineral constituents which they contain, and on account of which they become useful as aids to digestion. Their value as stimulants to appetite also cannot be overlooked.

Of our home-grown fruits, grapes are the most nutritious. Dried figs, dates and raisins, however, are of high nutritive value, dried figs being, weight for weight, more nourishing than bread. Bananas also contain enough carbohydrates to render them of some value as food.

Nuts, on the contrary, are of very high nutritive value, containing a very large proportion of fat. As this very preponderance of fat, however, renders them rather difficult of digestion, nuts should always be chopped finely, and chewed very thoroughly. Starchy nuts, such as the chestnut, which is, perhaps, of the highest value of all as an article of diet, should be cooked.

The following table as given by Dr. R. Hutchison, of Edinburgh, may, perhaps, be of interest in connection with this subject of "Fruit and Nuts." The ether extract referred to in it is a peculiar substance, not yet thoroughly understood, which gives to the fruit its distinctive odor and flavor.

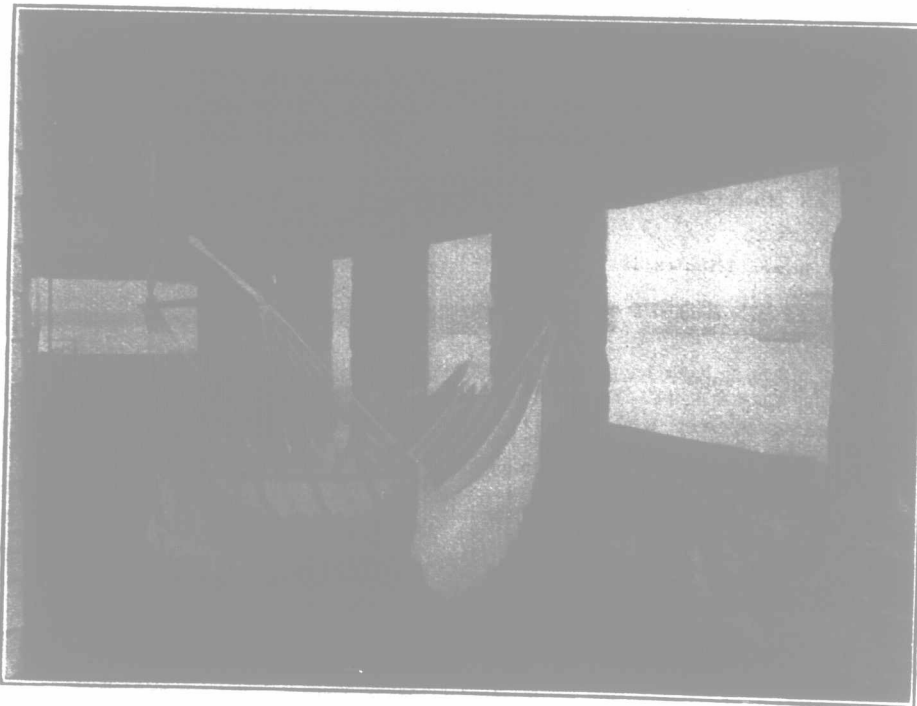


Fig. 1.—A roomy modern veranda. Just the place for hot midsummer afternoons.

Table with columns for various nutrients (Water, Protein, Ether Extract, Carbohydrates, Ash, Cellulose, Acid, Fat, Mineral Matter) and rows for various fruits and nuts (Apples, Peaches, Plums, Cherries, etc.).

Some Fruit Recipes.

The following are some recipes that may help to fill in the gap until the fresh fruits come in:

Banana Foam.—Mash bananas, and mix with them the whites of 2 or 3 eggs, beaten very stiffly. Use the yolks for a custard to pour over, and serve cold.

Banana Salad.—Slice Bananas. Cover with a dressing made of 1 cup boiling water, a tablespoon cornstarch, juice of half a lemon, sweetened to taste.

Dates.—Remove seeds, and replace with nut-meats. Stew till tender in a little hot water, adding, at the last, sugar and lemon juice. Serve with whipped cream.

Stewed Figs.—Dissolve 1/4 lb. sugar in a pint of water. Put in 1 lb. good figs, and the thinly-pared rind of half a lemon. Let simmer very slowly for 2 hours. Add the juice of a lemon. Nice served with rice.

Apricot Tapioca.—Soak 5 tablespoons tapioca over night in 2 cups water. In morning cook till clear. Stir in 2 small cups stewed apricots, sweeten, cook 10 minutes, put in wet mould to cool, and serve with cream and sugar.

French Fruit Salad.—Peel and slice 2 oranges and 2 bananas, and chop 1 doz. Eng. walnuts. Arrange fruit in layers, garnish with the nuts, and serve with a little mayonnaise.

Pineapple Snow.—1 can (or equivalent of shredded) pineapple, 1/2 box gelatine dissolved in a pint cold water, 2 cups sugar, juice of 2 lemons. Dissolve gelatine, add juice of pineapple, and place on stove. While heating, mix sugar and pineapple, and add lemon juice. Pour over this the hot gelatine; mix well; add beaten whites of 2 eggs; beat hard for

ten minutes, and set in a mould on ice. Serve with whipped cream.

Prune Whip.—Soak prunes over night, cook, sweeten, and remove stones. Add beaten whites of 3 eggs for each pound of prunes. Bake 20 minutes.

Outdoor Living.

We have just been wondering what percentage of our farmers' wives and daughters are spending every possible moment of this beautiful summer weather out of doors, or how many of them realize what it means to health and good spirits to live practically in the open air. The men, usually, are out at their work from daylight until dark; but are there not many of the women who do all of their tasks—peeling potatoes, preparing fruit, etc.—indoors; then, when a short respite comes in the afternoon, lie down to rest, or sit down with a bit of sewing in a cool room with drawn shades? . . . True, the windows may be open, but that isn't the same. There is no ventilation like the very out-of-doors, and, beside, one really needs the sunshine, the sight of blue skies and green grass, and waving leaves, the hum of insects, the music of the wind in the trees to make one understand how good the world is after all.

People are just beginning the least little bit to understand the value of absolutely pure air. Long ago it was found that if you put a cat under a bell-jar and let it breathe up all the oxygen about it, or, which amounts to the same thing, pour in upon it a flood of carbon dioxide, the very gas breathed forth at every exhalation, either of people or of animals, the cat soon died. But the lesson has been long in coming to the great mass of the people, and so even yet we find those who will persist in keeping their bedroom windows closed, except, perhaps, in the very hottest of the summer, and who never think it necessary to send a fine current of air from the outdoors swirling through the rooms often enough to drive out foul vapors, or, if this be impracticable, to keep at least a little exit at the top of the windows always open. To this species belong such as the old boarding-house keeper who used to shout at his boarders when they tried to ventilate their rooms, that "he wasn't going to heat all Elm Street."

However, it is not winter ventilation, but living out of doors in summer, that we set out to talk about to-day. Those of you who read Mrs. Hopkins' article, "Back to the Land," in a recent number of "The Farmer's Advocate," will see what it has done for one family. And this example might be multiplied many times over. We know a girl who spends ten months of each year fighting off consumption, and is, during that time, continually worried with coughs and "taking cold." During the remaining two months, July and August, she goes off to the woods with a camping party, sleeps in a canvas tent with the door open, sits outdoors every evening, gets her feet wet rambling about the river and lake, walks through dripping woods when it rains, and for that time never has a cough, and rapidly gains in weight. The secret would seem to be in being continually in the fresh air, night and day. It is not only people with lung troubles who are benefited by outdoor living. Even those who have thought themselves well, acknowledge themselves better after a trial of it. Pure air and sunshine are not food, but they are the best thing to it, and give a vigor and pep in living that no one should be satisfied to miss.

In the country, it should not be such a difficult matter, in summer, at least, to accomplish this outdoor life. Every yard, if it is without saying, should contain a tree or two under which a great deal of the kitchen work may be done, while somewhere near every farmhouse there should be a shaded nook or corner in which a hammock may be swung and easy chairs placed for use in odd leisure moments in the evenings, and on Sundays. When there are no such trees, a few seats of veranda, or "stoop" even, may surely be put up. It need not be an expensive one, as a glance at our advertisement, No. 2 will show, but with plenty of vines and flowers its attractiveness will be assured, and it will soon grow into the most popular "room" of the house as work-room, living-room,

yes, and dining-room, too, for after a "tea" or two taken in the shade of the vines, very few of the family will be likely to long very strongly for the indoor dining-apartment, at least during the bright summer days.

The Americans have learned the value of outdoor living much sooner than we. On almost every house of the better

class "over the line," large verandas are to be seen, some semicircular, some square, but invariably large enough to be furnished as a living-room with tables and groups of chairs—a pleasing variation from the wig-like verandas and stiff lines of porzansos so often seen about Canadian houses. Fig. 1 of our illustration shows one of these roomy modern verandas, placed on the north

side in order to give the house the benefit of all the sunshine possible.

We had intended touching upon outdoor sleeping rooms to-day, but will leave them for a later date. This time we will close with a suggestion offered by a Farmer's Advocate reader. She has planned to have a sort of summerhouse made with a close roof, chicken-wire sides, and vines, of course, near the

kitchen door. At one end of it she will have a cupboard. The rest of the furnishing will consist of a plain table and chairs. Here, during the summer, the family will eat most of their meals. Here, too, the dishes will be washed up, sewing and all sorts of work done. As a result, as she says, "less muss in the house, more time to rest, more good of the summer-time."

## With the Flowers.

### The Dahlia.

Perhaps few plants, with the exception of the Sweet Pea, Nasturtium, and Golden Glow, have sprung into such widespread popularity as the Dahlia. Little wonder that this is so. Dahlia culture is not difficult—a consideration of some moment with amateurs; the foliage is at all times attractive, never yellow and straggling, as that of some plants becomes towards the close of their blooming season, and the period of bloom, under favorable conditions, extends over a good month and a half or two months before frost. The colors of the blossoms are unusually rich, varying from the faintest rose to the deepest crimson, and from palest lemon to a rich orange. Moreover, the flowers are greatly varied in form. For those who like extremely regular, formal flowers, there are the pompon varieties, round as an orange, with every ray perfectly curved like a little cornucopia. Then there are the regular, flat-rayed varieties, the curiously-spined cactus species, and the loosely-constructed single kinds, most beautiful of all, perhaps, from an artistic point of view.

The Dahlia got its name from Dahl, a Swedish botanist, and pupil of Charles Linnæus. At first the only kind known was a straggling single variety of indifferent coloring; but from it new species have been evolved with remarkable rapidity, until, it is estimated, about 3,000 varieties in all have been catalogued. It may be interesting to note, in passing, that it belongs to the same family as the well-known Cosmos and Coreopsis of our gardens, and, strangely enough, is a near cousin of the ugly little weed commonly known as beggar-ticks.

Dahlias may be propagated by seed (a usual way of securing new varieties), by grafting, and by planting the tubers. If the first method is adopted, the seed should be sown quite early in boxes in the house, but the little plants, which are very sensitive to frost, as Dahlias are, in fact, in all stages, must not be planted out until all danger of frost is past. Grafting is always done upon the tubers, the green shoot being trimmed to a wedge to fit a corresponding wedge-shaped slit in the tuber.

Propagation by division of the roots is, however, the one most usually resorted to. In dividing the roots, it must be remembered that the eyes are not on the tubers, but on the crown to which they are attached, and in making a division, care must be taken that there is at least one eye on each tuber. The best way is to start the whole bunch in a box of moist sand, then divide gently when the sprouts have started, and plant again, leaving but one shoot to each tuber. Dahlia tubers should never be placed more than an inch or two below the surface of the soil.

Dahlias grow best in a place protected from high winds, in which they will have plenty of air and sunlight. The soil should be well enriched with very old manure, and thoroughly worked up to a considerable depth. Until the plants are in bud, cultivation should be frequent and rather deep; after that the soil should be stirred to a depth of 1 to 2 inches, often enough to prevent the soil from being baked. If this steady cultivation be attended to, the plants, unless in a very dry season, will need very little watering until they have come in bloom. Then

a thorough watering, preferably of soap-suds, once a week, will be found of value. After each watering the soil should be stirred all over the surface, to form a dust mulch, which will conserve the moisture. If large blossoms are wanted, all the buds save one should be removed from each branch.

Paris-green solution is recommended for the insect pests that attack Dahlias. A thorough soaking of the soil to a depth of three or four inches, with this solution (1 teaspoonful to 3 gallons of water), begun when the plant is a foot high, and continued until it is full-grown, will, it is said, prevent the appearance of the borer. For other pests, spray the leaves.

Dahlia tubers are stored as easily as potatoes. In the fall, after all the foliage has been cut down by frost, take up the tubers, leaving about a foot of the stem to each cluster. Let them dry in the air for a few hours, then store in sand or on a shelf in a cool, frost-proof cellar. If the tubers seem to be drying out too much during the winter, sprinkle occasionally with water.

rim. Leave here until near the time of frost. No water at all will be needed, unless in an exceptionally dry summer, when just enough may be given to keep the plants from dying. Cyclamens, however, must at no time be permitted to dry completely out.

### Green Plant Lice.

Please advise me what to do with house plants that are infested with little green lice. A SUBSCRIBER.

Simcoe Co., Ont.  
Tobacco in some form is the usual remedy for green aphids. They may be treated either by fumigating with tobacco smoke, or by holding the plants upside down and dipping them in tobacco water, made strong enough to be about the color of tea. Eben Rexford, an authority on plants, also gives the following: "Shave a quarter of a pound of ivory soap into thin pieces, and pour water over it. Set on the stove to dissolve. When liquified, add 5 gallons of water, and apply the infusion to your plants, either by dipping or syringing."



Fig. 2.—An easily-made back-yard "stoop."—[From "Country Life."]

### Rest Your House Plants.

Don't forget that practically all flowering house-plants need a rest during summer, if they are expected to bloom next winter. Oxalis and Callas need a thorough drying off, and this may be given them by simply turning the pots over on their sides in the garden in June, and leaving them without any attention at all until September. Other plants, Geraniums, Heliotropes, Begonias, Primroses, may be treated as follows: Dig a trench in a partially-shaded situation. Put an inch of ashes at bottom to keep angle-worms out, set the pots on the ashes, and bank the earth up to the

### Chinese Sacred Lily.

A bulb of the Chinese Lily was given to me. I do not understand its cultivation. Kindly give me a few hints regarding its culture through the columns of your valuable paper.

AMATEUR GARDENER.

Wentworth Co., Ont.  
The culture of the Chinese Sacred Lily, which is really a species of Narcissus, is very simple. It will grow in either soil or water. The Chinese, however, always grow it in water for house decoration, first placing pebbles or shells in the bottom of a shallow dish, then the bulbs on top of these. The water should just come up far enough to surround the bases of the bulbs nicely, and should, of

course, be lukewarm when poured on, the dish being afterwards kept in a bright, warm place. After flowering, the bulbs are of no further use.

### A Nightmare of Fair Women.

[In order (?) after our "Dream of Fair Women."]

The latest fad has struck our household—there's women everywhere; Or, rather, women's pictures—on each pillow, plate or chair; The Countess of Potocka, with her wan and weary smile, Is pyrographed about the house in almost every style; No matter where you sit or stand, 'most any way you look, You'll see her dreamy eyes peer from some unexpected nook, And then, to-day the workmen came to wax the parlor floor Where there's a burnt-in picture of Mme. de Pompadour.

There's Antoinettes and Columbines upon the window frames, Du Barrys, too, and princesses—I don't know all the names; A dozen Lady Washingtons are scattered through the place— Upon the grand piano there's a gilt enamelled face Of Cleopatra; yes, and from the hall-seat there appeal The sorrow-laden optics of the much-abused Camille; The rocking chair I like the best holds Clara Vere de Vere— So I sit on a shoe-box, where no faces yet appear.

It's snowing sofa pillows—they are in the vestibule, And bobbing through the parlors like big apples in a pool; They show us pretty duchesses and jaunty chorus girls, And other women famous for complexion or for curls; I've tripped upon the lovely face of more than one fair maid As through the pillow flood at night I've vainly tried to wade; This morning when I shaved myself, it startled me to see The towel had some heroine done in embroidery!

Last night when I had carved the roast— This is as true as fate— A Gibson girl was smiling through the gravy on the plate! The platter showed Priscilla and John Alden true to life— I must confess I stabbed at them with that big carving knife! The latest fad has struck us bad—it's pictures everywhere, All pyrographed and photographed on pillow, plate and chair— It makes me feel like this, I know, is not so very kind— Congratulating beggars on the fact that they are blind.

—W. D. N., in Chicago Tribune.

### Recipes.

Cookies.—Two cups sugar, 2 eggs, 1 cup butter (melted), 1 teaspoon soda, 6 tablespoons cold water, enough "Five Roses" flour to make a dough. Roll thin.

Molasses Cookies.—Two cups molasses, 1 cup sugar, 1 cup butter, 1 cup boiling water, 2 small teaspoons soda, 2 tablespoons ginger, 1 tablespoon cinnamon, enough "Five Roses" flour to make a soft dough.

"So many prominent men are reported to be ill. What do you suppose is the matter with them?" "Probably suffering from exposure."

A Watch Dial-ogue  
Says the slow watch-  
"How time flies"  
says the **ELGIN WATCH**  
"Time cannot fly past me"

Every Elgin Watch is fully guaranteed. All jewelers sell them. "Timemakers and Timekeepers," an illustrated joint history of the locomotive and the watch, sent free upon request to

ELGIN NATIONAL WATCH CO., Elgin, Ill.

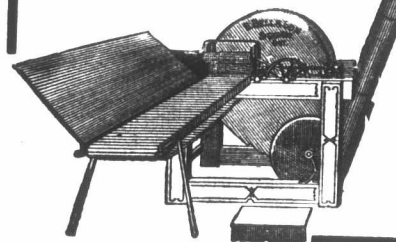
### THE GOOD REPUTATION

of "Five Roses" Flour is proof positive of its good quality. No amount of talking could make and hold such a reputation if the flour were not the very best. Thousands of housekeepers in every city bear testimony that the claims made for "Five Roses" are just, and thus, through its uniform superiority over ordinary brands, its high reputation grows daily. If you have not already tried it, do so at once.

LAKE OF THE WOODS MILLING COMPANY, Limited.

### BELL'S ENSILAGE CUTTER

Cuts Quick, Clean and Even.



Bell's Exhaust Blower takes all the corn off the cob—breaks up the cob and smashes the stalk. Ensilage—cut with the Bell—gives horses and cattle an even feed, gives all an equal show at grain, stalk and leaf, packs evenly in the silo, and takes up about 1/3 less space of ensilage cut with the ordinary machine.

We make all kinds and sizes. Write us your needs and we will tell you what machines and attachments will pay you best to put in.

B. BELL & SONS, Limited  
ST. GEORGE, ONT.

## HOMESEEKERS' EXCURSIONS



Ask for Homeseekers' pamphlet and secure full particulars of return limits, rates, etc., from nearest C.P.R. agent, or C. B. FOSTER, D.P.A., C.P.R., Toronto.

GOING  
JUNE 5 AND 19 06  
JULY 3 AND 17 06

When Writing Advertisers Please Mention Advocate

### The Ingle Nook.

A few issues ago there appeared in this department a request for an Etiquette Column. It struck me at the time that this matter of manners seemed to be epidemic. Upon that very day I had noticed an article in the Globe, and another was handed me from the Weekly Irish Times (Dublin), both complaining of the modern lack of civility. The writer of the first had been inspired by the fact that he had overheard a remark to the effect that "Of all the civilized nations on the globe, Canadians have the worst manners." This, coming from a Canadian "returned from an extended trip abroad," was enough to make one gasp, and it was, maybe, with a bit of wicked relief that one turned to the Irish paper to find the statement, "One of the saddest things in life to-day is the decadence of good manners." It seemed, then, that the "Paddies," who have turned out so many right royal ladies and gentlemen, were confessing to a lapse, too. Of course, that didn't excuse the Canadians one little bit—but then, one hated to think that the Canadians were the only ones. Isn't that human nature for you, now?

The thing is, however, not to sit down and howl "O tempora! O mores!" but to see what can be done about it. If our manners are atrocious, it is time we were mending them.

Emerson says, you know, that, "Defect in manners is usually the defect in fine perceptions," and it is a fact that the naturally gentle, the unfailingly kindly, are usually the last to transgress in those little niceties which do so much to make the wheels of life run smoothly—the last to offend by brusque action or unkind, tactless word or criticism, the very pith and marrow of "bad" manners. You may forgive the big, good-natured man who pours out his tea—although you would much rather he didn't do it—but you are not likely to get over rankling towards the one, no matter how polished his manners otherwise, who has treated you meanly, or spoken to you unfeelingly. These manners, of kindness, tact, simplicity, sincerity, are they which come from the heart. The veriest society belle, should she be lacking in the right sort of heart, cannot cultivate them from without. Indeed, it is a question if she can cultivate them at all, until sorrow and experience have come to her with mellowing touch; but without them she lacks something that all the daintiness and propriety in the world cannot make up to her.

There are other "manners," however, which everyone may acquire, and which are certainly worth the trouble. The hardest, coldest, steeliest, may assume them to perfection; the sweet, gentle, sincere may also lay hold upon them as an added charm—in these days, perhaps, as a necessity. We refer to the code called "etiquette."

It is true, of course, that the man or woman of fine perceptions is also the least likely to commit vulgarisms. We do not refer to lapses of formal etiquette which may prescribe one form to-day, another six months from now, but to vulgarisms which stamp a man as "no gentleman," a woman as "no lady." To refer to a concrete example: Not long ago I had dinner at a restaurant. Opposite me sat a girl, a nice enough looking girl, too, had she not spoiled everything by committing every possible crime almost in the calendar of etiquette. One wondered where she had been "brought up," or if she had no sense at all of even common decency in "table-manners"; and, unpleasant though it was, one actually found one's self watching to see what she would do next. She let herself slouch in her chair, instead of sitting erectly; put her elbows on the table occasionally, chewed with her mouth open, and made a noise

while doing so, "grabbed" her knife half way down the blade—she couldn't describe it in any other way—ate with it, then let both knife and fork drag out onto the tablecloth. She picked up the bone of a chop, and so gnawed the meat off it; buttered a slice of bread, doubled it, and "fell to"; and, although she didn't seem in the least ill-fed, looked greedily at everything that appeared on the little table. There was grease on her fingers and on her face, and, had there been a toothpick near, one would have expected to see her take it up and use it lustily, by way of dessert. You think I am stretching this? Not one word of it. So, perhaps, you will not wonder that my own dinner was somewhat spoiled, nor that I have found it necessary to emphasize the assertion that lack of "fine perceptions" must surely be at the bottom of such solecisms.

However, no one will deny that "training" is a very necessary adjunct to the acquirement of "pretty" manners. A child may develop boorishness if he is not taught otherwise, and the question is, then, How can he best be taught?

The Globe correspondent claims that the public school is responsible for the ill-manners of the growing youth, and that the matter should be seen to there. The Irish writer rather throws the onus on the home. "It is in the home," he says, "that the absence of manners is most pronounced. How seldom will you find even the commonest politeness amongst the members of a family? Sisters rude, snappy; brothers, ditto; and in both girls and boys an utter want of parental respect. Kindly acts, pleasant words, thoughtful attention to one another—these are unknown. We are badly in want of a return to the realization of how inseparably good manners and character are bound up."

Perhaps the truth of the matter is that both the school and the home might wisely bear upon their walls Burke's dictum: "Manners are the shadows of virtues."

As for starting an etiquette column in our paper, we are not sure yet that we can find room for it, but we will bear the request in mind.

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

#### A Grey County Pioneer.

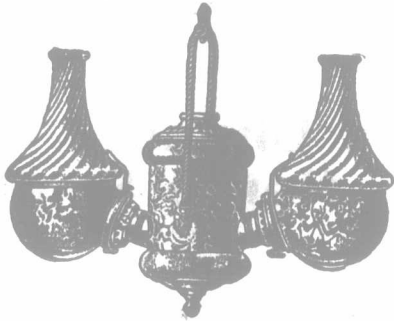
Good evening, Dame Durden and Chatterers. I hope I am not the last to call and give an account of myself; but, you know, I am a farmer, and at this season of the year a woman can scarcely keep pace with the work. It seems to multiply so, with young fowl to look after and gardening to do. Time passes so quickly; but who would not be a farmer, and have something to look after and be interested in? And then, when we open our door in the morning, take in some fresh air—so pure and good—and behold the beauty of every field, and the woods just bursting forth in green, so many different tints. But there, I must be off, as my call was to be short. I will be anxiously looking forward to hear from more of the old friends of the Ingle Nook.

Your affectionate friend,  
AUNT LIBBIE,  
Grey Co., Ont.

#### Another Way of Entertaining.

Dear Dame Durden.—We very much enjoy reading the letters in the Ingle Nook, especially the one from "Helionahit" in "The Farmer's Advocate" for May 3rd. My sister and I have tried to think up some new entertainment for our guests. One evening we had a small party. We had slips of paper all around the dining-room and parlor, on which were questions to be answered by the name of a flower. Again, we passed around slips of paper on which was written the name of an animal. The guests were given squares of paper from which to tear out—without the aid of a pen or anything—the shape

The Light for Country Homes THE ANGLE LAMP.



Comfort in Summer Lighting.

As the days grow longer it is more and more important that you use the right illumination. If you have a system that requires endless attention...

Eighteen Cents

worth of oil will burn for one month, and will show you that it is possible to use oil with comfort and saving. It presents a perfect substitute for gas, electricity and other new systems...

No Under Shadow,

insures all the light falling directly downward and outward, which makes every occupation of the evening a genuine pleasure. They are hand some, well made, and a distinct decoration wherever used.

THE BACH SPECIALTY CO.,

355 1/2 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont.

Fresh Clear Faces



Are bestowed upon any who are at all troubled with freckles, moth patches, sallowness, rash, red nose pimples, blackheads, etc., if

PRINCESS COMPLEXION PURIFIER is used. It transforms a poor complexion, making it beautifully clear and fine. Price, \$1.50, express paid.

Superfluous Hair, Moles, etc., removed permanently by our method of Electrolysis. Satisfaction guaranteed. Come during spring or summer for treatment.

Send 10 cents for our handsome booklet and sample of cream. Consultation invited. No expense.

GRAHAM DERMATOLOGICAL INSTITUTE Dept. F. 502 Church St., Toronto. Estab. 1892.

Home-seekers' Excursion on Illinois Central Railroad.

FROM JUNE TO NOVEMBER, 1906

All south and west and north-west and south-west, Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, including New Orleans. For above States, first and third Tuesdays each month. Tickets good 30 days. Liberal stop-over arrangements.

G. B. Wyllie, 305 Main street, Buffalo, N. Y.

G. M. Annable, Moose Jaw, Sask.

Improved and Unimproved Farms For Sale in the Famous Moose Jaw Wheat Belt.

Prices and terms right. We sell on half-crop payments. Have some snaps on 5,000 and 10,000 acre tracts in Saskatchewan and Alberta. Correspondence solicited.

Wedding Invitations, Wedding Announcements, Visiting Cards.

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

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

Advertisement for a woman's suit, featuring a small illustration of a woman.

Advertisement for a woman's suit, featuring a small illustration of a woman.

Advertisement for a woman's suit, featuring a small illustration of a woman.

Advertisement for a woman's suit, featuring a small illustration of a woman.

Advertisement for a woman's suit, featuring a small illustration of a woman.

Advertisement for a woman's suit, featuring a small illustration of a woman.

Advertisement for a woman's suit, featuring a small illustration of a woman.

Advertisement for a woman's suit, featuring a small illustration of a woman.

Advertisement for a woman's suit, featuring a small illustration of a woman.

Advertisement for a woman's suit, featuring a small illustration of a woman.

Advertisement for a woman's suit, featuring a small illustration of a woman.

Advertisement for a woman's suit, featuring a small illustration of a woman.

Advertisement for a woman's suit, featuring a small illustration of a woman.

Advertisement for a woman's suit, featuring a small illustration of a woman.

Advertisement for a woman's suit, featuring a small illustration of a woman.

Advertisement for a woman's suit, featuring a small illustration of a woman.

Advertisement for a woman's suit, featuring a small illustration of a woman.

Advertisement for a woman's suit, featuring a small illustration of a woman.

Advertisement for a woman's suit, featuring a small illustration of a woman.

Advertisement for a woman's suit, featuring a small illustration of a woman.

Advertisement for a woman's suit, featuring a small illustration of a woman.

Advertisement for a woman's suit, featuring a small illustration of a woman.

Advertisement for a woman's suit, featuring a small illustration of a woman.

Advertisement for a woman's suit, featuring a small illustration of a woman.

Advertisement for a woman's suit, featuring a small illustration of a woman.

Advertisement for a woman's suit, featuring a small illustration of a woman.

of the annual dinner on his or her slip of paper. They were then collected and placed up on the wall in another room, and the guests were asked to guess what they represented. This caused a great deal of fun. Hoping this may be of interest to some other reader, "BAISY," Brant Co., Ont.

Graham Bread-Filling Cracks

The recipe for Graham bread will, I am sure, be much appreciated by the Chatterers, so many seem to find trouble in getting it good. I am sorry we cannot insert your request for a song. You know, we decided to rule songs and poetry out of the Ingle Nook some time ago.

Dear Dame Durden,—I have for years been a constant reader of "The Farmer's Advocate," and enjoy it very much, especially the Home Magazine department. I have often received helpful hints from the Home Magazine department, and so thought of writing to ask some one to give a good receipt for making Graham bread. My husband is troubled greatly with stomach trouble, and could not eat the white bread, so I kept experimenting to try and make good Graham bread for him. I was just about to give up in despair and ask for help from some of the Chatterers when I discovered the secret, so I thought I would send my recipe to help some other struggling one:

Take eight medium-sized cups of Graham flour and place it in a good-sized pan or mixing bowl. Put in your sifter two cups of white flour, one heaping teaspoonful of soda and a large teaspoonful of salt; sift this over the Graham flour. Add to this one handful of cooking sugar and two good-sized tablespoonfuls of shortening. Work all well together with the hands, and make a stiff batter by adding sour milk or buttermilk. If buttermilk is not very sour, add a little cream of tartar with the soda. I have had very good results by using sweet milk or water with two good teaspoonfuls cream of tartar, with one of soda.

An Artist's Freak.

AN ANECDOTE IN THE LIFE OF A GREAT MUSICIAN.

About the close of the month of September, in the year 1832, all the artistic world of Paris was shocked by a most distressing report. From mouth to mouth, and from house to house, the ill tidings travelled, and nowhere were they related but with the profoundest regret. A morning paper announced that Nicolo Paganini, the finest violinist the world had ever seen, had been taken suddenly and seriously ill at the conclusion of one of the concerts of which he was the brilliant star and sole attraction. Both amateurs and artists at first were ill-inclined to put much faith in the paragraph, consoling themselves with the reflection that with great men such reports are frequently exaggerated, and sometimes entirely erroneous. Unfortunately, the report was only too true. Paganini had been "burning the candle at both ends." An intermittent fever, such as often attacks overworked men with slender constitutions, had got the great artist in its grasp, and gave occasion for serious uneasiness on the part of his medical attendants. Paganini, whose emaciated condition was proverbial, only seemed to live by mere accident, and now there was some anxiety lest his frail and nervous frame should give way under the fierce attack of fever. The doctors put their heads together, and unanimously prescribed perfect rest and a wholesome and strengthening diet.

On the following day to that on which the newspaper paragraph appeared, Paganini was installed as inmate of a celebrated private hospital in the outskirts of Paris. At the time of which we are speaking, this Villa Lutetiana, as the place was called, had a certain reputation of being frequented by patients of

distinction. To the principal house of the establishment, which was a roomy and most convenient one, was attached a charming garden, looking over a pleasant and well-wooded park.

One of the principal features of the establishment was to give every patient his entire liberty. Each inmate lived there as he liked, dining either in his own apartments or in the large hall. When the evening came, those who were fond of conversation or a game of cards, betook themselves to the public drawing-room; there was the garden and a romantic avenue for those who wished to get as much fresh air as they could; while, of course, for those who enjoyed perfect quiet and a cosy perusal of the latest romance, no better place could be found than their own private apartments.

Paganini was notably a man who loved shutting himself up, and being of a particularly nervous disposition, was glad to get away to his own room, and to be free from the chattering and buzz of conversation, which was, of course, inseparable from the public salons. But this isolation of his was not appreciated by the majority of the guests. They had got a great lion among them, and no doubt wished to make the most of him. The uncharitable remarks made about the unfortunate fellow behind his back were as amusing as they were contemptible. There were four or five old ladies at the establishment who were particularly noted for picking the poor man's character to pieces.

"Have you seen this great genius, my dears?" one would say. "If you have not, I am sure it is not such a very great loss. He is a perfect bear. He never takes any notice of anybody, or exchanges a syllable with a soul. When he does appear among us, he sits in the remotest corner of the room, or away in the most secluded part of the gar-

den Bake bread in a long bread pan for about one hour; have oven moderately hot.

I have also found this excellent for filling cracks and small holes in plaster: Make a good boiled paste of flour and boiling water; mix medium stiff with plaster of Paris, and place in cracks or holes with the fingers, then smooth with a knife. Hoping this letter is not too long, and that I may come again, I will close, with good wishes to all Ingle-Nook friends from M. H. Elgin Co., Ont.

A Little Boy in the Circle.

Dear Dame Durden,—I have been much interested in the Ingle Nook chats since we have begun taking "The Farmer's Advocate," and, having enjoyed the chats so well, I thought, why not write a piece and send in? Well, I live on a farm, and go to school. Our school is about a mile away, but there is no school here now. Have you ever tried sugar and water boiled to make sugar candy?

Ortonville, N. B. BLACK JOE.

We have never tried the plain sugar and water, Joe. I suppose it would make "candy snap," wouldn't it? Perhaps you would like to try the following recipe for College Fudge: Put into a pan 1 pound brown sugar, 1 cup milk, 1 ounce butter, 2 ounces grated chocolate. Boil 15 minutes, then add 1 teaspoon vanilla and pour into buttered tins.

Cleaning Separator.

Dear Dame Durden,—Where there are small children to wash and prepare for bed at night, the washing of the separator is a consideration. Instead of washing thoroughly at night and scalding it, I immerse it in cold water, and let stand till morning, when a quick rinse off makes it quite clean and nice. What is the best thing to clean smoked walls? Yours, LENORE.

Strong borax water is recommended for cleaning smoky walls.

CLARK'S



VEAL LOAF

CLARK'S Ready Lunch

Veal Loaf

made from carefully selected veal, eggs and savoury herbs and then perfectly cooked—most appetizing—can be sliced thin as wafers for sandwiches.

WM. CLARK, MFR. MONTREAL 6-1-06

Visitors

at the

Model Farm

Guelph, During June

should examine carefully the BEATH LITTER CARRIER AND FEED CARRIER in the Fat-stock Stable, also the WATER BOWLS AND STANCHIONS in the Dairy Stable. You will see that these Improved Stable Fixtures save a great amount of labor in caring for the stock, and, besides saving time and work, they increase returns from the animals twenty to thirty per cent.

These Stable Fixtures were installed by the Metal Shingle & Siding Co., Limited, of Preston Ontario, and their representative will be in Guelph to give those desiring it full information with reference to the full line manufactured by them. Do not leave Guelph until you have received a copy of the "BOOKLET FOR FARMERS." It contains heaps of valuable information, and is just the book that every farmer ought to have.

ARREST IT—\$50.00 REWARD

A small sample bottle of Ec-zine will be sent free to every reader of "The Farmer's Advocate" who is suffering with disease or eruption—Eczema, Blood Poison, Fever Sores, Cancer, Rheumatic Pains, or any other Germ or Virus disease or sore of any name or nature. \$50 reward will be paid for any case of Eczema that is not promptly cured with Ec-zine. Ec-zine will heal any sore or cure the worst skin and make it look like velvet. Never mind what you have tried; forget the failures made by other remedies, and send for free sample of Ec-zine, which always gives relief and permanent cure. A \$1 bottle often cures the worst cases. Ec-zine is successfully used in hospitals and by physicians generally. It is not a patent medicine. If your druggist does not have Ec-zine send direct to us. State nature of disease and years' standing. Address: The Physicians Laboratories, 806 Boyce Building, Chicago, Ill.

WEDDING stationery.

Young ladies who are interested in what is proper in the matter of stationery for weddings, should send for our booklet. Free for the asking. Latest type faces. Best imported stock. Lynn Side Press, Dept. 5, Simcoe, Ontario.

Canadian Agents for the Original

McDougall's Sheep Dip & Cattle Dressing

Imported direct. Price: Imperial pint, 35c; imperial half gallon, \$1.25; imperial gallon, \$2.25. Sold by druggists, or charges prepaid on one-gallon tins. THE WORTHINGTON DRUG CO., Toronto, Ontario.

Advertise in the Advocate

den, and never fails to creep away if by chance any one approaches him. If these are manners, I don't think so very much of them."

"Oh, but you don't know," another would remark, "there's a mysterious story about him. They say that he leads a most melancholy and distressing life. Some love affair, you know, which no one dares allude to."

"Ah, but that has really nothing to do with it," a third, naturally wiser and better informed than the rest, would chime in. "Paganini is a miser. It's an undoubted fact. There is no secret whatever about it. Don't you remember that concert that was given the other day for the poor creatures that were turned out of house and home by the inundations? Well, he refused to have anything to do with it, and they say it was because he makes a rule never to play for charities. Not like the majority of professional people, is it? But after all, only look at the man's face. What more could you expect?"

These charming little ebullitions of feminine caprice, based literally upon nothing, were duly committed to memory, and innocently and artlessly conveyed to the ears of Paganini. Who could have been his informant? Well, we shall see that by-and-by.

Paganini, notwithstanding what he heard, never in the slightest degree altered his mode of living at the Villa Lutetiana. He lived entirely to himself, walked alone among the trees of the avenue and in the park, content with the pleasure of reading and re-reading a packet of old letters, which packet was day by day increased. There was one kind friend, at least, who did not forget the poor sick man.

With the aid of much sleep, and the benefits of this quiet and regular life, Paganini, little by little, gained back his health and strength.

It is not quite correct to assert that his life was quite a lonely one. There was one bright ray of sunshine which lighted the almost dreamy darkness of each day Paganini spent in the Villa. The artist had one friend, and one friend only in the household—Louisette.

"Who was Louisette?" may well be asked. The answer can soon be given. Louisette was a sparkling, pretty little damsel, fair-haired and silver-voiced, whose duty it was to attend to the patients. Paganini's quick eye soon detected her, and he made a special request that Louisette might be his sole attendant. Louisette was devoted to her distinguished master, and Paganini took an extraordinary interest in Louisette. Every morning, when she arranged his breakfast, she amused him with her imitations of the peculiarities of various people in the Villa, and detailed, to his intense satisfaction, all the ordinary gossip of the place. All the smiles that lighted up Paganini's face during his banishment were flung there by Louisette.

One morning Louisette came in as usual, but all her gaiety was gone. The musician, who was busy carving out a paper-knife from a block of ivory, saw at once that something was amiss.

"Why, Louisette, my child, what is the matter? I can see by your red eyes that you have been crying. What has happened?"

"Something dreadful, sir."

"Nothing so dreadful that it can't be got over, I suppose."

"Well, sir, I don't know; I hardly like to—"

Paganini fixed his large black eyes full upon poor Louisette's face.

"Ah," said he, without removing them, "I can guess what is the matter with you. A love affair, I suppose?"

Louisette did not answer. She only blushed very deeply, and that was quite sufficient answer for Paganini.

"Come now, my poor child, tell me all about it. Perhaps I shall be able to do something for you."

Louisette dried her eyes with the end of her little apron.

"Well, Louisette," continued he, "is it the old story? Broken promises, faithless swain, and pretty Louisette in tears—is that it?"

"Poor Henri," sighed Louisette. "Yes, sir, he has left me, but it was not his fault, poor boy."

"How so?"

"Henri has just turned twenty-one, sir, and he was obliged to draw for the conscription. He drew an unlucky number, they have taken him away, and now he is miles and miles from here on guard at Lille, with a musket across his shoulder. This is grief enough for a poor girl, is it not, sir? But what can I do?"

"Can't you get a substitute?"

Poor Louisette smiled sadly.

"You are laughing at a poor girl," said she. "A substitute! How can I afford that?"

"How much would it cost?"

"Oh, ever so much this year, as there is a chance of war. I could not get any one under fifteen hundred francs."

Paganini took Louisette's hand in his, and pressed it affectionately.

"If that is all, Louisette," said he, "you may dry your tears. I'll get you fifteen hundred francs somehow or other; trust in me, and we will see what can be done."

When he had said this, Paganini made a note on his tablets. This is what he wrote: "Remember to give a concert for Louisette and her lover."

Time slipped away, and winter came.

Towards the end of November, Paganini's doctor said to him, in reply to his question as to when he might go into the world again:

"We must not undo all the good we have done. I can't think of letting you away from here till the spring."

"Very well, doctor," said the artist, "I suppose I must obey."

Paganini continued to live the same humdrum sort of existence. He mixed no more than he had ever done with the other inhabitants of the Villa, and Louisette's conversation was still his only amusement. His promise to the poor girl in the matter of the fifteen hundred francs was still constantly in his mind, and he determined that the very first moment he could depend upon his strength, he would carry out his project.

"In the course of the winter I shall be able to manage it," thought he; about January or February I will get them to advertise a concert."

Time wore on, and Christmas Eve came, with its kindly glow of charitable thoughts and happy faces. All was much the same at the Villa Lutetiana. Indeed, in some respects, where at such a season of the year there might well have been some improvement, none was at all visible. The old ladies gossiped as much as ever over their coffee in the drawing-room, and were hardly more charitable than when they were first introduced to us.

In France there is a charming custom—not unlike, in many respects, to a certain old-stocking English theory—most cherished by children, and held in great veneration by all Parisian families. On Christmas Eve, an old shoe—or "sabot," as they call those heavy wooden clogs that the peasantry of France delights in—is placed in the chimney-corner when every one retires to bed. The fancy is that when all is hushed and quiet for the night, some good-natured fairy comes tripping down the chimney laden with toys, bon-bons and other childish delights, which are duly deposited in the wooden shoe, all ready to receive them. There are very few French children who do not wake at daybreak on Christmas morning, and scamper, bare-footed, into the sitting-room, to see what the fairies have sent them.

Over their breakfast, on the very Christmas Eve to which we are now alluding, these charitable old ladies who were so fond of saying spiteful things about Paganini, discussed with some vehemence the wooden shoe custom, which was supposed to have been slightly improved. They were evidently hatching some plot, for they

chuckled grimly to one another, and were noticed to leave off talking altogether if anyone accidentally approached their charmed coterie.

"You are quite sure it is all arranged for this evening?" said one.

"Don't you fear. Keep your countenance, and all will be right," was the answer.

And so the day passed quietly away, and no further allusion was made to the wooden-shoe controversy, the old maids' plot, or Paganini's whims and oddities.

After dinner, in the evening, Paganini was sitting in a quiet corner of the drawing-room that he loved, reading a novel and drinking a cup of

(Continued on page 939.)

### The Mower.

I love the swish of the gleaming blade,  
The thump of the lusty tread,  
Where the timothy stalk is lowly laid  
And the daisy bends its head.

There's freedom here in the mighty sweep  
Distilling the hay's perfume;  
There's freedom here in the hands that reap  
And conquer the clover bloom.

Here toil is king; and the beaded brow  
Seems never a-wrink with care;  
Here work is play—or it seems somehow  
To me it is; but there,

But there where the lusty mower goes  
With a strenuous stride along—  
Perhaps he'd sing, if he could, who  
knows,  
A different sort of song?

For here I loil in the shade immense  
With my old muse on the run;  
I loil this side of the zigzag fence—  
He broils there in the sun.  
—Horace Seymour Keller, in The New York Sun.

### Sanitary Dairy Inspectors.

Mr. J. H. Echlin, a member of the staff of the Kingston Dairy School, and one of the dairy instructors for Eastern Ontario, and Mr. T. J. Dillon, formerly a maker at Bluevale, Ont., of late years a cheese dealer in the Maritime Provinces, and for the past year or so a resident of Toronto, have been appointed sanitary inspectors, under the amendments made last session of the Ontario Legislature to the Act to prevent fraud in the manufacture of butter and cheese. The former will enforce the Act in Eastern Ontario, and Mr. Dillon will do the same in the western parts of the Province. Both will give their whole time to the work, and will be under the direct control of the agricultural department. They have wide powers in the way of compelling the carrying out of sanitary regulations in respect to cheese factories, dairies, farms and other places. They commenced their duties this week, and they will make a special effort to inspect factories which do not receive instruction by the Dairymen's Association experts, covering, also, as many factories as possible which do receive the visits of the instructors. Not unlikely a few object lessons will be made of careless patrons as well as indifferent makers and factory owners.

### GOSSIP.

#### ISLAND JERSEY TEST.

Seventy cows out of an entry of eighty-one competed for the prizes at the show ground, St. Helens, Island of Jersey, May 15th. The cows were shipped May 14th at 6 p. m., the milk of the next 24 hours being taken for the test. The milk was separated on the evening of May 15th, churning taking place the following day. The champion gold medal was won by Mr. De Gruchy's seven-year-old cow, Karnak, whose milk yield, 123 days after calving, was 50 lbs. 10 ozs., and butter yield, 3 lbs. 64 ozs.; ratio pound of milk to pound of butter, 11.86. The second prize and silver medal was won by Mr. Boes's Nurse, seven years old. Milk yield, 300 days after calving, was 35 lbs. 6 ozs.; butter, 2 lbs. 74 ozs.; ratio, 11.23. The third cow, 162 days after calving, gave 39 lbs. 12 ozs. milk, and 2 lbs. 74 ozs. butter.

## The Results of Weak Blood

TIRED BRAIN AND BODY AND LANGUID, WORN-OUT FEELINGS—CURE IN

## Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

In the spring the blood is lacking in the red corpuscles wherein is found the life-giving principles which put snap and energy into the system—making the body active and the mind alert.

For lack of red corpuscles in the blood, the lungs are weak, the action of the heart feeble, the stomach fails to properly digest the food, the liver, kidneys and bowels become sluggish and inactive.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food overcomes these conditions because it contains the very elements of nature which go to increase the number of red corpuscles in the blood.

These ingredients are so combined in this great restorative as to act mildly and gently on the system, instilling new vigor and vitality into the blood and nerves and through these mediums reaching with a beneficial influence every vital organ of the body.

It is interesting to note your increase in weight from week to week while using Dr. Chase's Nerve Food; 50 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

## Use the Long-Distance Lines to

**STRATHROY,  
LUCAN,  
ST. MARY'S,  
ST. THOMAS,  
INGERSOLL.**

Rates may be obtained from the Long-Distance Operator.

**The Bell Telephone Company of Canada, Limited.**

### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

#### AGE FOR BREEDING FILLIES—WEED AND WEED SEED FOR IDENTIFICATION.

1. Is it generally considered advisable by men of experience to breed a well-developed two-year-old Clyde filly, or is it wiser to wait till three years old?

2. Find enclosed a sample of a weed found on our farm, grows mostly in clover and fall wheat. Please give name and how best to eradicate it. Is it a dangerous weed?

3. Also find enclosed a sample of black oats. Are they wild oats? W. B.

Ans.—1. Opinions differ. Many good horsemen breed well-developed two-year-old fillies; others counsel waiting another year.

2. Without a fresh plant, in flower, we cannot be sure what species a plant belongs to. This seems to be one of the less noxious kinds of mustard. Send us a plant in bloom.

3. The long tails make it clear that the sample is wild oats, though the grains are plumper than wild oats usually are.

Anybody can spend money, but it requires wisdom to make money, and strength of purpose to save.



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

ALBERTA lands for sale. Many good bargains. Write to-day. Patmore & Jamieson, Calgary, Alta.

FARM LABORERS—The Salvation Army will undertake to furnish suitable married men as farm laborers, teamsters, stablemen men for railway construction work, etc.

FOR SALE—950 acres near town site of Chesters, 10 miles from Calgary. Splendid farm. Personal property. C. Kinniburgh, Calgary, Alta.

FOR SALE, the registered Scotch collie stud dog, Locksley Laddie. A sure stock-getter. A worker on cattle. One of the largest and best bred collies living. Also choice puppies. W. J. Johnston, box 246, Meaford, Ont.

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

LABORERS wanted for tannery at Acton West. Beardmore & Co.

GROW Mushrooms in spare time. A crop all year round. Anyone can grow them from our special spawn. Immense profit. Undersigned will buy your crop. For directions write to-day. Fungus Co., Tecumseh, London, Ont.

POULTRY AND EGGS advertisement with a small illustration of a chicken.

Condensed advertisements will be inserted under this heading at two cents per word each insertion. Each initial counts for one word, and figures for two words. Names and addresses are counted. Cash must always accompany the order for any advertisement under this heading.

BARRED ROCKS—June eggs, half price. Circular giving full particulars free. W. W. Dods, Alton.

LAYERS, great payers, prizewinners; won over 300 firsts at seven shows, including Ontario. Eggs, per setting, \$1, or \$5 hundred, from Barred and White Rocks, White and Silver-laced Wyandottes, Brown and White Leghorns, Black Javas and Buff Orpingtons. \$3 per setting for Black Orpingtons and Blue Andalusians. F. W. Krouse, Guelph.

METAL BROOD COOPS—Rat, mink, louse proof. Greatest hit in poultry-raising. Agents wanted. C. Hoskins & Co., Quincy, Ill., U.S.A.

PURE BRED Little chicks for price of eggs only. Fall layers. 200-egg strains. Any popular breed. Safe shipment guaranteed. Best, \$5 per 15 chicks; seconds, \$3 per 15. F. Cue, Clarkson's, Ontario.

REAL GOOD Buff Orpingtons are raised from my eggs. \$1, fifteen; \$5, hundred; \$3, fifteen; \$3.50, thirty; \$3, fifteen; \$5, thirty; according to quality. Hugh McGregor, Caledonia.

S. C. W. LEGHORNS. Layers. Big payers. 15 eggs, \$1; 100, \$4. E.C.Apps, Brantford.

WHITE Wyandottes, the popular business breed, Duston strain. W. D. Monkman, Bond Head, Ont.

WHITE Rock eggs for hatching, \$2 per 15. Good hatch and satisfaction guaranteed. Geo. M. Shephardson, Sombra, Ont.

WHITE Wyandotte eggs for \$1 per setting; three settings, \$2; or \$4 per hundred. F. W. Krouse, Guelph.

WHITE WYANDOTTES, exclusively. Strongly fertilized eggs from heavy-laying Martin and Duston strain. One dollar per fifteen; dollar fifty per thirty. Daniel T. Green, Brantford.

Barred Rocks EGGS for hatching from a pen of E. B. Thompson's strain; headed by a prize-winning cockerel. One of the best we ever owned. \$1 per setting. C. & J. GARRUTHERS, Cobourg.

Farm for Sale!

Lot 19, Con. 10, Tp. of Markham, Ont.

Consisting of 150 acres of choice land in a high state of cultivation, situated 1 1/2 miles from P. O. and school, 2 1/2 miles from Locust Hill station and creamery on C. P. R., and 4 miles from Markham on G. T. R. This farm was the home of the late John Miller, of Markham, and has produced a number of prize Shorthorn cattle and Southdown sheep, as well as the famous Banner oats that did so much for the oat growers of Ontario a few years ago.

George Miller, Markham, Ont.

FOR SALE—2 REGISTERED JERSEY COWS and 1 GRADE. All five years old and due to calve in August. First-class stock. Will sell cheap to quick buyers. B. LAWSON, Crumlin, Ontario.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

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

Miscellaneous.

ABOUT DORSET SHEEP.

1. Are Dorsets the only breed of sheep that have lambs twice a year, and do the fall lambs do as well as the spring lambs? 2. How many breeds of black sheep are there, and what are their names? 3. Is the black wool as good as the white? 4. Is the Dorsets' fleece as heavy as other breeds? READER. Ans.—1. Dorsets are the only breed we know that produce lambs twice a year, and they do not do so regularly. The fall lambs will do as well, if well fed. 2. We do not know of any breed of pure-bred sheep that are uniformly black. 3. Yes, for certain purposes. 4. It is as heavy as that of some other breeds.

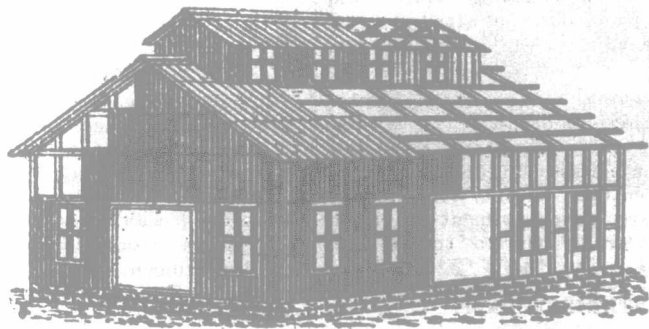
RADISH DECOY FOR ONION MAGGOT. I would like some information on how the onion maggot can be fought. In case they make an appearance, what would you recommend to kill the maggot? J. F. R. Ans.—With regard to the onion maggot, I may say that this is one of the most difficult kinds of insects to deal with, as it is impossible to reach it with poisons and difficult to prevent its attacks by repellent applications. Probably the best way to deal with this insect is to sow radish with the onions as a decoy crop. A thin scattering of radish seed in the rows furnishes plants which the maggot prefers to the onion plant, and if the radishes are left until they are badly infested with the maggot, they may be taken up and destroyed before the maggots reach full development. If your seed is already sown, it is, of course, too late for employing such a means, and probably the best you can do is to pull out the infested onions when they appear, and destroy the maggots before they reach maturity. H. L. HUTT.

FERTILIZATION OF BLOSSOMS IN VINEYARD. We are setting out a vineyard, and we have been told by some fruit-growers that it is necessary to plant different varieties of grapes, in, say, every third row, in order that the blossoms may be more perfectly pollinated. Please inform me if such is the case, and what varieties you recommend. A. B. Ans.—It is very important, when setting out fruit plantations of any kind, to ascertain whether the varieties to be planted are able to fertilize themselves or not. Particularly is this so where only a few varieties are to be set in the plantation. Where a number of varieties are included, there is more likelihood of sufficiency of pollen being furnished to insure fertilization of the blossoms. The following are the varieties mentioned in the preceding list: Concord, Diamond, Niagara, Winchell, or Green Mountain, Rodger's Nos. 13, 24 and 32, Agawan, and Delaware. If many of those in former list are to be included in the plantation, it will be wise to plant some of those in the latter list, in at least every third row. H. L. HUTT.

Mr. P. S. Wetherall, Rushton Farm, Cookshire, Que., announces in his advertisement a closing-out sale, by auction, as he is giving up farming. Date of sale to be announced in a later issue, depending upon how soon the catalogues can be got out.

CORRUGATED IRON.

"Keeping Everlastingly at It Brings Success."



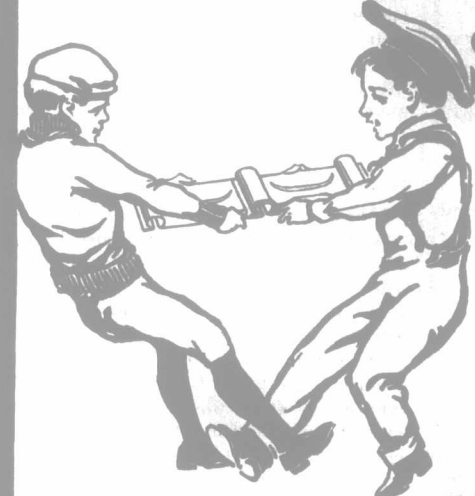
Pedlar's Corrugated Iron is made on a 38,000-pound press (the only one in Canada), one corrugation at a time, and is guaranteed true and straight to size. We carry a 600-ton stock in Oshawa, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, and London, and can ship ordinary requirements the same day order is received. Made in 1-inch, 2-inch or 2 1/2-inch corrugations, in sheets any length up to 10 feet, in 28, 26, 24, 22, 20, 18 gauge, both painted and galvanized. This class of material is most suitable for fireproofing Barns, Factory, Mill and Warehouse Buildings, and is water and wind proof. Corrugated Ridges, Lead Washers and Galvanized Nails carried in stock. Send Specifications to your nearest office for Catalogue and Prices.

THE PEDLAR PEOPLE,

Montreal, Que. Ottawa, Ont. Toronto, Ont. London, Ont. Winnipeg, Man. Vancouver, B. C. 767 Craig St. 423 Sussex St. 11 Colborne St. 69 Dundas St. 76 Lombard St. 615 Pender St.

Write Your Nearest Office—HEAD OFFICE AND WORKS, OSHAWA, ONT. Largest makers of Sheet-Metal Building Materials under the British Flag.

Galt Sure Grip Shingles



This is the Sheet Metal Age. Just before you build that new house, barn, store, or warehouse, consider Galt Sure Grip Galvanized Steel Shingles, and Galt Art Metal Sidings. They are quickly and cheaply applied, will not rust, warp, crack or blow off. They are weather, fire and lightning proof and will last a life time. Worth knowing more about. Write for Catalogue and Classic Kids Booklet.

GALT ART METAL CO., Ltd GALT, ONT.

HORSE POWER SPRAMOTOR



Kills Bugs, prevents Blight, Rot and Scab. Will improve crop on average 115 bushels per acre. 3 1/2 acres at 40c. a bu. will pay for Spramotor each year. Adjustable and compensating, and all under control of driver. Pressure from 60 to 150 lbs. at will. All brass. Guaranteed for 1 year in every particular.

14 Ask for 84-page booklet L. SPRAMOTOR CO. BUFFALO, N. Y. LONDON, CANADA.

WINNIPEG INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION July 23rd to 28th, 1906.

The live-stock show of the West. Excellent sales ground for eastern stock. Liberal prizes and cheap freight rates. Entries close July 7th. G. H. Greig, Secretary Manitoba Live-stock Associations, President. Dr. A. W. Bell, General Manager.



**QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.**  
**Veterinary.**

**ABORTION.**

About 90 per cent of mares in this section lost their foals during winter and spring. To what do you attribute this loss? Some say it was owing to pink eye.

Ans.—The mares are evidently affected with contagious abortion. It is also known that a stallion affected with pink eye will affect mares that he serves, and a large percentage of abortions follow. For particulars and treatment of abortion, the reader is referred to the files of this paper.

**UNTHRIFTY CALF.**

Have a calf which sucked the cow for about four weeks. I then weaned him from the cow, and started to feed half new milk, and other half separated milk. After the change in his feed, he was taken sick, and would drink but very little milk. I am feeding him all new milk now, but he drinks but very little, and is failing all the time. Have noticed his dung is of a light color. Please state what you think ails the calf, and what will help him.

Ans.—Probably the calf was given too much milk at first, causing indigestion. We would advise a dose of a gill of raw linseed oil. After purging, would give but little milk, fed lukewarm. Would give a raw egg each day, crushed in the calf's mouth, shell and all, and endeavor to get him to eat some whole oats by placing some in his mouth after drinking his milk. Keep in a well-bedded box stall, and coax him to eat by giving little at a time of sweet clover hay and oats and bran.

**Miscellaneous.**

**PAYING FOR SERVICES OF STALLION.**

Bred an old mare, over twenty years of age, to A's horse. The last week of the season after which I took the mare to the horse—thrice—she came round again, and I took her to B's horse, and she got in foal. Can A claim for the service of his horse?

Ans.—It depends upon the agreement between you and A, and we would have to know the terms of such agreement in order to answer your question.

**PREPARING FOR PASTURE.**

We bought 50 acres of land for pasture. Some of it is high and rolling, and watered by a spring in the summer-time. The land has been badly plowed for years, and is very grassy—mostly common speargrass. Some of it has been seeded with timothy—no clover last year. Would it pay, if only intended for pasturing, to fallow this land well, and seed down properly, or let the natural grass take possession at once? It is about a mile from home farm buildings. Do you think it better to fallow it? Give your best way of doing same. One field was part plowed, so I finished it, and sowed in peas. Another I intend to put rape on in July, but I would like to know the experience of those having only timothy and speargrass.

**YOUNG FARMER.**

Ans.—If, as we infer, our correspondent is willing to do the thing up right and seed down generously with a judicious mixture of pasture grasses and legumes, we would recommend a thorough fallowing to clean the land, and would suggest that he do only part of it each year, growing a hoe crop and summer-fallowing the land by thorough inter-tillage of the hoe crop, thus deriving a return for the work. If the hoe crop is to be roots, manure this fall; if corn, manure next winter or spring, and plow under. The following year sow a bushel per acre of barley, and seed down with Prof. Zavitz's permanent-pasture mixture which has so often been given in these columns. Or, if our inquirer does not desire to purchase such a mixture of seeds, let him at least include in his seeding, 6 or 8 lbs. per acre of lucerne, 2 or 3 lbs. of white clover, and 6 or 8 lbs. of orchard grass. The lucerne will be particularly valuable on the hillsides; on the level, heavy soil, it may be winter-killed or crowded out, but we should sow some anyway.

**LEAKING TEAT.**

I have a cow, twelve years old, that the milk from one of her front teats leaks. Can anything be done to prevent it?

Ans.—The only suggestion we can offer is the application of some astringent, such as alum, to the opening of the teat after each milking for a week or two.

**A SPECIES OF VETCH.**

I mail you a weed for identification. I have about an acre of land infested with it. It grows very thick in patches, about six inches tall; has a blue flower and pod, just like tares. I always thought it was tares till it got so thick. It grows from the roots every year. Seeding down won't kill it. Which would be the better to check it, buck-wheat or root crop?

Ans.—The weed was brittle when it came to hand, and was, moreover, devoid of flowers, so that we cannot name the species, but it is unquestionably a vetch. When it blooms send us a few flowers in a small cardboard box containing some damp moss. To combat it, we would suggest a thoroughly-cultivated hoe crop. If necessary, repeat next year. Practice a three- or four-year rotation, bringing in a hoe crop once in each course.

**LANDLORD AND TENANT.**

1. Can a landlord come onto his farm, which is leased by a tenant, and go through all the buildings any time he chooses, without asking permission?

2. How often can a landlord come onto his farm in a year?

3. Can a tenant leave a rented farm any time before his lease expires, if there is no such agreement in the lease?

Ans.—1 and 2. Assuming that the lease is in the ordinary statutory short form, it contains the provision "that the lessor may enter and view state of repair," and such provision entitles the landlord to enter the demised premises at all reasonable times during the term to examine the condition of such premises.

3. No; that is to say, although he may leave, he must pay rent for the entire term of the lease.

**RIFLE RANGE ALONG PRIVATE LANE.**

A branch of the Dominion Rifle Association has been formed in our village, and have rented a strip of land (50 feet by 600 yards) from my neighbor, and are putting up the butts. Said land is just across the line fence along my lane, where I go back to and from work, and where my stock pass to and from pasture. Is it lawful for them to place a rifle range so close to my property? Can I compel them to remove it, and, if so, what steps should I take? Who is liable for damages if stock are killed or injured?

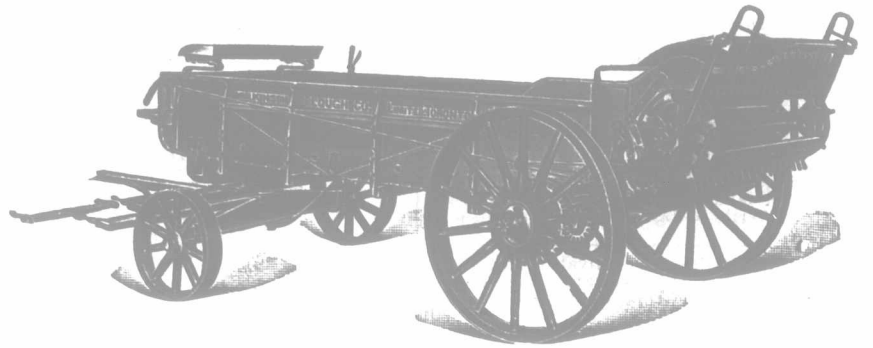
Ans.—We think that the range may be so placed, but that you would be entitled to compensation for any damage that you might sustain from the use made of such range, and to look to the Association therefor. For further information we would suggest your writing to the Minister of Militia and Defence, at Ottawa, pointing out the location of this new range in its relation to your farm, and asking that you be sent the official pamphlet containing the regulations regarding establishment of rifle associations, the locating of ranges, etc., and it might be advisable, too, for you to put in a claim to the Department at the outset for compensation in respect of the establishment of a rifle range in such close proximity to your lane.

I believe in a squire and an acre of good ground. Who's cuts a straight path to his own living by the help of God, in the sun and rain and sprouting grain, seems to me a universal working man. He solves the problem of life not for one, but for all men of sound body.—Ralph Waldo Emerson.

Geo. M. Smith, Haysville, Waterloo, Ont., whose change of address for late for sale issue, has for sale young Improved Yorkshire pigs, bred from imported stock. Hogs are becoming a greater necessity on the farm each year. The industry is growing and profitable one, especially in Ontario and the Eastern Provinces, and the prices and prospects warrant the raising of more hogs of the correct type.

**A Great Western Manure Spreader**

will make you a gain of from \$4 to \$8 per acre in crop alone, and pay for itself in ONE season. Send for book, "Practical Experience with Barnyard Manure," and we will prove this to you.



**LIGHT DRAFT**, because the wheels track, the load is well balanced and carried well forward.  
**STRONG AND DURABLE**, because of good material and good workmanship, and an END-LESS APRON, requiring no cranking back and no repairs.  
**EVEN SPREADING**, because of our non-bunchable rake and large beater.  
When buying you want the best spreader. Write us for a catalogue, and let us show you some of the many superior points of a **GREAT WESTERN**.  
**THE WILKINSON PLOUGH COMPANY, LTD., TORONTO, CAN.**

**Scottish Shorthorn Sales**

AT INVERNESS, SCOTLAND.

Beaufort Castle, Rosehaugh and Balnakyle Shorthorn Cattle.

ON FRIDAY, OCTOBER 12, NEXT,

At Inverness, Scotland.

Very important sale of **80 Pure-bred Cruickshank Pedigree Shorthorn Cattle** from the world-renowned herds belonging to the Rt. Hon. Lord Lovat, Beaufort Castle; Mr. Douglas Fletcher, of Rosehaugh; and Mr. Cameron, Balnakyle, as follows:

**20 High-class Pedigree Heifers** from Lord Lovat's herd, comprising representatives of the noted families, viz., Broadhooks, Ladykirks, and Julias. Sired by the noted bulls, Master Millicent 84080 and Prime Minister 84355.

**37 High-class Pedigree Heifers, Bulls, and Heifer and Bull Calves** from Mr. Douglas Fletcher's (of Rosehaugh) herd, comprising Duchesses, Broadhooks, Waterloos, Kirklevingtons, Julias, and Millicents.

**23 High-class Pedigree Shorthorn Bulls, Cows and Heifers** from Mr. Cameron's (Balnakyle) herd, comprising Broadhooks, Butterflies, Miss Millbanks, Garnets, Marchionesses, Ladys, etc.

Catalogues in preparation. Commissions executed.

**MACDONALD, FRASER & CO., LIMITED,**  
PERTH, SCOTLAND.

**THE BEST INVESTMENT OF THEM ALL**

All Eyes Are On This as a Labor-saving Invention.

Patented 1895-96 and 1903.

**HARVESTING PEAS**

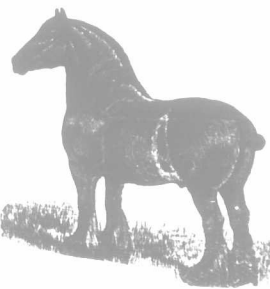


The Genuine Tolton Pea Harvester with New Patent Buncher at Work.

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

**TOLTON BROS., Limited, GUELPH, ONT.**

**Clydesdales and French Coachers, Imp.**



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

**ROBT. NESS & SON, Howick, Quebec.**  
Long-distance Telephone.

**An Artist's Freak.**

(Continued from our "Home Magazine" department.)

coffee. The old maids were at their whist and their scandal. Suddenly was heard a noise, as of voices in dispute, outside the room, which made the old ladies prick up their ears, but which did not appear to have the slightest effect on Paganini.

"What can all this disturbance be about?" asked one of the whist party.

Louissette here made her appearance and gave an answer.

"Please, ladies," said she, "a porter has brought a large box, and we don't know what to do with it."

"Who is it for?"

"The address is so badly written that none of us can tell."

"Then you had better bring in the box."

Louissette, with the assistance of the porter, proceeded to do so. It was a large wooden box, securely fastened, and on it was written in very large letters, "With great care." Under this direction, but in much smaller letters, were the words, "For M. Nicolo Paganini."

"What made you say that the address was badly written, Louissette?" said a harsh-featured, wizened old lady, a martyr to gout and bad temper. "It is as plain as can be. The box is for our illustrious companion."

Paganini still paid no attention to what was going on. He was intently occupied with his book, and did not heed the old ladies and their tittle-tattle.

He started at the sound of Louissette's voice. She came to his side and spoke to him.

"Monsieur Paganini, here is a box for you."

"A box? What box?"

"The box which the porter has just brought in, and which the ladies have been talking about."

"I heard nothing. Let me see what it is."

He swallowed his coffee, and went towards the porter, who was still standing sentinel over the treasure.

"Where did you bring this from?" said Paganini.

"From the bureau, sir. I know nothing about it, except that it is said to have been forwarded from Orleans or Lyons."

"That is very strange," said Paganini; "I don't know anyone in either town. Who on earth could have sent it?"

"Well, that does not so very much matter, monsieur, does it?" said Louissette, softly. "The box is directed to you, so I suppose it is yours. You will take it in, will you not?"

"Certainly, Louissette, and we will see what it contains."

Paganini paid the porter and dismissed him.

"Shall I take the box up to your rooms, monsieur?" said Louissette, evidently in a very curious frame of mind.

"No, we will open it here," said Paganini, looking directly towards the whist party, who appeared to be intent on their game, and entirely oblivious of Paganini and his box.

The process of opening was easier said than done. After the lid of the box had been wrenched off almost angrily by Paganini, there was much to be done before the contents were visible. Wadding after wadding of hay was followed by roll upon roll of paper. Each separate covering of paper was secured by enormous seals and intricate twines of string.

"Well, what is after all that padding?" said one of the old ladies, who could not conceal her impatience.

"There were still more coverings to be unbound and unsealed before anyone's curiosity could be gratified."

At last the most secure fastening of all was cut, and Paganini held up to the astonished company—a wooden shoe!

"Is that all?" tittered the old ladies, with an injured air. "We need not have stopped our game for that."

"Only an old shoe, after all," sighed Louissette, who ill-concealed her disappointment.

"Only an old shoe, after all," repeated Paganini, with marked emphasis, and without taking his eyes from the quartette at the whist table. "A very good practical joke, no doubt, and one that must have caused its promoters a vast amount of amusement. This present has been sent me as a direct allusion to and a taunt upon my supposed avarice. I can see through it all. A present of a wooden shoe on Christmas Eve is sent to Paganini, in order to compare him to the little children who are always asking for presents, and are seldom liberal themselves. It does not require much intelligence to see through this feminine jest. But never mind, the concoctor of this scheme meant me to believe that this box contained a present of great value. He or she, whoever it may be, shall not be disappointed. I tell you, Louissette, and every one here assembled, that not many days shall pass before this old wooden shoe is worth its weight in gold."

Paganini was strangely excited, and every one in the room looked at him with astonishment. They did not understand what he meant, but they felt, somehow, that he would keep his word.

Three days passed away, and Paganini never appeared in the daytime, or took his accustomed seat in the drawing-room after dinner.

Louissette was asked the reason, and her answer was that Paganini was not as well as usual, and was obliged to keep his room. Even Louissette did not know the real cause of his absence. She had seen him, it is true, hour after hour, at work with knife and chisel and the sharpest instruments, and she had heard that at feats of dexterous carpentry the great violinist was almost without a rival; but she did not know that, by dint of patience and exquisite ingenuity, the old wooden shoe which she had seen taken out of the box on Christmas Eve was being changed into a violin which in tone and finish would not have discredited Amati.

Paganini's labor was rewarded. He gave the old shoe a soul, and the world was to hear the result.

Very soon blue bills, placarded on the walls of the Villa Lutetiana, and liberally distributed all over Paris, announced to the world that a concert would be given in the large salon of the Villa on New Year's Eve, at which Nicolo Paganini would make his first appearance after his serious indisposition. The popular artist promised to play ten pieces, five upon an ordinary violin, and five upon a wooden shoe. The price of admission was fixed as high as twenty francs a head, but it was added that the proceeds would be added to a charitable purpose.

The good news of Paganini's recovery and speedy reappearance spread like wildfire in Paris. For three months past hardly a soul in Paris knew what had become of the illustrious artist. The whole musical world indulged in transports of joy, and it is needless to add that a few hours after the announcement appeared, not a ticket for the concert was to be had for love or money. Paganini had given strict injunctions that only a certain number were to be sold. The largest theatre in Paris could have been filled over and over again, but he had set his heart upon playing in the Villa Lutetiana.

There was an element of what we should call "sensation" about the whole freak of the artist. A concert in an elegant establishment like this villa, given by one of the most distinguished of all artists after a three months' absence—variations first upon a violin, and then upon a shoe—these were the items of gossip discussed over and over again, until the long-looked-for New Year's Eve came at last.

The carriages of all the notabilities in Paris thronged to the gates of the Villa Lutetiana, and amidst

a hush of breathless excitement, Paganini, violin in hand, made his appearance in the room.

There was not a trace of his recent illness left. He looked as young again as when he had isolated himself from the world. With one bright smile at the recognition he received, and with but little preface, he dashed at once into a brilliant fantasia, and, quite lost in the fury of his art, he literally intoxicated his audience with his magic power. "He cannot improve upon that," they said. "He never played better in his life."

Prepared, however, for any prodigies of skill from one who had previously done what no living man had accomplished on the violin, the dilettanti waited in an agony of excitement for the variations on the "sabot."

After a short interval Paganini reappeared with the treasure in his hand. A silence that was almost terrible, and then from the new instrument poured forth sounds so sweet as to draw tears from the eyes of almost every one in the room. The artist seemed to be carried away by the excitement he was causing, and put his whole soul and grand intelligence into the musical drama he was reciting. There could not be a doubt about its meaning. It was the return of the conscript. There was the roll of the drums, the excitement of military life, the pang of pain at the soldier leaving his companions, the loneliness of the journey, the approach to home, the meeting of the lovers, the tears of joy and ecstasy of indissoluble happiness.

A burst of wild applause greeted the last brilliant passage of Paganini's almost superhuman effort. Again and again did the villa ring with the excited cheers of the audience. The ladies flung their bouquets at the artist's feet, and the men rushed up to him and seized him by the hand.

Even the four old ladies who had composed a certain whist party, to which allusion has before been made, could not refrain from the general excitement which was around them. "It is simply magnificent," they said; "we should not have judged him so harshly. He must have a good heart."

Up in a corner of the saloon, half hidden by a curtain, stood a simple little girl. She was crying as if her heart would break. It was Louissette.

The drama of the conscript's return had gone straight to her heart. The concert was a magnificent success, and when it was all over they totalled the receipts.

They amounted to two thousand francs.

And then Paganini called Louissette to his side.

"My little friend," said he, "we have been lucky enough to obtain five hundred francs more than was required to procure a substitute for Henri. Take all the money. What is over will do to defray Henri's expenses on his way home."

Louissette could not keep back the tears of gratitude which came welling to her eyes. But Paganini took her kindly by the hand and said:

"You have been an affectionate and faithful little handmaid to me, and you, too, must have your reward. I will give you something to start in life with. This old shoe—perhaps you will like to call it a violin now—is yours; I always intended that it should belong to you. You can dispose of it as you think fit, and I cannot help thinking that it will realize sufficient to give you a handsome dowry."

Paganini was quite right. A wealthy Parisian amateur purchased the instrument of her, and the price he paid for it was six thousand francs.

And so Louissette got back her lover from the wars through the instrumentality of Nicolo Paganini. The kind part this famous violinist played in the matter must ever redound to his advantage, however much it may be considered "An Artist's Freak."



Warranted to give satisfaction.

**GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM**

A safe, speedy and positive cure for

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

As a HUMAN REMEDY for Rheumatism, Sprains, Sore Throat, etc. it is invaluable.

Every bottle of Caustic Balsam sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars, testimonials, etc. Address

THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS COMPANY, Toronto, Can.

**Farm Lands**

IN

**SASKATCHEWAN**

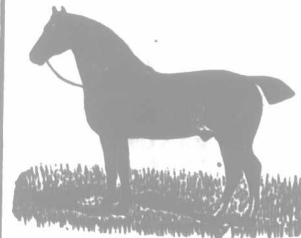
We have a number of well-improved farm lands for sale, at prices ranging from **\$17.00** up to **\$35.00 per acre.**

We have the exclusive agency of over 40,000 acres of land west of Davidson, Goose Lake, Eagle Lake and South Battleford district. Some splendid bargains in city property.

**Balfour Broadfoot Land Co.**

Box 263. Hamilton Street. REGINA, SASK.

**HACKNEYS and CLYDESDALES**



From such noted champions as Baron's Pride, Hiawatha, Macgrogan, Baron's Fashion and Lord Lothian, etc. Inspection invited.

For fuller description and prices, write

**T. H. HASSARD, Millbrook, Ont.**

**CLYDESDALES**

Imp. Stallions and Fillies. The lot of such notables as Baron's Pride, Prince Alexander, Monroffe Marquis, The Dean, Montrose Mac and Battle Axe; they combine size and quality, their breeding is unsurpassed, and I will sell them cheap. GEO. G. STEWART, Newick, Que. Long-Distance Phone.

**EASY MONEY AT HOME**

Raising canaries. More profitable than chickens. All indoors. You'll get \$2.50 to \$5.00 each for young singers. Experience unnecessary. To get you interested quickly we send COTTAM BIRD BOOK (thousands sold at 15c.) and two color

**BIRD BREAD 10 CENTS,**

and "CANARY vs. CHICKENS," showing how to make money with canaries. all for 15c. stamps or coin. Address

**COTTAM BIRD SEED, 38 St. Louis, Ont.**

**Well DRILLING & PROSPECTING MACHINES,**

Fastest drillers known. Great money earners! **LOONIS MACHINE CO., TIFFIN, ONTO.**

**QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.**  
Miscellaneous.

**PERENNIAL SOW THISTLE.**

Enclosed find specimen of a weed which has become a terrible nuisance in our garden. It was first noticed growing where a packing case was opened (case contained crockery). What is name of weed, and how can it best be combated?  
J. A. McA.

Ans.—This is the noxious weed called perennial sow thistle. It usually propagates by its running root-stalks, and by seeds carried by wind. Habits similar to those of Canadian thistle, and means of eradication tally accordingly. Exhaust the plant by frequent cultivation or hoeing. Prevent it from breathing and seeding, and in time you will subdue it.

**HOW TO FEED HORSES.**

Which do you think the most satisfactory way to feed horses to keep them from having indigestion? We have had considerable trouble with them. We have always fed them dry hay, whole oats and bran. Is there such a thing as dust balls collecting in horses from feeding dry feed?  
H. F. W.

Ans.—This question is a very wide one and would furnish material for a good discussion. Feed best quality of mixed hay (clover and timothy), whole oats and bran, the amount of bran to be regulated by the action of the bowels, water before feeding, free access to rock salt, regular work, on Saturday night a good hot bran mash, containing saltpetre, 2 drams; bicarbonate of soda, 1 ounce. R.

**TO DETERMINE RICHNESS OF CREAM.**

How can I ascertain the density of cream, as I dispose of it by the gallon, and am equally as anxious not to sell it too thin as I am not to sell it too thick? I use a separator.  
H. J.

Ans.—You can ascertain the density or specific gravity of the cream by using a simple instrument called a lactometer, but this is an unsatisfactory way of gauging the richness. The Babcock test for fat is the proper way to determine the richness of the cream. You can buy one for yourself from any dairy supply house, or you might get a neighbor or a local creamery man to test occasional samples for you.

**PERFECT.**—Robert Miller, breeder of Shorthorns and Shropshires, Stouffville, Ont., writes: "For many years I had been using different dips for sheep and cattle, and could not decide that one was superior to all others until I tried Zenoleum. For years now, I have used nothing else, and it has given me most perfect satisfaction, both summer and winter, in keeping my animals perfectly free from vermin, or any of the skin diseases now so prevalent."

**Fistula and Poll Evil**



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

**IT WILL PAY YOU**

to write us and get full information regarding an agency for "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine."

We have started out to double our present circulation, and we want a live, hustling representative in your vicinity.

If you are open to receive a good business proposition, don't lose any time, but write at once.

Give us full particulars concerning your present occupation. Name two reliable persons as references, and we will immediately inform you of our liberal offer to agents.

**THE WM. WELD CO., LTD.,**  
LONDON, CANADA.

**Clydesdales**

Having rented my farm, I wish to sell my Clydesdales, 14 head, young and old. Stud horse for last three years, Prince Grandan 9639, bred by McLay Bros., Janesville, Wis. Stock all registered in the American Studbook. One mare imported.  
**THOS. DENNISTOUN, SR.,**  
Redwood Falls, Minnesota, U. S.

No more blind horses—For Specific Ophthalmia, Moon Blindness and other sore eyes. **BARRY CO.,** Iowa City, Iowa, have sure cure

**ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE**

**Joseph Rodgers & Sons**  
Limited,  
SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND.


Please see that this EXACT MARK is on each blade.

**James Hutten & Co., Montreal, SOLE AGENTS IN CANADA.**



**GRAHAM BROS.**  
"Cairnbrogie," CLAREMONT,  
IMPORTERS OF  
HACKNEYS and CLYDESDALES

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



**Graham & Renfrew's**  
CLYDESDALES and HACKNEYS

Our Clydes now on hand are all prizewinners, their pedigrees edged. Our Hackneys, both stallions and mares, are an exceedingly class lot. We also have a few high-steppers and carriage horses. Yonge Street cars pass the door every hour. Phone North 4463.

**GRAHAM & RENFREW, BEDFORD PARK, ONT.**



**GOSSIP.**

The Scottish Farmer, in an editorial, on the very successful sale of the Ruddington Hall Shorthorn herd last month, remarks that it teaches that the race of great breeders is not extinct in this country. The late Mr. Mill's was singularly fortunate in securing as his agent and adviser Mr. A. S. Gibson, whose success as a stock-breeder had been established before he joined Mr. Mills. It was a great idea upon which the two men worked. Unlike many, the collapse of the Bates fancy after the Dunmore sale of 1879 did not lead them to conclude that the fine, stylish cattle on which the genius of Thomas Bates was exerted were of no more consequence. They saw that, in spite of defects, the Duchess, the Oxford and the Waterloo families had unique qualities, and these they sought to perpetuate in union with the splendid beef qualities of the Cruickshank tribes. That there were disappointments in the effort to harmonize the antagonisms in the two types goes without saying, it could not have been otherwise, but the sale of last month contained abundance of proof that Mr. Mills and his colleague knew what they were doing, and achieved a notable success.

In spite of phenomenally high prices for whatever suited the South American market, Ruddington Hall sale was a great opportunity for the man with limited means who wanted something above the average in merit. In particular, it was a great opportunity for the man who wanted a choice white bull for crossing with black heifers. For reasons not easily understood, the home breeder is following the foreigner in despising the white bull. If there were no red or dark roan heifers with which to cross him among Shorthorns, there are always plenty of blacks from which to breed, through his agency, the choice blue-greys, and several apes of that cult sacrificed their interests by not being on the scene at Ruddington.

Scotsmen certainly responded splendidly to the invitation to visit Ruddington, and they took north some of the choicest specimens on sale. Nothing quite equalled the Countess Farewell tribe, which for five representatives made the superb average of 4672 each, but Mr. Duthie, Mr. Gordon (of Newton), Mr. Douglas Fletcher and Mr. Stephen Mitchell got value for their money in their plucky purchases, and others, like Mr. Campbell, of Balmabeen, who operated more cautiously, had something to show for their money. The four great sales at Bapton Manor, Uppermill, Buscot, and Ruddington have demonstrated not only the continued supremacy of the Cruickshank Shorthorn type, but its adaptability, when wisely handled, to moulding a still better type, in combination with the old Bates families.

**TRADE TOPIC.**

**HAY MACHINERY.**—The attention of our readers is called to the advertising of the Dain Mfg. Co., Preston, Ont., now running in "The Farmer's Advocate." These people are on the market as usual this year with their hay loaders and side-delivery rakes, and invite the attention of raisers of hay to these machines. The Dain loader embraces labor saving features found on no other machine of the kind, and while they may be a trifle higher in price than some of the other loaders, the up-to-date farmer should not consider price alone in buying implements. When you consider that less men are used in the operation of this machine than with any other on the market, it is a money-saving proposition to buy it.

The Dain people have an enviable reputation in the hay machinery trade, and stand behind every one of their machines with a guarantee to do exactly as represented. Any farmer doing business with them will receive the same just treatment on which this desirable reputation has been established.

Another machine with which these people are supplying the wants of up-to-date farmers is their side-delivery rake. This also contains features found on no other.

A beautiful eight-page circular, printed on the finest paper, containing photographs of these machines, will be sent to any farmer who is interested enough to write for it. A good trade for the Dain Mfg. Co. is bespoken.

**Veterinary Experience**


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

**TUTTLE'S ELIXIR.**

Sure cure for curb, colic, splint, recent shoe boils, most horse ailments. \$100. reward for failure where we say it will cure.

Tuttle's American Worm Powders never fail. Tuttle's Family Elixir, greatest of all household liniments. Write for the book.

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



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

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



**The Repository**  
**BURNS & SHEPPARD, Props.**



**Cor. Simcoe and Nelson Sts., Toronto**

Auction Sales of  
**Horses, Carriages, Buggies, Harness, etc., every Tuesday and Friday, at 11 o'clock.**

Special Sales of Thoroughbred Stock conducted

Consignments solicited. Correspondence will receive prompt attention.

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

**Shire Horses**

We breed the very best and soundest, which from birth are kept in their natural condition, neither forcing nor overfeeding for showing purposes. Canadian buyers visiting England are invited to call and see what we have.

No fancy prices, and all delivered free Liverpool landing stage. Correspondence invited. om

Station: **Aithorp Park, L. & N.-W. Ry.**


**JOHN CHAMBERS & SONS,**  
Holdenby, Northampton, England



**You Can't Cut Out**  
A BOG SPAVIN or TROUBROUGH PIN, but  
**ABSORBINE**

will clean them off, and you work the horse same time. Does not blister or remove the hair. Will tell you more if you write. \$2.00 per bottle, delivered. Books free. **ABSORBINE, JR.,** for mink and, \$1.00 Bottle. Cures Varicose Veins, Varicocele, Hydrocele, Ruptured Muscles or Ligaments, Enlarged Glands, Allays Pain. Genuine mfd. only by  
**W. F. Young, P. O. F., 78 Monmouth St., Springfield, Mass.**  
Canadian Agents, **Lyman, Sons & Co., Montreal.**

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



COSSIP.

A contributor to an American exchange gives what he claims to be a speedy and effective way of making a ewe own her lambs. He puts the ewe and lamb, or lambs, into a house, and puts a dog with them. He adds that if you think anything of the dog, provide some place for him to get out of reach of the ewe.

Volume 17 of the Hampshire Down Flockbook, published by the Hampshire Down Sheep Breeders' Association of Great Britain, has been received at this office, for which we are indebted to the courtesy of the Secretary, Mr. J. E. Lawrence. The Canal, Salisbury, England. The volume is well printed and substantially bound, containing 300 pages, and the pedigrees of rams numbering from 6,120 to 6,657, also a list of the members, the text of the constitution and by-laws of the Association, and a very complete index.

Some important changes were made in the classification for horses at the Chicago International Live-stock Exposition at a meeting of directors held recently. Chief among these was the addition of classes in the draft breeds for yearling stallions, aged mares, three-year-old mares, two-year-old mares and yearling mares. The object of the directors in thus extending the classification for females was to provide the most ample opportunity for the breeders to exhibit their brood stock. Pedigree record associations, it is presumed, will continue to offer their specials, and the general result should be a most comprehensive exhibit of all the recognized draft breeds. Another move made in the right direction was the limiting of exhibitors to an entry and exhibit of five animals in each class. Substitutions must now be made not later than ten days before the opening of the show.

BROXWOOD HEREFORDS.

A few choice bull calves from my imported stock.

R. J. PENHALL, NOBER P. O., ONT.

FIVE NICE, SMOOTH HEREFORD BULLS FOR SALE.

Two about 16 months and three from 8 to 10 months old. Priced right to do business.

W. BENNETT,

Box 428, Chatham, Ont.

THE SUNNYSIDE HEREFORDS



Twelve high-class bull calves and 4 yearling and 2 year-old bull, we will place at a price that will move them quick. Some choice cows and heifers are yet left for sale. Address:

A. F. O'NEIL, Maple Grove P.O. or M. H. O'NEIL, Southgate P.O. Hilderton Sta., L. H. & B.; Lucas Sta., G. T.

FOREST VIEW FARM HEREFORDS

Four bulls from 8 to 12 months old; prizewinners and from prizewinning stock. Several heifers bred on the same lines; choice individuals, for sale.

JOHN A. GOVENLOCK, Forest Sta. and P.O.

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

Aberdeen-Angus bull for sale, Black Diamond, No. 828, 3 years old this spring. A good individual and extra stock-getter; has never been beaten in showing. Price reasonable. Also one Chester White boar, old enough for service. A. G. SPAFFORD, Compton, Que.

Four Aberdeen-Angus Bulls—Two herd headers and two useful bulls to use on grade cows. Barred Rock eggs at \$4.00 per 100. JAMES BOWMAN, Elm Park, Guelph, Ontario.

Shorthorns—Have several good ones for sale between 5 and 10 months old. Also a few heifers at very reasonable prices, bred to sons of Imp, Royal Sailor and mp. Wanderer's Last. J. R. McCallum & Sons, Iona Stn., Ont.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

LAMPAS.

How should lampas in a horse be treated? G. M. B.

Ans.—Lampas is a congested or swollen state of the gums behind the incisors, most common in horses from three to five years old. As a rule, it is better left alone. In some cases it is good practice to have a competent veterinarian scarify the swollen parts slightly with an ordinary lancet, being careful, however, not to cut back past the second bar. As a rule, the only treatment necessary is to keep quacks and green-horns from burning and other barbarous modes of treatment.

UNTHRIFTY LAMB.

I have a lamb that has not been doing very well since castrated, though it has healed up. Do you think it has healed up with maggots, or do you think it is troubled with stomach worms? It is very dumpish. The lamb has never seemed right from birth.

A SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—It is not likely that maggots are the cause, as they only come from fly blow, and the flies have not been working so early in the season. It is also rather early for stomach worms to be working. It is probably some constitutional ailment, as you say it has not seemed right from birth. Lambs are liable to get wool balls in the stomach from picking at the wool on the ewes, and these make them dumpish, and a cure is hardly possible, as no medicine will break up a wool ball.

JOINT-ILL IN COLT.

Colt, ten days old, took joint-ill or navel-ill. Colt came smart, and I tied the navel cord. When two days old, colt bit the navel with his teeth and tore it, and it bled terribly. I stopped bleeding the best way I could. The colt was feeding well, but on the fourth day there came a swelling between the hock and stifle joint on the muscle, so I went for a veterinary, who prescribed for it, and called it blood-poisoning, or joint-ill. That leg became a little better, but is still sore, but now every leg seems to be stiff and sore, but no swelling. I help the colt up, and he goes to suck, and then lies down again after walking a few feet. Is there any remedy for this? Will the colt get all right, or remain stiff in his joints? A. B.

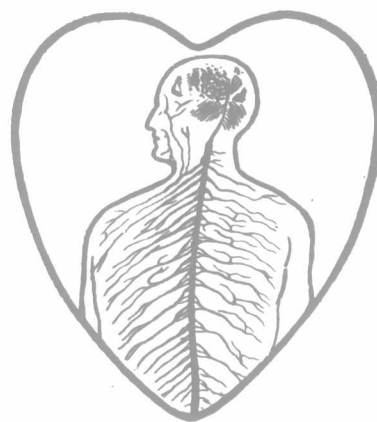
Ans.—Your foal is suffering from joint-ill, from infection through navel. Dress navel with a ten-per-cent. solution of formalin, several times daily; apply to swollen joints, dilute heated vinegar, and give internally salicylate of soda, 1/4-dram doses three times daily. This is a very unsatisfactory disease to treat, but have a little patience, and see what you can do. R.

CALVES DYING.

My spring calves were strong and healthy when they came, but, for some unknown reason, they are dying. When about a week old, they got so weak and dwindled down until they could hardly get up, and would drink but very little. They are fed separator milk, but have fed separator milk for five years and have always had thrifty calves. Could anyone tell me, through the columns of "The Farmer's Advocate" the reason for it, and what to do for them. M. D.

Ans.—You do not say whether the calves have diarrhoea. If they have, we should suspect infection by germs through the navel cord, as indicated in our May 24th issue, page 865. But separator milk is not fit for calves under two weeks old, and we would not be surprised at their going down with such imperfect nourishment at that age. They should have the new whole milk of the dam the first two weeks, and one-half the ration for the next two weeks should be whole milk. In the meantime, they may be taught to eat some whole oats, by putting some in their mouth after they have taken their milk. Keep them in a clean, dry, well-bedded shed, and give good fresh oats and bran every day.

MILBURN'S Heart and Nerve Pills.



Are a specific for all heart and nerve troubles. Here are some of the symptoms. Any one of them should be a warning for you to attend to it immediately. Don't delay. Serious breakdown of the system may follow, if you do: Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Dizziness, Palpitation of the Heart, Shortness of Breath, Rush of Blood to the Head, Smothering and Sinking Spells, Faint and Weak Spells, Spasm or Pain through the Heart; Cold, Clammy Hands and Feet. There may be many minor symptoms of heart and nerve trouble, but these are the chief ones.

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills will dispel all these symptoms from the system.

Price 50 cents per box, or 3 for \$1.25.

WEAK SPELLS CURED.

Mrs. L. Dorey, Hemford, N.S., writes us as follows:—"I was troubled with dizziness, weak spells and fluttering of the heart. I procured a box of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, and they did me so much good that I got two more boxes, and after finishing them I was completely cured. I must say that I cannot recommend them too highly.

SHORTHORN BULLS

For Sale: Four nice young bulls; well grown; good coats; fit for service; by our imported Scotch bull, Magistrand; all registered in Canadian Shorthorn Herdbook. The lot for sale at \$300, or your choice for \$75. These bulls are good quality and very cheap. Apply

ANDREW SUMMERS, ALDERSHOT P. O., ONT. Valley Farm, Wm. Hendrie, Prop.

MAPLE LEAF STOCK FARM

4 Choice Young Bulls for Sale. Also some cows and heifers, and prizewinning Berkshire pigs. Terms reasonable.

ISRAEL GROFF, Alma P.O. & Stn., G.T.R.

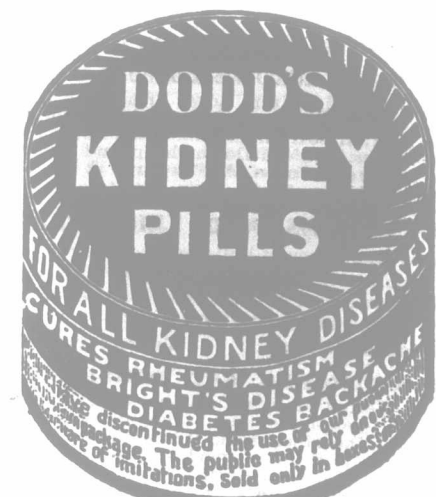
Shorthorn Bulls—Imp. Scottish Peer—40494—4 years old, sure, and a good sire. Also 3 excellent young bulls of his get, and an 8-year-old Clyde stallion. Come and see, or address,

JAMES SNELL, Clinton, Ont.

Messrs. Jaques Bros., Alberta, Canada, shipped from England recently two Suffolk Punch stallions, Sudbourne Pigmy 3253 and Rendlesham May King; also nine very choice registered mares of the same breed. Most of these came from Mr. Alfred J. Smith's famous stud at Rendlesham.

"I would like to know," asked the parent who had a son in need of some further education, "what is the course at your college?"

"The usual half-mile course of cinders and all that sort of thing, you know," absent-mindedly replied the president of the great institution.



DIDSBURY FARM LANDS

A SAMPLE OF WHAT WE HAVE

390 acres, level land, partly fenced; some improvements; good spring; within 1/2 mile of store, creamery and post office. This is only a sample, we have scores of others. Write us for full particulars of Alberta Lands.

COLLISON & REED, Didsbury, Alta.

"QUALITY" OUR MOTTO

HARMONICA

OUR PREMIUMS ARE THE BEST THAT ARE MADE. WE USE EVERY PRECAUTION IN THE SELECTION OF PREMIUM GOODS.

We are well aware

COMPASS

of the fact that various articles sent out by some concerns as premiums, have practically no intrinsic value. They are "shoddy," "cheap," and often useless. It has always been our rule to give as a premium something that we are not afraid to guarantee to give perfect satisfaction, and to be just as good if not better than we represent it to be. In fact, our premiums are known from one end of the country to the other, so that it is sufficient to say, they are

READING-GLASS

"FARMER'S ADVOCATE QUALITY"

The premiums mentioned above are some of our most popular ones, and at the present time we are offering your choice of any two for sending us only one new subscriber (not your own name) at \$1.50 per year.

This is a special offer, as we are endeavoring to double our circulation, so seize the opportunity now.

Fill out the following blank, and return to us, with \$1.50, and you get your choice of premiums.

New Subscriber.....Date..... P. O.....Prov.....Am't..... Sent by..... P. O..... Premiums desired.....

Experience... TLE'S XIR.

English... re.

Druggists, Co, Ont.

itory, Props.



Toronto... Harness, at 11 O'Clock.

ses

breed the best and best, which in their condition or forcing overfeeding showing pur-

ONS, England

Out or but

work the blister or you more if delivered. E. J. R., for Various Ruptured Glands, only by

J., Ont. Short- Imported by motto. G. T. R., west To- d Farm.

**What You Gain**

In a few words, you gain this by using a Tubular: (1). One-quarter to one-half more cream, because Tubulars skim by centrifugal force, which is thousands of times stronger than the force of gravity that makes cream rise in pans. (2). One-half to twice as much for butter, because Tubulars remove dirt and bacteria, thus making gilt-edge butter possible. (3). Half the work saved, because you finish skimming five minutes after milking, feed warm skimmed milk at barn, and have only the can of cream to care for. Write today for catalog W-193. It tells all plainly.

THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO.  
WEST CHESTER, PA.  
TORONTO, CAN. CHICAGO, ILL.

**Sharple's**  
**TUBULAR**  
CREAM SEPARATORS

Established 1842.  
**FREE! FREE!! FREE!!! ABSOLUTELY FREE.**  
**\$100,000 PRIZES GIVEN AWAY FREE.**

As an advertisement we give you absolutely free a ladies' or gents' size silvered, gold-filled or gun-metal watch, guaranteed for 10 years, and keeps correct time to a second, or a sterling silver handle umbrella, silvered clock, a real diamond solid gold Government hall-marked stamped Ring, Cutlery, Leather Goods, Musical Instruments, Mechanical Toys, Blue Fox Collar, besides hundreds of other useful or fancy articles which you can select from our grand 1936 list. We give any of these articles free to any person selling 20 packets of Beautiful, Up-to-date, Artistic Pictorial Postcards at 10 cents a packet (5 magnificent 10-colored cards to a packet). Our Pictorial cards are world-renowned, and we send you every card different, no two alike. Views of dear old England, Historical Views, Latest Comics, facsimile of Death-warrant of King Charles I., England's Most Beautiful Actresses, etc., etc. It need not cost you one cent of your own money. We pay all postage and duty, and deliver cards and present free to your address. Send us at once your name and address (postage is 2 cents). Don't delay. Write immediately to **ACTE & COMPANY (Dept. F. A.), 85 Fleet St., London, E. C., England.**

**SCOTCH SHORTHORNS**

9 heifers, yearlings.	4 bulls, yearlings.
29 heifers, calves.	27 bulls, calves.

All out of imported sires and dams.  
Prices easy. Catalogue.

**JOHN CLANCY, H. CARGILL & SON,**  
Manager. Cargill, Ont.

**Maple Shade Shropshires**  
AND CRUICKSHANK SHORTHORNS.

We offer about thirty extra good yearling rams of our own breeding, among them some ideal flock headers; also a few home-bred yearling ewes. Twenty imported yearling rams and thirty imported ewes the same age. Bred by Butlar, Farmer and other breeders of note in England. All are for sale at moderate prices.

**JOHN DRYDEN & SON,** Brooklin, Ont.  
Stations: Brooklin, G.T.R. Myrtle, C.P.R. Long-distance telephone.

**J. Watt & Son**  
SHORTHORNS

A number of extra good young cows for sale, three of them each raising a nice heifer calf; also a number of yearlings, just bred.

**SALEM P.O. Elora Stations, G.T.R. and C.P.R.**

**MAPLE + GROVE + STOCK + FARM**  
Scotch and SHORTHORNS  
Scotch-Topped

Present offering: Two choice nine-months-old bulls, by Captain Mayfly 2nd; also young cows and heifers at very reasonable prices. For particulars write to

**L. B. POWELL,**  
Elmira Stn. and Tel. Wallenstein P.O.

**High-class Shorthorns.**

The well-known Duthie-bred bull, Scottish Beau (Imp.) (36099), formerly at head of R. A. & J. A. Watt's herd, now heads my herd. Present offering: A few females of different ages. Also for sale: Clydesdale mare and yearling stallion, sired by Major Carrick (Imp.).

**N. S. ROBERTSON, ARNPRIOR, ONT.**

**SMITHFIELD FARM SHORTHORNS.**  
Herd headed by the Missie bull, Aberdeen Beau, by Imp. Scottish Beau. Present offering: One red 15 months' bull, good quality; also young Yorkshire pigs.

**R. E. WHITE, BALDERSON, ONTARIO**  
**SHORTHORNS, LINCOLNS & OXFORD DOWNS**  
Herd headed by Imp. Royal Prince and Imp. Abbottsford Star. For sale: Nine bulls, six months to one year, three from Imp. dams and Imp. sires; also females. Oxford Down sheep and Barred Rock cockerels. **John McFarlane & W. H. Ford, Dutton, Ont., Elgin County.**

**SHORTHORNS AND LEICESTERS.**  
4 extra choice young bulls ready for service 4 Also bull calves, all from Imp. sires. Leicester ewes and lambs of both sexes for sale. Address  
**W. A. DOUGLAS,**  
Caledonia Station. Tuscarora P.O.

**SHORTHORNS AND DORSETS**  
We are offering at living prices two 2-year-old and two 1-year-old heifers, a couple of young bulls and the stock bull, White Count 37871. The offering is a lot of good stuff and in good condition. Also a few Horned Dorsets.

**D. BARTLETT & SONS, Smithville P.O. and Sta.**

**Scotch Shorthorns**  
AT  
**HOLLYMOUNT STOCK FARM**

Young bulls and heifers from imported sires and dams for sale at reasonable prices.

For particulars, write to

**W. J. THOMPSON, Mitchell, Ont.**

**Shorthorns, Cotswolds and Berkshires.**

For sale: 4 yearling bulls, cows, heifers and young calves. Orders booked for Cotswolds and Berkshires.

**CHAS. E. BONNYCASTLE,**  
P. O. and Stn. Campbellford, Ont.

**Peargrove**  
**SHORTHORNS AND SHROPSHIRE**

Have sold all the sheep we can spare at present, but have a few Short-horn heifers. No fancy prices asked for quick sales.

**T. H. MEDCRAFT & SON, Sparta P. O.**  
St. Thomas station. Long-distance telephone.

**SHORTHORNS**

Still have a few bulls, one roan and three reds, one red from Imp. Mary Ann 6th, got by Kinellar Stamp; also a few females for sale, all by Kinellar Stamp.

**SOLOMON SHANTZ, Haysville, Ont.**  
Pine Grove Stock Farm. Baden Station.

**ROWAN HILL SHORTHORNS**

Herd bull for sale: Greengill Archer, Imp. 45184, as some of his heifers are of breeding age, and herd is not large enough to keep more than one bull; also a few young bulls and heifers.

**A. DUNCAN & SONS, Carluke, Ont.**

**COSSIP.**

A western statesman has a brother who is in the live-stock business. The brother sent a letter to the statesman a few days ago that was entirely type-written, even to the signature. The statesman was mad. He thought it an outrage for his brother to write to him like that and not even sign his letter, and he sent a bitter protest.

This is the reply he received: "Dear Jim: Cheer up. I am so busy that I never use a pen except for sheep."

One of the most valuable remedies a hog-raiser can keep on hand is Zenoleum. The large advertisement elsewhere gives an idea of its standing with the agricultural colleges. No less than 41 of these institutions, located in as many different States, endorse and are using it. Reports from six of these colleges are given in this advertisement. This is testimony from high and disinterested sources. Many of our readers know the merits of Zenoleum. To those who do not, the letters from these colleges should be convincing. As applied to hogs, it is lice killer, mange cure, preventive of cholera, and creator of healthy surroundings. For the returns it yields, the cost is in no wise excessive. Be sure to read the whole of this advertisement carefully.

**HIGH PRICE FOR A HACKNEY MARE.**

Last month Mr. A. W. Hickling, Ad-bolton, Nottingham, England, sold, for export to Argentina, the eleven-year-old Hackney mare, Skeleton (10511), for 1,250 guineas (\$6,560). She is a dark chestnut, 16 hands high, sired by Grand Fashion II, 3024, the sire of Mathias, dam by Danegelt, for which Sir Walter Gilbey paid 5,000 guineas (\$26,250). Skeleton is the dam of St. Thomas, by Garton Duke of Connaught, for which 2,000 guineas has been refused. She also produced Mr. Iain Ramsay's champion mare, St. Agatha, by the same sire, and later, last year's junior champion, St. Anthony, sold for 1,500 guineas. Mr. Hickling retains in his stud her yearling filly, and also this year's chestnut colt foal, for which the purchaser of the dam offered 250 guineas. All her progeny own Garton Duke of Connaught as sire.

Messrs. Robert Ness & Son write under date of May 25th: "Just a few lines to say that we have sold all the stallions we can spare. Even of the second lot, imported May 10th, only a few mares still on hand. In April we sold Merchiston, one of the best sons of Prince Alexander. Merchiston was a winner at the Highland Society Show, taking third in a large class, also in this country, and for breeding cannot be excelled. Dr. McEachran bought a carload of fillies this spring from us, and said they were the best lot he ever got, sold to Geo. Ferrigo, Esq., of Eganville, Ont.; Baron Colin, by Baron's Pride, dam by Flashwood Best, to R. Hunter, Maxwell; a beautiful three-year-old, by Sylvander, to I. Hodgins, Shawville, Que., at a high figure. He will surely be heard from again. We have still two French Coaches of the best that can be got. Mr. Ness sailed, May 31st, for another importation, and will return July 1st."

Glencairn Stock Farm lies in Durham, County, Ont., about two miles from Newcastle Station, G. T. R., and is the property of Mr. James Dickson, breeder of Tamworth hogs and Dorset sheep, who enjoys a splendid trade in Tamworths, his shipments going far and wide, and fresh orders coming in from all sides. The reason is not far to seek. His hogs are true to type, and their breeding unsurpassed, and his description of an animal is found to be correct every time. Several of these brood sows are the get of that grand old champion of champions, Colwill's Choice, and a grand lot they are. His stock boar is an ideal type, showing great length and depth, coupled with an evenness and strength of bone seldom met with, and the get of such choice breeding can hardly fail to be what they are—as good types as the best producers. At present there are youngsters of both sexes for sale. The Dorsets are principally of Col. McGillivray's breeding, the progeny of imported stock. They are in grand condition. This season's lambs, the get of a Hunter-bred ram, are showing phenomenal growth, and among them are a few that should win this fall. Write Mr. Dickson to Orono P. O.

**Bog Spavin**

Cure the lameness and remove the bunch without scarring the horse—have the part looking just as before the blemish came.

**Fleming's Spavin Cure (Liquid)** is a special remedy for soft and semi-solid blemishes—Bog Spavin, Thoroughpin, Splint, Orb, Capped Hook, 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.

**FLEMING BROS., Chemists,**  
45 Church Street, Toronto, Ontario

**Maple Hill Shorthorns**

For immediate sale is two yearling bulls—one a Crimson Fuchsia, the other a Duchess of Gloster; both by Imp. Royal Prince, and both herd headers. Also a number of heifers that are strictly high-class.

**DAVID BIRREL,**  
Greenwood P. O., Pickering Station.

**Queenston Heights**  
**SHORTHORNS**

I am offering extra value in yearling and two-year-old heifers. Bull calves that will make high-class sires.

**Straight Scotch.**

**HUDSON USHER, Queenston, Ont.**

**Shorthorns and Berkshires**

For Sale: The two-year-old show bull, Proud Archer =4942=, from an imported sire and dam of good milking strain, and ten fine young Berkshire sows, bred to our imported boar.

**S. J. PEARSON, SON & CO.,**  
Meadowdale, Ontario.  
Stations: Streetsville and Meadowdale, C.P.R.

**CEDARDALE SHORTHORNS**

For immediate sale: Four young bulls and a few heifers, a nice thick, well-put-out lot, and bred on heavy-milking lines. Will be sold cheap.

**DR. T. S. SPOULE, M.P.,**  
Markdale, Ont.

**Riverview Shorthorns and Oxfords**

Shorthorns represent Crimson Flowers, Athelstanes, Lady James and Roses.

We have for sale three yearling bulls and some spring calves, also a few females. A thick, straight, mossy lot. Also some Oxford Down ram lambs.

**Peter Cochran, Almonte P. O. and Station.**

**A. EDWARD MEYER,**  
Box 378, Guelph, Ont.  
**Scotch Shorthorns.**

The Sunny Slope herd comprises Cruickshank Bellonas, Mysies, Villages, Brawith Buds, Broadhocks, Prince Augustas, Mayflowers, Campbell Bessies, Urya, Minas, Claretts, Killislean Beautys. Herd bulls: Scottish Hero (Imp.) (30066), a Sheth-in-Rosemary, and Chief Ramsden =62548=, a Miss Ramsden. Correspondence solicited. Visitors welcome. Long-distance phone in house.

**CHAS. RANKIN, Wyebidge, Ont.**

Importer and Breeder of  
**SHORTHORN CATTLE and OXFORD DOWN SHEEP.**

**FOR SALE**—Females and bulls, of all ages, from noted Scotch families.

**SCOTCH-TOPPED SHORTHORNS**  
Three young bulls, from nine to thirteen months old; also several young heifers by Scottish Baron (Imp.) for sale. Prices reasonable.

**H. GOLDING & SONS, Thamesford, Ont**  
Stations: Thamesford, C.P.R.; Ingersoll, G.T.R.

**For Sale: Shorthorns**—One young bull, 14 months old; cows and heifers, all ages. Shropshires, all ages and both sexes.  
**BELL BROS.,**  
"The Cedars" Siggk Farm, Bradford, Ont.

**WILLOW BANK STOCK FARM**  
Established 1855. Will offer imported Rosicrucian of Dalmeny =45280=. Recorded in both Dominion and American herdbooks. Also a young stock of either sex. "Shorthorns."  
**James Douglas, Caledonia, Ontario.**

**Oak Grove Shorthorns**—Present offering: heifers and young bulls, all sired by Imp. Nonpareil Duke and out of Imp. dams; also the stock bull, Imp. Nonpareil Duke, a choice offering. Prices right. **W. J. ISAAC, Cebourg Station, Harwood P. O.**

**SHORTHORNS**  
Young bulls for sale, sired by Spectator, Imp. Prices reasonable. Apply to  
**JOHN McCALLUM, Springbank Stock Farm,**  
M. C. R. and P. M. R. Box 21, Iona Station.

# The SUCCESS MANURE SPREADER



**OLDEST  
NICEST WORKING  
BEST WORK  
LIGHTEST DRAFT  
MOST DURABLE**

The "Success" has the largest rear axle and strongest drive-chain of any spreader made. It is the only machine with Beater froeing-device and many other points covered by strong patents. Our catalogue tells all about it and gives much valuable information for farmers. Write for it.

MANUFACTURED BY

THE PARIS PLOW CO., LTD.,  
PARIS, ONT. WINNIPEG, MAN.

## GREENGILL HERD of high-class

### SHORTHORNS

We offer ten young bulls ready for service, a number of them from imported sire and dam; also high-class females, all ages, either imported or Canadian-bred. The herd is headed by (Imp.) Lord Roseberry.

R. MITCHELL & SONS,  
Nelson P.O., Ont.; Burlington Junc. Sta.

### MAPLE GROVE SHORTHORNS

Imp. and Canadian-bred.

Males and females, as good types as the breed produces. With breeding unsurpassed.

C. D. Wager,  
Enterprise Stn. & P.O., Addington Co.

### GLENAYON STOCK FARM

#### Shorthorns and Berkshires

I have 5 Berkshire boars ready to wean, will sell them at \$6, delivered to any station in Ontario; and a Shorthorn bull calf, which I will sell cheap.

W. B. ROBERTS, Sparta P.O.,  
Station: St. Thomas, C.P.R., M.C.R., G.T.R.

### R. A. & J. A. Watt, Salem, Ont.

Eloa Station on the G. T. and C. P. Ry. Home of the first and third prize aged herds, Canadian National, Toronto, 1905. Mayflower grand champion Toronto and Winnipeg, 1904-05; Olga Stamford, grand champion New York State Fair, 1905; Gem of Ballechin, grand champion Toronto, 1903; Tiny Maude, reserve senior champion Toronto and Winnipeg, 1905; Mildred's Royal and other leading winners. A choice number on hand to make your selection from at all times.

### KENWOOD STOCK FARM.

#### SHORTHORNS.

Headed by (Imp.) Jilt Victor=45187=, 10 grand young bulls; also heifers; from imp. and home-bred cows, for sale. Choice Lincoln sheep; Berkshire and Tamworth hogs offered.

HAINING BROS., Highgate, Ont. Kent Co.

### SHORTHORN BULLS FOR SALE

1 roan calf, 15 months old, of the Duchess of Gloster family.  
1 roan, two years old, from imp. sire and dam. Also a number of good registered Clyde maros.

JOHN MILLER, Brougham, Ont.

### Shorthorn Cattle and Lincoln Sheep

Shorthorn bulls, cows and heifers for sale at greatly reduced prices for the next 60 days.

J. T. GIBSON, Denfield, Ont.

### Hillhurst Shorthorns

Registered bull calves for sale, by Broad Scotch =46315=, from imported English and home-bred dams of good milking strains.

JAS. A. COCHRANE, Compton, P. O.

### SHORTHORNS and BERKSHIRES

Present offering: Several good young bulls, and a choice lot of young pigs.

JOHN RACEY, JR.,  
Lennoxville, Que



### ARTHUR JOHNSTON Greenwood, Ont.

Offers for sale, at moderate prices,

#### 12 high-class yearling BULLS

All sired by imported bulls, and most of them from imported dams.

Also imported and home-bred cows and heifers of all ages.

### PLEASANT VALLEY SHORTHORNS

Herd headed by imp. Old Lancaster =50068=, Grand champion, Toronto, 1905, and consisting of females of the leading Scotch families; can spare a few young cows bred to imp. Old Lancaster.

GEO. AMOS & SON, Moffat Stn. and P.O., C.P.R.

### Pine Grove Stock Farm.

Breeders of High-class Scotch Shorthorns.

Choice Shropshire Sheep, Clydesdale and Hackney Horses.

Herd catalogue on application. Address: JAMES SMITH, Supl., Rockland, Ont.

W. C. EDWARDS & Co., Limited Props. on

### Maple Lodge Stock Farm

I am offering an excellent dark roan imported bull, nearly three years old, for sale. Also one yearling bull, and a few choice heifers of milking strains.

A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge P. O., Ont.

### SHORTHORNS AND LINCOLNS.

Present offerings: 4 choice young bulls 9 to 14 months; also a few good heifers, Lincolns, descended from the best English stocks.

JOHN LEE & SONS, Highgate, Ont.

### SHORTHORNS

Imp. Keith Baron 36650. Six young bulls from 10 to 18 months old. A lot of 2-year-old heifers in calf and a few young cows. A bunch of heifer calves, cheap.

Just now: One pair of matched geldings 5 and 6 years old; show team.

JAS. McARTHUR, Goble's, Ont.

Brown Lee Shorthorns—Present offering is 3 young bulls from 9 to 15 months old, a nice straight, good-doing lot, sired by Blenheim Stamp; also females of all ages, daughters of Imp. Sir Christopher and Imp. Beaucamp. Prices very reasonable.

DOUGLAS BROWN, Avy P.O. and Station.

### SPRING VALLEY SHORTHORNS.

Herd headed by Imp. Bapton Chancellor =40659= (78296). A choice lot of females, mostly with calves at foot or safe in calf. Also a good six-month-old bull calf. Inspection and correspondence invited.

KYLE BROS., Avy P.O.,  
Avy, C.P.R.; Paris, G.T.R.

### Sunnyside Stock Farm

8 superior young Shorthorn bulls for sale. All from imp. bulls, four from imp. cows. Good enough to place at head of any herd. Apply JAMES GIBB, Brookdale P.O. and Telephone.

## QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. veterinary.

### SUNBURN OR INDIGESTION.

I have some pigs about five months old that seem to be doing very well, only they will be walking around, and, all at once, their backs will bow down until the stomach touches the ground. This is quite frequent. Can you tell me what is wrong?

J. W. C.

Ans.—This may be caused by sunburn, as we have seen pigs so affected from this cause. For this, apply grease or oil. It may be from indigestion, for which reduce feed, and give plenty of exercise; allow free access to charcoal. See that lowels are not constipated. R.

### HEAVES—DISTERPER.

Horse has a cough, once in two or three days, has a slight discharge from the nose. In early morning after hard day's work he breathes as if he had the heaves. He keeps in good flesh, is a small feeder on hay, and a light drinker. I have been feeding raw linseed oil, and oil of tar, twice a day, but it does not seem to do any good. What can I do for him?

FARMER.

Ans.—Your horse may be but suffering the after-effects of distemper, which, if neglected, may terminate in heaves. Would recommend you to try the following: Potassium chlorate, pulv. nuxvomica, pulv. digitalis, pulv. lobelia, of each 4 ounces. Mix, and make into 32 powders. Give one three times daily. Damp hay with lime water. Give grass, if possible. R.

### OVERPLUS OF MILK IN SOW.

Large sow, over two years old, is due to farrow the third time. On the previous occasion she had a surprising amount of milk, or, at least, looked like it. I was feeding skim milk, shorts and mill feed. I weaned gradually at between four and five weeks old, and shortened the feed, but just about the time the last pigs were removed, the sow went entirely blind, became terribly stupid, and I supposed was going to die forthwith. But, although she wasted to a skeleton, in a week or so, she recovered. She has been running out for a month, but, although we are feeding her very little—milk and boiled screenings, mostly from oats—she still keeps up her flesh, and promises more milk, I think, than before. If you can suggest a cause, and some probable escape from a recurrence of her trouble, I shall be very much obliged.

G. L. L.

Ans.—Feed only skim milk until she farrows, and allow her the run of a grass plot. Do not try to keep up in flesh while suckling her pigs, better let her get a little thin; at weaning time reduce feed, and keep bowels in a laxative condition. R.

### PHRENTIS.

Jersey cow calved March 29th, looked well, and gave about 40 lbs. milk per day. When she came from the field the other day, she showed oestrus, but was not bred. She gave only about 2 1/2 lbs. milk, and she ate some hay about 10 o'clock a. m. At 6 p. m., she was lying on her side, throwing her head around violently, and in 15 minutes she was dead. A post-mortem revealed all internal organs apparently healthy. Was this milk fever?

H. G.

Ans.—This was not milk fever. She died from brain trouble. It is impossible to say what caused it, probably a growth, and possibly simply a congestion of the vessels. While it is possible the extraction of 10 or 12 quarts of blood from the jugular vein might have relieved her, it is not probable any treatment would have saved life. V.

An Arkansas farmer received a note from a young man who had been attentive to his daughter, and which read as follows:

"Dear Sir,—Wood like to ast you for yore dorter's hand in marage. Me and she are in luv, and I think I nele a wife. Youes, Henry."

The farmer grabbed a postal card and immediately wrote the following reply: "Friend Henry.—You don't need a wife; you need a spelling-book. Get one, and study it a year and then write me."

## Men Restored To Vigor

### YOU PAY AFTER YOU ARE CURED

The physician who has not sufficient confidence in his own ability to cure his patient first and receive his pay afterwards, is not the man to inspire confidence in those who are in search of honest treatment.



Dr. Goldberg's acceptance of a case is equivalent to a cure, because he never accepts incurable cases, and he is satisfied to receive his pay, after he has cured the patient.

If you have prostatic trouble, blood poison, bladder and kidney trouble, physical or nervous debility, etc., write the doctor confidentially and lay your case before him. It will receive most careful attention, and a correct diagnosis of same will be sent you free of charge.

The doctor wishes to warn patients against Trial treatments, gotten up solely for immediate effect, and which delude the patient, as these remedies are nothing but stimulants; when the effects of the medicines wear off they leave the patient in a worse condition than before he commenced treatment, which is the cause of so many patients being disappointed and not receiving a permanent cure. Your treatment will be prepared for your individual case, and when you are discharged as cured, it will be a permanent one and remember he is willing to wait for his pay until the cure is established.

Dr. Goldberg has 14 Diplomas and Certificates from various Colleges and State Boards of Medical Examiners, a reproduction of which will be sent in order to convince you of his standing and ability. You have nothing to lose but everything to gain. You will be cured first, then you pay him a nominal fee, which will be told you, before you accept the treatment. All medicines from Canadian patients sent from Windsor, Ont., duty and transportation charges prepaid. Address, DR. GOLDBERG, 236 Woodward Ave., Suite 680, Detroit, Mich., U. S. A.

## PURE SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

Herd bulls: Imp. Prime Favorite =45214=, a Marr Princess Royal.

Imp. Scottish Pride =36106=, a Marr Roan Lady.

Present offering:  
2 imported bulls.  
15 young bulls.  
10 imported cows with heifer calves at foot and bred again.  
20 one- and two-year-old heifers.

Visitors welcome. New catalogue just issued.

W. G. PETTIT & SONS, Freeman, Ont.  
Burlington Jct. Sta. Long-distance telephone in residence.

## JOHN GARDHOUSE & SONS, Highfield P.O., Ont.

Breeders of Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorns, Lincoln and Leicester Shes and Shire Horses.

A good selection of young stock of both sexes always on hand for sale. Royal Albert (Imp.) Vol. 49, at head of herd. Scottish Prince (Imp.) Vol. 49, at head of stud. Farms 3 1/2 miles from Weston, G. T. R. and C. P. R., and electric cars from Toronto.

## BELMAR PARK SHORTHORNS

10 bull calves.  
16 heifers under two years.

All of the choicest breeding and practically all of show-yard quality. You can buy anything in the herd at a reasonable figure.

JOHN DOUGLAS, Manager, PETER WHITE, JR., Pembroke, Ont.

## SHORTHORN BULLS and HEIFERS

Bired by the Scotch bull, Scottish Lad 45063

FOR SALE.

S. DYMENT, Barrie, Ontario.

## Glover Lea Stock Farm

### SHORTHORNS

FOR SALE: Choice bull calves by Golden Cross (Imp.). All dark roans. Some from imported sire and dam. Visitors met at Ripley station.

R. H. REID, PINE RIVER, ONT.  
Ripley Station, G. T. R.

## GEO. D. FLETCHER,

Breeder of Scotch Shorthorn Cattle, Yorkshire Pigs,

and S.-C. White Leghorn fowl. Herd headed by the Duthie-bred bull (Imp.) Joy of Morning =32070=, winner of first prize at Dominion Exhibition, Toronto, 1903. Young stock for sale. Eggs for hatching 75c. per setting.

Binkham P. O., Ont. Erin Station and Telegraph

Glen Gow Shorthorns—Our present offering is 9 bulls, from 6 to 14 months of age, sired by Imp. Ben Loman and Imp. Joy of Morning, and out of imp. and Canadian-bred cows. Also a number of very choice heifers. No fancy prices asked. Long-distance telephone. WM. SMITH, Columbus, P. O. Brooklin and Myrtle Sts.

# Zenoleum Kills Lice, Cures Mange.

Leading hog breeders, the world over, use Zenoleum, have used it for years, and are enthusiastic in its praise. Every gallon is guaranteed to please—or Money Back.

Used and endorsed by **41** agricultural colleges.

**IOWA AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.**  
"We had an outbreak of hog cholera, but we stopped it. We attribute our success in no small way to the use of Zenoleum."  
W. J. Kennedy, Prof. of Animal Husbandry.

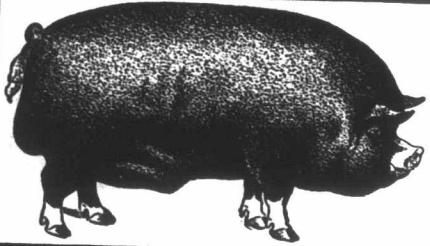
**ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.**  
"We have used Zenoleum quite extensively for destroying lice on hogs and find it a very efficient remedy."  
H. W. Mumford, Prof. of Animal Husbandry.

**INDIANA AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.**  
"We use Zenoleum and find it a very satisfactory dip for hogs. We use it in disinfecting the feeding and living quarters also."  
J. H. Skinner, Prof. of Animal Husbandry.

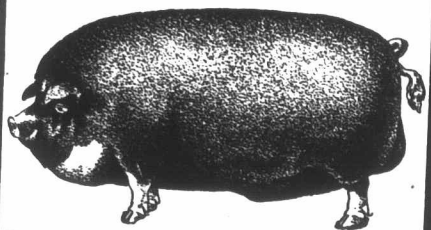
**NEBRASKA AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.**  
"We have been greatly benefited by dipping our hogs in a 3% solution of Zenoleum, as it kills lice and leaves the skin in perfect condition. I have given Zenoleum a severe test and am more than pleased."  
Dr. A. T. Peters, Station Veterinarian.

**KANSAS AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.**  
"We are using Zenoleum as a disinfectant with excellent results. It kills lice on either cattle or hogs. I can recommend it as an economical and effective disinfectant."  
D. H. Otis, Prof. of Animal Husbandry.

**OHIO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.**  
"A dipping tank containing Zenoleum, prepared according to directions, will suffice to remove the lice and cleanse the pigs."  
C. S. Plumb, Prof. of Animal Husbandry.



**Prices, Freight Prepaid**  
One Gallon, Only \$1.50.  
Two Gallons, Only \$3.00.  
Five Gallons, Only \$6.25.



"VETERINARY ADVISOR" FREE IF YOU ASK.  
**Zenner Disinfectant Co.,**  
113 Lafayette Ave.,  
DETROIT, MICH.

## I Have Imported

more prizewinning and high-class breeding sheep in the past twenty years than all other importers combined.

**I WILL IMPORT** anything you may need this year in cattle or sheep. Will leave for England on the 18th May. My address there will be: Care of Alfred Mansell & Co., Shrewsbury, Eng.

**Robt. Miller, Stouffville, Ont.**

**BAREN COW CURE** makes animals breed. Abortive Cow Cure prevents animals aborting. Cures guaranteed or money refunded.  
L. F. SELLECK, Morrisburg, Ont.

**HIGHGROVE JERSEY HERD.** Our present offering is a few choice heifer calves from 2 to 8 months old, which, considering quality, will be sold reasonable.

**ROBT. TUFTS & SON, Tweed P.O. & Sta.**

**Brampton Jersey Herd**—We have now for immediate sale 10 bulls, from 6 to 18 months old, descended from St. Lambert or imported stock; also females of all ages. In order to reduce our stock, we are making a special offer. For full particulars, address, **B. H. BULL & SON, Brampton, Ont.** Phone 68.

### Auction Sale!

Jerseys, Cheviot and Dorset Horn sheep, Poland-China swine, and Buff Orpington poultry, about June 20th. Particulars later.  
**Rushton Farm, Cookshire, Que.**

**For Sale: Jersey Bull,** registered, excellent St. Lambert strain. Large and handsome. Golden lawn color. Age five years. Gentle and sure stock getter. **MARSHALL BROS., Inglebrook Jersey Herd, Crowland, Ont.**

**SPRINGBROOK HOLSTEINS & TAMWORTHS** Two rich bred bulls, ready for service, from Official Record cows; also a few choice females. One Tamworth boar ready for service. Some nice spring pigs just weaned, both sexes. All high-class stock. Come and make your own choice.  
**A. C. Hallman, Breslau, Ont.**

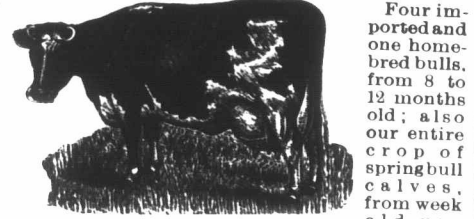
**QUEEN CITY HOLSTEINS** If you would like to purchase a young Holstein bull whose sire's dam has an official record of 550 pounds of milk and 26 pounds of butter in seven days, write to **R. F. HICKS, Newton Brook P.O., York Co.**

**Holsteins at Ridgedale**—A few choice bull and heifer calves on hand for sale, sired by Prince Pauline Dekol 6th. Ages up to ten months. Write for what you want, or come and see them. Shipping stations: Port Perry, G. T. R., and Myrtle, C. P. R., Ontario Co.  
**R. W. WALKER, Utica P.O., Ont.**

**Grove Hill Holsteins**—Herd contains 55 head, a number of which are in the advanced registry. Our stock bulls have all been backed up by high records. Present offering: Several young bulls and a few females.  
**F. R. MALLORY, Frankford P.O. and Sta., C.O.R.**

**"GLENAROHY" HOLSTEINS** We have for immediate sale several young bulls, and a number of young females, that for ideal type and superior quality, backed up by gilt-edged breeding, are unsurpassed.  
**G. MACINTYRE, Renfrew P.O. and Sta.**

## HOLSTEINS FOR SALE



Four imported and one home-bred bulls, from 8 to 12 months old; also our entire crop of spring-bull calves, from week old up.

sired by the grandly-bred imp. bull, Sir Howitje B. Pielerste, whose dam record is over 82 lbs. milk in one day, and from great-producing cows of the most fashionable strains. Can spare a few cows and heifers, from one year up; 75 head to select from. Cheese 13c. Don't delay if you want one from this herd.

**H. E. GEORGE, Grafton, Ont.**

**Cows from the ANNANDALE HOLSTEIN HERD**

Have won during the past show season at Ottawa first and sweepstakes on cow, first on 3-year-old, first on 2-year-old class. At Guelph (dairy test) first and second sweepstakes on cow, first and second in heifers. At Chicago (National) first and second sweepstakes on cow, also second-prize cow, second and third on 2-year-olds, second on 1-year-old heifers, and a host of other prizes (different cows at different shows).  
Bull calves, 4 months and under only, for sale from great dams and greatest of sires. Buy young if you want them from Annandale Stock Farm.

**GEOR. RICE, Tillsonburg, Ont.**

### WOODBINE HOLSTEINS

Herd headed by Sir Mechthilde Posch, absolutely the best official-backed sire in Canada. Dam Janthe Jewel Mechthilde, 25.8 pounds butter in seven days. Champion cow of Canada over all breeds. Sire's dam, Aaltje Posch 4th, holds the world's largest two-day public test record—8.6 pounds butter. Young bulls of the choicest quality for sale.  
**A. KENNEDY, Afr. Ont.**  
Ayr, C.P.R.; Paris, G.T.R.

### A FEW HOLSTEIN BULLS

fit for service, for sale at reasonable prices. Choice females, all ages. If you are willing to pay good prices for good stuff, write me.  
**G. W. CLEMONS, St. George, Ont.**

### Lyndale Holsteins.

**For Sale** A number of bull calves from one to four months old, out of Record of Merit cows, and sired by Beryl Wayne Paul Concordia, whose four nearest dams have official butter records averaging 22 lbs. 11 ozs. each.  
**BROWN BROS., LYN, Ont.**

### Centre and Hill View Holsteins

We have four yearling bulls left which we will sell at reduced price to quick buyers; from good producing strain; our own raising. Sold out of females at present P. D. EDE, Oxford Centre P. O., Woodstock Station, C. P. R. and G. T. R.

### MAPLE GROVE HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS

**For Sale:** Three bull calves, sired by Lord Wayne Mechthilde Calamity, and all out of Advanced Registry cows.  
Apply  
**WALBURN RIVERS, Folden's Corners.**

### Maple Glen Holsteins

Three sons of Sir Altra Posch Beets, whose grandam holds world's largest official record for her age, and grand sire has over 60 tested A. R. O. daughters the most by any bull on record. Brother of Annie Cornucopia. Secure the best.  
**C. J. GILROY & SON, Glen Buell, Ont.**

## AYRSHIRES

The famous Reford Herd at St. Anne de Bellevue, Que., now owned by Sir William C. Macdonald.

Several yearling bulls for sale; also a number of bull calves. Quality and appearance extra good, bred from the best milking strains, noted for robust constitution and large teats.  
For particulars apply to

**MACDONALD COLLEGE**  
St. Anne de Bellevue, Quebec.

### AYRSHIRES and YORKSHIRES

An August, 1904, bull of a choice dairy strain. A March, 1906, bull calf, very stylish, a winner. Several young calves of good breeding; cheap to quick buyers.  
Some real good 2-year-old heifers in calf. Orders looked for young pigs. Correspondence solicited.  
**ALEX. HUME & CO., Menie P. O., Ont.**

### 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.

### SHANNON BANK STOCK FARM

**FOR AYRSHIRES and YORKSHIRES**  
Young stock of both sexes for sale from imported stock.  
**W. H. TRAN, Cedar Grove, Ont.**

### SPRINGBROOK AYRSHIRES.

Have over 7,000 lbs. of milk, testing 3.9 per cent. butter-fat, during 1905. **For sale:** One bull 4 years old. Contrad's Fancy of Glenora 15790; bull calves of this year; also females of all ages.  
**W. F. STEPHEN, Huntingdon, Que.**  
P.O. Box 163.

### AYRSHIRES FROM A PRIZE-WINNING HERD

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

### AYRSHIRES—Choice stock of either sex, different ages, for sale. Prices reasonable. For particulars apply to

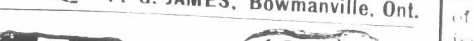
**N. DYMONT, Hickory Hill Stock Farm, Dundas St. & Tel. Clappison, Ont.**

### Maple Cliff Dairy and Stock Farm

Breeders of Clydesdale Horses, Ayrshire Cattle, Berkshire and Tamworth Pigs. Young stock for sale at all times.  
**R. REID & CO., Hintonburg, Ont.**  
Farm adjoins Central Experimental Farm.

### Cattle and Sheep Labels

Do not be without these useful stock marks. Write today for circular and sample.  
**F. G. JAMES, Bowmanville, Ont.**



### ROCK SALT for horses and cattle, in ton and car lots.

**Toronto Salt Works, Toronto**

## THE SPICE OF LIFE.

A man entered a Topeka restaurant, seated himself at the table, scanned the bill-of-fare, and to the waiter said: "Bring me a plate of fly specks." "We do not serve fly specks," indignantly replied the waiter. "Out of season, eh?" said the man. "They are never in season here," retorted the waiter. "Then, why don't you take them off the bill-of-fare?" asked the man.

A Swede and an Irishman were out walking together when a storm came up. The rain fell violently. They took refuge under a tree.

The tree for about fifteen minutes made a good refuge. Then it began to leak. The cold raindrops began to fall down the Irishman's neck, and he began to complain.

"Oh, never mind," said the Swede, "there are plenty of trees. As soon as this one is wet through we'll go under another."

The chaplain of the Dundee Prison, a few years ago, was on Sunday discoursing to the prisoners on a subject in which he felt much interested, and as the time which he usually occupied with an address had passed before he had finished all he had got to say, he concluded, reverently, with the words: "If it please God, we will finish the subject next Lord's Day." Immediately a voice proceeded from a cell occupied by a prisoner whose term of confinement expired during the week, and added, "And if it please God I'll no be here to hear you."

"Well, George," said the president of the company to old George, "how goes it?" "Fair to middlin', sir," George answered. And he continued to cury-comb a bay horse. "Me an' this here hoss," George said, suddenly, "has worked for your firm sixteen year." "Well, well," said the president, thinking a little guiltily of George's seven-dollar salary. "And I suppose you are both pretty highly valued, George, eh?" "Hm," said George, "the both of us was took sick last week, and they got a doctor for the hoss, but they just docked my pay."

### PROPHETS AND PATRIARCHS.

The Rev. Edward A. Horton, of Boston, told this story at a recent banquet of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company. "A woman went marketing in Faneuil Hall," said the minister. She stopped before a stall where were displaying fowl so aged as to seem almost unsalable. "What do you sell those for?" enquired the woman, wondering if the proprietor would dare call them chickens. "We usually sell them for profits, Ma'am," was the curt response. "Oh," said the woman, "I thought they were patriarchs."

It was in Malta Harbor, on a sultry day, that a four-foot-eight midshipman came to join his first sea-going ship, according to the Liverpool Post. Having duly reported himself to the captain—on either of some six lost two inches—the latter, literally looking down upon the boy, said:

"Well, youngster, so you've come to join, eh?"

"Yes, if you please, sir," replied the midshipman.

"What is it, same old yarn, sent the fool of the family to sea, eh?"

"No, sir," ingeniously replied the midshipman. "Oh, no; things have altered since your time, sir."

"Go away," roared the captain, and the midshipman flew as fast as his little legs would take him.

The high-grade steel wire field and lawn fencing, awarded a diploma at the Canada Central Exhibition, Ottawa, 1905, manufactured by the National Fence Co., of Mettreville, Ont., is advertised in this issue. The reverse co-running cables used in its construction, it is claimed, prevent wires from slipping up, down, or sideways, and renders the fence equally well adapted to a level surface or to uneven, hilly ground. Note their advertisement, and send for their circular, name and prices.

OF LIFE.

Pepeka restaurant, table, scanned the waiter said, "fly specks," indignantly. "said the man. "Season here," began to take them off the man.

man were out storm came up. They took refuge open minutes made began to leak. and to fall down and he began to

said the Swede. As soon as we'll go under

undee Prison, a Sunday discourse subject in which as the time with an address finished all he ruded, reverently, please God, we t Lord's Day." ed from a cell whose term of r the week, and es God I'll no

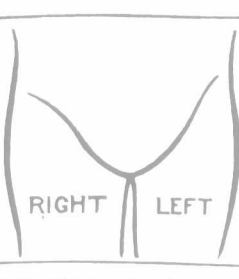
the president of age, "how goes", sir," George nued to carry- an' this here iddenly, "has sixteen year." sident, think- eorge's seven- suppose you are eorge, eh?" he both of us and they got a ey just docked

ARCHES. ton, of Bos- cent banquet able Artillery ent marketing minister. She ere were dis- seem almost on sell those wondering if re call them turt response. thought they

on a sultry midshipman ing ship, ac- ost. Having o captain—o inch—the n upon the ve come to eplied the n, sent the ed the mid- have al- eptain, and as his little

ld and town at the Can- awa, 1905. Fence Co., tised in this g cables is claimed, up, down, fence equa- rface or to their adver- r circular.

**THE NEW QUICK WAY TO CURE RUPTURE**  
Is Without Operation, No Pain, No Danger, No Loss of time From Daily Work.



This Remarkable Simple NEW WAY TO CURE RUPTURE has opened up a new era in the treating of this terrible dangerous, dreaded, hitherto considered incurable malady, Rupture. You ruptured people who have borne the painful agonies of Rupture surely will be glad to see this notice, for it means a NEW lease of life for you—one free from pain and suffering. Won't it be grand to be cured? You can be sure—hundreds of Canadians have been. Cut out this notice. Mark on the diagram position of Rupture. Answer questions and send all to me at once. I will send you Free A FREE TEST to show you how quickly you can be cured right in your own home. I'll also send you a valuable Book of Information for the Ruptured. You must write for these at once. Remember they are FREE. No ruptured person who has had these would part with them for money. You wouldn't either. Write at once.

**DR. W. S. RICE, 2 1/2 East Queen St., Block 279 Toronto, Ont.**

Do you wear a truss? ..... Does rupture pain? .....  
On which side ruptured? ..... Ever operated on for rupture? .....  
Age ..... Time ruptured .....

Name ..... Address .....

**HAMPSHIRE SHEEP DOWN — SHEEP**

"Reserve" for Champion in the Short-wool Classes, Smithfield, London, 1904

**SPLENDID MUTTON**  
**GOOD WOOL GREAT WEIGHT**

This highly valuable English Breed of Sheep is unrivalled in its

**Wonderfully Early Maturity.**

Hardness of constitution, adapted to all climates whilst in the quality of mutton and large proportion of lean meat it is unsurpassed, and for crossing purposes with any other breed unequalled. Full information of

**JAMES E. RAWLENCE,**  
Secretary Hampshire Down Sheep Breeders' Association.  
Salisbury, England.

**Southdown Sheep**

Unrivalled for fine quality of both mutton and wool, hardness of constitution, and earliness of maturity.

STRIDE & SON will sell by auction at **CHICHESTER, ON THURSDAY, AUG. 9th, 1906** the day after the dispersal of the whole of Mr. Edwin Ellers' world renowned prize-winning flock of Southdowns, which will be sold by Messrs. Stride at Summersbury, Guildford, on Wednesday, August 8th about

**6,000 PURE-BRED SOUTHDOWN EWES**  
**450 PURE-BRED SOUTHDOWN RAMS and RAM LAMBS.**

Including consignments from nearly all the leading registered flocks in England. Commissions carefully executed. Telegrams, STRIDE, Chichester. Postal address: STRIDE & SON, Chichester, Sussex, England.

**The Riby Herd and Flock of Shorthorn Cattle and Lincoln Sheep**

The largest of each in England. Established 150 years, with world-wide reputation both in the show ring and sale yard. Holders of the 100-guineas champion prize at Smithfield Show, London, 1902, against all breeds, and breeder of the two 1,000-guineas rams, and also the heaviest sheep at Chicago Show, 1903. Selections for sale.

Cables—DUDDING, KEELBY, ENG.

**Sheep Breeders' Associations.**

American Shropshire Registry Association, the largest live-stock organization in the world. Hon. John Dryden, President, Toronto, Can. Address correspondence to MORTIMER LEVERING, Secretary, Lafayette, Indiana. com

**Leicester Sheep**—Choice ram and ewe lambs; also a few yearlings for sale. For particulars write to **CHAS. F. MAW,** Milton Stn. and Tel. o Omagh P.O.

**SHROPSHIRES**  
Shearling ewes and rams for sale.  
**GEO. HINDMARSH, Ailsa Craig, Ont.**

**COOPER DIP**



**250 Million Sheep Dipped in it Every Year.**

Has no equal. One dipping kills ticks, lice and mites. Increases quantity and quality of wool. Improves appearance and condition of flock. If dealer can't supply, send \$1.75 for \$2 (100 Gal.) Pkt. to **Evans & Sons, Ltd., Montreal & Toronto.**

**Lincolns are Booming**

We have only a few more ewe and ram lambs and breeding ewes for sale. We have seven choice young bulls, Scotch-topped, and a grand lot of heifers and young cows for sale at reasonable prices. Write or come and see us.

**F. H. NEIL & SONS,**  
Telegraph & R.R. station. **LUCAN, ONT.**

**Wool, Hides CALFSKINS, ETC.**

If you have anything to offer, write for our prices; it will pay you.

**E. T. CARTER & CO., TORONTO.**

**FAIRVIEW SHROPSHIRES**

Have the world's record for the largest per head winnings at the greatest of world's fairs—St. Louis.

Also have the record for their 22 years in the leading show rings, including **three world's fairs**, of winning more first and champion prizes than all competitors combined.

Do you need a few real good ewes? Or a choice ram to head your flock? If so, write for circular and quotations to

**JOHN CAMPBELL, Fairview Farm, Woodville, Ont.**

**COTSWOLD SHEEP**

From one of the largest breeders in the home of the breed. We have bred the prizewinners at the leading English shows. Address:

**W. HOULTON, Broadfield Farm, Northleach, Glos. ENGLAND; or S. HOULTON, Calgary, ALBERTA, Canadian representative.**

**DORSET HORN SHEEP and SCOTCH SHORTHORNS**

The latter representing the Nonpareil, Miss Ramsden, Missie and Glosler families exclusively, and the former comprising more Royal winners and more St. Louis prizewinners than any other flock in the world. Stock for sale always on hand.

**JOHN A. MCGILLIVRAY, Ontario North Toronto.**

**SOUTHDOWN SHEEP**

Having sold short, I am now booking orders for future delivery of show and breeding flocks.

**COLLIES**  
At Stud, Holyrood Clinker. Just imported. Fee \$10.00.

**Robt. McEwen, Byron, Ont.**

**Oxford Down Sheep, Shorthorn Cattle, Yorkshire Hogs.**

Present offering: Lambs of either sex, 2 years, etc., write to **John Cousins & Sons, Buena Vista Farm, o Harriston, Ont.**

**When Writing Please Mention this Paper**

**GOSSIP.**

Young Doctor—I wonder why old Mr. Bioness never came back to me. He complained of shortness of breath.

Old Doctor—What did you say to him?

Young Doctor—I simply said to him: "I'll soon stop that."

A travelling salesman in the employ of a large bicycle manufacturer in Philadelphia was obliged to go on a business trip into the west about the time an interesting domestic event was expected. The salesman desired his sister to wire him results, according to a formula something like this: "If a boy, 'Man's safety arrived'; if a girl, 'Lady's safety arrived.' To the astonishment and chagrin of the father-elect he had been gone but a few days when he received a telegram containing but one word: "tandem."

A Peeblesshire worthy was about to get married. The bride-elect resided at a village some distance from where William lived, and the marriage was to take place at her home. The eventful day having arrived, the prospective bridegroom started for the station. On the way, however, he was hailed by the village grocer, who entertained him so heartily, that, as a result, William missed his train. The grocer suggested sending a telegram, and at William's dictation wired as follows: "Dinna marry till I come.—William."

The wise doctor takes his patient's pedigree first. It saves embarrassments, such as, for instance, that of the physician who said: "Ah, I see," after examining his tongue and feeling his pulse. "Sallow complexion—imperfect circulation—sedentary occupation—want of outdoor exercise. You ought to be in the open air as much as possible. By the way, what might be the nature of your occupation?" He was a trifle staggered to learn that his patient was a gardener. Another doctor was waited upon by a man who confessed to playing in a local brass band. Shortness of breath was the trouble in his case. "Ah, that accounts for it," said the medical man. "That brass band is the very worst thing for you. You'll have to give it up at once. What instrument do you play?" "The big drum," came the unexpected answer.

During the period from May 5th to May 10th, 1906, records for 74 Holstein-Friesian cows have been accepted by the American Association. All made seven-day, seven made fourteen-day, one made a twenty-one-day and nine made thirty-day records. This herd of 74 animals, of which much more than one-half were two and three-year-old heifers, produced in seven consecutive days 28,914.4 lbs. milk, containing 990.187 lbs. butter-fat; thus showing an average of 3.42 per cent. fat. The average yield for each animal was 390.7 lbs. milk, containing 13.381 lbs. butter-fat; equivalent to 27 quarts of milk per day, and over 15.6 lbs. of best butter per week.

Interest in this issue of the Official Reports will largely center on the great butter-fat record made by Aaggie Topsy De Kol, and the enormous amount of milk given by De Kol Creamelle. Aaggie Topsy De Kol produced 23,659 lbs. of butter-fat from 569.7 lbs. milk. This amount of butter-fat would make very nearly 28 lbs. of the finest creamery butter for the week, or almost four pounds of butter per day.

The class of heifers with first calf shows four specially-fine records: Diana Artis De Kol, 14,184 lbs. fat from 424.9 lbs. milk; Pontiac Yankee, 13,593 lbs. fat from 392.4 lbs. milk; Zora Tet, 12,628 lbs. fat from 382.8 lbs. milk; and Tidy Pauline De Kol 2nd, 12,341 lbs. fat from 387.4 lbs. milk.

In the list, we find the following, owned by Canadian breeders:

Rosbind Hacker 67774, age 4 years 5 months 8 days; days from calving, 16; Milk, 131.7 lbs.; per cent. fat, 3.35; fat, 14.566 lbs. Owner, Geo. Rice, Tillsonburg, Ont.

Diotime 2nd's Pauline 63904, age 3 years, 4 months 12 days; days from calving, 29; Milk, 397.1 lbs.; per cent. fat, 2.93; fat, 11,616 lbs. Owner, H. Rollert, Cassel, Ont.

Tidy Pauline De Kol 2nd 83916, age 2 years 3 months 7 days; days from calving, 30; Milk, 387.4 lbs.; per cent. fat, 3.19; fat, 12,341 lbs. Owner, H. Rollert.

**Burdock BLOOD BITTERS.**

**Turns Bad Blood into Rich Red Blood.**

No other remedy possesses such perfect cleansing, healing and purifying properties.

Externally, heals Sores, Ulcers, Abscesses, and all Eruptions.

Internally, restores the Stomach, Liver, Bowels and Blood to healthy action. If your appetite is poor, your energy gone, your ambition lost, B.B.B. will restore you to the full enjoyment of happy vigorous life.

**Shropshire & Cotswold Sheep**

**SCOTCH SHORTHORNS and CLYDESDALES**

Choice ram and ewe lambs. Also 50 shearing ewes for sale. Apply to

**JOHN BRIGHT, Myrtle Station, Ontario. BROAD LEA OXFORDS.**

Present offerings are 28 ranch shearing rams, seven shearing ewes, one show ewe four years old. Will also book orders for ewe and ram lambs from imported ram.

Correspondence promptly answered. Visitors always welcome.

**E. F. PARK, Burgessville, Ont. W. H. ARKELL, Teeswater, Ont.**

**COTSWOLDS**

Some good shearing ewes and ewe lambs, and a few choice ram lambs, right type, for sale. Prices moderate.

**NEWCASTLE HERD OF Tamworth Swine and Shorthorn Cattle**

Boars ready for service, and sows bred and ready to breed, and a whole lot of beauties from 2 to 4 months, both sexes. Pairs supplied not akin. Our younger stock are mostly all the get of Newcastle Warrior, winner of sweepstakes and silver medal at Toronto, 1905. We also offer our present stock bull, Donald of Hillhurst, No. 44680, son of Imp. Joy of Morning, as his heifers are now of breeding age, together with a few choice heifers and cows in calf to above bull. All inquiries answered promptly. Daily mail at our door.

**COLWILL BROS., Newcastle, Ontario.**


**Mount Pleasant Herd of Tamworths and Holsteins.** A large herd of choice pigs of all ages on hand. Mount Pleasant type of hogs are profitable breeders and ideal bacon hogs. Pairs not akin. Herd headed by Colwill's Choice No. 1343. Won sweepstakes and silver medal at Toronto, 1901-2-3. Also a few bulls.

**Bertram Hoskin, The Gully Tamworths and Dorset Horn Sheep.**

A choice lot of pigs of different ages and both sexes. Some fine shearing rams and ewe lambs.

**JAMES DICKSON, Orono, Ontario, "Glenaire Farm."**

**Spring offering of LARGE WHITE Yorkshires**



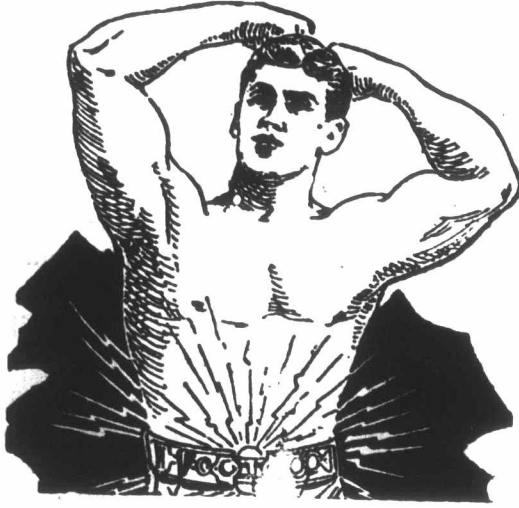
A fine lot of March pigs, fit for show purposes; also some good young sows bred to a prizewinning imported boar.

Orders taken for imported hogs, to be imported in June. Write

**H. J. DAVIS, Woodstock, Ontario. CHESTER WHITE SWINE and Shropshire Sheep.** 15 yearling ewes and a fine lot of spring lambs. Write for prices.  
**W. E. WRIGHT, GLANWORTH, ONTARIO**



# WEAK MEN DO YOU WANT TO BE STRONG?



To feel as vigorous as you were before you lost your strength? To enjoy life again? To get up in the morning refreshed by sleep, and not more tired than when you went to bed? To have no weakness in the back, or "come and go" pains? No Indigestion or Constipation? To know that your strength is not slipping away? To once more have bright eyes, healthy color in your cheeks, and be confident that what others can do is not impossible to you? In short, do you want to be healthy, strong and vigorous? I can make you all this because I have done it for others.

## DR. McLAUGHLIN'S ELECTRIC BELT

has restored health and strength to thousands of weak people. If you use it as I direct it is a positive cure, and cannot fail. It gives the vitalizing power of electricity, without burning or blistering, to every weakened part, developing the full vigor of manhood. It removes all the effects of dissipation forever. I want every weak person who is not what they should be to wear one of my Belts, and, when cured, tell their friends of its wonderful effects. My Belt is also an absolute remedy for Nervous Debility, Backache, Rheumatism, Stomach, Liver, Kidney and Bladder troubles. It is arranged for women, as well as men, and cures female weakness.

**Pain in Back Cured in Two Months.**  
 Dr. McLaughlin: Brantford, Ont., Oct. 30, 1906.  
 Dear Sir,—Having suffered with a pain in my back for over twelve months, I sent for one of your Belts last April, and after wearing it for two months, the pain left me altogether, and I have not been troubled with it since. I would have written before, but I was away from home. I remain, yours very truly,  
 Jas. O. Sullivan, 65 Oxford St.

**Variocoele and Kidney Trouble Cured.**  
 Dr. McLaughlin: Buffalo, N.Y., Dec. 16, 1905.  
 Dear Sir,—I used your Belt three years ago for variocoele and kidney trouble, and was cured in two months' time. I had been troubled for many years, but am now sound and well, and have had no return of it since. I am now seventy-one years old, and am thankful for the results from your Belt, and shall always recommend it. Yours very truly,  
 Wm. Volk, 711 Virginia St.

If you are skeptical, all I ask is reasonable security for the price of the Belt, and

## It Costs You Nothing Until Cured.

It's as good for women as for men. Worn while you sleep, it causes no trouble. You feel the gentle heat from it constantly, but no sting, no burning, as in old style belts.

Write To-day for My Free Illustrated Book and Full Information.

### CALL TO-DAY!

If you Can't Call Send Coupon for Free Book.

Dr. M. S. McLaughlin, 112 Yonge St., Toronto, Canada

Please send me your Book, free.

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

Office Hours—9 a.m. to 6 p.m., and Saturday until 5 p.m. Write Plain.

### GOSSIP.

A hard man in a manufactory was watching a drayman tugging at a heavy case one day. The drayman's face was red, and the muscles of his neck were bulging. The overseer thought it was the right moment to offer practical assistance.

"Wait a minute there," he said. "Let me show you how easy it is when you use a little brains with your muscle." And he grabbed a hook, stuck it into the case, and gave a yank, and went sprawling into the gutter under the dray. He got up, looked at the hook and said: "Confound it, the handle comes off!" "Yes, sir," said the drayman, respectfully. "My brain told me that, and I didn't use it."

The death occurred at his residence, Lechlade, on Thursday, May 3rd, at the ripe age of ninety-five years, of Mr. Thomas Arkell, a distinguished member of one of the oldest of Gloucestershire yeoman families, and who was for many years among the leading and most successful agriculturists of his time in England. Mr. Arkell was born on February 13th, 1811, at the Manor Farm, Kempsford, a holding which has been in the occupation of the Arkells and their maternal relations, the Dies, for over two hundred years, and which is now held by the deceased gentleman's nephew, Mr. William Arkell, the well-known breeder of dairy Shorthorns and Oxford Down sheep. At all agricultural gatherings of the district, Mr. Thos. Arkell was a familiar figure for many years, and his shrewd and sound counsels were always received with the utmost respect.

### SPRINGFIELD SHORTHORNS AND OXFORDS.

One of the most noted of Ontario's high-class Shorthorn herds is Springfield herd, the property of Messrs. Charles Rankin & Sons, Wyevalle P. O., about six miles south-west of Midland, and four miles east of Wyevalle Station on the Allandale-Penetang branch of the G. T. R. This splendid herd is made up of 22 imported breeding cows, and a few Canadian-bred ones, representing such popular strains as the Lady Ythians, Jilts, Lady Evelyns, Bracelets, Marr Beautys, Matildas, Princesses, Isabellas and Veronicas, the get of such noted sires as Spicy Baron, Cyprus, Lord Methuen, Prince of the Vale, Arthur, Merry Mason, Rosicrucian of Dalmeny, Kitchener, True Scotch, Famous Pride and Golden Gift. The stock bull in use on the herd until lately, when he was sold to Mr. W. Doherty, of Clifton, was the massive, ideal show bull, Pride of Scotland, bred by A. Watson, sired by the Crest-bred bull, Clifton, a son of Prince of Fashion, by Scottish Archer. His dam was Rosa Bessie, by Sullyton Sort, a son of the great Gondomar. With the crossing of such a royally-bred bull on the high-class females of the herd, the result is just what might be expected—a lot of very thick, level-backed, straight-lined youngsters. Among the younger ones is a bull calf, by him, and out of a Lady Ythan cow, that is a good one; another, by same sire, and out of a Jilt bred cow, another, out of a Bracelet cow. These are from imported stock on both sides, and bid fair to develop into something extra nice. Then there are a few heifers that could be spared, all out of imported dams, and got by Pride of Scotland and Rosicrucian of Dalmeny.

The Oxford Down sheep, of which there is a large flock, are typical of the breed, extra large, and covered to a nicety. This season's crop of lambs are by a Caragh-bred ram, growing very fast, and will be for sale later on. Mr. Rankin does a fine breeding in Berkshires also. His stock here is imported, and his brood sows are all bred from prizewinning stock. Their type is perfect, and they are exceptionally even-quartered. Anyone wanting an extra nice Berkshire should write for prices. Mr. Rankin reports trade in Shorthorns as very brisk, all last year's bulls being sold some time ago and yearlings moving coming in since. He finds no difficulty in selling all the females he can produce. No wonder his herd is watched, both individually and in the aggregate. At head of his herd, Mr. Rankin has lately purchased in Scotland a pair of the great prize-winning animals, particulars of which will be given in May 31st issue of THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

### Morrison Yorks. and Tams.

on hand, for sale. Are both sexes of both breeds. Bred from prizewinners and extra choice. Prices right.  
 Charles Currie, Morrison P. O., Schaw Sta., C. P. R.

### MONKLAND YORKSHIRES

Imported and Canadian-bred. We keep 35 brood sows, and have constantly on hand between 100 and 200 to choose from. Can supply pairs and trios not akin. Quality and type unsurpassed. Prices right.  
 JAS. WILSON & SONS, FERGUS, ONT. G. T. R. and C. P. R. Long-distance Phone

**For Sale**—Ohio Improved Chester Whites, the largest strain, oldest established registered herd in Canada; young sows in farrow; choice young pigs, six weeks to six months old; pairs not akin; express charges prepaid; pedigrees and safe delivery guaranteed. Address: E. D. GEORGE, Putnam, Ont.

### YORKSHIRES

Two grand (imp. in dam) sows, bred to farrow in June, to a show boar; also a young litter ready to ship in April. Orders booked ahead and satisfaction guaranteed.  
 L. MOORE, Peate's Corners P. O. Fenelon Falls Station.

**Winfield Yorkshires**  
 Have still a few choice young boars from Summer Hill Chester, some young sows from imp. sire and dam; also a fine lot of suckers coming on. A few sows 7 months old, bred again.  
 G. B. MUNA, Avy P. O. Avy and Paris stations.

### Rosebank Berkshires

FOR SALE: Young stock from six to eight weeks old; sired by Maple Lodge Doctor and Concord Professor. Some choice sows bred and ready to breed. Express prepaid.  
 JOHN BOYES, JR., CHURCHILL P. O. Lefroy Station, G. T. R.

### IMPROVED YORKSHIRES FOR SALE

Young stock just weaned; also pairs not akin for May breeding.  
 GEO. M. SMITH, Haysville, Ont.

## BERKSHIRES

Imported and Canadian-bred  
 H. M. VANDERLIP, Cainsville,  
 on T. H. & B. and B. & G. division of Grand Trunk. Telephone and telegraph, Cainsville, Ont.

### HILLCREST HERD OF ENGLISH BERKSHIRES

For Sale: A lot of very choice young things of various ages. We prepay express charges and guarantee satisfaction. Enquiries promptly answered.  
 Vine Sta., G. T. R., near Barrie. JOHN LAHMER, Vine P. O., Ont.

### Oakdale Berkshires

Of the largest strains Imported fresh from England. The produce of these and other noted winners for sale reasonable. Let me book your order for a pair or trio not akin.  
 L. E. MORGAN, Milliken Stn. and P. O.

### Glenburn Herd of YORKSHIRES

Now on hand, a number of sows, 5 and 8 months old, for spring farrow; also a large number of September sows and boars. Booking orders for spring pigs.  
 DAVID BARR, JR., Box 3, Renfrew, Ont.

### GLENHODSON YORKSHIRES AND POULTRY.

Sows bred or ready to breed, from choice imp stock, also young pigs, for sale. Buff Orpington, B. P. Rock and White Wyandotte eggs for hatching at \$1 for 15.  
 GLENHODSON COMPANY, Myrtle Station, Ont. Long-distance phone at farm. Lorne Foster, Mgr.

### Ohio Improved Chester Whites

100 Pigs to Offer of the long, deep, heavy sort. Breeding stock selected from the most noted families, with a view to size and quality. Booking orders for choice spring pigs; also a few fall pigs for sale. Pairs furnished not akin. Express charges prepaid. Pedigrees and safe arrival guaranteed.  
 H. E. GEORGE, Crampton, Ont.

## Asthma CURED TO STAY CURED.

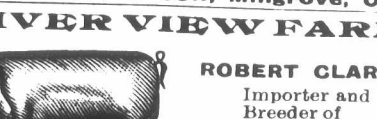
We give prompt relief and permanent freedom from Asthma. Our latest Book, No. 57F, will be mailed on request.  
 DR. HAYES, Buffalo, N. Y.

### LARGE ENGLISH YORKSHIRES



Pigs of the most improved 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 any other breeders combined. We won every first but one and all silver medals and Bacon prizes at Toronto and London, and at St. Louis we furnished all the first-prize hogs in the breeding classes except two; also supplied both champion and grand champions. Prices reasonable.  
 D. C. FLATT & SON, Millgrove, Ont.

### RIVER VIEW FARM



ROBERT CLARKE  
 Importer and Breeder of  
 Chester White Swine  
 Pigs shipped not akin to each other. For price and particulars write  
 41 Cooper Street, OTTAWA, ONT.