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Vol. XLV.

LONDON, ONTARIO, JUNE 30, 1910.

No. 927

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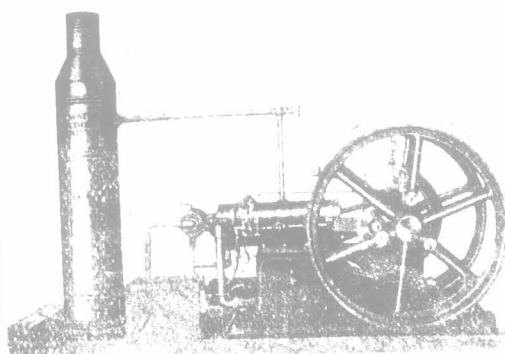
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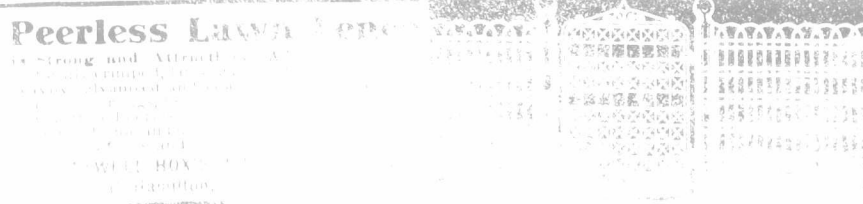
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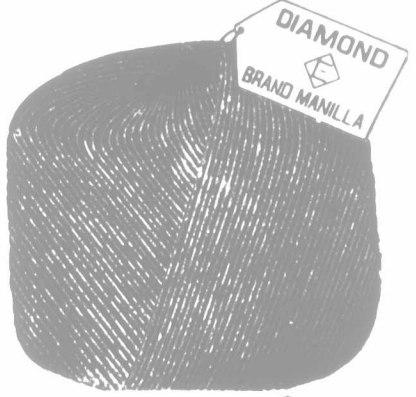
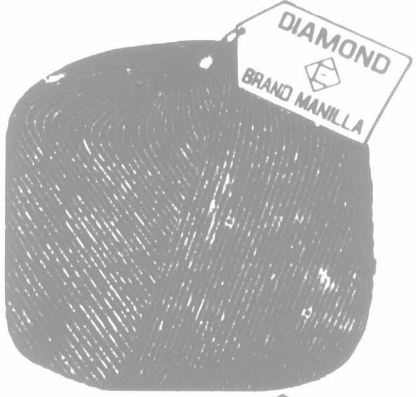
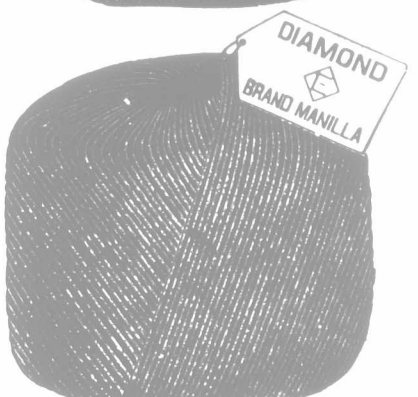
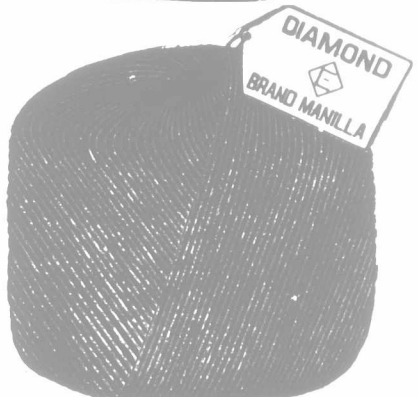
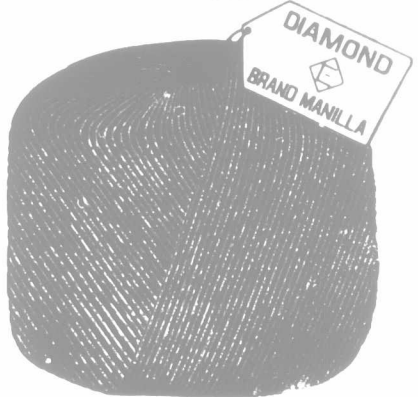
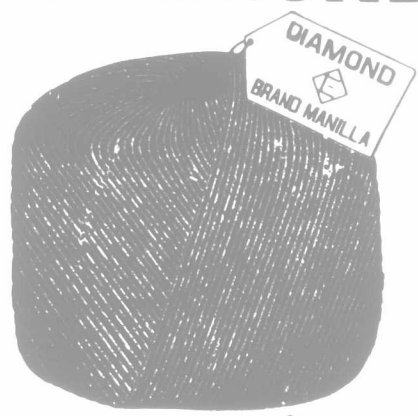
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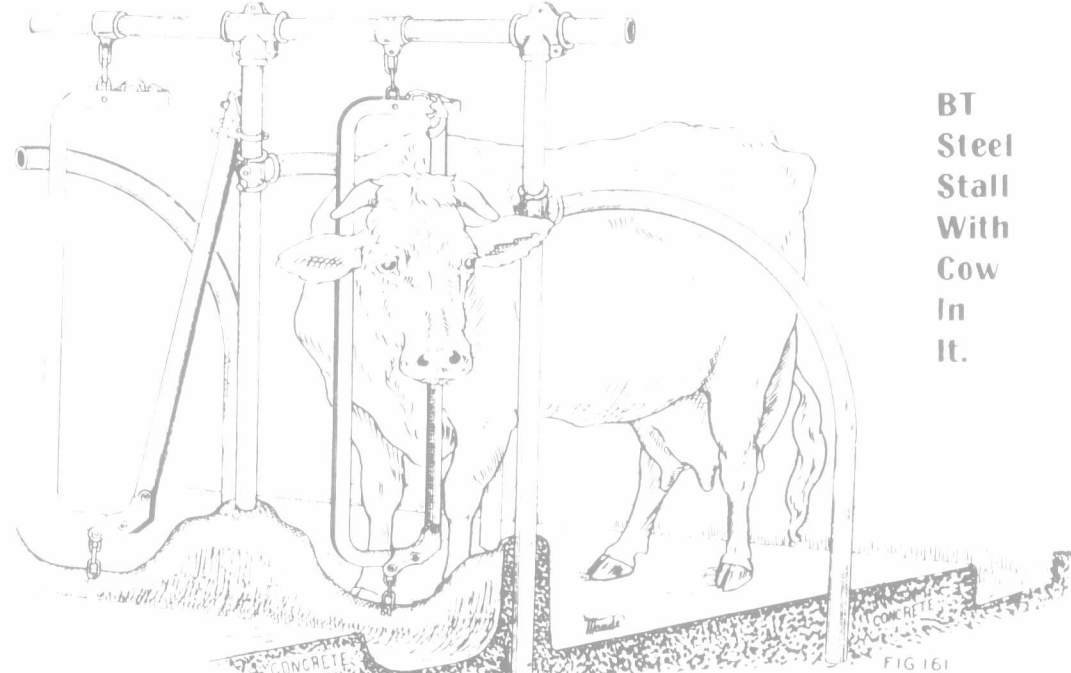
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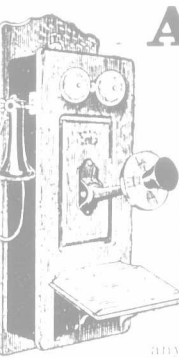
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THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE DOMINION.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED)

JOHN WELD, MANAGER

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

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are not to be duplicated in Canada. If there is to be a "new education" for the town, the problem might as well be faced at once, for com- mendent solution, that a "new education" is de- manded for the farm. It may be costly, and it may be difficult, but it cannot be evaded. Seeing his efforts hampered by the public-school sys- tem, and hampered by a burdensome and ill- adjusted system of protection, there is bound to be a rude awakening when the significance of the move for industrial education is realized. Of vital importance in all its bearings, it must be dealt with by the public men, and ought to be a most serious subject for thought and discussion in every farm home in Canada.

The School Problem in the States.

In the United States, a situation somewhat similar to that existing in Canada is developing. It has been brought to issue by the Dooliver-Davis Bill before Congress, which provides for the ap- propriation annually of \$1,000,000 per annum for instruction in agriculture and home economics in district agricultural schools of secondary grade. The bill calls, also, for \$1,000,000 per year for the maintenance of local experiment stations to be administered as part of the State experiment stations now existing, not less than one for each fifteen counties, nor more than one for five coun- ties and fraction of counties. Another appropria- tion of \$5,000,000 is asked for, to be used by High Schools for the maintenance of instruction in trades and industries, and agriculture, in pub- lic schools of secondary grade. These appropria- tions, however, will not be available until July 1st, 1914, but in the meantime \$1,000,000 is asked for to be used by the State Normal Schools for the purpose of training teachers to be avail- able in the secondary industrial schools, when such are established. The amounts appropriated by the Federal Government are to be distributed by the States, and will run as follows: the State of New York, \$1,000,000; California, \$900,000; and 200,000 to each of the other States, in addition to the Federal ap- propriation. The bill also provides that the States may, in their discretion, respect to educational in- struction, appropriate the foregoing amount and use it as they see fit.

Forward Agricultural Policy Needed.

From time to time, lately, ramblings have been heard of discontent with the progress of Canadian, and more especially Ontario, agriculture. Think- ers have realized that, despite our boasted ad- vancement in this, that or the other line, produc- tion has been increasing slowly, or actually falling back. Westward migration has drawn away many of the tillers of the soil, others have gone to the cities, and many of those who remained have shown a disheartening indifference about utilizing the expanding opportunities which unprecedented prices, combined with favorable climate and fer- tile soil, held out to the enterprising husbandman. C. C. James, the alert and far-sighted Deputy Minister of Agriculture for Ontario, has been sounding this note in his addresses, and pointing out the urgent need, from a Provincial and na- tional standpoint, of developing our basic indus- try by every effective means available, but public opinion has been slow to grasp the situation. Now comes a thunderbolt from one of our leading business men, J. W. Flavelle, of Toronto, whose open letter to the Provincial Minister of Agricul- ture, published in full in last week's issue, should set some gray matter working.

Mr. Flavelle is no political agitator or dema- gogue. Indeed, his well-known political leanings effectively dispose of any suspicion of attempt to make party capital. It is no matter of politics at all. True, he has an interest, though a very proper one, in certain lines of farm production. But he is a broad gauge business man, who per- ceives the importance of the agricultural industry, has been alarmed at the recent drift of things, and desires to make a contribution which may be of service in calling attention to the "greatest single asset we have in Ontario, namely, the pos- sibility of improved returns from the farms of the Province." That is an admirable motive, and let us state right here that, in the discussion, if any, that follows his communication, we shall re- fuse to print any letter imputing ignoble motives, or any letter that is not evidently inspired by a sincere desire to contribute constructively to the discussion of the question.

Briefly, his contention is that the encouraging progress in agricultural production, shown by of- ficial returns for the last ten, as compared with the previous seventeen years, seems to have been arrested during the latter half of the past decade, this being indicated in pro rata yields, as well as in acreage. While the hay acreage has increased, there has been a general reduction in most lines of production which demand labor and intelligent, discriminating effort. Extensive farming is being adopted, and many farmers, instead of investing their savings in their own farms, are putting them in the bank at three per cent. interest, for enter- prising manufacturers to use, earning handsome returns for their shareholders. Meanwhile, the farmer is content to have undrained land, use run- out seed, keep poor cows, and reduce production of beef cattle and hogs. Underproduction has become a chronic condition, entailing on the con- sumer burdensome prices which restrict consump- tion. Other causes assigned for this underproduc- tion are an excessive westward migration that has not been countered as it should be by an effective publicity campaign in the interest of the East, an unfortunate cityward tendency still exerted by our country schools, and finally, a lack of energetic, capable leadership in the Department of Agricul- ture at Toronto. In certain respects he scarcely does justice to the advancement we are making, notably the improvement of quality in our classes and better sanitation of factories, the production of alfalfa hay, building of silos, and growing of alfalfa and corn. In the main, however, his criticisms are only too well applied.

It is much of Mr. Flavelle's analysis that our Govern- ment has not stated the whole case. He has not mentioned certain prices, such as those of wheat, that ought to be taken into account. He could not well say that the Government has not done its duty, that the Government has not provided for the farmer, for it is impossible to build up a Government that is not a Government of the people, and that is not a Government of the people that is not a Government of the people.

increased cost of production on the farm owing to artificially enhanced cost of living, implements and wages, is bound to have its effect, and has had. A gradual but radical reduction in protective tar-iffs would do much to improve the farmer's eco- nomic position, without imposing any burden on the other classes.

Rather, perhaps, to a desire for brevity and clearness, than to a lack of understanding, must we attribute failure to specify certain of the causes that retard rural enterprise, namely, the isolation of country life, and the fact that agri- culture is managed by the rank and file of those engaged in it, in contrast to manufacturing, which is directed by a few of the brightest minds, with hundreds of others working under them. For this and other reasons we may probably never expect the same average of enterprise and economy in agriculture that we do in manufacturing; and this is said in full recognition of the thrift—ofttimes penurious thrift—manifested in personal habits and purchases. Investment is often the true economy. The above allowances it is only just to make.

Mr. Flavelle would also seem to have over- looked the fact that the condition of under-produc- tion and high prices is by no means confined to Ontario, but is as wide as the civilized world. Here, of course, comes in the effect of expanded gold coinage in cheapening dollars and inversely increasing the nominal value of things purchased with dollars. Rapid increase in consumption of choice food products, such as meats, has also had a marked effect. Indeed, in Canada, as well as elsewhere, the rise in prices has been more par- ticularly due to largely increased demand, rather than decreased production. However, whatever the causes, these high prices spell opportunity in large letters to the Canadian farmer, and some- thing is surely asked that we are not responding more promptly and energetically thereto.

The keynote of the solution, so far as solution is possible to the Department of Agriculture, is struck in the demand for widespread local demon- stration. Research work in agriculture has been by no means exhausted, only the fringe has been touched, in fact; but we know enough to do far better than we are doing. What is needed is more demonstration both locally and at our public ex- periment stations. Some departments of these are doing good work, others are taking it easy, and letting the old ship drift. This is true, by the way, in both Federal and Provincial insti- tutions. Experimental and demonstration work in foreign stations must be duplicated in Canada. Old experiments must be repeated in the light of changed conditions. The economy of improved seed, better stock, close selection of stock, more economical feeding, the value of manure, the value of extra labor applied to fields and orchards, com- parison of rotation and cultural methods, these and a hundred other things we must keep experi- menting away upon, and demonstrating with the irresistible logic of results. Some excellent work is being accomplished at Guelph, but some of the departments are in need of a vigorous shaking up.

Then, we must carry this demonstration work out into every county and township, repeating it where it will do the most good. And, by the way, what about the outcome of the horse invest- ment which was expected to result in some system of stallion enrollment? Is the Govern- ment afraid to take action, for fear of incurring unpopularity?

Close to this, of it, what forward movement in this consequence has been launched by the De- partment of Agriculture since the present Minister assumed office? The late Mr. Bryden led the De- partment, and led it capably. Mr. Montebello, his successor, was diligent and earnest, but the present system of dairy instruc- tion, which was developed and taken over by the late Mr. Bryden, and other good lines of work, have been neglected, investigated, inaugurated. The Department's efficiency manifested itself in the fact of having him down at the Department, under that Sir James who did not have the reputation of a man whose de- cisions were based on a respectable character. The Department is politically strong in the



First-prize Amateur Harness Horse

St. Thomas Horse Show. Owner, Jack Martin, Sparta.

constructive? Is it much wonder that he is believed to have no great influence with the Cabinet, or that his tenure of office has been characterized by a masterly inactivity? Considering the way previous effort has been received by the agricultural community, we submit that it is not surprising, and the Government has evidently been pursuing a safe course by lying low. And yet, it is better to fail gloriously than to do nothing ignominiously. It is fundamental to the welfare of the State that agriculture should be effectively promoted and developed. The Agricultural Department must be appropriately headed, else its staff, however excellent, can accomplish little, and those with any snap will not even remain. We commend to Premier Whitney Mr. Flavell's earnest representations, and trust that either the present Minister of Agriculture may be backed up and encouraged to launch his department out in large schemes for agricultural betterment, or that a new man be found for the position. Not all the responsibility for our agricultural progress, or lack of it, rests upon the Minister of Agriculture, not even the chief responsibility, but his Department can do something to assist, and that something must be done promptly, with enthusiasm, leadership and skill, supported by liberal appropriations. Money wisely spent in developing agriculture will return many fold.

"Something to Cheer For."

English journalists and leaders in movements for the advancement of farming conditions in England, such as the County Councils' Association, were not slow to avail themselves of the recent presence in England of Dr. Jas. W. Robertson and Hon. Sydney Fisher, the Canadian Minister of Agriculture, to enlist their counsels in problems that will arise under the new British Development Act, which in some respects corresponds with the new Conservation Commission in Canada. Hon. Mr. Fisher remarked, incidentally, that he was probably unique as a Minister, because, about the only criticism of his votes he proposed to Parliament was that they were not sufficiently large.

Dr. Robertson is always a prime platform favorite with English audiences concerned in agricultural progress, and at an important gathering in London he discoursed with his accustomed stimulating aptitude upon "Canadian Methods of Education for the Improvement of Rural Conditions." He gave some vivid illustrations of what has been undertaken, or demonstrated, such as may be seen at the ideal Ritz-house public school in Lincoln County, and on some of the Macdonald Consolidated Rural Schools, but did not give his audience any cause to stand that any of the boys that a Canadian might have had done. He did, however, have said that the general need of the situation in Canada is to get the dominant agricultural power effectively converted to the use of the soil, and that of the

tem of public instruction, particularly in the rural schools, which Dr. Robertson remarked should not be "mere schoolhouses," but the pride of the locality, with gardens and trees, and plenty of grass, where the youth could enjoy themselves under inspiring conditions. In passing, he all



First-prize Pony.

St. Thomas Horse Show. Shown by Miss Marion Beck, London.

uded to the serious problem confronting Canada by the pouring of so much foreign blood into its citizenship. He graphically pictured Canada as half a continent in four vast areas, beginning with a thousand miles from the Atlantic, where

the apple trees flourish, and the air is redolent with clover blossoms; then the thousand miles of timber and mining wilderness; next a thousand miles of prairie land in three steps; and last, a thousand miles of mountains and fertile valleys. All together, it was a great place for the human race and the location of a dominant people. Before twenty harvests there would be twenty million people, and he looked to the rural school as a great lever in uplifting the immigrant and family, and making them real, sound, hearty citizens of the Empire.

All schools should have some nature study, some household science, some manual training, and just as much reading, writing and arithmetic as they had time for. The people of the towns, he said, were just as much concerned in agriculture as those who lived on the land, and the great problem was to make this earth a better home for better children. If the boy goes out into the school garden and sprays potatoes, writing down the results, his father will soon begin to spray potatoes, too. In brief, his idea of the school was to shift the emphasis from the study of subjects for the passing of examinations to the training of the pupils into ability for the work of life, particularly in rural occupations. The "grown-up" will respond to educational influences if only they appeal to his imagination and his pride. The late Sir John A. Macdonald once gave Dr. Robertson a bit of shrewd advice. "Do good work, and be sure you give the people something to cheer for."

Our Toronto Branch Office.

Patrons of "The Farmer's Advocate" and Home Magazine" will be pleased to know that we have opened in Toronto, at 48 Richmond St., West, in the building occupied by the Bryant Press, a branch office for the accommodation of advertisers in Toronto and east. For advertisers located in Toronto it will be particularly convenient, since information as to rates, closing of forms, etc., will be always available by telephone or otherwise. The public are cordially invited to utilize the services of this office in any way that may be found advantageous.

The three additional High-school teachers of Agriculture and District Representatives of the Department of Agriculture provided for at the recent session of the Ontario Legislature are as follows: Lambton County, S. E. Todd, located at Petrolia; Durham County, R. S. Duncan, located at Port Hope; Hastings Co., A. D. McIntosh, located at Stirling. Mr. Todd was special agent of the Department in Lambton County in 1909, engaged in trail instruction, and is selected for this County at the request of a large number of farmers and fruit-growers. Mr. Duncan has been assistant to Mr. Hart, in Waterloo County during the past year. Mr. McIntosh has been assistant to Mr. McElduff in Simcoe County. In addition to the above, W. D. Jackson has been sent to the Soo District to take up work for the summer, and E. C. Nunnick has gone to assist A. D. Campbell in Glengarry. Permanent offices of the Ontario Department of Agriculture are now established in fourteen counties.



First-prize Draft Team.

St. Thomas Horse Show. Owned by Edward MacGibbon, Stoddon.

Canadian Railways and Casualties

Canada, for its population, is well supplied with steam railways, there being, in 1909, complete, and in operation, 24,104 miles. The number of passengers carried during 1909 was 32,683,309.

Electric railways, except in cities, have not extended very greatly, though much expansion may be looked for in the next few years. There are still scarcely 1,000 miles of electric roads in operation, the exact number being 989. In the matter of passengers carried, however, they far exceed the steam roads, 314,926,671 fares having been carried by them in 1909.

The number of persons killed on steam railways during 1909 was 175, of whom only 35 were passengers. The number injured amounted to 1,387, 897 of whom were employees, 281 being passengers. The remainder of the list is made up of trespassers, non-trespassers, postal clerks, expressmen, etc.

There seem to have been fewer accidents in 1909 than in either of the two previous years; at least, a smaller number were killed and injured. In 1907, on steam railways, there were 587 persons killed, and 1,698 injured. The death toll among the employees is greater in proportion to the number of passengers killed than is their percentage of those injured. Employees killed in 1909 numbered 182, passengers 36—five to one. Trespassers killed numbered 190, non-trespassers 67, a ghastly total of 257, much more than half of the total number.

Electric roads were responsible in 1909, for the death of 68 persons, a large enough number, truly—but their list of injured far exceeded that of the steam roads, amounting to 2,139 in all.

Road Improvement with the Drag.

The King drag method of improving country roads is being adopted in many States of the Union, according to an article in the Technical World Magazine, summarized in a recent issue of the Hamilton Times. From it we learn that this year in Missouri, the birthplace of the movement, \$2,000 is being spent in one county to drag its main roads. Whole townships have organized to drag every mile of road after every rain. One township in Iowa, it is said, has dragged its entire mileage for three years past, and the organization is so perfect that its roads, every foot of them, are completely dragged in three hours from the moment the order is given. In 1906 the State of Iowa amended her statutes to provide for the King system on the country roads. In 1909 the law was made mandatory, and has been broadened to include the unpaved streets of the cities and towns in that State.

HORSES.

Next Year's Stallion.

Plans regarding a stallion for next year should be in progress already. If a satisfactory stallion is at service in the community now, whatever is reasonably necessary to retain that animal another season should be arranged as soon as possible. If a satisfactory stallion has not been in the district, there is no better time than the present to locate the right kind of a sire. By their progeny are they known. A good sire may get some good colts from good mares, but the stallion to be sought for is the one that is himself excellent and begets other champions, even when the circumstances are not altogether favorable.

The necessities of the stud, of the stallion, and of his colts, and the farmer should be studied first. The draft stallion should have size. This does not mean size in obtaining his ordinary being, but the size of frame and of condition that gives weight. Good set limbs, clean back, the powerful carcase, a desirable skin, a straight outline, a strong and a healthy constitution. Large, open, free head, large, well rounded set of jaws, and eyes, well placed, a wide, open, horse-like muzzle, and a good, intelligent, well proportioned head, these are a few of the things that make a stallion a desirable sire. It is not the size of the horse, but the quality of his blood, that counts. With the above characteristics, a stallion should be about as good as any that can be obtained. That is, a stallion should be such that, when mated with a good mare, he will produce a good colt, and with a poor mare, he will produce a poor colt. When a stallion is mated with a poor mare, the colt will be a poor colt, and when a stallion is mated with a good mare, the colt will be a good colt.

It is a common mistake to suppose that the colts of a stallion should be made to resemble the stallion. It is not the size of the horse, but the quality of his blood, that counts. With the above characteristics, a stallion should be about as good as any that can be obtained. That is, a stallion should be such that, when mated with a good mare, he will produce a good colt, and with a poor mare, he will produce a poor colt.

When a stallion is mated with a poor mare, the colt will be a poor colt, and when a stallion is mated with a good mare, the colt will be a good colt.

selection of a sire. This action will usually require cooperation by at least part of a community. Ten men can readily supply sufficient capital to enter into such a transaction, often five are enough. Whatever the number necessary, these are the days for the planning of this important matter, that, when the time comes, all is in readiness. And the matter is of more than ordinary importance.

On Behalf of the Colt.

There are three very important factors that enter into the breeding of a good horse. These are the sire, the dam, and the feed box. Some now, the first two of these have received almost all the emphasis by average breeders. The great majority of farmers act as if they thought the use of a good sire and a good mare embraced all the requirements essential to the production of a good colt. And usually good colts are the result of such judicious mating, but, here is the rub—very few of these good colts grow into the excellent mature horses that their birthright seemed to indicate as their inevitable heritage.

And why do they not? Because the third and in many ways most important cross was omitted from their make-up, they have been denied any liberal supply of food, and no particular pains have been taken to study their needs or to encourage growth. The feed box has been left out. From a superior sire and an inferior dam, and contrariwise, good colts may be produced, excellent in both parents almost assures that same quality in the offspring, but always, and with no exceptions, if good colts are going to grow eventually into excellent horses, they must be fed, well fed, and intelligently fed. And the earlier such practice is instituted, the more carefully prosecuted, and the longer maintained, the more profitable and gratifying are the results. That time is passed when we sell hogs at sixteen to twenty months of age for pork. The four or five-year-old steer is replaced by the eighteen to thirty-month-old animal. The dairy breeder milks now at two years of age. Producers have learned to crowd the pig from the time of his first squeal till he gives his death gasp, crowd him so that he scarce squeals between times; they have learned how to get greater returns in one-third the time, and at about one-half the cost, out of lambs—the tale of the last animal is similar. But only a few have appreciated the advantages which arise from contentment, making the colt do his best. The growing colts of all young animals are most active in the early period of life. With colts, most of the growth is obtained before the end of the third year. By that time the function of cell multiplication or growth has about ceased. There is no great vital difference between the growing colts of the animal and those of the plant, yet all are familiar with and fully appreciate the advantages arising from the increased growth in the early days of plant life by administering stimulating manure. Most of our crops mature in mid-summer, and their adolescence is of short

duration, compared to that of the colt, consequently in the vegetal realm, the influence of improved nutrition is more quickly conspicuous. There can be no doubt of the benefit arising from feeding a colt well until his growth is obtained, and the danger he is the more marked will the benefit be.

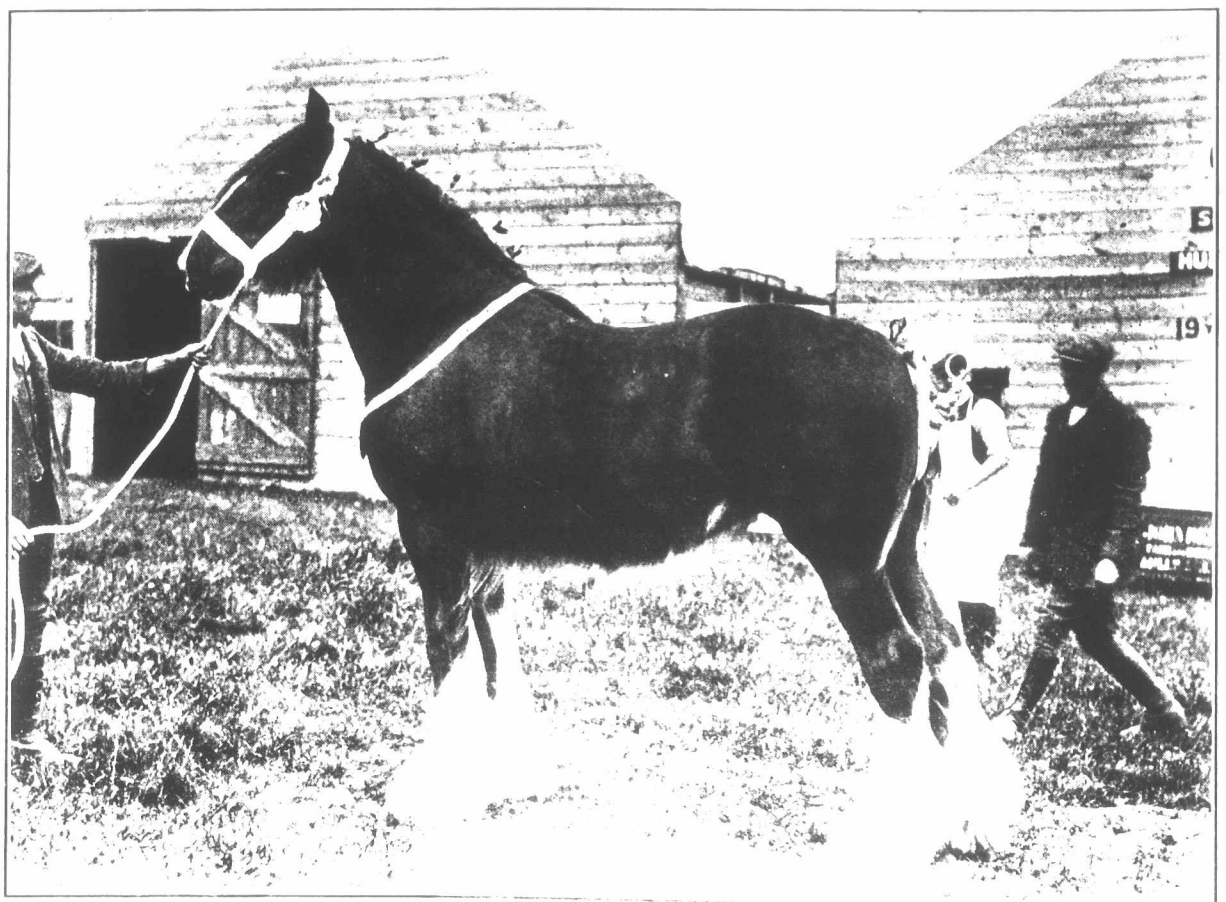
Will it pay? Undoubtedly. If it ever will pay to feed a colt, it will pay to feed him during the first year of his life. So many colts run with the mother on pasture, or trail after her at work across the fields, getting nothing but grass in addition to the mother's milk. They learn soon to eat grass. When weaning time comes, they must learn to eat more grass, usually parched, for the mother's milk is denied them, and they are getting fat, and so hungrier. When winter comes the barn to eat more and drier grass hay now, or perhaps straw. And by the time they are two months, they are stunted, poor, pot bellied, die in the barn, and dead of eye. Their growth, their vitality, their disposition all are sadly impaired. The story is too familiar to need further embellishment. Thus, each year marks the passing of many good horses before they have scarcely gotten their mothers. Will it pay to feed them? Does it pay not to feed them? If men will reverse the question, thus, they can soon find the answer. They have been paying from thirty to one hundred dollars a year for the privilege of starting a good colt. How? Simply by starving him, and losing that much in the depreciation of the animal's worth at maturity.

Feeding should begin by the time the colt is two months old. It is easiest done in the field, by arranging a corral to which only the colt can gain access, and placing therein twice daily their food. Salt the mares near this place, so that it is frequented by them. The colts will soon learn to enter their corral for their rations. If the barn is handy, or the mare working, the box stall may be most convenient for feeding the colt.

The ration should consist of oats, bran and oil meal. Corn or barley form a second choice to replace the oats, or may be fed sparingly with them. The food should always be fresh, and never fed in excess.

Whoever will establish this proper use of the feed box in his horse operations will be making a great advancement in his practices, pleasures and profits. 'Tis a pathway too infrequently trodden, yet it is sure to become the main thoroughfare to successful horse-raising.

Horses that are working hard all week on full rations of grain should be fed more lightly on Sunday. Many men think that Sunday is the horse's chance to get ahead, so feed him just as much on Sunday when he is idle, as on working days. This is a grievous mistake, and swift retribution often follows, for frequently the hard worked horse that has been starved through Sunday, develops on Monday a bad case of azoturia before he has worked an hour. For the horse's sake, and for one's own ease on Sunday, one should cut the grain ration in two and let the horse have access to a lot of the weather's fair.



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Barbed-wire Fences.

The Farmer's Advocate, of Winnipeg, contains a timely discussion of the folly of barbed wire fences. None but the suspicious beginner would build such a fence, and it is questionable if he is justified in doing so. It will not turn sheep, hogs, chickens, nor even cattle well, who to horses it is ruinous. It is a safe estimate to say that enough horses are ruined every few years in barbed wire to properly fence most farms where this evil exists, with some satisfactory fencing material. Whenever new fences are being built at the season, let it be done properly, and for the purpose.

At this season of the year much is demanded of the teams. Cultivating, team work, cutting meadows, hauling hay, harvesting, form a succession of duties that keep the teams busy during all the fair weather and some of the cool. Knowing that these things have to be done the horses should be kept in prime working condition. For this they should be fed on well-cured hay, and have plenty of grain. It is a common practice to turn work horses to pasture at night and on Sundays. An occasional moderate amount of grass is a beneficial regulator for the animal, but they should not be expected to work all day, and then forage for themselves at night. As a general practice they will do better work kept in the stables at night. If they be turned out at night it should be after they have had both their hay and grain, and then into a lot where they cannot obtain a great deal of grass. Similarly, on Sunday, they should be fed regularly, and then turned in a lot for the sun, air, and rolling privileges, but not for the food available.

LIVE STOCK.

Honor Roll of Shorthorns. II.

By J. C. Snell

In the year 1858, the Provincial Fair being held in Toronto, a prominent feature in the Short-horn class was the first prize cow, Jenny Lind, 215, a beautiful roan, bred in Yorkshire, and imported in that year by John Gill, of Grahamsville, in Peel County. She was lengthy and level, had a sweet feminine head and neck, carried a large and shapely udder, and was a model of the dual purpose Shorthorn. The calf she carried when imported was contracted for at \$100, by John Snell, of Edmonton, now Snelgrove, of a bull, which it proved to be, and was named Cobden, record number 52, and was a very useful one, though not a strong show bull.

In 1859, Geo. Miller, of Markham, imported from the Scotch herd of Robert Syme, the lengthy level, light roan yearling bull, Prince of Wales, 294, which made a fine record in prizewinning at Provincial and State fairs for several years. It was at Syracuse, N. Y., where he had won first honors, that, on being asked what price he put on the bull, Mr. Miller, in his characteristic blunt way, replied, "Six hundred dollars, no an inch less." It was at the same show, when a "dude" pulled a lock of wool out of one of his legs, that Uncle George grabbed the culprit's bowing whiskers, and punished him summarily.

It can not be out of place just here to call attention to the question of color in Shorthorns, a feature which at various periods in the time of these records has caused considerable discussion, and at times deteriorated into a baneful red white from the date of origin of the breed, the color prevailing having been either red and white, or roan or mixture of red and white; these have been periods in the evolution of the sector when attempts have been made by interested parties to produce the popular color, claiming that

improvement in that regard would be an improvement, that cattle in stables or in transit would look better and sell better, etc. The folly of this contention and practice has been repeatedly demonstrated in the history of herds in which red and white have been conscientiously used, simply because they were led to the neglect of the more important qualities of constitutional vigor and the desirable class of flesh, hide and hair, which indicates a "good doer." It will be of interest to the reader to notice, in these chronicles, the striking preponderance of roans in the favored class, and the many prominent windings of white. There should be no objection to or prejudice against red color, provided the animal retains quality of hair and flesh with it. And notice of the grandest representativeness of the breed have occurred of red and white.

It may be well here, also, to state that the pictures of the early prizewinning animals reproduced in connection with these chronicles, were not from photographs, but from drawings, and are somewhat overdrawn, though they give in a general way a fairly correct idea of the type of the originals. Animal photography has greatly improved since those days, but is no doubt yet in its infancy.

In 1869, Simon Beattie imported for John Snell from the Syme herd, the roan bull, Baron Solway, 23, then a yearling, which won first prize in his class that year at the Provincial Fair, London, and at following Provincial Fairs for several years. He was built on a large scale, and at maturity weighed over 2,600 pounds. He was taller than most present day Shorthorns, but had with it great depth of body and fine handling hair and hide, and proved a valuable sire of third stock. One of his horns was accidentally broken on shipboard, and lay down beside his nose, somewhat hurting his appearance while he lived, but he made a fine reputation in his day.

It was in this year (1869) that His Royal Highness, Albert Edward, then Prince of Wales, visited Canada, and it was at the Provincial Fair at Hamilton in the showing, where the prize animals were being paraded for his inspection, the writer, with others having charge of herds, had the high honor of being introduced by the President of the Fair to the Prince, then a strapping of nineteen years. The next time I had the pleasure of seeing him, he was again in the cattle ring, at the Royal Show, at Windsor, in 1889, a broad-shouldered, middle-aged man, still the Prince of Wales, and accompanied by his charming wife and three beautiful, grown-up daughters. On the occasion of his visit to Canada, the Prince donated to the Agriculture and Arts Association of Ontario two hundred pounds, the interest of which, sixty dollars, was to be given alternately to the winner of what was known as the Prince of Wales' prize, for the best animal, herd, stud or flock of such breeds as the directors decided to offer it for. And my father and his sons were three times the proud winners of this important prize.

Baron Solway met his Waterloo when Hon. David Christie of Paris, Brant County, brought out Oxford Lad, 207, a Bates bred, red and white bull, bred by J. O. Sheldon, of Geneva, N. Y., a bull that made no great record afterwards, either in the showing or in a stud.

In 1864 Mr. Christie also made his famous reputation from the herd of James Douglas, of Athelstanford, Scotland, including the sensational red cow, Queen of Athelstane, 139, her charming yearling daughter, Princess of Athelstane, and her beautiful bull calf, Crown Prince of Athelstane. These made a spectacular show herd, and being well and brought out in splendid condition by the Scotch herdsman, who came across the sea with them. Queen of Athelstane was an animal of extraordinary and suitable combination of refinement and short legs, with a great range in a body and depth of body. Her back was round, her tail and well covered with good hair, coming to the ground, the head, so called, coming out with splendid prospects, made up in fact at present after the fact two or three years, but the animal was in the best of her day.

noticeable in the herdbooks of late years. The dark roan bull calf, Crown Prince of Athelstane 2nd, bought by James I. Davidson and John Miller, in partnership, made a good reputation as a sire in their herds, but beyond this there has been little in the family calling for special notice in history.

(To be continued.)

Our Scottish Letter.

EARLY POTATOES IN AYRSHIRE.

It is now the tenth of June, and we are having summer weather. Heavy rains have fallen all around and generally the crops are looking better than they did for some weeks. Pastures have made little progress, on account of persistent east winds, and less than a fortnight ago we had a frost which did incalculable damage to the young brood. Happily, it did not strike the early potato district on the Ayrshire coast, and to day the lifting of the potato crop of 1910 was begun in that favored region. Early potatoes are a costly crop to raise, and few crops are so speculative. The early growers have, however, had the best of it in recent years. This arises from the fact that they generally sell at so much per acre to the merchants, who take the risks. In the case of the later potato growers, that is, those in the Dumbar, Latham, Fife, Perth and Forfar districts the trade is conducted on another principle. The farmer does the digging, and sells during the season at so much per ton to the merchants. The crop of 1909 has been a most unprofitable one for all but the first growers. The demand was never buoyant, and the crop was lifted, and "pit-ted" in a very unsatisfactory state, on account of the early November, or, rather, October, frosts. Digging will be general in the Ayrshire district next week, about a week or ten days ahead of the date in 1909.

THE MEAT MAKER'S OPPORTUNITY.

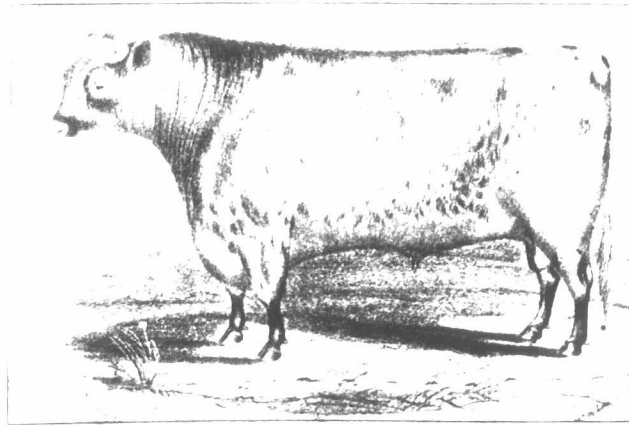
The great topic of conversation wherever farmers congregate is the high price of meat. Not for a quarter of a century have prices reached so high a level. The butchers have raised the price to the consumer, and there is every likelihood that the high level will be maintained for a lengthened spell. Supplies from the United States and Canada have reached a low figure, and the splendid barns and abattoirs erected by the Clyde Trustees at Merkland are going a begging. It is proposed to utilize them for something else, and so secure some return for capital expended. Now has come the opportunity of the home producer and feeder. He has waited patiently for the turn of the tide, and now it has come. He is not prepared, and few can blame him. The collapse of the overseas trade has been unexpected. The volume to which it had attained caused men to regard it as a permanency. That both the North American nations should so rapidly have become equal to the consumption of their own meat, was scarcely contemplated by anyone. In Edinburgh market, on Tuesday, a bullock was sold at 50s. 9d. per live cwt. of 112 pounds. This works out at 5 1/2 per pound, or, as you would express it, at 10 cents per pound. Of course, all this is good news to the farmer, but the scarcity of stores, or, as you call them, "stacks," means that he has to pay pretty high for his raw material. This cannot be remedied in a day. The growth of the overseas trade was not the work of a decade. The whole system of farming was in some localities revolutionized to meet the altered conditions, and dairying took the place of rearing and feeding for beef. No one did this willingly, as rearing is an easy kind of agriculture, compared with dairying. Many will be glad to revert to their first method and abandon dairying, but such a change cannot be effected in a day.

NEW STOCK MARKET IN EDINBURGH.

Edinburgh is the ancient capital of Scotland,



J. W. Stone



Baron Solway



Simon Beattie.

and in respect of site and historic associations, one of the great cities of the world. It has taken a new departure recently, and in the course of a few weeks there will be opened by its municipality one of the finest cattle, sheep, pigs and corn markets in the world. Recently we were privileged to go through the premises, and a better-equipped market, lairages and abattoir will not be found anywhere. The site of this new market is Gorgie, to the extreme west of the city. At present it is far from the center of the city, but this is a fault which can be easily remedied. When one speaks of a "large" market in this country, the adjective is used in a relative sense. "Large" in Chicago is one thing, and "Large" in Edinburgh is another thing altogether. But the Edinburgh market is splendidly appointed, and the Union Stock-yards themselves could learn much from the Scots metropolis. The latest improvements found in continental cities have been adapted where suitable, and in many cases the best on the continent have been improved upon. The cost of the buildings and equipment is put at £140,000, and we dare affirm that in no other country would such splendid results be obtained for the money. Visitors interested in the live stock trade should not omit the new Edinburgh market at Gorgie, and the new Clyde abattoirs for overseas cattle at Merklands, Glasgow. Even the most opinionated American could learn something from both places. If nothing else, he could learn this, that in Scotland public works are carried through without one penny adhering to the hands of the members of the municipality. We are threatened with an invasion of 2,000 to 3,000 Scots from the United States in 1911, when we mean to have a great exhibition in Glasgow, illustrative of Scottish history. This big crowd will not all have been born in Scotland. They will be mostly descendants of the Scots who helped to lay the foundations of the great Republic of the West. 1911 will also be noteworthy as the centenary of the first successful application of steam to the propulsion of vessels engaged in the passenger and goods trade. One hundred years will have passed since Henry Bell built and engineered the little "Comet," which carried passengers and goods from Glasgow to Helensburgh in a most satisfactory fashion. It is a far cry from Henry Bell's "Comet" to the mammoth Cunarders of 1910, but had there been no "Comet," there would have been no Lusitania or Mauretania.

MARVELLOUS CHANGES IN TRANSPORTATION

Reference to shipping leads to an observation regarding the carriage of horses from this country across the Atlantic. Thirty years have passed since the writer first viewed the shipping of horses to the St. Lawrence. The distance between the Circe and the Saturnia, which to-morrow (June 11th) sets sail on her maiden voyage under the "Donaldson" flag, can hardly be imagined by anyone who had not seen the earlier ship. And yet we thought she was not bad, that old Circe, but when we look at the Saturnia, the Cassandra, and the Athena, there is no more strength left in us. The half had not been told us. If we look at the "Allan" boats, the difference is scarcely less marked. Ships like the

Hesperian and the Grampian, on the Glasgow and St. Lawrence route, awaken admiration, and now the Bristol and St. Lawrence route adds lustre to the tale with its great ships, the Royal Edward and the Royal George. An Atlantic voyage is now an ocean picnic, and the cattle and horse accommodation provided to-day excels the accommodation provided of old time for passengers.

EMIGRATION TO CANADA.

The emigration of the cream of our rural population was a marked feature of the early months of this year. Canada has been greatly enriched thereby, and Scotland has been impoverished. Thoughtful men on every side of politics are asking what may be done to stay this untoward feature of rural life. The attempt to establish small holdings in an arbitrary way in Scotland has not matured, while the effort towards the same goal in England, along the line of permission, has proved remarkably successful. There is a difficulty even in England. The Act contained no provision for compensating the farmer whose land was taken to form small holdings. This was most unjust. Everyone can understand that it is possible to take away part of a farm and do far more damage to it than is represented by the deduction of so many acres from its working area. A farm is a whole, and a good farmer works the bad in along with the good soil that may be found on it. If a large section of the good soil be taken out of the farm, the whole character of the holding is changed, and the farmer loses much more than is represented by the mere deduction of acreage. There is now a proposal to legislate so that the farmer may be compensated, and this, on the face of it, is most just. The surprising thing is that anyone should have been found willing to legislate without including such compensation in the programme. What is wanted in Scotland to keep the population on the soil is not so much what are called small holdings as the small farm—the holding which will employ a pair of horses, and into which a man with small capital can enter. A thrifty farm servant can save money, so that by the time he is 35 years of age he can enter such a holding. But the attractions of Canada overshadow this. There the man has the certainty of owning what he labors. Here he may labor for a lifetime, and he is no nearer ownership at the close of his life than he was at the beginning. I am a firm believer in Canada, and ere many years are gone it will be the fairest power in the British crown.

SHOWS AND SHIPMENTS

The show season and the shipping season are contemporary, and between the two we are kept unusually busy. This week we have had the Edinburgh Show, a successful event, but indicative of the changed conditions of the horse trade.

Formerly, Edinburgh was the best light horse show in Scotland. Ayr had the native breed of cattle as its feature. Glasgow had Clydesdals as easily its best feature, and Edinburgh was the best show of Hunters and Hackneys in Scotland. This week we had a good show of Hunters, yet not equal to those of the past, but the show of Hackneys was very poor. The nag has fallen on evil days. Nobody is inclined to risk much money in the Hackney. Those who are deeply interested in the breed, and have many breeding

mares, have to do their best to get out, but no few patrons are arising. The motor car and the taxicab have spelled ruin to the Hackney. The former has driven away the fancy park horse, and the latter has annihilated the old time hansom-cab horse. It is all very sad, and lovers of the horse regret the change, but it is impossible to put back the clock, so things must e'en be as they are. This week also has witnessed the great International Horse Show at London. It is to be continued until Thursday next, when the championship awards will be decided over all sections. So far, Scots-bred Hackneys have been winning a fair share of the prizes. Judge Moore, of New York, has taken many of the leading honors across the Atlantic. There was a fear that the function would be abandoned on account of the death of King Edward VII., but King George V. let it be understood that he had no wish to see the public disappointed, and so the show goes on as usual.

CLYDESDALE TRADE BRISK—OLD COUNTRY SPECULATORS IN THE FIELD.

The shipment of Clydesdals continues. The trade is brisk, and now that the tide of emigration has somewhat slackened, there will likely be Clydesdale shipments every week. Many of the best buyers are here, or have gone, and speculators from this side are entering the field. This is not a commendable feature, and the writer would just as lieve see the Canadians left to manage their own affairs. They will know best when the demand justifies shipments, and are more likely to be correct in this particular than shippers from this side who know little about the country and its needs. I hope all will do well, but I will not be sorry if some of the shippers who are "rushing" the markets should get their fingers burned.

SADLY ASTRAY.

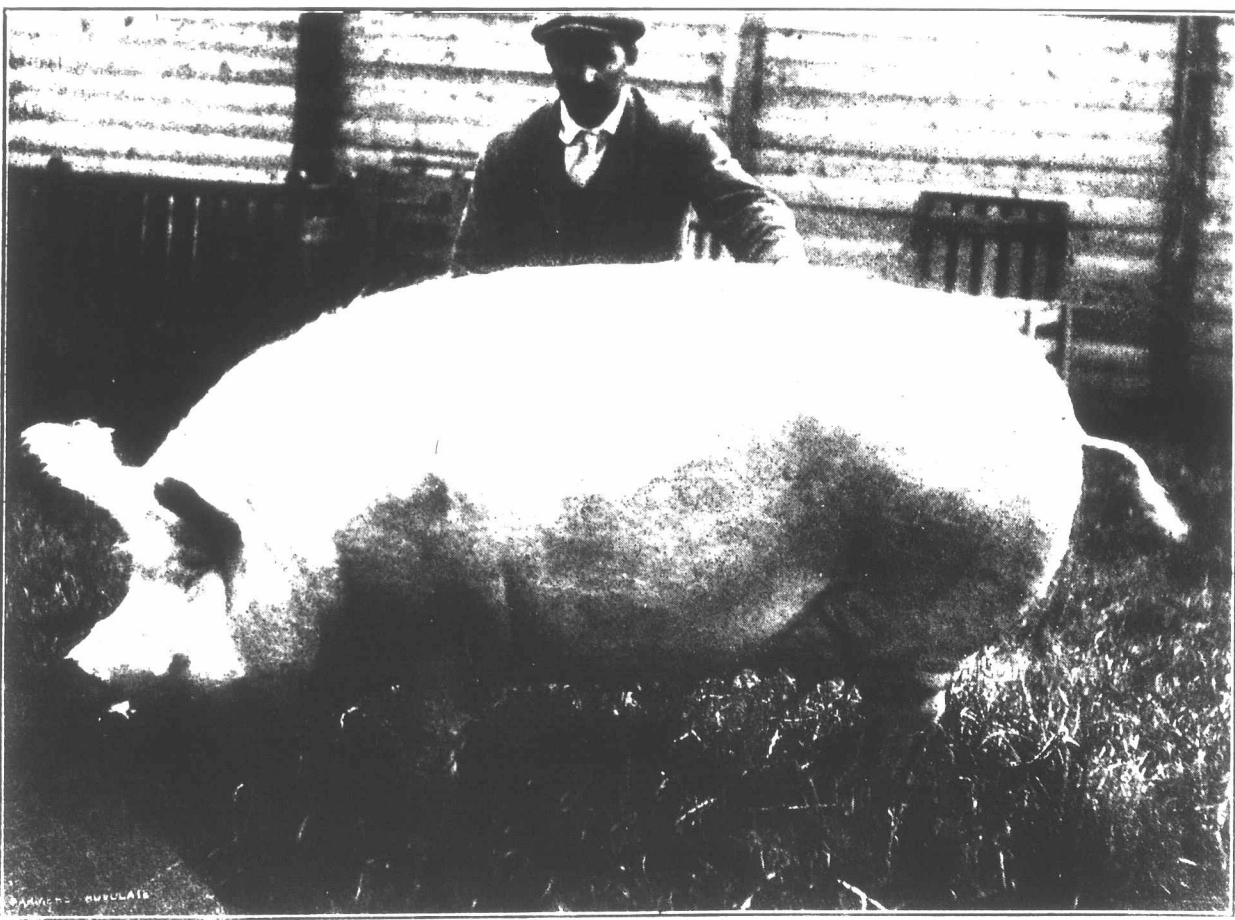
I am pleased to learn to day that the National Live-stock Records Office has cancelled its recognition of what was called the "Imperial Hunter Studbook." This is well done. The surprising thing is that the Department should even have made the mistake of recognizing such a book as a studbook in any proper sense of the term. The Ottawa folks should now complete their work, and set the matter of Brindle Prince 12871 and Sir Henry 13200, right. They are very far wrong in this matter. "SCOTLAND AFT."

A Hog Policy.

There is a universal scarcity of hogs, and a consequent high level of prices, is being maintained. From all over Canada come reports of a limited supply of market stum and an insufficient breeding stock. From the United States, practically the same sentiment is heard. In Ireland and other of the Old Countries we find the same condition in existence. The high prices obtainable now have a tendency to aggravate and attenuate the situation, since many producers being penny wise and pound foolish, are for a time induced to part with their brood sows and gilts.

One seldom hears of a shortage of hogs in Denmark. There, "some may come and some may go, but hogs go on forever." There is an established and permanent policy of hog production in that country, more so, perhaps, than any other country. The people have found that a continuity of plan pays. Such a plan does not guarantee to remove all ups and downs, but it does lessen the evil attending thereon. The trouble with most Canadian and American hog producers arises from the sporadic methods pursued. When prices are low they sell out their stock and barrel. Naturally, the market being full, this simply causes it to overflow and produce additional depression. They wish they had never seen a pig, and vow that they shall never again produce his kind. Naturally, in the course of a year the hog supply becomes exceedingly short, and prices jump to such heights, and each time persistently. The needless application of the spot light upon the high price of the hog market dazzles. Those who follow the market for a few months ago, thus again and again, watch the prices climb, until each time they enter the hog business again, not one penny, but a thousand, all entering at the very top of the market, to retreat again with sorrow at the bottom. Such a plan is no plan at all.

What is needed is a permanent policy. A man who enters the hog business, how to produce hogs, and how to sell them, having learned the proper method, should progress continuously, until he has reached a position that comes from experience. The man who persists through the ups and downs, and best on the succeeding year, is the man who will be much more foolish, than the man who will before a fair, strong market, be induced to appreciate the value of his stock, and to increase his hog production. The value of such a policy is obvious.



A Yorkshire Sow, Bath and West Show, 1910.

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THE DAIRY.

Fertilizer from Creamery Waste.

What purports to be a method of disposing of creamery sewage, by converting it into a more or less valuable fertilizer, is described in an article in the *Farmers' Gazette*, of Ireland. As to whether the plan would be feasible or profitable under Canadian conditions, and particularly cheese-factory conditions, we leave for our investigators to discover. Our contemporary's account, written by a representative who had an opportunity of inspecting the first lot of fertilizer prepared, through the courtesy of Alexander Dickson, T. C., of the Ashbourne Agricultural Company, of Dublin, inventor and patentee, is given substantially in full.

On a barn floor is placed a heap of phosphate or lime coarsely ground; this heap is hollowed out as a mason would arrange his heap of sand when preparing to make mortar, and into the hollow is tipped the wash from the creamery. A shovelful of yeast is added, and after a few days the whole material is mixed and turned as in the making of mortar. The amount of wash available from the creamery at Ballyduh was close on 100 gallons per day, and at the time of our visit the result was a grayish mass of damp material not unlike superphosphate in appearance. In consistency it was sufficiently firm to bear the weight of a man walking upon it, although in places some water was observable on the flat top of the heap, but the excess of water had drained off by evaporation. This water was somewhat opalescent, but sufficiently clear to enable one to see the bottom of any small pool of it which had formed, but the amount which had drained off was small. No offensive smell was discernible; there was an odor not unlike that of lime, but it was by no means so penetrating as that of superphosphate. Tested with blue litmus paper, the mass of fertilizer and the water on it produced no reddening. The milk of wash which had been used in the process, was also tested with the litmus, and gave a distinctly acid reaction, but on the reddened litmus paper being dipped again into the water on the fertilizer, the blue color was not restored, thus showing that the effluent from the heap is neutral, and it might in all probability be safely run into a stream without causing any pollution. So far as could be seen, the question of the removal of a nuisance had been solved, for here there was no nuisance of any kind, no fermenting, evil-smelling pool of fetid corruption, but merely a mass of grayish material rapidly becoming dry, and with scarcely any smell whatever. Of course, in active constant work at the creamery the process would be carried on in a proper system of filter-beds.

The question next arises as to what value the material possesses as a fertilizer. It was observable that the coarse gravel of the phosphate had become completely crumbled down in the process, so that it was as fine as superphosphate. Even in the damp state, it was easily spread broadcast by hand, and, when exposed to the air for a short time became so dry that quite evidently it might easily be spread by any manure distributor. So far as its mechanical condition was concerned, it was admirably suited for spreading by machine, as it became dry in the air, instead of becoming damp. A sample of the damp material gave the following result on analysis by Sir Charles Cameron, at the Dublin City Laboratory.

	Calculated to dryness
Mixture	27.7
Total phosphates	52.78
Phosphates soluble in 2% citric acid	28.35
Nitrogen	1.95
Equal to ammonia	1.27
	72.30
	38.83
	1.43
	1.74

It will be seen that this result approximates somewhat to bone flour, the nitrogen being evidently derived from the milk. It worked out at the unit prices of 14s. for nitrogen, 18.9d. for the soluble phosphates, and 1s. 6d. for insoluble phosphates, with 10s. per ton for mixing, the total would be about £5 10s. 0d. per ton, but if the raw phosphate only would require to be conveyed to the creamery, a further saving in storage and cartage of about 10s. per ton might be effected, and there would also be some saving in the cost of bags, as the raw phosphate would be damaged there, and they could thus be used over again. Hence, on paper, at least, the matter seems promising, and the only milk required to complete the chain is a practical test of the plan. This, however, has been arranged, and the progressive Agricultural Society of Limerick, presided over by Thomas W. A. Byrne, Westmeath, Kells, who is himself a dairy and cheese-maker, has undertaken to test the material on the farm of Mr. W. A. Byrne.

What is the actual result of the application of phosphate of lime to the soil? The following investigation and results were published in the *Farmers' Gazette*, of Ireland. The writer seems to be the same as the one who investigates the process of making fertilizer from

creamery waste. The material is a suspension in the milk by means of the phosphate of lime in that liquid. Possibly the lactic acid in the "wash," and the carbon dioxide produced by the action of the yeast on any milk sugar not converted into lactic acid act on the phosphate of lime, causing the latter to crumble down, while at the same time it absorbs the casein of the milk, which thus adds nitrogen to the resulting material. The addition of potash in some suitable form would make the material a complete fertilizer.

Some Contrasts in Milk Yields.

Some records are always stimulating. Some of the records from members of the cow-testing associations for May are indicative of good cows well kept and well fed—in a word, decidedly profitable cows. For instance, one dairyman in Western Ontario owning a herd of 62 cows, has the inspiring record of 1,127 pounds of milk per cow during the month. Again, in six associations in Peterborough and Oxford Counties, the average yield of 350 cows was 1,955 pounds of milk, and 313 pounds fat.

The reverse of the picture is not so rosy, indicating the need of more and better cows. Several associations have an average of under 700 pounds of milk and 26 pounds fat. A group of 75 cows at one creamery gave only 604 pounds of milk and 21.8 pounds fat in May. Think of the difference. The average yield noted above is 70 per cent better.

As an instance of what is being done by the selected animal, the record of one of the most famous cows to-day forms a wonderful contrast. She is credited with 120 pounds fat in thirty days. This cow, it is said, was picked up from a neighbor who did not keep records, and therefore, was unaware of her phenomenal value. Who will be the next man to discover another such diamond in the rough? Individual cow records alone can show where such jewels exist. C. F. W.

Improvement Noted.

The City of Winnipeg, in making attempts to secure a purer and cleaner milk supply, organized with a view to advising producers and retailers as to what was considered ideal conditions for supplying milk. During the winter, experts gave practical talks at leading centers. In addition, a capable inspector visits every place in which the dairy business is carried on at least once a month, and scores the establishment or premises according to existing conditions, classifying them as good, medium or poor. Details taken into consideration are the health of the herds, the cleanliness and protection of cattle, suitability of surroundings, and care of utensils, health of employees, manner of handling milk, stable ventilation, timely and proper milking, and proper sanitation of the milk room. A table showing the number of dairymen in business each month from January to May, classified as to grade, gives an approximate average of 17 good, 69 medium, and 31 bad. Conditions improved steadily, however, so that while in January there were only 16 good, 57 medium, and 17 poor ones, by May the figures stood 20, 76 and 20, respectively.

An Irregular Statement.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

We would like an expert opinion on the following statements, received from butter factory the past winter. Is it possible for such a variation as occurs between December and January? And is butter fat ever of such poor quality as not to make a pound of butter per pound of butter fat? Should cows fluctuate in test, where testing is properly done from one month to another, where no fresh cows are added?

December. Pounds milk, 3,069; test, 3.3; butter-fat, 99.29; butter, 125.10 pounds.

January. Pounds milk, 2,277; test, 3.6; butter-fat, 82.97; butter, 92.31 pounds.

February. Pounds milk, 1,121; test, 3.1; butter-fat, 48.31; butter, 47.81 pounds.

Above are copied from statements as issued by the secretary.

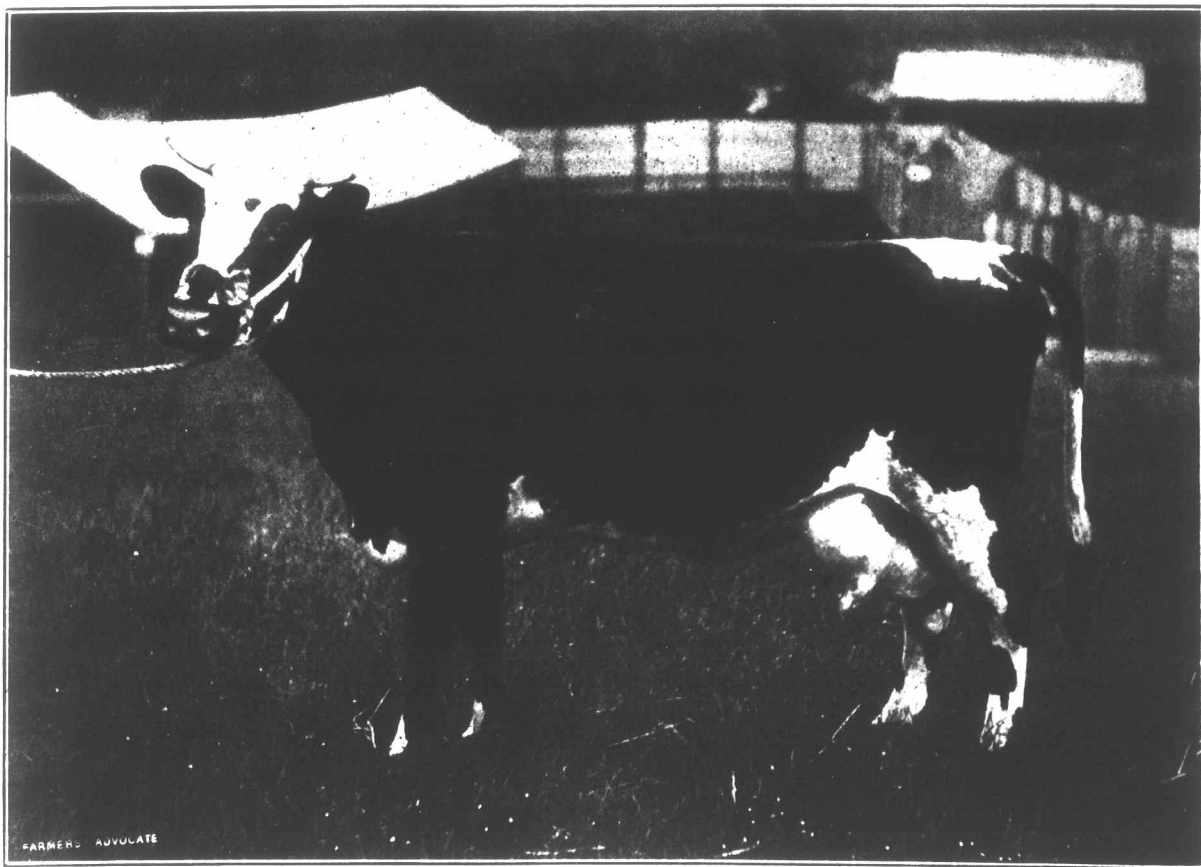
A. W. LEAKE.

Oxford Co., Ont.

The foregoing letter, received early in April, has been the subject of some correspondence since. On the face of them, the figures would indicate something very irregular, though not necessarily fraudulent. That is to say, the number of pounds of butter made in the factory from November to March shows an average overrun of about 15 per cent, which is not bad, though not so high as in some creameries. But, while the patron's statements, obtained by us from our correspondent, show an overrun of nearly 25.7 per cent, for December, in January it dropped to 12 per cent, while February showed the quite extraordinary condition of an underrun of about 1 per cent. The most plausible explanation would be that the factory had been running ahead on its statements; i. e., crediting to one month a proportion of sales from the product of the succeeding month. This is sometimes done by factory managers to keep up a good showing. It is foolish, of course, for eventually the true position must be revealed.

However, just as we were on the point of publishing this letter and a reply thereto, we received from the secretary of the factory the following communication, in answer to our second letter of interrogation.

"In looking over the accounts for January, I find it took 25.47 pounds milk to make a pound of butter. In March it took 29.57; in February, the month disputed, it took 29.80. I asked maker when I made up accounts how it was there was so much difference in amount of butter to pounds fat. His reply to me was that it did not always make the same amount of butter per pound fat. The average amounts made per pound of fat are as follows for the three months above: January, 1.124; February, .98; March, 1.125. After Mr. Leake spoke to me about it, I again saw maker. He told me then that his acid was no good, and made the test appear too high. I am enclosing you sheet just as I got it from factory, except what is written in red ink. As I have never made a study as to the amount of butter a pound of butter fat should make, or what difference can be expected each month, any information you can send me, I would be very thankful for. I think I have given you all the information you require, but if there are any other items you would



Dairy Shorthorn Cow, Babraham Eva.

First-class, Best and Best of English Show, June, 1910.

use, that I have not sent, I would be very pleased to do so, if you write me."

This letter, while it exonerates the officers of the factory from any wrong doing, certainly does not explain the fact of the under-run. The cause attributed by the maker, namely, weak acid, would result in a low, rather than a high test, and consequently the overrun ought to be correspondingly larger, rather than small. It would appear that the maker was an incompetent milk-tester, or an incompetent butter-maker, but, as there is now an other maker in charge, the former one, we hear, having gone into another line of work, it is hardly worth while stirring the matter up further.

A Manitoba dairyman, who commenced keeping cow records, sold an extra hundred dollars' worth of cream in the first four months of 1910, as compared with the corresponding period of 1909, and did it with one cow fewer. The only difference in the feed was the use of some bran extra. Cow owners who think it does not pay to keep records are on the wrong track. It doesn't pay not to do it.

APIARY.

Benefit to Farmers from Bees.

A paper read by the Secretary of the British Beekeepers' Association at a recent meeting of British farmers, on "The Relation of Bees to Agriculture," should be of some considerable interest and value to farmers in Canada.

Among the definite examples of benefits resulting from the visits of bees to flowers, the well-known passage from the third chapter of the "Origin of Species," on the fertilization of heart's-ease and clover by humblebees, was quoted. An experiment was also cited where three of the most vigorous heads of white clover had been protected just before the flowers were about to open. On this plant there were 29 heads, and those protected ripened first. They were then cut, but, after long and careful search, not one single seed could be found.

The unprotected heads, however, yielded 304 seeds, or an average of 1013 seeds per head. Evidence to the same effect was adduced from America and from New Zealand, where, some years ago, humblebees were introduced to fertilize the red clover which flowered, but did not seed. After the introduction of the bees, the crop seeded in the ordinary way, and only two years ago, queens of the humblebee were sent out to renew the stock of these useful insects. Some practical farmers realized the value of the bees, and had hives carried into their bean fields just when the plants were coming into bloom, so that the insects might be close to the crop to effect the necessary fertilization.

BEES INDISPENSABLE TO FRUIT FARMERS.

Bees are especially beneficial to the fruit farmer. The secretary of an horticultural society in the United States accounted for a very meagre fruit crop, after a profusion of bloom, by lack of pollenization, owing to the bees having nearly all died off in the previous winter. Gooseberry and currant bushes were also adversely affected when the visits of bees were prevented. In many fruit raising countries, especially in California, growers have found that, as the bees decreased in numbers, the crop fell, and that the only means to augment the crop was to increase the stock of bees.

How to Make Bees Pay.

Jos. A. Arnold, Editor and Chief, Division of Publications, Washington.

There is money in beekeeping if it is managed properly. Beekeeping is being carried on with both profit and pleasure by many thousands of people in all parts of the United States, and while, as a rule, it is not the sole occupation of those who pursue it, there are many places where an experienced beekeeper can make a good living by devoting his entire time and attention to this line of work.

The average annual honey yield per colony for the entire country (United States) should be from 25 to 30 pounds of comb honey, or 40 to 50 pounds of extracted honey. The money return to be obtained from this crop depends entirely on the market and the methods of selling the honey. If sold direct to the consumer, extracted honey brings from 10 to 20 cents per pound, and comb honey from 15 to 25 cents per section. If sold to dealers, the price varies from 6 to 10 cents for extracted honey, and from 10 to 15 cents for comb honey. All of these estimates depend largely on the quality and neatness of the product. From the gross return, must be deducted from 50 cents to \$1 per colony for the expenses, other than labor, including transportation, sections, occasional repairs, and hives, and other incidentals, not to be overlooked in making for estimate.

Success in bees, however, is based on a system of management. Besides, to be profitable, the beekeeper must have knowledge and experience in the various phases of the business, and should be able to handle the bees and the individual

to undertake extensive beekeeping without considerable previous experience on a small scale, since there are so many more details which go to make up success in the work. Learn the ways of bees, how to handle them, and what kind of equipment is best. Then begin on a small scale, make the bees pay for themselves and for all additional apparatus, as well as some profit, and let the business grow gradually.

Above all, it should be emphasized that the only way to make beekeeping a profitable business is to produce only a first class article. We cannot control what the bees bring to the hive to any great extent, but by proper manipulation we can get them to produce fancy comb honey, or, if extracted honey is produced, it can be carefully cared for and neatly packed to appeal to the fancy trade. Too many beekeepers in fact, the majority—pay too little attention to making their goods attractive. They should recognize the fact that, of two bars of honey, one in an ordinary fruit jar or tin can, with a poorly printed label, and the other in a neat glass jar of artistic design, with a pleasing, attractive label, the latter will bring double or more the extra cost of the better package. It is, perhaps, unfortunate, but nevertheless a fact, that honey sells largely on appearance, and a progressive beekeeper will appeal as strongly as possible to the eye of his customer.

Much information along these and other lines in beekeeping can be found in a new publication of the United States Department of Agriculture, Farmers' Bulletin 397, entitled "Bees." This publication can be obtained free as long as the supply lasts, by applying to the Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. It may also be secured from Senators, Representatives, and Delegates in Congress, and the Superintendent of Documents will sell it at 5 cents per copy.

POULTRY.

Hard Season on Poults.

Turkeys over three weeks old have been very smart till within the last few days they have become very lame. Lameness seems chiefly on one side. They topple over so easily. They are outside in dry, pleasant weather, but when it is cold or damp they have been kept in a dry, comfortable place. They have been fed chiefly on shorts and sour milk, with plenty of yarrow cut up fine. Still eat well, do not seem sick. When raising goslings, they often became lame in similar way, never got over it. Some said cause of their lameness was being overfed. M. S. E.

Ans.—I think the trouble has been caused by too much confinement, because the "dry, pleasant weather" in this locality, all told, only amounted to three days for three weeks preceding the ninth of June, or the period covering the age of the turkeys. I know exactly what the weather was like during this time, because I was trying to keep 55 young turkeys alive myself. I have 45 left, but it was the worst season for turkeys in my 25 years' experience, and I expect those who eat turkey the coming Christmas will be consuming something pretty expensive. The early spring had the majority of hens laying far too early, and the eggs had to be set, or they would spoil. June 1st is as early as I want them to hatch. I think your correspondent would have fared better if he had kept his turkey hens with brood out in coops upon the ground, and covered the coops with blankets. The young turkeys can be safely kept in buildings for a few days at the start, but it is too far from nature to compel them to stay indoors for weeks. W. J. BELL.

Fatality in Goslings.

Flock of goslings three weeks old were doing fine until a few days ago, but have started to die off. They eat their feed all right, and then fall over on their backs, and their necks get twisted. They were fed bread soaked in milk, and grass, until a few days ago, then we fed corn meal. Have a younger flock getting the same feed, and are doing all right. W. R.

Ans.—Would not feed corn to goslings, under any circumstances. For first few weeks, give nothing but stale bread, and that not too frequently. Let them have all the grass they can eat. The bread should not be soaked. Give, after one week, a mash of two thirds bran, and one third corn meal. To fatten them, after six weeks, feed one half bran and one half cracked corn, but not in a sloppy condition. Never allow goslings to swim until fully feathered, and then only those you intend for breeders. The poisoning is the treatment advised by one of the largest Toronto goose breeders in America. A. G. COLE.

My experience in raising chickens has clearly shown me that, no matter how well fed and cared for, young chickens do not do well on a bare floor. The majority of their legs will freeze, and will away, or they seem unable to hold themselves up. Diet is no place so good for chickens. Mother chickens, even the sooner they get out after hatching, and weather permitting, the better will it be for the youngsters. A. G. COLE.

GARDEN & ORCHARD.

Some Good Old Apples. V.

There is one more variety which deserves mention in a list which is intended to be helpful to the amateur who is selecting those fruits most desirable for his private garden, with a view of furnishing a succession of delicious and attractive table fruits for the use of his family, and of his guests. It is the Chenango, known also as Sherwood's Favorite. Some years ago, when Jaroslav Niemetz visited America to study agricultural conditions, he came to me for information regarding Canadian fruit topics. It was the time of the Industrial Fair, and I took him there to see our apples. There was no kind upon the tables which took his fancy so much as the Chenango, and he was an expert pomologist. He cut it, sampled it, took drawings of it, and in his report to the Czar, published in 1898, there was a special paragraph concerning it.

The apple originated near the Chenango River, in New York State, over fifty years ago, and has a special interest for me, because, when a boy, visiting my maternal grandfather, through whose farm the Chenango flows, he pointed out to me, with especial pride, a tree laden with beautiful samples of the Chenango apple. He pointed out its beautiful appearance—yellowish white, striped with red and cutting its tender, white flesh, bade me note its juicy, pleasant, aromatic flavor. No apple of its season was worth eating compared with it, was his estimate. Had he been a Latin scholar, he would have applied to it the Latin quotation given in No. IV., but with a different, and perhaps better rendering, "Omne malum malum praeter Chenango malum." (Every apple is bad except the Chenango apple.)

The Chenango cannot be recommended as a commercial variety, it is too tender for distant shipments, and consequently is not grown for profit. The tree is an early and regular bearer, and the fruit begins to mature in September, but so unevenly as to give successive pickings for some weeks. In form, the fruit is oblong conic, somewhat ribbed, with a short, thick stem. A beautiful colored plate of this apple is given in "Apples of New York," Volume II.

Possibly, in the near future, there may arise a sufficient demand for high quality fruit to enable the grower to consider this before quantity. We in Canada can produce the highest colored and the finest flavored apples in the world, and the world will come to us for them. W. S. White, of Covent Garden Market, writes, in "The Garden": "Much has been said about foreign fruit, and comparisons have been made between that and English fruit. Some people fancy they have only to send English fruit to market, and a ready sale at high prices follows as a natural consequence. But what are the actual facts? I have at the present time in my warehouse apples from Herefordshire which cannot be sold at one shilling a bushel; I have apples from Berkshire, and Oxfordshire which cannot be sold at two shillings and sixpence a bushel; and yet, a fortnight ago, I sold American apples as high as 18 shillings a bushel, although I think it only fair to say that plenty of American apples are being sold at three shillings a bushel."

These gradations in price surely point a moral. LINUS WOOLVERTON.

Orchard Demonstration in Simcoe County.

An excellent line of orchard demonstration work similar to that being carried on by "The Farmer's Advocate" in Middlesex County (where, by the way, we now have two orchards in addition to the one taken over in 1909), has been undertaken this year in Nottawasaga Township, Simcoe County, by E. F. Metcalf, District Representative of the Ontario Department of Agriculture at Collingwood. Six orchards were taken over to be put in shape and managed throughout the season as an object lesson. We are indebted to P. W. Hodgkiss, Director Fruit Branch, Department of Agriculture, Toronto, for the following brief account of a trip of inspection through the township where these orchards are situated.

We found conditions similar to those existing in Middlesex County. There are a large number of small orchards, two or three acres in extent, generally surrounded in sod, and always unsprayed. A few large orchards were also seen, and generally in the same condition. Probably the only one of any size in the entire district covered was the one put in by the Government this year. We saw only two young orchards in the entire trip, and these were in a standstill.

The orchards under Mr. Metcalf's care had had no bees throughout the district. Only a few bees were seen, and show any particular care in the management of the trees. All, however, are now in good shape, and the prospects are good for the future. The two sprays were applied in the following order: that the first one was a mixture of lime sulphur, and the second one was a mixture of the lime sulphur, so that the second spray would be in the foliage in the

sprayed orchards is clean and free from insects. That in adjoining orchards is a profit, both in crop and in the absence of various leaf eating insects. Considerable of the fruit, also, in the unsprayed orchards is eaten up by worms and other insects. The results of the spring sweep are being awarded by a good many of the growers in the district, and much of the future of apple growing there depends on the work of Messrs. Keel and Rogers this year."

Intensive Methods on "Riverdale Farm."

Almost 18 years ago, when at the age of 25, having just joined the band of benefactors the writer decided to launch out in agriculture on his own responsibility.

With very limited capital, indeed, he became the possessor of 23 acres of cleared land, and 22 acres of bush and pasture lying one-quarter mile from the cleared portion, with a river running between.

His liabilities were \$2,200, and his assets were \$2,500. The buildings were old-fashioned and small, and the stock consisted of two horses, three head of cattle, a few sheep and hogs, and a small flock of hens.

Having a natural liking for the work, we decided to make fruit growing our specialty, combining this with mixed farming, and the growing of a few staple vegetable crops. Our soil was particularly adapted for this, as it is a deep, sandy loam, underlaid with a rich, clay subsoil.

We began by first thoroughly underdraining the land, and then planted out 250 young apple trees and a couple acres of cane berries and strawberries, while from one-quarter to one-half acre of onions from seed were grown each season.

With hard labor, and strict economy, the liabilities were steadily, though slowly decreased, although many serious drawbacks were encountered. The critical illness of the wife and young mother on three separate occasions, one of which required the highest surgical skill in a critical operation, necessitating the expenditure of many hundreds of dollars, proved a handicap in the early years that delayed many anticipated and necessary improvements.

About nine years ago, 35 acres of choice, underdrained, tillable land adjoining the cleared portion already possessed, was purchased, the bush and pasture land lying across the river being sold to assist in payment. Upon this were built good outbuildings and a small frame dwelling-house.

The apple orchard set out in the spring of 1892, together with the older orchard, of some 20 trees top-grafted to good winter fruit, is now becoming one of the principal sources of profit on the farm.

In the spring of 1908 there were set out nearly 2000 young peach trees, 300 plums, 60 choice cherries, and 60 dwarf pears. All of these have made an exceptionally fine, healthy growth. The peaches, especially, are most promising, being trained on the low headed system, the lower branches being not more than 18 inches from the ground.

Of late years there have been grown each year a couple of acres of strawberries, from five to six acres of raspberries, blackcaps and thimbleberries, from one-quarter to one-half acre of onions from the seed (in 1906 our onions yielded 215 bushels of good marketable bulbs from one-quarter acre), one-quarter acre of asparagus, from one to two acres of potatoes, one-half acre of sugar mangels for feed, a quantity of early cauliflowers, cabbages and other garden truck, from one to three acres of sweet corn for the summer market, while about thirty trees of the common variety of cherries give large annual crops, and some fifty peaches, peach trees about alternate each year. The main crops yearly grown consist of about 100 bushels of field beans, five acres of wheat, 5 acres of oats, a couple acres of barley, from six to eight acres of clover and timothy hay, and about three acres of old corn.

The stock consists of from three to four head of calves, generally one head of cows and some calves, a pair of registered pure bred registered horses, the remainder being grades. A small flock of sheep is raised each year and quite a number of hogs, as these are excellent insect destroyers, consuming all the worms and grubs.

From 50 to 100 turkeys are kept, and from 20 to 50 turkeys raised annually. There has been one time when the turkeys were exterminated, but owing to the care taken in raising them, they have been with our assistance, raised again, and are now being sold at small profits. The turkeys are usually banded. We do not raise any other poultry, but when one of our turkeys is killed, we always give one of the turkeys to the neighbors.

The cash sales of the farm amount to \$1,000 per year, but the value of the produce is much more. There is a large quantity of produce, including 100 bushels of field beans, 5 acres of wheat, 5 acres of oats, a couple acres of barley, from six to eight acres of clover and timothy hay, and about three acres of old corn.

been sold, which, as all our neighbors know, is very expensive of late years. The labor employed includes a married man, hired for a term of seven months each year, to whom a horse, garden, and occasional use of team, is furnished free, the laborer boarding himself. Sometimes an additional man is hired for a couple of months during the busiest season, while a good deal of day-labor is employed for planting, hoeing, etc. We contemplate hiring the married man for the full year in the future, as this would be more satisfactory all round.

During the fruit picking season, from 20 to 30 women and girls are employed, they being paid by the boxes or baskets of fruit gathered. The accompanying illustration depicts one of our busy days in the strawberry season.

The machinery includes about everything used on the general farm, with the exception of a manure spreader, hay tedder, side-delivery rake, and hay loader. Last season we purchased a reversible extension disk harrow for working close up to the low headed trees. We also have a garden seed drill, and a garden hand cultivator. Among the vehicles is a large, covered, spring fruit wagon, which will carry over a ton weight.

The cash sales from the farm it is expected, will be largely increased in the near future, as the young fruit trees will soon come into bearing, and more scientific management of the orchard will be pursued. Such demonstrations in orchard work as that conducted by "The Farmer's Advocate" during the past season are opening the eyes of fruit growers as to the possibilities of the apple industry, and after reading of the results accomplished by the Norfolk Fruit-growers' Association, we felt dissatisfied with our past methods of culture. As a result, with the assistance of a few other fruit-growers, there was formed last spring the Alvington Fruit-growers' Association, the writer elected as Sec. Treasurer and Manager.

Through affiliation with the Ontario Fruit-growers' Association, and with the constant and valuable assistance of the Department of Agriculture, at Toronto, represented by P. W. Hodgetts, who is an ally always to be depended upon by the Ontario fruit-grower, we were enabled to meet with a large measure of success.

Our apples were packed and shipped direct to Covent Gardens, London, Eng., and the returns were very satisfactory, indeed, considering that this was the first year of organization of our association. However, we expect much better results this next season, through more careful work in cultivation, spraying, gathering and packing the fruit, and with larger experience in marketing.

The writer is convinced that smaller farms and intensive culture will soon be the rule, and not the exception in Southern Ontario, for, as the vast regions of agricultural land in our great Northwest come under cultivation, there will spring up a large population, who will export unlimited quantities of grain and stock, while they will necessarily require to import an immense amount of fruits such as cannot be grown in their colder climate, and it is the wide awake soil filler in the favored climate of Southern Ontario who now makes preparations to cater to that growing demand, who will find upon his little 50 acre farm a mine of wealth more certain than the richest claim in Klondike, Calcutta, or Gowanda.

But to return to the subject of our past operations, we might say that we are not yet entirely out of the woods, but we see a bright opening just ahead and, with those greatest of blessings, health and strength, vouchsafed to us, we hope soon to reach the desired goal.

"The Farmer's Advocate" asks for a state report as to the financial results secured. In answer, I can only say that I would place our present assets at \$5,000 above our liabilities, and, taking the valuation of orchard lands in other sections as a guide (Jas. F. Johnston, of Simcoe, we have just heard, has recently purchased 10 acres of apple orchard for the sum of \$17,000), perhaps we might place the assets at a much higher sum than that named.

We have just recently erected a commodious and convenient red brick dwelling-house, at a cost of \$1,600, plans and description of which appeared last winter in "The Farmer's Advocate," in connection with the building plans competition. The means that we have taken to create within our children a love for the farm and rural life has been to give the farm a name characteristic of its location, and to surround their home with trees and fruits and flowers, and place within their reach innocent games and music and pure literature, while entertaining magazines, such as The Youth's Companion, and instructive journals, as "The Farmer's Advocate" and Canadian Horticulturist, assist in improving their minds during the long winter evenings.

We also allow them, for their own use, a portion of the proceeds of their labor; while our eldest son, just past eleven, has his own small flock of sheep, and the past season he had his own garden of vegetables and onion plot, the returns from which enabled him to purchase all his own clothing, and pay his own expenses while accompanying his father to the Horticultural Exhibition and Fruit-growers' Convention at Toronto, last November.

We have lately secured rural mail delivery, and our city daily arrives each evening at 7 o'clock. We expect shortly to see the instalment of a rural telephone instrument. Thus, with the conveniences and advantages we enjoy, and with more leisure on winter days for self-instruction, we think that our lot more than compares with that of our farmer friends with broader acres and greater cares.

E. F. AUGUSTINE.
Lambton Co., Ont.

[Note.—This article, submitted in the Smaller-Farms Competition, last winter, was very favorably considered in the awarding of the prizes. In some respects it was the best essay received, but the inclusion of several paragraphs that did not very directly bear upon the topic, such as the information given about the local fruit-growers' association (part of which we have omitted in publication), to the exclusion of details of cultivation, finally led to its being left out of the prize money. It is, nevertheless, a very encouraging story of experience, and especially commendable for the full particulars given as to financial situation and outcome. Editor.]

Cover Crop in Fruit Plantation.

I have a stand of about five acres of berries, chiefly raspberries of the best varieties, which were planted four years ago, on fairly well drained clay loam soil. This soil was originally more than ordinarily productive, but has never received any fertilizer, consequently, although the canes have grown well, we find it difficult to obtain the measure in the soil during the fruit season, and the crop has not been as large as should be. As I foresee the impossibility of getting barnyard manure, would it be a profitable investment for me to use artificial fertilizers, and if so, in what proportions?

Artificial fertilizers will be of no avail in holding moisture. Probably your best plan will be to adopt a modification of the cover crop system. After the crop of berries has been picked, cultivate and doan between the rows, and sow clover or alfalfa seed at the rate of twenty or twenty-five pounds per acre. The winter sowed some alfalfa



A Picking Day in the Strawberry Season on Riverdale Farm

seed in a poor, sandy garden last summer, about a week prior to the end of August. The seed was sown quite thickly, probably about 40 pounds per acre. A rain caused it to germinate promptly, so that it was up in four or five days. An extremely dry autumn followed, and the light, sandy soil suffered acutely from lack of moisture, still the alfalfa came on slowly, and wintered well under a heavy coat of snow. This spring, when the garden was spaded, the soil, to a depth of ten or twelve inches, was a mass of alfalfa roots, which, on decaying, must have added considerable humus and nitrogen to the soil. A square foot of soil was dug up, the roots being picked out with some care, and sent to the Chemistry Department of the Ontario Agricultural College for analysis. Reporting their determinations, Mr. Slater stated that, worked out on an acre basis, the amount of nitrogen left by the alfalfa roots was 20.18 pounds per acre. At 18 cents a pound, which is about the cost of nitrogen in chemical fertilizers, this would be worth \$3.63. As nodules were plentiful on the roots, it is reasonable to suppose that a considerable proportion of this nitrogen was taken from the air, while the rest was drawn from nitrogenous compounds in the soil, some of which would probably have been otherwise leached out by winter rains. When we add to the value of the nitrogen captured or retained the physical benefit of the humus, and of the mineral elements thus worked up into organic form, in good condition for subsequent crops to feed upon, it is not unreasonable to suppose that the benefit to this garden plot was nearly or quite sufficient to repay the cost of the seed. With an earlier seeding, say the middle or latter part of July, and normally moist autumn weather, the growth would have been much greater, and the benefits correspondingly larger.

By following this system, sowing a leguminous cover crop as early as possible, and quite thickly, then using, in addition, light dressings of fertilizer, and cultivating well during the early part of the season, you should, if the canes are healthy, obtain good crops of fruit. As a chemical fertilizer to supplement cover crops, we might suggest 50 to 100 pounds sulphate of ammonia per acre, 300 pounds acid phosphate, and 200 pounds sulphate of potash. Mix, and apply early in the spring.

Fruit Work Outlined.

The Fruit-growers' Association of British Columbia is carrying on an energetic campaign intended to increase the quantity, improve the quality, and assist producers in disposing of their product. The Province has been divided into 16 districts, and a director from each district appointed. The secretary, R. M. Winslow, of the Department of Agriculture, Victoria, has sent out a pamphlet in which proceedings at the convention held in Kamloops last April are reported. The work of the Association for 1910 is outlined as follows:

1. A price-list of supplies, which may be obtained through the association. It is not intended to develop the central association as a commercial organization, but the aim of the price-list is to make it possible to have supplies secured at reasonable prices by the members.

2. A list of wholesalers and retailers in the Northwest and British Columbia is being prepared for distribution to the members.

3. Crop reports will be issued from time to time during the season to keep fruit-growers in touch with the production and prices in the various districts of British Columbia, and also in all the competitive points—Oregon, Washington and Ontario, particularly. To get this complete, a crop-reporting system from British Columbia must be arranged, and for this year we ask every interested man to supply the association with figures on the fruit and vegetable crops of his district. The association is issuing a list of shippers and shipping associations of the Province, with their quantities, in which each association should be included.

4. Market Reports. The Board of Horticulture has kindly consented to give the association the use of the reports of Market Commissioner J. C. Metcalfe weekly, and these will be distributed by wire and by letter to the members most interested, and particularly to affiliated associations. Market conditions the world over will be briefly summarized from time to time, and the information sent to members.

5. Under the constitution, any fruit-growers' association in the Province may affiliate with the central association, and thus secure membership for its members at a lower rate, and will be able to handle supplies for them more cheaply by this means. The officers of the central association will encourage the formation of affiliated associations over the Province, and will give every assistance in putting such associations on a successful basis.

An annual conference will be held next year at Victoria, to which each district will send its director, and every affiliated association may send a delegate. The executive has been appointed a transportation committee for this conference, and

will endeavor to secure the best possible hearing from transportation officials for our fruit-growers.

Apple Market in China.

That Canadian fruit, and particularly apples, might find a market in China, is the conclusion drawn by the Ottawa Trade and Commerce Department from an editorial in a North China paper, enclosed by J. B. Jackson, Trade Commissioner at Shanghai. This article notes the importation of a shipment of Australian apples, and incidentally refers to the Tasmanian apples as being "the best in the world." The season there has been a good one, and 15,000 cases of Tasmanian apples will be shipped, it states, to the Far East and South America. The pick of the fruit goes to English and continental ports.

THE FARM BULLETIN.

Agricultural Extension Work in Peterborough County.

The Ontario Government has been, for the most part, quite fortunate in the young men it has selected as the dual representatives of the Department of Agriculture and Department of Education in the various counties of Ontario where these representatives have been attached to the local Collegiates. In the County of Peterborough, H. C. Duff, B. S. A., was located last year at Norwood, 20 miles east of Peterborough. Mr. Duff, who is of Highland Scotch extraction, and hails from Bruce County, went to Norwood in 1909, and has been interesting himself in a number of lines of immediately useful work. First of all, he began working up underdrainage, and in the autumn helped to organize Farmers' Clubs. The plan was to go out among some of the best farmers in a district, interesting them, and holding an organization meeting. About 25 joined the first Club, which now numbers 40. Five Clubs were established, the second one being at Central Smith. Five, in all, have been organized to date, with an aggregate membership of perhaps from 200 to 250. After the first two clubs had been organized, the initiative was left to the people themselves, and no effort made until they asked for it. Fortnightly meetings are held by these Clubs, and spoon-feeding is judiciously avoided. A successful short course was held in Peterborough last winter, and a six-weeks' course in agriculture put on in the Collegiate. This was attended by quite a number of young men, some of whom have derived great benefit, and are already making marked progress at practical work on their farms. Mr. Duff has lately been lending his assistance to the organization of co-operative egg circles, an account of which appeared in "The Farmer's Advocate" of last week.

Coming Show Dates.

Highland and Agricultural Society, at Dumfries, July 19th to 22nd.
Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition, July 13th to 23rd.
Brandon, Man., July 25th to 29th.
Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, August 27th to September 12th.
Edmonton, August 23rd to 26th.
Saskatoon, August 9th to 12th.
Regina, August 2nd to 5th.
Sherbrooke, Que., Aug. 27th to Sept. 3rd.
London, September 9th to 17th.
Ottawa, September 9th to 17th.
St. John, N. B., Dominion Exhibition, Sept. 5th to 15th.
Victoria, B. C., Sept. 26th to October 1st.
New Westminster, B. C., Oct. 4th to 8th.
Charlottetown, P. E. I., Sept. 20th to 24th.
Halifax, N. S., Sept. 28th to Oct. 6th.
Maritime Winter Fair, Anherst, N. S., December 5th to 8th.
Toronto Fat-stock Show, Union Yards, December 12th and 13th.
Smithfield Club Show, London, Eng., Dec. 5th to 9th.

Here is a newspaper item which says a party of ten British university men are coming to America to visit all our big cities, and spend four days at actual work on a farm as a practical way of obtaining an insight into the conditions of Canadian agriculture. Good! but would it not be better if they were to leave something to learn another time?

The vacancy on the staff of Macdonald College, resulting from the resignation of H. S. Arkell, Professor of Animal Husbandry, who early in July will occupy an important position in the Veterinary Director-General's and Live-stock Commissioner's Branch, has been filled by the promotion of H. Barton, Lecturer in Animal Husbandry at Macdonald College, to the head of the Department.

Cumberland Notes.

Seeding is practically finished in this locality (writing June 18th), though there will be some fields of turnips and some of buckwheat put in yet. May was splendid weather up to about the 24th, when it became showery, and since then work has been very much hindered by rains, and in many sections, where the soil is heavy, seeding is not near finished yet, and another heavy rain to-day.

Pasture is extra good, and the supply of milk and butter is greater than the demand. The grain that was sown before the wet weather came on is doing very well, but would improve with a little warmer weather.

Clover started as well as we ever saw it, and some new-seeded fields were waving in the wind in April, but the heavy frost of April 28th gave them a bad setback. They are coming on well again, however, and will be more than an average yield. The marshes are for the most part looking fine, and this section will have hay to spare.

A slight frost early this month injured the small-fruit crop considerably, and probably some apple orchards will suffer.

There are more young colts than for some years, and mostly grade Clydes. We have two or three grandsons of Baron's Pride in this county, and it is a matter of congratulation that farmers are not slow in patronizing them.

Our County Farmers' Association is putting on ten or twelve Institute meetings this month, and will hold its annual picnic at the Experimental Farm, at Nappan, early next month.

Cumberland Co., N. S. C. H. BLACK.

Robber Cows in Dairy Herds.

Under this caption, the N. Y. Experiment Station, in Bulletin 322, sets forth most strikingly the great losses that dairymen suffer from failure to weed from their herds the unprofitable cows. Undoubtedly, a tremendous loss is annually incurred from the feeding of cows whose returns in milk do not pay for their keep. For example, one factory, in one year, paid a patron \$877 for the product of eight cows, and \$868 for the product of twenty-two cows. Clearly, there were many deadheads in the latter herd—probably was one even in the former. Investigating the problem, the New York Station determined the actual cost and the amount of production in the Station herd of pure-bred and grade Jerseys. The herd had for three years undergone the weeding process, and results for the three years are given. The best cow in the herd gave 10,150 pounds of 4-per-cent. milk yearly, while the poorest gave 3,350 pounds of 5.85-per-cent. milk yearly. Thus, the best cow gave three times as much milk, or twice as much butter-fat; and, to feed the best cow cost only one-tenth more than to feed the poorest cow, a pound of butter-fat in 1906 from the poorest cow cost twice as much as one from the best cow. Each year the differences were very much the same. Clearly, the facts point to the importance of studying each cow each day of the year. The dairyman who does not use the scales and the Babcock test cannot get the best out of his herd nor his farm. Until these implements are used, eliminating the "guessing," the profits arising from the good cows are actually being swallowed by the robbers.

Ribgrass or Buckhorn.

Now is the time for farmers to get acquainted with buckhorn. It is nicely out in bloom, and it can be easily seen in the meadows on which it is calculated to grow clover as a seed crop. Now is the time to eliminate it from the seed crop. If the field has been pastured, and a mower has gone over the field, so that everything is reduced to the one level, and which is a good practice; or if, after the first cutting has been made into hay, farmers would go over their meadows in narrow strips, they could not only see most of the buckhorn plants, as they have a lighter green color than clover, start in first and grow in a clump, but they could, with a hoe or spud, cut below the crown and effectually do away with them. Most farmers, in weeding out this weed, do it when it comes in bloom the second time. They not only miss many that way, but they tramp down a lot of clover needlessly. Alsike-growers would do well, too, in looking after the catchfly or sticky corkie, the seed of which is so difficult to separate from the alsike seed. Those who are growing volunteer crops of alsike should abandon the practice on woody farms, and where the catchfly has got a good start, as they only increase their troubles and will have to take a lower price for their seed so contaminated.

The twenty-five men which the Seed Branch has set on the side lines and concessions whose farmers are growing these small seeds should be productive during these three weeks of weed-growth, or much seed at enlightening many farmers with what the facts are in their seed crops.

Also, many of the weeds out of their seed crops, especially the No. 1 seed for the country to buy, are really No. 1 seed needs no selection either as the part of buyer or seller. These weeds, however, are dangerous dynamite

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on the farms, and there is no apparent reason why all seed shouldn't grade No. 1, if farmers would take a little trouble to make it so where it can be done the most easily and effectually, and that is in the field.

T. G. RAYNOR.

Politeness and Business Policy.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

It has been said—and truly—that "The heart has no tongue," and this is about the position I find myself in after reading Mrs. Hopkins' letter. A few of the statements may be true; the majority decidedly are not, and words fail me to express the contempt I felt when I read that "girls are left to catch a farm by catching a farmer with it," also, that "a woman is estimated according to her working and child-bearing capacity." To think a woman—a farmer's wife—should make such statements! There may be such cases in certain communities, for in all spheres of life we find all classes and conditions of men, but why should these extreme cases, which are the exception, rather than the rule, be cited in a farmers' magazine, unless Mrs. Hopkins' object was to stir up a little controversy? If so, "as is the way with women," she did it thoroughly. I am not going to touch on the baby-boy-and-girl question, as I fear my pen would run away with my reasoning powers.

The farmer may be—and, no doubt, generally speaking, is—a little behind the townspeople as regards outward show of courtesy, but we must not forget what an independent person the farmer is, whereas, with the city man, so much of his success depends on the courtesy extended to patrons, customers and clients—in fact, all with whom he comes in contact—for it is part and parcel of his business to smile, look pleasant, doff hats, open doors, make pretty speeches, etc., ad infinitum. This is business policy; competition is keen. We all know, of course, how much pleasanter it is to transact business, no matter how small and trivial it may be, with those who adhere to this policy; but the end is self, not you nor me. Could we follow these same people to their homes, I wonder if this same policy is pursued. I fear not always.

There are not many of us but can recall some incident when we have been "bitten" by agents travelling throughout the country selling washing machines, sewing machines, and cream separators, to say nothing of incubators, by following the above policy. Before we are aware of it, the agreement is signed; he drives away the victor, leaving behind the victim. But this is his business, and he understands it well. In my estimation, these outward marks of courtesy are not the ones by which we can judge politeness. How many men and women have been inveigled into investing their hard-earned savings into some get-rich-quick business by these very importunate and very polite men? Ah, no! as the old reader says:

"Mind and morals on Nature's plan,
Are the genuine test of a gentleman."

As for teaching children manners and politeness, the easiest way is to set the example; then, little teaching will be required. We all know the old riddle, "What is the keynote of good-breeding?"—*"Be natural."*

For my part, I much prefer to admire the modest bashfulness of some of our country boys and girls, compared with some of the brazen and bold examples we see promenading the streets when we go to town. Like Mrs. Hopkins, I am taking, of course, extreme cases; for example, the woman mounting the wagon with a basket on each arm! Our boys and girls simply lack a little self-confidence; but Rome was not built in a day, and how can we expect these boys and girls to feel as much at ease, strangers in a strange land, as they do at home?

So, girls, the next time you go shopping, do not go to the little stores adjoining the market, but to the best departmental store in town. Remember, you are a lady, and expect to be treated as such. Your dollars are worth just as much as the best-dressed lady's in town, and very often more honestly earned. If you feel you are being slighted in any noticeable manner, think of the following incident, which happened to the writer's uncle in Henry Morgan's dry-goods store, when his place of business was on St. James Street, Montreal, and be guided accordingly. My uncle, a farmer—a hayseed, if you will—but, nevertheless, a friend of Mr. Morgan's, went to the store and asked the clerk for some red Canton flannel. "Red Canton flannel," repeated the clerk, with a smile, "what is that like?" "You do not know?" the would-be purchaser inquired. "I really do not," answered the clerk. "That is strange," replied my uncle. "I have just been talking with Mr. Morgan, and he directed me to this counter. I will just ask Mr. Morgan if I have made a mistake, and come to the wrong counter." But, strange to say, he did not get the chance, for the clerk suddenly remembered what red Canton flannel was.

As to the crux of this vital question Mrs. Hop-

kins is discussing, I think it is a gross insult to us mothers, wives, sisters and sweethearts to say we are "criminally responsible" for the rudeness of the farmer. Allowing that a mother may be a little overindulgent with her boy, that is no reason why he should be rude, if he has had any home-training; but, of course, the class of girls whose object it is to catch a farm of their own by catching a farmer with it, usually get one of the "high-wagon gentry" kind. According as a woman respects herself, so she will be respected.

I can only speak whereof I know, and that is to say that a great many of the farmers and their wives, with whom I am acquainted, can hold their own with any of the city people I know and have met. There are exceptions, but we must not take the exceptions and judge all accordingly.

STENO.

The International Horse Show.

Undoubtedly, the International Horse Show at Olympia, which was held this year from June 6th to 16th, was more or less affected by the national mourning; nevertheless, it was very largely attended, and maintained its truly international character, if one is to judge by the entry list, in which Continental Europe was well represented, United States took a prominent part, and Canada was once more represented. As has been true previously, Americans contributed generously to the success of the show. Judge Moore had 53 entries; Walter Winans, an American resident of England, had 48 entries; A. G. Vanderbilt had several, as did also other Americans. From Canada, Lieut. W. B. Sifton and Crow & Murray, of Toronto, entered the lists.

While the jumping classes always prove interesting, yet the show seems to center about the harness displays. In the jumping by nationalities for the King Edward cup, Belgium was first, France second and England third. In the jumps over the whole course, Walter Winans won first, while Crow & Murray, of Toronto, divided second honors with a French army officer. It was a matter of some comment, that while the English army officers rode well, yet in the extreme training of their mounts as brought out at this show, the officers of the continental countries stood in advance of them.

As noted in last week's issue, Judge Moore captured for a second time, and so for keeps, the Mackay challenge cup, offered for the four-in-hand appointment class. His team consisted of Lady Seaton, Lord Seaton, Robin Hood and Burgomaster, and were outstanding winners.

In the marathon coach entry, which covers 10½ miles, A. G. Vanderbilt won first, his team having covered the distance in 41 minutes.

In tandems, over 11 and not over 15 hands, W. Winans was first with Londesborough and Lonsdale. In tandems over 15 and not over 15.2, Miss Ross was first with a grand pair of blacks, Grand Vulcan and Grand Viceroy; Judge Moore was second with Lady Seaton and Lord Seaton, while W. Winans was third with Coker's Rosador and Proserpine. In tandems, 15.2 and over, Judge Moore received first on Wallenstein and Robin Hood, two wonderfully fine horses.

Cobs in harness, over 14 and not over 14.2, brought out a very splendid specimen, in Mr. Black's first-prize Perfect Motion. He was later purchased by Judge Moore.

In singles, over 15 and not over 15.2, Miss Ross received premier place on Grand Viceroy; W. Winans second on Coker's Rosador. This latter, a stallion, has a wonderful way of going, and to many had a strong claim on first place. In class over 15.2 and not over 16, Paul Hoffman, amid much applause, won first on Riot, by Polonius, a beautiful, clever-going horse. In harness horses over 16 hands, pace and action considered, a magnificent class entered the ring; Judge Moore's Robin Hood, by Forest King, going first. He is much like his famous sire, and very pleasing.

For single horse over 14, not over 15, Judge Moore received first on Loudwater Flourish.

In pairs over 15 and not over 15.2, W. Winans won first on Coker's Rosador and Proserpine; Judge Moore 2nd on Lady Seaton and Lord Seaton.

For the Radiant challenge cup, in a splendid entry, W. Winans was first with Coker's Rosador.

On June 16th, champion day, the Montreal cup and gold medal for single mares or geldings in harness over 14 and not over 15 hands, was won by Judge Moore's Loudwater Flourish; Coker's Rosador being second.

The Toronto cup, for the best hunter, went to New York, for the handsome gray horse, David Grey, shown by Mr. Wetherbee. The Hague challenge cup, the supreme driving-horse championship, went to Judge Moore for Loudwater Flourish, Mr. Winans' Coker's Rosador being reserve.

In accordance with suggestions given in "The Farmer's Advocate," haying was begun early in Middlesex Co., Ont., this season, fields in the East riding being cut during the week ending June 25th.

Some Late Seeding in Quebec—Export of Cream—Montreal Milk Supply.

The cold, backward weather of May and early June has been followed by a hot spell that permitted seeding to be completed. While much grain was sown early, yet a large acreage was not got in until after June 8th. Growth has been rapid, and the early grain and clover gives promise of a heavy crop. There has been a full bite on the pastures since May 1st, and cattle have fleshed up quickly. The milk flow is the heaviest for years.

Less milk is being made into butter and cheese, as the cream is being shipped to United States cities. Ninety cents per hundredweight and skim milk returned has been paid for May milk, and the same is promised for June. It is expected \$1.00 will be paid for July milk. There was an overplus in the city in May, largely owing to the cool weather. Now that the hot weather is on, both milk and cream is in great demand.

The new civic administrators in Montreal are working on the new milk regulations, and are about to appoint 8 new inspectors; 4 for the country and 4 for the city. The former will work among the milk producers, with a view to better the conditions under which milk is produced. Within the city conditions are very unsanitary. On investigations it was found milk dealers kept the milk in ice tanks in stables, or other unsuitable quarters. This will be remedied in the near future, as all dealers must have a sanitary milk room. According to Provincial and civic regulations, empty cans must be washed before being returned to the country. Many dealers refused to do this, consequently the authorities, after repeated warnings, got after the "dirty" dealers, and over 400 cans have been confiscated during the past month. The action of the civic fathers will have the desired effect of causing both milk producer and milk dealer to "clean up," and the city will be blessed with a better milk and cream supply. W. F. S.

Argentine Stock Still Admitted.

The door is still closed against Argentine live stock, and we now have official assurance of the wise and cautious attitude which it was hoped would be adopted towards the subject by the Government, says a recent number of our Irish contemporary, the Farmers' Gazette. Sir Edward Strachey, in his definite pronouncement on the matter, made in the House of Commons, said that, in view of the past history of foot-and-mouth disease in Argentina, and of the fact that adjacent countries were known to be infected, the Board felt that they must proceed in this matter with the greatest caution. Their action had, he thought, been fully justified, for the disease had recently made its appearance in the Provinces of Corrientes and Entre Rios, and in the territory of Chaco and the zone north of Santa Fe. In these circumstances withdrawal of the existing prohibition was out of the question. It would be inconsistent with the statutory obligations of the Board in the matter. He did not think that it would be possible to do in the Argentine what was done in the case of North America, viz., to place a cordon round the particular district affected, and allow cattle to come in from the districts which were not affected by the disease.

The Quebec Branch of the Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada is sending to the secretaries of each of the local agricultural societies in that Province, a list of judges considered competent to act as judges of this breed of cattle. It is to be hoped that the judges may be selected largely from this list, as such action will assist much in establishing uniformity of judging at the shows, thus making them of greater value to the breed, the breeders and the people.

"That in the interests of dairying a system of cold storage should be established within the Province, and this matter should be brought to the immediate attention of the Government, with a view to the establishment of same at an early date."—A resolution recently passed by the delegates at Saskatchewan's first dairy convention, held at Saskatoon.

The average farm in Minnesota is said to be yielding only about four per cent. profit on investment. This suggests the need of a better method of handling business on the farm and a better farm management.

Gallantry—The Real Thing.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate"

Different countries have somewhat different customs as to what is required by politeness, and there is also some difference between the customs in town and country, sometimes made so by the necessities. A driver of a spirited team of horses may be excused if he fails to lift his hat to a lady, having both hands occupied, and not being supple enough to do it with his feet; and, as a general thing, the country man has his hands in use, and so there is not much hat-lifting. In fact, the country man may be a little behind in catching on to the latest wrinkle, but when it comes to the real thing, he will compare favorably with any class. As the gallantry of the farmer has been somewhat discussed of late, the following news item of an event which occurred in Tillsonburg will show that, though the frills may sometimes be lacking, when it comes to an emergency, the spirit of true gallantry is not:

"April 23.—Mr. John Berry, a retired farmer, living on Broadway, north, has recently purchased a fine new automobile. Yesterday, while motoring down Broadway, at the drive-bridge over the G. T. R. tracks, Mr. Berry was so unfortunate as to meet two rigs, one on each half of the bridge, while another rig was on the bridge at the same time, also going south. The only way to prevent running down a horse, and probably killing its driver, who in this case were women, was to turn sharply aside and run down the embankment. This Mr. Berry did, at the sacrifice of his machine, which was badly wrecked, but Mr. Berry, fortunately, escaped unhurt."

In a case like this there is not much time for thought, which shows all the better of what a man is made. If this gentleman had not practiced true gallantry all his life, he would not have acted so quickly as he did.

This bridge crosses over the railway track, and the approaches are steep, affording no chance to see rigs coming from the other way. There is a double wheel-track, and each should keep on the proper side. If this gentleman had kept on, the horse meeting him would no doubt have bolted to the other side, and smashed into the other rigs, and he could have gone along, which is just what many motorists do, and they are not from the country, either. But he could have saved himself, and stopped after the accident, and helped ladies out of the wreck, and politely said, "Very sorry, indeed; you have got hurt, but you should have kept on the proper side of the bridge. I could not get off without great risk to my life and automobile. Well, it can't be helped now. The hospital is only two blocks away, and we will help you there, and, no doubt, you will get better in time," etc. That would be called the polite thing, but it mends no bones. But this rude man deliberated, failed to lift his hat on meeting this lady; even worse, he turned his back on her, and went off another way (over the embankment). He had no hat to lift when he stopped; it was a wreck, as was also his automobile, but he saved his manhood, and showed, when it came to the supreme test, that his gallantry was the real thing. He had spent all his life on a farm, where there is less sham and pretence to be found than in the cities. There are true gentlemen in every walk of life, but it is more because it is good business (part of the trade) to bow and smile and lift hats, to help business, that there is so much apparent politeness in the cities.

Many, away from business, amongst those who are not likely to be their customers, are often different animals. Take the automobile drivers, for instance, and they would like to be consid-

ered the "upper crust." Their indifference to the rights and safety of others is notorious, and they are nearly all from the towns. If there were more true gallantry practiced, there would be no need for drastic laws. Those who act the gentleman, whether on the street or in an automobile, are in the minority. Many show the manners of a Maori, rather than a gentleman.

Because a horse can go fast, it is not good form to make him go to the limit of his speed. Such a driver would be classed as a rattle-headed fool; and a decent speed by the motorists is much more dignified.

But when politeness is only a veneer, the true quality of it is likely to show in an emergency; or, when the man thinks he is not likely to lose trade, his true nature shows out, and in some cases he shows he is not half-civilized, let alone possessed of gallantry. A true gentleman is so to either sex, and no class has a monopoly.

We have in this auto accident a fair sample of the gallantry of the Oxford farmer, and, we trust, of the Dominion. GEO. RICE, Oxford Co., Ont.

Reply to "Mrs. Hopkins Comes Back."

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate"

Some time ago we read in "The Farmer's Advocate" Mrs. Hopkins' first letter, "Why Boys and Girls Leave the Farm," with a great deal of interest. Later on we also read certain replies to this epistle, which went to show that Mrs. Hopkins was too severe in her criticisms.

In a later issue we have another from her pen, hitting us harder than before. She states, "The farmers have never been told any unpleasant truths about themselves," and that a wise policy of petting helps to keep them in position. Never before was the desire to reply to such remarks more keen, and, while the farming of this great Dominion of ours may be, and is, only in its infancy, the farmers are such that they require no petting, and are far beyond needing any.

Who is more up-to-date, and making more progress than Canada's boys and girls? We admit that we make mistakes; we look for criticism, but we do look for criticism meted out in a more kindly manner than that of Mrs. Hopkins, and we defy her, or anyone else, to find us guilty of all the misdemeanors she points out. We honor true criticism as it is a great help, but what is not true or solid, and worth while, we will not take. We are prepared to prove that some of what she has said is not true of the Canadian farmers in general. She says, "Show me the farmer who, as long as he is able to walk, will give his son an interest in the farm, who will allow him to take part in the management, or have the least authority or interest in the farm; show me one who treats his son as a man, one who, after a course of study, will allow his son to put in practice what he has learned at the agricultural college." This, to me, seems, purely and simply, ignorance; for, why does the farmer send his boy to college? Is it not that he will learn the latest and most up-to-date methods, and be able to put them in practice when he comes back, so that the father will be repaid for his outlay, and not only he, but also his son? For every one she can show us, who does not treat his boys and girls as men and women, we can show her a hundred who do. We can show her a hundred who treat them as their mainstay, who educate them and work with them for the best possible future life. I can show Mrs. Hopkins boys under 20, who, at the present are still with their parents, who have their own team and cow, a buggy, and

yes, a large portion of the income for their own private use. I was given a mare when I was fifteen years of age, and to-day I have a yearling, a three-year old, and one seven years old, and worth at least five hundred dollars. I went to market with my first load of hogs at seventeen, and I always had a say and an interest in the management of the farm since I was big enough to do any work.

I have two brothers who were given a fair start on a farm of their own, and one brother who was sent to college, and is now in town, because he was not strong enough to work on the farm, having received an accident. I can show her other boys who have the farm rented from the father, at a reasonable rent, and yet Mrs. Hopkins says, "The father holds on to the reins until death loosens his grip, and that boys are not waiting for dead men's shoes." No, we are not. We don't have to. I can show and take Mrs. Hopkins to the West, and let her see a farmer's son of twenty-two, with 12 horses, 160 acres of land, nearly a full set of implements, and who has a half-interest in the crop and profit of his father's place. Such boys as these are not waiting for dead men's shoes. Our boys and girls do leave the farm; some are not strong enough to farm; some are teachers, lawyers, doctors, business men, preachers, and of the other professions, because we were not all given the same talents, and for a good purpose.

I will go so far as to say that not five per cent. of the boys and girls leave the farm on account of the conditions stated by Mrs. Hopkins.

She also goes on to point out the uncleanness and how untidy the farmers are. There is a certain amount of that, but it is not all on the farmer's side. Oh, no. The city is not wholly immune from that. Mrs. Hopkins must not expect the farmer to bring in a load of hogs or hay, or any such farm produce, with a suit of broad-cloth on, as one writer says. The city mechanic does not work with his best clothes on.

It is true that some do not dress as they should, but that condition exists all over the world. Farming has had an opportunity to advance, and so has the artisan. Country life is vastly different than it was fifty, yes, twenty-five years ago. It should be, and it is; and, if Mrs. Hopkins will come along, I will drive her around and show her some of the farmers' sons and daughters, yes, and the conditions which I have spoken of. I trust she will, and also that she will answer this letter. A FARMER'S SON OF 22, Lambton Co., Ont.

Violations of the Seed Control Act.

Seed Inspector T. G. Raynor is now on his annual rounds, laying complaints against offenders of the Seed Control Act. Already, a case has gone through against a Mitchell seed firm, who pleaded guilty and paid a fine for offering for sale some red clover with mostly buckhorn seeds in it, to the amount of 7 per 1,000. They also had some alsike alleged to come from a dealer in London, as the invoice showed, which ran 7 catches to the 1,000. The onus was laid on the London dealer, who will be dealt with later.

There are several cases up this year in Ontario, and it is the intention of the Department to follow up any violations more closely each year, as the law becomes better known, and of offenders have no excuse.

A dairy demonstration car is being run through Saskatchewan over the Grand Trunk Pacific, stopping at seven points between June 21st and July 6th.

TRADE TOPICS

Two good farms of 125 and 150 acres, respectively, in Markham Township, Ont., near Locust Hill Station, C. P. R., about 20 miles from Toronto, are advertised for sale by Philip & Beaton, Whitevale, Ont.

The art of music is classed as the highest of the fine arts. From the earliest times, the charms of music have been called on to inspire and to soothe the strongest passions, and to arouse the finest feelings of man. The instruments used in earlier times were the crudest, as man advanced, improvements were gradually wrought in their musical instruments, the pipe and reed have evolved into the organ of today, the harp, that always subtle and seductive instrument into that standard instrument of today, the piano. The development of the piano. Geo. Lay Wenter & Leeming, 188 Yonge Street, Toronto, advertise elsewhere in this issue their excellent make of this instrument. Read the advertisement, send for more leaflets, and learn of their plans.

GOSSIP

The young Shorthorn cow, with a better calf at foot, by Roan Prince, bred from imported sire and dam, advertised for sale in this paper by L. F. Bogart, Gosport, Ont., should prove a good investment at the price named for the two.

Volume 26th, of the Dominion Shorthorn Herdbook, has been issued from the office of the National Live-stock Records. The Herdbook's proper of the volume contains 480 pages, and the abbreviated pedigrees of 3,458 bulls, numbering from 14093 to 77551, and 3,762 females, numbering from 812 to 89882, a grand total of 7,220 entries. The lists of rules, members, breeders and owners, prize-lists of Shorthorns at leading shows, index, etc., brings the size of the book up to over 900 pages.

The next class in Latin will please those to order, and asked the teacher to copy, will you please construe the word "restaurant"?

MARKETS.

Toronto.
LIVE STOCK

At West Toronto, on Monday, June 27th, receipts numbered 108 cars, comprising 2,070 cattle, 32 hogs, 273 sheep, 34 calves. The quality of the cattle was medium to good, trade dull, market slow, not more than 100 cattle sold at 44 a m. Prices were 15c to 25c per cwt. lower. Exporters, \$6.25 to \$7.50; export bulls, \$5.25 to \$6.25; prime packed lots of butchers', \$6.00 to \$6.75; loads of good, \$6.25 to \$6.00; medium, \$5.75 to \$6; common, \$5 to \$5.50; cow, \$4.50 to \$5.00; milkers, \$40 to \$45; calves, \$6.30 to \$7 per cwt.; ewe, \$1 to \$1.25; rams, \$3.50 to \$4 per cwt.; lambs, \$9 to \$9.50 per cwt.; Hogs, \$9 to \$9.50; fat and watered, and \$8.75; Live stock at country points.

REVIEW OF LAST WEEK'S MARKETS.—The total receipts of live stock at the City and Union Stockyards, during the week ending June 27th, were as follows:

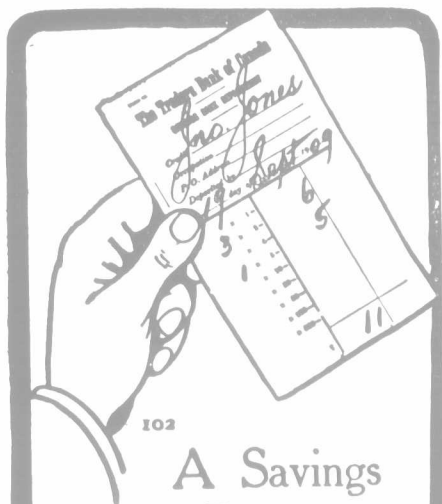
	City	Union	Total
Cattle	172	171	343
Hogs	1,952	2,949	4,901
Sheep	3,842	1,563	5,405
Calves	1,876	527	2,403
Horses	817	233	1,050
	6	86	92

The total receipts for the corresponding week of 1909 were as follows:

	City	Union	Total
Cattle	179	140	319
Hogs	2,560	2,171	4,731
Sheep	2,857	271	3,128
Calves	1,750	852	2,602
Horses	526	98	624
	—	151	151

The above figures show a total increase in the combined receipts of live stock at the City and Union Stockyards, in comparison with the corresponding week of 1909 of 21 carloads, 2,276 hogs, 156 sheep, and a decrease of 133 cattle, 179 calves, and 79 horses.

The total receipts of live cattle generally was not so great as for the previous week.



A Savings Deposit

is always welcomed at the Traders Bank, whether it is one dollar or five hundred.

There is no formality about making a deposit—you simply fill in the Deposit Slip, as shown above.

Savings Accounts are handled in the "Savings Bank Department" and our tellers are always glad to assist our customers in transacting their business.

THE TRADERS BANK OF CANADA

Capital and Surplus \$6,550,000

This was true on the first day of the week at the Union yards, although there were many loads of as good quality as at any time this season. At the City yards on Tuesday, there were a few lots of choice cattle, but as a rule the bulk of offerings was only common to medium since Monday. There was a fair trade at the commencement of the week, but the large number of light steers and heifers, 700 to 800 lbs., and a larger number of cows, all of poor, grassy quality, caused a slow, dull trade, with sales quoted lower than at any time this season. The best stall-fed exporters sold at about steady prices as for the previous week, while the medium stall-fed were sold at 10c. to 30c. per cwt. of a decline. The heaviest cut in prices was for the light, grassy steers, heifers and cows, which, at the close of the week, had declined from \$1 to \$1.50 per cwt., in value from the previous week's quotations, and trade tended downward all along the line.

Exporters.—Export steers sold at \$6.60 to \$7.70, but only three loads brought the latter price, expert heifers, \$6.85 to \$7.25, export bulls, \$5.75 to \$6.50.

The average price for steers for the London market, \$7.50. The average price for steers for Liverpool market was \$6.90.

Butchers.—Prime dressed butchers sold at \$6.75 to \$6.85, and one lot \$7, loads of good, \$6.15 to \$6.40, medium, \$5.50 to \$5.85, common, \$5 to \$5.25; cows, \$3.50 to \$5.35, canners, \$2 to \$2.50.

Milkers and Springers.—Good to choice milkers still sell at fair prices, although there is an easier feeling prevailing the market for cows. Common milkers and springers are not wanted. Prices ranged from \$30 to \$65 each, the bulk selling from \$45 to \$55 each.

Veal Calves.—Receipts were moderate. Prices ranged from \$7 to \$1.50 per cwt. A few odd calves during the week that had been fed on new milk, sold up to \$7.

Sheep and Lambs.—Lambs sold at \$1.50 to \$5.00; rams, \$9.00 to \$1 per cwt. lambs, \$7 to \$8 per cwt.

Hogs.—Early in the week, prices for hogs were \$9.25 for choice, fed and watered at the market, and \$8.90 for hogs in cars at southern points. At the close of the week, the market closed firm, to 10c. higher.

Horses.—The trade in horses last week was light, the number changing hands being comparatively small from what it was some weeks ago. Country buyers report farmers as being indifferent about disposing of any surplus horses, unless they get prices that could not be realized at any of the exchanges, and pay expenses of handling. Prices were reported as being unchanged from our last quotations.

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat—No. 2 white or mixed, 95c. to 96c., nominal. Rye No. 2, 67c. to 68c. Oats—No. 2, 70c. to 71c., outside. Buckwheat—No. 2, 51c., outside. Manitoba wheat—No. 1 northern, \$1.01; No. 2 northern, 99c., track, at lake ports. Barley—No. 2, 52c. to 53c.; No. 3X, 51c.; No. 3, 47c., outside. Oats—Ontario No. 2 white, 33c. to 34c., outside, and 36c., on track, Toronto. Corn—American No. 2 yellow, 67c.; No. 3 yellow, 66c.; Canadian corn, 61c. to 62c., Toronto freights. Flour—Ontario winter wheat, ninety per cent. patents, \$3.50 to \$3.60, in buyers' bags, outside. Manitoba flour—Prices at Toronto are: First patents, \$5.30, second patents, \$4.80; strong makers', \$4.60.

HAY AND MILLFEED.

Hay.—Baled, in car lots, at Toronto, No. 1, \$15 to \$15.50; No. 2, \$12 to \$13. Straw.—Baled, in car lots, on track, Toronto, \$7 to \$8. Bran.—Manitoba bran, \$18 per ton; shorts, \$20, track, Toronto; Ontario bran, \$20, in bags. Shovels, 50c. more.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter.—Receipts have been heavy, with only local demand to be met, none being exported. Prices are weak, as follows: Creamery pound rolls, 23c. to 21c.; creamery solids, 22c.; separator dairy, 20c. to 21c., store lots, 18c. to 19c.

Eggs.—Receipts large, prices unchanged, at 20c. to 21c.

Honey.—Market weak. Prices nominal, at 10c. to 10c. for extracted, and \$2.25 to \$2.75 per dozen for combs.

Cheese.—Old cheese, 12c. to 13c., new, 11c. to 12c. per lb.

Beans.—Market is reported to be strong for good samples of hand-picked, at \$2.15 to \$2.25; primes sold at about steady prices, at \$2 to \$2.10.

Potatoes.—Receipts were liberal last week, prices easier. Ontario's, 35c. to 40c. per bag, all New Brunswick Delawares, 50c. to 55c. per bag, for car lots, on track, Toronto.

Poultry.—Receipts moderate, but equal to demand. Spring chickens, 30c. per lb. dressed, and 25c. alive, by the crate; spring ducks, 20c. per lb. alive, and 25c. to 28c. per lb. dressed; fowl, 14c. to 15c. per lb. alive.

HIDES AND WOOL.

E. T. Carter & Co., 85 East Front street, have been paying the following prices: No. 1 inspected steers and cows, 10c.; No. 2 inspected steers and cows, 9c.; No. 3 inspected steers, cows and bulls, 8c.; country hides, 8c. to 8c.; calf skins, 12c. to 14c.; horse hides, No. 1, \$2.75 to \$3.00; horse hair, per lb., 30c.; tallow, per lb., 5c. to 6c.; sheep skins, \$1 to \$1.25 each, wool, unwashed, 12c.; wool, washed, 20c.; wool, re-jections, 15c.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

At the wholesale fruit market receipts of Canadian strawberries have been liberal. The fruit so far has been of splendid quality, and prices, although high at first, selling up to 20c. per quart, dropped down to 8c. and 10c.; Egyptian onions, \$2.50 to \$2.75 per sack; cabbage, per crate, \$1.50 to \$1.65; new potatoes, per barrel, \$2.75 to \$3 for car lots, creamed, per hamper, \$2, cauliflower, \$2.50.

Buffalo.

Cattle.—Prime steers, \$8.25 to \$8.50. Veals, \$6.75 to \$8.25. Hogs.—Heavy, and mixed, \$9.70 to \$9.75. Yorks, \$9.75 to \$10, pigs, \$9.90 to \$10, hams, \$8.60 to \$8.70, stags, \$7 to \$7.75, clams, \$9.50 to \$9.70. Sheep and Lambs.—Yearlings, 25c. per lb., prices for \$5.75.

Montreal.

Live Stock.—Export of cattle from port of Montreal during the week ending June 18th, amounted to 2,043 head. Receipts of cattle showed a slight increase, and prices declined somewhat. Some grass-fed cattle were offered. Choice stall-fed steers sold at 7c. to 7c. per lb., fine stock at 7c., good at 6c. to 7c., medium at 5c. to 6c., and common down to 5c. Bulls brought 5c. to 6c., some specimens bringing 6c. Cows were 4c. to 5c. There was a scarcity of calves, and prices were firm, at \$3 to \$11, covering all qualities. Old sheep brought 5c. per lb., and spring lambs brought \$4 to \$7 each. Hogs were less plentiful, and prices steadied up, at about 9c. to 10c. for selects, weighed off cars.

Horses.—Horses have been very dear, and it is difficult to get as many as are wanted. Prices have been steady, as follows: Heavy draft, weighing from 1,500 to 1,700 lbs., \$275 to \$325 each; light draft, weighing from 1,100 to 1,500 lbs., \$225 to \$275 each; light horses, weighing from 1,000 to 1,100 lbs., \$100 to \$175 each; inferior, broken-down horses, \$50 to \$100 each, and choice saddle and carriage animals, \$350 to \$500 each.

Dressed Hogs and Provisions.—Packers have been selling abattoir-dressed, fresh-killed hogs, at 13c. to 13c. per lb., the demand being rather light. Owing to the warm weather, prices have advanced on hams and bacon fractionally, all round. English, boneless, breakfast bacon, sells at 19c. to 20c., according to quality; Windsor, skinned backs have been quoted at 22c.; Wiltshire sides 18c., and cheaper grades sold at 17c. Hams have been firm. Extra large, weighing from 25 lbs. and over, sell at 17c.; large, weighing 18 to 25 lbs., 18c.; medium hams, select weights, 13 to 18 lbs., sold at 19c.; extra small hams, 10 to 13 lbs., 20c., bone out, rolled, 19c. to 20c. Extra pure lard has been rather lower, at 15c. to 17c. per lb.; compound at 12c. to 14c. per lb. Barrelled pork ranges from \$25 to \$32.50 per barrel, beef, \$18 per barrel.

Potatoes.—Green Mountains have been very scarce, but a few arrived, and went at 40c. to 45c. per 90 lbs., track, carloads, and sold at an advance of 5c. Quebecs and Ontarios sold about 5c. under Green Mountains.

Eggs.—The hot weather has had its influence. Dealers reported having paid 16c. to 17c. per dozen, country points, and sold at 18c. here. Straight candled sold at 15c. wholesale, and selects at 22c. to 24c., according to quality.

Butter.—There has been a slight decline in the market for butter during the past week. In the country, creamery cost 22c. to 22c. per lb., and sales were made here at 22c. to 23c. Quality excellent. Prices were a shade easier on Monday, 22c. being the very top.

Cheese.—Exports have kept up fairly well, having been 70,000, as against 65,000 for the corresponding week last year. Total shipments this season were 234,000 packages, against 275,000 a year ago. Prices were a fraction easier last week. Dealers quoted Quebec cheese having sold here at 10c. to 10c., Townships at 10c. to 10c., and Ontarios at 10c. to 10c. On Monday, 27th, prices reflected a firmer tone in the country, selling here at 10c. to 11c., to cover everything.

Grain.—The market for oats showed but little change. No. 2 Canadian Western oats sold at 36c. to 36c. per bushel, car lots, store; No. 3 oats at 35c. to 35c.; No. 3 barley at 48c. to 49c. per bushel, and No. 4 barley at 41c. to 43c. per bushel.

Flour.—The market for flour has been unchanged. Manitoba first patents have been quoted at \$5.40 per barrel, car lots, seconds, \$4.90, and strong bakers' \$4.70. Ontario winter wheat patents have been quoted at \$5 per barrel, straight rollers being \$4.75.

Feed.—There have been no new influences in this market, and prices have been steady, at \$18 per ton for Manitoba bran, in bags, and \$21 for shorts. Ontario bran, \$18.50 to \$19, middlings, \$21 to \$22, pure grain meal, \$32 to \$33, mixed meal, \$25 to \$28. Cotton-seed meal has been quoted at \$37 to \$38 per ton, holders being prepared to accept the latter figure.

Hay.—The market has held steady, at

The Canadian Bank of Commerce

affords to farmers and others every facility for the transaction of their banking business.

Accounts may be opened by mail and moneys deposited or withdrawn in this way with equal facility.

SALES NOTES will be cashed or taken for collection.

Branches throughout Canada, including Toronto, Hamilton, Montreal, Charlottetown, New Glasgow, and Truro.

\$15 to \$15.50 per ton No. 1; \$13.50 to \$14 for No. 2 extra; \$12 to \$12.50 for No. 2; \$11 to \$11.50 for clover mixed.

Hides.—Demand has been dull, and prices unchanged. Uninspected hides have been 10c. per lb., Nos. 3, 2 and 1 hides having been 11c., 12c. and 13c. per lb., respectively. Calf skins have been 14c. and 16c. per lb., respectively, for Nos. 2 and 1, and lamb skins 20c. each. Horse hides have been steady, at \$1.75 and \$2.50 each, for Nos. 2 and 1, respectively. Rough tallow has been 1c. to 5c. per lb., and rendered 5c. to 6c. per lb.

Cheese Markets.

Victoriaville, Que., 10c. Brantford, Ont., 10 11-16c., 10c.; twins, 10 15-16c. Napanee, Ont., 10c. Cornwall, Ont., 10c. Ottawa, Ont., 10 13-16c. Russell, Ont., 10c. Picton, Ont., 10c. and 10 15-16c. London, Ont., 10c. and 10c. bid. Watertown, N. Y., 14c. to 14c. Cowansville, Que., 10c. Kempsville, Ont., 10c. Chicago, Ill., dairies, 15c. to 15c.; twins, 15c.; young Americans, 15c. to 15c.; longhorns, 15c. to 15c. Brockville, Ont., 10c. bid. Belleville, Ont., 10c. Kingston, Ont., 10 13-18c. Alexandria, Ont., 10c. Winchester, Ont., 10c. Woodstock, Ont., 10c. Madoc, Ont., 10c. Peterboro, Ont., 10 13-16c. and 10c.

Chicago.

Cattle.—Beaves, \$5.40 to \$8.55; Texas steers, \$5.40 to \$7.15; Western steers, \$5.30 to \$7.50; stockers and feeders, \$3.75 to \$5.65; cows and heifers, \$2.70 to \$6.75; calves, \$6 to \$8.60.

Hogs.—Light, \$9.30 to \$9.65; mixed, \$9.20 to \$9.55; heavy, \$8.90 to \$9.45; rough, \$8.90 to \$9.05; good to choice heavy, \$9.05 to \$9.45; pigs, \$9.10 to \$9.60; bulk of sales, \$9.25 to \$9.50.

Sheep and Lambs.—Native, \$3 to \$5.10. Western, \$3.25 to \$5.15; yearlings, \$5.50 to \$6.50; lambs active, at \$4.75 to \$7.50; Western, \$5 to \$7.30.

British Cattle Markets.

Canadian steers from 14c. to 15c. per pound, and fed ranchers from 13c. to 13c.

ALL THE SAME TO HER.

The mistress looked dejectedly at the latest domestic, just over, and willing to begin at only \$4 a week.

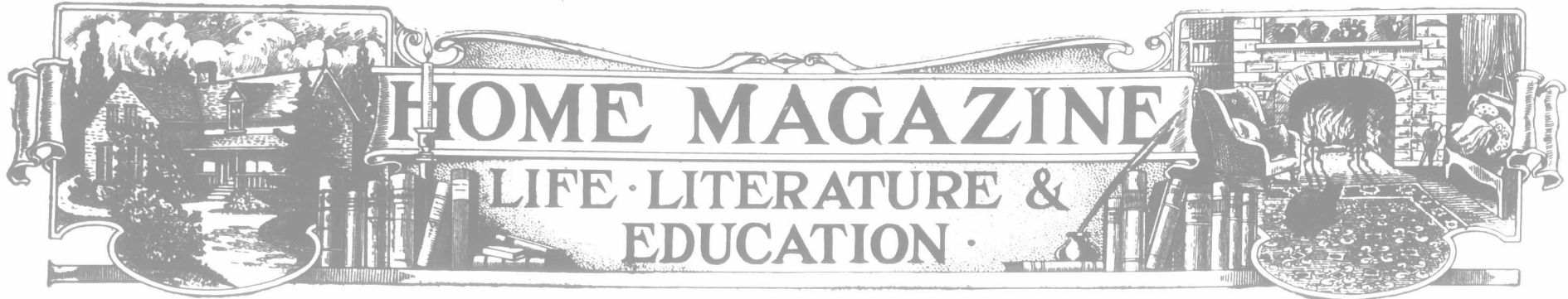
"What can you do?" she asked with a hope in her heart.

"Anything at all, sure!" was the encouraging response. The mistress glanced about the room. There was everything to be done.

"Could you fill the lamps?" she ventured.

"I can that!" and the lamp was seized in a stout embrace. Then, with the air of one wishing above all else to suit the possible whims of a new employer, she paused to ask:

"And is it gas or wather you do be liking it filled wid?"



The possibilities of air-vessels as popular means of travel are being each week more firmly established. On June 22nd, the first vessel of a regular "line" flew from Friedrichshafen to Dusseldorf, a distance of 250 miles, carrying twelve passengers. The vessel was of the Zeppelin, cigar-shaped type, and Count Zeppelin himself was at the helm. A few days previously, Walter Brookus, in a Wright biplane, soared to a height of 4,503 feet at Indianapolis. Such exhibitions as the latter may serve a useful enough purpose in advertising the capabilities of these bird-vessels. When airships and aeroplanes have been soberly adopted as a regular means of transit, they will probably take class among the performances of tight-rope walkers and trapeze artists.

While we should be vigilant against foes from without, yet we need never really fear them so long as we safeguard ourselves against the enemies within our own household; and these enemies are our own passion and follies. Free people can escape being mastered by others only by being able to master themselves. —Theodore Roosevelt, in the Roman's lecture at Cambridge University.

"Homes, and the Elements of Music."

By The Spartan.

What relation has a plow-handle to a violin-bow, a corn-planter to a gramophone, or a binder to a piano-forte? In other words, what is the standing of music in the life of the agricultural world? Is harmony of the created kind of enough consequence to be a real and active factor in home-life in the country?

We think it is—a thousand times so—and a thousand times too much neglected. Music has won wives, battles, fortunes and souls in every quarter of the globe. In almost every country on earth the men of the shires pay vastly more attention to song, and music generally, than we do here in Canada.

How many Canadians—urban or rural—can sing one complete hymn? A few! How many can play a musical instrument? A handful! Yet, if we were to ask how many have the ability to learn to produce music in some form or other, the answer could only be—Well, almost every mother's son of us!

In one of Frederick the Great's campaigns—I think it was the eve of Leuthen—the whole army of the soldier-king, maneuvering over the hills in the dead of night, gave vent to their feelings in a hymn of praise—a kind of Te Deum suitable to camps.

"They sing," said an Austrian officer in the distance. "To-morrow they will give us the worst beating we ever got in our lives." Beautifully, to the letter, the Prussians did, cutting the enemy's battalions to flying shreds.

Frederick, too, had music in the soul of him—a flute-playing passion which followed him until he was well on in life, and into the most harrowing disasters, military and other. And who knows what strength and consolation they gave the old lion-heart—the brilliant adagios, the soft pastorals? Girdled about with a flaming, hostile Europe, this positive hunger for music never left him. One of the most ineffable paradoxes on record, this deep-seated love of divine harmony in one who could be—and

was—the most terrible of war-gods and destroyers of his fellow men when need came.

What a lesson! Perhaps music is more closely allied to all strength and achievement than one knows. Can it be reversed, and its cultivation furnish in itself a source of power? It ought to be possible—and is.

In fact, there are very few triumphant world-figures who have not the love of harmony within them in some degree. Your modern captain of industry is likely enough a genial musical soul who whistles at business and worships his piano-playing daughter at home. Beyond doubt, sunny optimism, success, and music, are first cousins.

For that matter, is there not a literal illustration in that Mennon's harp in the deserts of old Egypt? Legend tells us that the glow of the sunrise set the delicate strings of this peculiar monument to vibrations of exquisite harmony. Myth possibly, but one would prefer to believe the story as it stands.

Perhaps the fellow who sings as he turns his furrow makes a better furrow for the singing. Surely not a worse one, since all good work is done out of a cheerful spirit, in ac-

reverie. The quick-step movement, too, is headlong and irresistible, in supreme contrast. It is thrilling beyond description. Once heard, never in a lifetime forgotten.

We have cited one masterpiece—one of scores. We have done so because of the incalculable power of such compositions over the nervous system and upon the general culture. There is, indeed, no calculating it; nor is there any way of estimating what a loss the lack of familiarity with such compositions may mean. Keeping in touch with the musical world, viewed in this way, is a positive duty.

An eloquent sort of soul-speech, word of spirit, not of mouth, music has suffered, unlike language, no confusion of Babel. Heaven gave it alike to all peoples, at least the innate conception of it. Your Polish Paderewski does not need to know the French language, or the English, to delight the French heart or the English heart.

What a world-enriching gospel-power! Missionaries of the violin or the piano have no barriers of difficult language to tear down. Perhaps you cannot convert a Chinaman with a violin, but the writer has heard virtuosos that could ennoble that cele-

school of thought, including, apparently, Carlyle himself, that assigns to music a place inferior to many of the other phenomena of culture. "Tweedle-deeing," says Carlyle, indifferently, and leaves it there. But the great philosopher loved rugged truth so heartily that he was apt to neglect altogether anything that could pass for a superficiality. His hatred for frivolity, or anything that could be twisted to look like such, was deeper than his hatred for the very serpent. Perhaps such thought relegates music wholly to the superficialities.

To other judgment, again, might it not well stand in the same highly indispensable relation to human culture as the sculptor and his chisel stand to the block of crude marble. The rough stone has all the solidity and strength of the pillar or the monument, but humanity never cares much for such strength until the touch of harmony comes out of the soul of man to shape it to beauty. Moreover, there is nothing of grace and beauty and harmony that has not depths of strength and power somewhere within. In the case of your Kubeliks and your Paderewskis the lesson stands before all the world, humanly appealing and convincing.

The Windrow.

The Duke of Cornwall was last week formally made Prince of Wales by the King.

The coronation of King George V. will take place about the middle of May, 1911.

The largest steamship in the world is to be built immediately in Germany, for the Hamburg-American line.

Twenty miles of streets were strewn with rose petals during the rose fete at Portland, Ore. Over the route thus marked out passed the long carnival procession of flower-decked vehicles and cars.

Practically all of the great wealth left by Dr. Goldwin Smith has been willed to Cornell University, New York State, at which Dr. Smith was for some time Professor of History.

A volume of his Reminiscences will be published at an early date.

Do It Now.

If you've found a task worth doing,
Do it now.

In delay there's danger brewing,
Do it now.

Don't you be a by-and-by-er,
And a sluggish patience-tryer,
If there's ought you would acquire,
Do it now.

If you'd earn a prize worth owning,
Do it now.

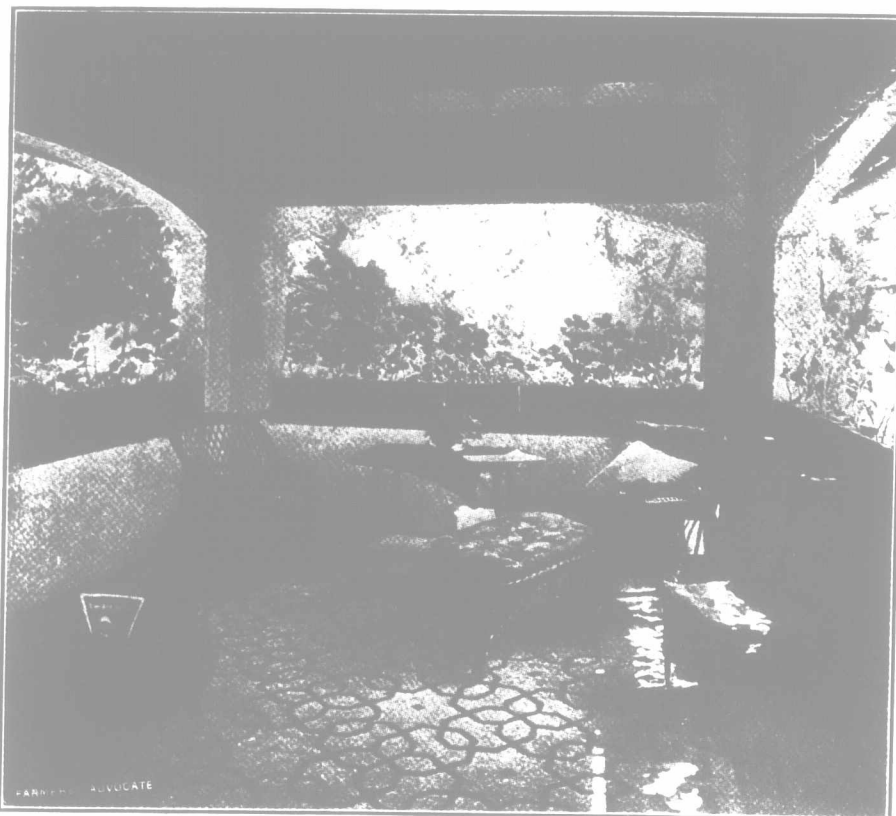
Drop all waiting and postponing,
Do it now.

Say, "I will!" and then stick to it,
Choose your purpose and pursue it,
There's but one right way to do it,
Do it now.

All we have is just this minute,
Do it now.

Find your duty and begin it,
Do it now.

Surely you're not always going
To be a "going to be," and knowing
You must sometime make a showing,
Do it now.



Live Out of Doors in Summer.

This porch shows the possibilities of cement in post and railing. Note the porch boxes along top.

cord with the harmonies, audible or inaudible.

And if he goes forth to the world of commerce or professionalism—into the latter-day strenuities—is it not doubly necessary that there should be within him, besides the rugged strength which the life on the soil breeds, that faculty of music and harmony which often so ineffably leavens the wide-eyed rush and turmoil of twentieth-century city life?

Is the notion far-fetched? Let the doubter, after a day of racking concentration in his office or his study, resign himself to the strain of, say, that pastoral from the "William Tell" overture. It is, let us venture to say, the most exquisitely-soothing movement in all the world of opera. Rossini himself said it was the production of indolence and

that Mongolian soul to a purity fit to march straight into heaven for all that, and a great many souls that are not Mongolian—far other!

Per contra, we suppose, someone will reflect that music is also a source and accompaniment of evil. Not a whit of doubt of that! You can never sin with music. You can pervert every blessing under the stars—perhaps the very sunlight above them—into avenues of wickedness. But one need not dwell on this phase. Nero burned his Rome to the accompaniment of music. Little Neros will keep on burning their little Romes after the same fashion. Nevertheless, the majesty of harmony is a thing that unaccountably transcends it all.

Let us note one rather strange case by way of conclusion. There is a

Hope's Quiet Hour.

Seasoned with Salt.

Let your speech be always with grace, seasoned with salt.—Col. iv: 6.

Several months ago I received a letter from one of our readers asking me to write on the subject of Sunday-afternoon conversation. My correspondent—like many country residents—lives too far from a church to attend more than one service each Sunday. She says that the friendly talk with a neighbor, which fills up the afternoon and evening, soon drifts away from discussion of the morning sermon into secular talk. She is disappointed, and feels that the Sunday is not the inspiration of the week, as it might be.

If I have taken a long time to answer this letter, it is not because I fail to see its importance, but rather because I have not words forcible enough to help those who are struggling to overcome a similar condition of things. Words are strange things. Sometimes they are like froth, and seem to have no power at all. Then, at other times, we realize that they are mighty for good or for evil. Of course, it is the character behind the words that tells most. One man may speak or write very fluently and make little impression, while another says a few quiet words which go straight to the heart of the hearers.

But I think my correspondent is right in desiring to have the Sunday conversation more helpful than a dissertation on the state of the crops or the latest fashion in millinery. God gives us Sunday to draw us higher, nearer to Himself and to each other. It is a day when we should take time to look up into our Master's face and grow strong through quiet fellowship with Him. He calls us apart from the ordinary work of the week to "rest awhile"—rest not only our bodies, but our minds and spirits. If we let the thought of the work fill our hearts, revealing itself as it always does in our conversation, then we lose the chance of drinking in joy and power and the invigorating touch of God.

Now, I am not suggesting that conversation on religious topics should be rigidly insisted on all through the hours of Sunday, and just as rigidly shut out of Saturday and Monday. Conversation is worth very little if it is formal and unnatural. Out of the abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh. If we think of the highest things, then our everyday talk will reveal it plainly, and there is nothing wrong in letting our Sunday conversation occasionally drift into discussion of earthly matters, any more than it is wrong to let the thought of these things slip into our minds.

But we do want to spend God's holy day with Him. That is our privilege as well as our duty. And we want to be refreshed and strengthened by happy talk about spiritual things. It is an opportunity to be eagerly seized. Our speech should not be frivolous or stupid at any time. The Apostle's command is to let it be "with grace, seasoned with salt." The red-letter times of our life are the times of real heart-to-heart communion with other souls. These may be hours of spiritual fellowship only, times when we reach out through Christ, secretly and silently, and touch a heart that is dearest to us. Or they may be the rare moments when words are the real, quickening medium of spiritual fellowship. One of the joys of the life beyond death will surely be the joy of expressing our inmost selves. But even here we can do it far better than we usually do.

My advice is to make it the subject of definite and earnest prayer. Ask God to direct the conversation so that it may be inspiring. We all prefer a talk on the mysterious realities of the invisible life within, around and above us, to a wearisome discussion of outside topics. Then draw into the circle of speakers some of the great thinkers who will

gladly take their share. This is easy in these days when the noblest thoughts of the noblest thinkers—as far as they have been able to express them in words—are set down in print. Prepare for the Sunday talk as you prepare for the Sunday dinner. Have bits marked in various books or papers, and take an opportunity of reading enough to start conversation. Or read these bits over and over, and think about them until they naturally color your talk.

Above all keep fresh in your heart the fragrant remembrance that Christ is one of the family circle. His Presence will prevent any scandal or unkind gossip, any cutting sarcasm or unbecoming talk. He can direct the conversation as He did when walking with two disciples to Emmaus, until you might say with them: "Did not our heart burn within us, while He talked with us by the way?"

And when we talk of Him, the remembrance of His Presence should be like a glory in the room. "All that we say of Jesus we say to His face." How that thought transforms the commonplace atmosphere!

I am afraid I have not helped anyone much with this Quiet Hour, but the opportunity is right in your way—the opportunity of seasoning with salt any tasteless conversation from the Atlantic to the Pacific, where you may be called to take a hand. A man was once bemoaning his lack of opportunities, and was so occupied in saying that he had none that he passed two of them on the road. One said to the other, "What a hurry he is in!" He never even noticed us!"

Remember that it is not a very terrible thing to try and fail—the real failures are the people who are so afraid of failing that they don't try, or only try once or twice. Jacob A. Riis says: "Some defeats are only installments of victory." But it is foolish to invite defeat by going unprepared. If we wish to keep the general home conversation at a high level, we must read inspiring books, think holy thoughts, and drink in more and more of God through daily communion with Him. And we must cultivate tact and sympathy, entering into the thoughts of others instead of dragging them by main force the way we want to go. There is the fragrance of beautiful courtesy in our Lord's conversation with

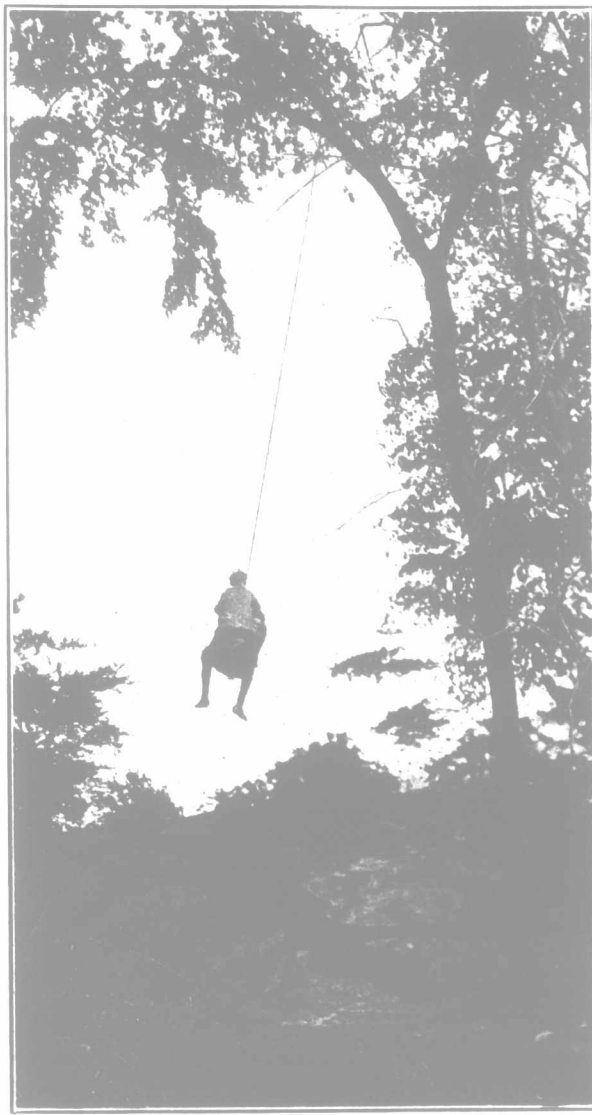
a woman by the wayside, as described in the fourth chapter of St. John's Gospel. He leads her thoughts higher—and she catches the inspiration from His words and fires a whole town with the desire to hear Him. And if He wants to reach a town through you, He can do it as easily. Only look up into the Face of the Living Christ—He can converse with you as with the woman of Samaria. "Speak to Him, thou, for He hears."

DORA FARNCOMB.

Editor "Hope's Quiet Hour":

In the year 1847 or 1848, I was a lad of 15. The Scotch minister in the fast-growing village in the Scotch settlement was asked to give a special sermon to members of the Bible class, Sunday school, and parents. His text was Eccles. iv: 13: "Better is a poor and wise child than an old and foolish king, who will no more be admonished." He spoke of the first step of youthful life in occupation or employment, but above all the wisdom of that better part that would never be taken from them, that it was better than a foolish king that would not be admonished or warned of the evil he was doing to himself and others. He brought forward the thought that a man did not need to be a king, but the father and mother were king and queen of their household, and when counsel was given by minister and elders, that the youth was better than the man who held much possessions. When 16, I left school and learned a trade, where were eight or ten men of all nationalities, where smoking, drinking, swearing and foul language was common. How far did his words affect me or keep me from falling into those habits, or the mother with frilled-bordered, white, match cap and spectacles, who looked so kindly at me and raised a warning voice to beware, and who never allowed my brother or me to be out on street after dark. Our bell rang at 9 o'clock. I started to learn to smoke, but took very sick from it, dropped it, and subscribed for Harper's Magazine, just beginning, joined the Sons of Temperance, wore the big collar, and was nicknamed "The lad that wore the goose collar." I had a harder time to quit swearing, being passionate, and would come out at times when angry.

"78 AGAIN."



A Single-rope Swing.
(Photo by John Boyd.)

The Beaver Circle.

[All children in second part and second books, will write for the Junior Beavers' Department. Those in third and fourth books, also those who have left school, or are in High School, between the ages of 11 and 15, inclusive, will write for Senior Beavers'. Kindly state book at school, or age, if you have left school, in each letter sent to the Beaver Circle.]

About the Club.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—I see that my last letter is causing some discussion, so I thought I would write again to see if we can't get things straightened up. My idea of each home subscribing 25c. was to cover the cost of diagrams and plates to be printed in the paper. If anyone sees a new kind of bird, and wishes to know what it is, a description should be sent to the Circle, and a picture of the bird and a short description of its habits printed in the paper, would be a great help. I quite agree with John Casick, whose letter I saw in the issue of June 9th, that every farmer should not object to the small sum mentioned for the purpose of educating his children in this respect. To encourage the study of animals and birds lessens the desire to torment them. Can't some others give ideas as to this?

I have found your articles on "Queer Things" very interesting. I think our club is making a start already. Wishing the Circle success.

ONTARIO BOY (age 16).

Peterboro Co., Ont.

We see now clearly what you mean. In reply, will say that we shall be glad to receive descriptions, as you suggest, of birds, weeds, and flowers, but we will also be glad to meet the expense of cuts and diagrams ourselves. So, you see, the 25-cent fee can still be left for such home-study clubs as may choose to levy it. So send along your descriptions, but be very careful to make them very exact, as, otherwise, there is much difficulty in identifying species. We will see that all descriptions which are full enough, reach the hands of an expert in the subject. If your letter finds its way to the w.-p. b., you may know that your description was not exact enough to be of any use.

As a start, I may say that Nature-study Clubs which desire to procure books for home study, cannot do better than procure one or more of the following:

"Bird Neighbors," by Blanchan. (Sold by Morang & Co., Toronto, or Doubleday, Page & Co., New York.)

"Bird Homes," by Dugmore. (Doubleday, Page & Co., New York.)

"Guide to the Wildflowers," by Lounsberry. (Frederick A. Stokes Co., New York.)

I cannot give you the price of these at present, but you can find out all information by writing to the publishers whose names are given. By writing directly to these firms, you can get the books much sooner than by sending your order to me, although I shall be willing to do the business when required.

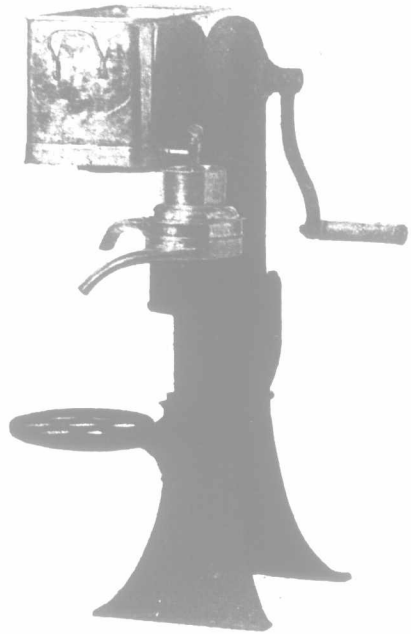
There is also another book which I can very highly recommend to you. It is a large book, beautifully illustrated in color, and is called "The Farm Weeds of Canada." Best of all, it will be sent anywhere in Canada at the very low price of \$1. If you want it, write to the Superintendent of Stationery, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa. When writing for any of these books, kindly mention "The Farmer's Advocate."

Now, I want to give you some instructions about describing birds and plants in your letters to us.

In describing birds, you must tell as closely as you can:

1. Size, general color, any peculiarities in regard to shape.
2. Color. Any peculiar markings on head, breast, neck, wings or tail.
3. Any peculiarities when flying.
4. Describe cry or song.
5. Where does the bird build its nest? If you cannot tell this, tell where you saw the bird, in woods, swamp, orchard or field. Tell, if possible, the size and color of the eggs.

I may say here that you must learn to sit very still for a long time, if you want to observe birds successfully. Many of them are curious and will come closer and closer to you if you sit quite motionless, but the least movement will



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Standard Cream Separators

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Froth the milk.
Clog when milk is cold.
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Skim perfectly with milk cold or warm.
Give cream that churns easily and makes good solid butter.
Purify the cream.
Retain all foreign matters in the bowl.
Protect the calves from many diseases.

STANDARD.
Sizes: No. 4, No. 6, No. 8.
Capacities: 400, 500 and 750 Lbs.
Prices and terms on application.

If you have 500 lbs. of milk to skim at once, the STANDARD will skim the last 100 lbs. as well as the first, and still thoroughly cleanse the cream and milk.

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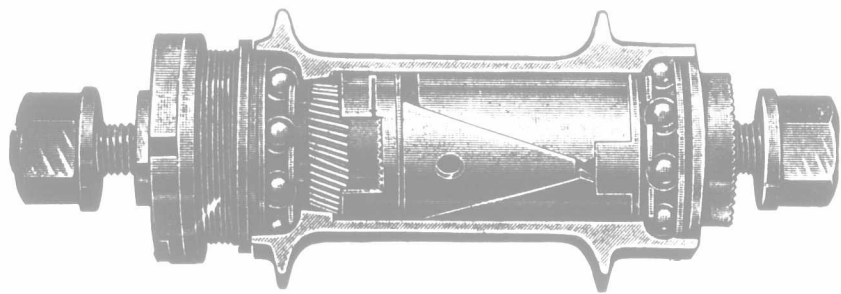
A good Cream Separator made at home is of more value to you than a good Cream Separator made abroad.

BICYCLES THAT WILL WEAR

You can figure out just how much it costs for material and labor to make a good wheel. Buying one at a bargain price means that you are going to experiment with a "jerry built"

vehicle. It will prove a bad investment every-way.

The Bicycles we make are manufactured in our own factory from the very best material it is possible to secure. The entire wheel is there assembled, and the finishing and testing is carried out in our workrooms. We guarantee everything we make, and make everything we sell.



"Cleveland" "Massey-Silver-Ribbon" "Brantford" "Perfect"

These wheels are equipped with the Hercules Coaster Brake, Sills Handle Bars and the Hygienic Cushion Frame. The inventions that introduced such comfort into wheeling

that it became again the popular form of out-of-door sport and exercise. A Bicycle on the farm is an asset in the line of conveniences.

Write for Catalogues.

THE CANADA CYCLE & MOTOR CO., LTD.
TORONTO WINNIPEG VANCOUVER

frighten them away. A field glass is a great help, and any ambitious club can aim at having one, some day.—Do be lent to members in turn. Very good ones can be procured from the T. Eaton Co. Remember that birds should never be shot for the sake of getting descriptions. We need the birds to assist us in getting our country rid of insects which harm fruit, grain and vegetables.

IN DESCRIBING PLANTS

- Tell:
1. Height of plant; where you found it growing.
 2. Describe stem, whether soft or woody; round, square or grooved; hairy or smooth; branched or not.
 3. Shape of leaves; where they grow—whether from roots or stem; kind of edge or margin—toothed, scalloped, entire, etc.; how set upon the stem (if on stem), whether one in a place, in a circle, or in opposite pairs.
 4. Are leaves net-veined or straight-veined?
 5. Describe root.
 6. Describe the flower, giving shape, color, number of sepals, petals and stamens, shape of pistils and anthers, etc. (I will give you a lesson on these terms if you wish.)

Now, please try to tell about all of these things, so that we can find name of bird or plant. Besides, you know, the close observation needed will be good for you.

This is a good movement which you Beavers have suggested, and we hope that it may be carried on to the satisfaction of all. But you must do your part in helping if it is to be a success.

A Bird with Blue Eggs.

Dear Puck,—Well, this is the second letter I am writing you, and I suppose you thought I was never going to write again, because it is so long since I wrote before. I thought I would write and tell you about a bird that has built a nest in our honeysuckle tree. One day when I was looking around the tree I saw a bird fly out of it. I looked, and there was a little nest nearly finished. A few days after I looked and saw three little eggs in it. The next day I looked and saw four little eggs. The eggs were of a light blue color, with brown spots on one end. The bird was of a dark gray color. Its head and back were gray, with brown stripes, and under its throat it was the same way. Its tail was a little over an inch long, and its body was between two and two and a half inches long.

Now, Puck, would you please tell me what kind of a bird this is? Would some of the Beavers kindly correspond with me?

ELVA PERDUE (Book III.)
Massie, Grey Co., Ont.

Your description is not very exact, but the bird was probably a chipping sparrow.

Our Letter Box.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—This is my first letter to the corner. I am going to tell about our trip out West last summer. We went for mamma's health. We first went to my auntie's for about a month at Brandon. My brother and I went to school, but we were put in a lower grade and we did not learn very fast.

Then we went to a summer resort. We spent about three months there. We went out boating and bathing nearly every day. At night, the cottages and the picnic grounds were all lighted up with Japanese lanterns. About every day there would be a picnic come out from Brandon, or Sunday-school picnics from the country. When the season was closed at the lake, we went back to Brandon and were there for about two months, then we came home. We were all glad to get back on the farm. I will close, hoping the Beaver Circle every success.

KATH. RODWELL (Book IV.)
Beaumont, Ont.

Dear Sir, I have written before to the Editor, and my letters appeared in print back times, so I suppose you will think that I am taking the space or while to print my letters. But if you would not take any more of mine in the Beaver's page for

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my letter, you could mention that I wish somebody to correspond with me.

We live about fourteen miles from London, one from Poplar Hill (our post office), and three-quarters of a mile from Coldstream. We have a lot of large maples around our place and an orchard on the left. Our house is brick, and we have a hundred-acre farm.

I have two reasons for describing my home. First, you could tell where to go when you could visit us; and second, I wish you or some of the Beavers to give me a suitable name for our farm. If you think this description is not very much in details, I would be pleased to describe it under any heads you may need. Hoping to receive an answer in "The Farmer's Advocate" next Thursday, I remain as ever,

MAENARD GRAY.

Poplar Hill, Ont.

Dear Puck,—I have just finished reading the letters in "The Beaver Circle," and certainly enjoy them very much, so I thought I would just drop in a while to the Circle, too.

How beautiful nature has made everything again. The lovely green grass, and the birds are here again, too, and sing their many beautiful songs to us.

How many of the Beavers have received one of the beautiful books called "The Bird Guide," from "The Farmer's Advocate." I, for one, received one some time ago, and find it very useful now, as the birds are here again. Would Ada Duncan please send me her address, as I have lost it. I would like to write to her. She has not written for a long time. It may have been my turn to write to her, and, if so, I am very sorry

for not answering her letters. I have gained quite a number of nice correspondents through your valuable paper.

Well, I must drop out now and leave space for some others, wishing the Beaver Circle every success.

F. M. STAGER (page 15), Hespeler, Ont.

Our Junior Beavers.

Hickory, dickory, dock!
The mouse ran up the clock,
To the top he did climb,
So he worked overtime,
Hickory, dickory, dock!
—Our Dumb Animals.

Dear Puck,—This is my first letter to the Circle. Last year I decided to have a garden of my own. I got my father to lend me the use of a small plot of ground, and I raked it over nice and smooth, and I planted beets, carrots, radish, cabbage, popcorn and potatoes.

Now, I will close my letter, wishing the Beaver Circle every success.

FRED LAWTON (Age 9, Part II. Book).

Dear Puck,—I was pleased to see my letter in print. I enjoy reading the Beaver Circle. Since I wrote last I got into the Junior Third Book. We have a flower garden at our school. I would like to have some of the Beavers of my own age to correspond with me. Hope this will not reach the waste-paper basket.

VERONICA FARELL (Age 7, Class III).

Linwood, Ont.



Two Little Water-ducks.

Some Mixed Metaphors.

The chronicler was endeavoring to make his story of past ages something more than a mere dry record of dates and facts. No doubt this was why he wrote: "All along the ever-flowing stream of history you can discern the silent footprints of the crowned heads of Europe!"

The eloquent amateur politician was pouring down upon the heads of his opponents the vials of his wrath, and picturing the terrible fate that would soon overtake them. "The fierce light," he cried, "of public opinion shall dog their footsteps until it strangles them. (Loud applause.) Then shall they swallow the bitter pill and drink its very dregs. (Tumultuous cheering.)"

The successful man of business had been asked to give some words of advice at a gathering of young people, and he had graciously acceded to the request. After assuring his audience that he was a plain, blunt, practical man, who would not trouble them with any idle platitudes or fancy flights of imagination, he said: "Every rung in the ladder of success is paved with slippery stones, on which only the clear head and the steady hand can retain their footing!"

The fearless suffragette was addressing a meeting of mere men. She had graphically related to them the fascinating story of the strenuous struggle the

ladies had made for that most priceless of possessions, a vote—how every obstacle had been conquered, and victory was at last in sight. "We have now," she shrieked, "almost crossed the trackless desert, and the harbor lights are stretching out their arms to greet us!" The temperance advocate was giving a striking but a true picture of the vast amount of evil wrought by the demon of drink, and the fact that he occasionally got somewhat mixed in his metaphors did not derogate from the truth that underlay his remarks. "What is the greatest devastating agent of our time?" he asked. "It is the bottle, which smiles genially before your face whilst at the same time it is stabbing you in the back!"

The village poet was nearing the end of his bright career, and he evidently knew it, as the following lines of his eloquently testify:

My sun is slowly setting,
Its sands are running low,
A few more brief hours,
And it shall cease its flow.

The prophetic words of the poet were fulfilled, and the responsible task of writing a eulogical biography was left in the hands of the junior reporter. This young gentleman closed his beautiful panegyric with the following sparkling gem: "That dauntless pen shall write no more, for its eyes are closed forever!"

That Superiority



demanding by the critical user of skin, scalp and other toilet preparations, is found in its highest degree in the Princess Preparations for Tan, Freckles, Moth Patches, Mud-diness and other discolorations of the

Princess Complexion Purifier

is superior to any other. Its use leaves the skin beautifully clear, fine and natural, and cures pimples, blackheads and rashes. Price \$1.50, delivered anywhere.

Superfluous Hair.

Moles, Warts, etc., permanently removed by our reliable method of antiseptic electrolysis. Come during the summer for treatment if you live out of town. Satisfaction assured. Booklet "F" and sample of Toilet Cream free.

Hiscott Dermatological Institute, Estab. 1892. 61 College St., Toronto.

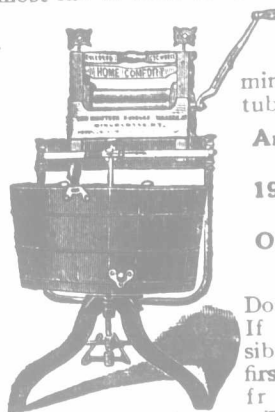
For Sale: Shorthorn Heifer

32 months old, with heifer calf at foot. Good milking strain. Call sired by Roan Prince, by Prince of Archers, imp. Dam Roan Rolla, imp. A snap at \$100 for the two. L. F. BOGART, GOSPURT, ONT.

When Writing Mention This Paper.

Just Six Minutes to Wash a Tubful!

This is the greatest washer the world has ever known. So easy to run that it's almost fun to work it. Makes clothes spotless clean in double quick time. Six minutes finishes a tubful.



Any woman can have a 1900 GRAVITY WASHER On 30 days' free trial.

Don't send money. If you are responsible, you can try it first. Let us pay the freight. See the wonders it performs. Thousands being used. Every user delighted. They write us bushels of letters telling how it saves work and worry. Let the 1900 Washer pay for itself. Just send us 50 cents each week out of the money it saves you. Write to-day for our Free Washer Book. It explains the "easy payment plan." Tell us your nearest freight station. Address me personally for this offer.

F. A. D. BACH, Manager. The 1900 Washer Co., 357 Yonge Street TORONTO, CANADA

The above offer is not good in Toronto or Montreal and suburbs. Special arrangements for these districts.

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London, September 9th to 17th, 1910

\$25,000.00 IN PRIZES AND ATTRACTIONS.

The great Live-stock Exhibition of Western Ontario.

\$1,000.00 ADDED TO PRIZE LIST IN LIVE-STOCK DEPARTMENT.

Cold Storage System for Cheese and Butter.

Get ready for London's Exhibition. All information from the Secretary.

W. J. REID, President.

A. M. HUNT, Secretary.

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The delightful fresh-water trip from "Niagara to the sea."

Steamers "Toronto" and "Kingston" leave Toronto at 3:00 p. m. daily for Charlotte (port of Rochester), 1,000 Islands, "Shooting the Rapids," Montreal, Quebec and Saguenay River.

Steamer "Belleville" leaves Hamilton at 12:00 noon and Toronto 7:30 p. m. every Tuesday for Bay of Quinte, Montreal and intermediate ports.

For tickets and berth reservations apply to local agents, or write:

H. FOSTER CHAFFEE, A. G. P. A., Toronto, Ont.

150 acres, Markham Township; rich clay loam, underdrained. Good buildings, including brick house, bank barn, furnace, silo, etc. Good fences and orchard. Good water supply. Splendid hedge along front of farm. Plantation of two acres of black walnuts. 1 1/4 miles from Locust Hill station, C.P.R.; post office and store; 1 mile from creamery and church; school across the road; 3 miles from high school; 20 miles from Toronto. \$13,500.

125 acres, Markham Township, adjoins above 150-acre farm. Rich clay loam, underdrained. Well fenced and good water supply. Young orchard. Good buildings. Conveniently near Locust Hill (C. P. R.), Toronto, etc. \$10,000.

Philip & Beaton, Real-estate Brokers, Whitevale, Ont.

When Writing Mention This Paper.

Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto

AUGUST 27th to SEPTEMBER 12th, 1910.

\$50,000.00

\$35,000.00

In prizes for products of the farm, the home and the garden. In live-stock premiums. For information and prize lists write:

J. O. ORR, MANAGER, CITY HALL, TORONTO ALL ENTRIES CLOSE AUGUST 15TH.

"SAVE-THE-HORSE" SPAVIN CURE.



Shiloh, O., March 1, 1910.—I cured a ringbone with one bottle of "Save-the-Horse." C. D. HANCOCK, R. R. 2, Jackson, Mich., March 17, 1910.—Please send C. O. D. another bottle "Save-the-Horse." I wish to have a bottle on hand. It is the greatest medicine I ever used. A. D. GAZDAR, Route 8, \$5.00 a bottle, with legal written guarantee or contract. Send for copy booklet & letters from business men & farmers on every kind of case. Permanently cures Spavin, Thoroughpin, Ringbone (except low), Curb, Splint, Capped Hock, Windpuff, Shoe Bole, Injured Tendons & all Lameness. No scarring of hair. Horse works as usual. Dealers or Exch. Band. TROY CHEMICAL CO.—148 Van Horn St., Toronto, Ont., and Binghamton, N. Y.

The hustling boss and two of his men met face to face in the yard.

"Now then, now then," said the bustling boss, briskly, "where are you going?"

"Please, sir," responded one, "we're takin' this 'ere plank up to the saw-mill."

"Plank? What plank?" snapped the boss. "I don't see any plank!"

The man looked down at his hands, then over his shoulder, and turned blandly to his mate.

"Why, bless me, Bill," he exclaimed, "if we ain't been an' forgot the plank!"

NEVERDARN Holeproof Hosiery

GUARANTEE COUPONS

We guarantee these six pair hose to wear six months without darning, if worn alternately, and will replace with new pairs, any that fail to do this, if returned within six months from date of purchase, in accordance with instructions at bottom of coupon.

John Smith
Signature of Dealer
Chipman Holton Knitting Co. Ltd
Hamilton, Ont.

See that this Guarantee is dated and signed in INK by dealer on date of sale.

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Tear off here
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Hamilton, Ont.



A new pair for every pair that wears out in six months

If you can tell us about a fairer way of doing business we'll adopt your suggestion. Our guarantee means **exactly** what it says. We believe "NEVERDARN" HOLEPROOF HOSE the **best** in Canada at the price. If our belief were not founded on actual facts we would have been bankrupt long ago. But we're doing more business than ever—Holeproof Hosiery is making good every claim.

NEVERDARN Holeproof Hosiery

FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN

6 Pairs for \$2.00—Guaranteed 6 months

means absolute hosiery comfort for six months. That much is guaranteed. And more, "Neverdarn" Holeproof Hosiery are just as comfortable and as perfect fitting as the highest priced hosiery. Our special process of knitting makes them **soft** and **easy** on the feet and **extra durable** at the heel and toe. Only the finest Maco and Egyptian Lisle yarn is used—we could not guarantee the ordinary inferior grade—and the Holeproof dyes are **permanent**.

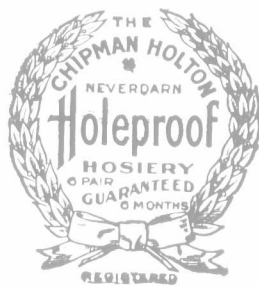
- One trial will convince you of the difference between ordinary hose and "Neverdarn" Holeproof. Then think of the saving and the satisfaction—no darning, no worn or mended hose.

Our **Guarantee Slip** is in every box. It is positive and binding.

If your dealer cannot supply you, write us. Enclose \$2.00 in money order or bills and state size and whether Black or Tan. One size and color to the box. We prepay express. Send to-day.

"Neverdarn" Holeproof Hosiery for **Men and Women**—6 pairs in a box, \$2.00. For **Children**—3 pairs in a box, \$1.00.

"It's the name behind the guarantee that makes it good."



CHIPMAN, HOLTON KNITTING CO. Ltd.
144 Mary Street, Hamilton, Ont. 2461

The "Farmer's Advocate" Fashions.



6423 Child's Play Dress, 2 to 8 years.

6423 Child's Play Dress, or "Bompers," 2 to 8 years.



6664 Child's One Piece Dress, 2, 4 and 6 years.



6660 Boy's Reofer Suit, 8 to 14 years.



6671 Child's Dress, 2, 4 and 6 years.

Please order by number, and give age of child when ordering. Price, ten cents per pattern. Address: Fashion Dept., The Farm's Advocate, London, Ont.

Driver on foot—I wasn't always driving an ice wagon. I once owned a stable of horses and were diamonds.

Weight you took. That's nothing. I used to own my own mansion and motor cars, did I tell time.

Back on the water. Say, you fellows, you're getting all so much "hot air," will you get out of it, you know you'll melt if you get too hot in so short.

Kills the Bugs. Feeds the Plant.



BUG DEATH

IS BECOMING THE MOST POPULAR INSECTICIDE

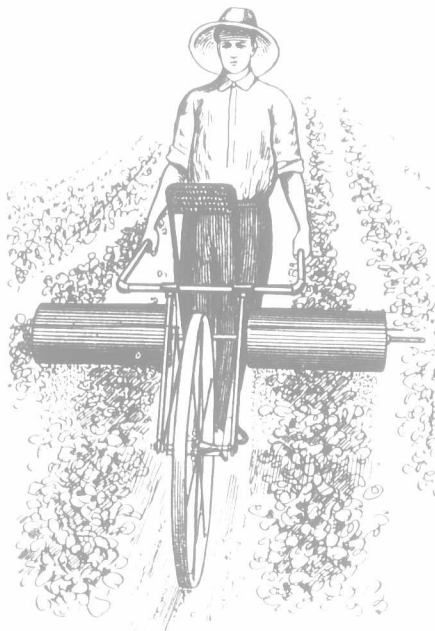
IN CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

BUG DEATH will not injure man, beast or plant, but will kill the bugs as quickly as Paris green.

It is safe in the field. It is safe in the home.

Sold everywhere.

Bug Death Chemical Co., Ltd.,
St. Stephen, New Brunswick.



THE SPICE OF LIFE.

Poor Relative—They are splendid fowls, do they lay well?

Mrs. Snodson—Oh, they can lay beautifully, but, of course, in our position they don't have to.

"Tapa, you took the scientific course in college, didn't you?"

"Yes, dear. I spent two years on science."

"When you look in a mirror the left side of your face appears to be the right

side, and the right side seems to be the left. The looking glass never says it doesn't it?"

"Yes."

"Then why doesn't it show a right and bottom of your face the same way?"

"Why—er—ah."

A Bee

By Lea ca sat down chose th the corn heart ac solitude.

"I'm t there is," "Or ever ories and uncles, c Quimbys

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"They h that was tion. T lieve in s family, l Getty an wory long Ladies' E

A Beautiful Clear-Up-er.

By Annie Hamilton Donnell.

Lea came slowly out of the house and sat down in a chair on the piazza. She chose the farthest chair, a little round the corner and hidden by the vines, Lea's heart ached, and hearts ache best in solitude.

"I'm the only un-show-off-able Quimby there is," she sighed, rocking ashamedly. "Or ever, ever was," she added, as memories and tales of little Quimby aunts and uncles, cousins and even far-back grand-Quimbys recurred to her.

In the parlor back of the vines someone was playing a stirring march on the piano. It was Barbara—Barby could play beautiful music. Pretty soon somebody would say, "Won't you sing for us, Sylvia?" and Sylvie would sing. Then if she sat there in the veranda rocker long enough, Lea knew she would hear Luther declaim, with splendid big inflections, "Horatio at the Bridge," or "The Black Horse and His Rider." He would do it so beautifully—everybody did things, sing-things and play-things and speak-things, so beautifully.

"Except me," sighed Lea.

She stopped rocking suddenly and gazed despairingly about her. In her gentle, sore little soul rankled a dreadful feeling. Lea did not know its name was Envy. She thought it was a shame because she was a Quimby and could do nothing to help entertain her friends.

Over the piazza floor were strewn blocks and odd-shaped bits of dissected pictures. Lea got up and went stooping painfully about, picking them up. Jeffy and Migg were so scattery—and so dear! How many, many times a day folks had to clear them up!

Lea did not remember that it was almost always she who did it. To her order-loving little mind things lying about out of their places were an offence, she had a way of stooping to pick them up as she went by. It was a beautiful habit, Lea's mother thought. Every Quimby—and in the family there were nine—liked to have Lea clear them up. But, oddly, it never occurred to them to praise her for it. No one ever said, "Won't you clear up for us now, Lea?"

The march came to an end with several mighty, inspiring thumps on the lower keys. The sad little figure gathering up blocks outside the window heard a soft clapping. Then after a few moments, a clear, sweet little voice began to sing—Sylvie's voice. Lea listened admiringly. It sang something beautiful about birds and flowers and brooks. The soft clapping began as soon as it stopped.

"Now Luther—Won't you speak 'The Black Horse' for us, Luther?" murmured Lea outside. But Luther chose another "piece." His big oratorical voice came through the window impressively.

"Girt round by rugged mountains—
The fair Lake Constance lies—"

He had chosen the "Legend of Bregenz" instead of "Horatio" or "Black Horses." Lea knew it by heart, and followed him anxiously. Suppose he forgot! For the honor of the Quimby name he mustn't! At a dreadful little pause she crept to the window to prompt him through the blinds, but he picked himself up and went on without assistance. Luther spoke pieces splendidly. Lea was proud of Luther—of Barbara, of Sylvia. But she was not proud of herself.

"I can't do a single thing," she lamented, and went on sorrowfully clearing up. When the company by and by came out on the piazza to go away, the delighted eyes of the Quimby mother saw that it had been set in order and she need not blush for the disorderly litter as she had awhile ago. "Lea," thought lovingly the Quimby mother. But no Lea was in sight.

In the parlor after the impromptu little exhibition, confusion reigned. The chairs were moved about tipsily, sheets of music were scattered over the piano and floor, empty cups of tea indicated where Miss Getty and Miss Ann Mary had sat.

They had been the "company," and that was the explanation of the exhibition. The Quimby mother did not believe in showing off to people out of the family, but she always yielded to Miss Getty and Miss Ann Mary, because they were lone little old sisters from the old Ladies' Home, and asked in such dear,

sager old voices. "They deserve to be entertained," reasoned the Quimby mother.

Lea went in through the rear door, through the library into the empty parlor. Empty! It looked running over full to Lea! She began at once to set it in order, and by the time the two little old women had succeeded in tearing themselves away and the procession of Quimbys "proceeded" back into the house, the room was spick-and-span again. But no Lea—she was hurrying out to the kitchen with the empty tea-cups and sugar-bowl. She could not know that the tired Quimby mother said, "Bless her!" and meant, "Bless Lea!"

That night, after the different "stages" of little Quimbys had all gone to bed—Jeffy and Migg at seven, Luther and Sylvie at eight, and Barby and Lea at half-past—the Quimby father and the Quimby mother and the baby, who refused to go to bed at all, sat under the nursery lamp and talked. Lea could hear them through her half-opened door—the Quimby baby loudest of all. "He is showing off," thought Lea, laughing to herself in the dark. The little beloved, singing and speaking his little foreign pieces!

Then suddenly he stopped altogether, and Lea smiled tenderly and wished she had his little warm, moist head on her arm, where every little while she could reach down and kiss his little sleeping face. Thinking of the baby made her for a minute forget the sore place in her heart. But she felt it again presently. "Sylvie's voice grows sweeter and stronger, William." The Quimby father was William.

"That so?" he said. "Good! I must get the little midget to sing for me."

"And Barby to play for you—and Luther Boy to declaim!" laughed the Quimby mother with little undernote. "They all performed for Miss Getty and Miss Ann Mary this afternoon. I just couldn't refuse the little old ladies, William. The children did beautifully—but, William—"

Lea's wet face, burrowed deep in the pillow, came up quickly at the next thing the Quimby mother said. It was so very unexpected and so good sounding! Lea could hardly believe her ears.

"But, William, our little Lea has the most beautiful talent of them all. Did you know it?"

No, the Quimby father did not know it, and while he waited for the rest, Lea waited too. She sat up perfectly straight and held the breath of her sore little heart. What could it be the Quimby mother was going to say? "The most beautiful talent of them all"—oh, not the most beautiful one! "I must have heard wrong," Lea thought. Still her ears were such good hearers—

"She has the talent of helping people—mothers," the tender voice explained out there to the Quimby father. The tenderness was a new kind that sent a little sob upward into Lea's throat and made her feel like getting up into the Quimby mother's lap and hiding her happy face. It was different from the other kind that had been a pride-tenderness. This was the—the love kind.

"She is all the time doing beautiful little things to help me. You can't think, William! She picks up the baby's playthings and clears up the rooms. If that isn't a beautiful talent—"

"It is," the Quimby father nodded. Lea could hear him nod. "It's the best kind of a talent, Mary. I've a good mind to go in and kiss the child!"

"I'll go with you!"

They were coming. Lea sank down in a little heap and waited. She shut her eyes because she thought they wanted to find her asleep. Very quietly she lay in the darkness. There was no sore place now in her heart. She had a talent, too! It was a beautiful one! She was a good clear-up-er and they were coming in to kiss her for it. Why, that would be like—clapping. People clapped when Barby and Sylvie had talents—and Luther.

Lea held her breath and waited in a little transport of happiness. Her small expectant face was uplifted and ready.

"Bless her!" the Quimby father said, and kissed her softly in the dark.

"Bless her!" whispered the Quimby mother, and kissed it again and again. Mothers are not satisfied with once. Lea felt her smooth cheek against her own and the happiness grew bigger and bigger. In her heart was a great desire to

get up and go downstairs and clear something up right now for this dear Quimby mother. But wait till to-morrow—oh, wait till to-morrow!—[The Interior.

Sequel to 'Cuddle Doon.'

Wull I hae to speak again,
To thae weans o' mine?
Eight o'clock, and weel I ken
The schule gangs in at nine.
Little hauds me but tae gang
And fetch the muckle whup;
O ye sleepy-hoidit rogues,
Will ye wauken up?

Never mother had sic faught,—
No a moment's ease!
Clead Tam as ye like, at nicht
His breeks are through the knees;
Threed is no for him ava',
It never hauds the grup;
Maun I speak again, ye rogues,
Wull ye wauken up?

Tam, the very last to bed,—
He winna rise ava',
Last to get his books and slate,
Last to roon ava',
Sic a limb for tricks and fun,
Heeds na' what I say;
Rab and Jamie—but thae plagues,
Wull they sleep a' day?

Here they come the three at ance,
Lookin' gleg an' fell,
Hoo they ken their bits o' claps,
Beats me fair to tell,
Wash your wee bit faces clean,
An' here's your bite an' sup,—
Never was mair wiselike bairns,
Noo they're waukened up.

There the three are aff at last,
I watch them frae the door—
That Tam, he's at his tricks again,
I coont them by the score,
He's put his fit afore wee Rab,
An' coupit Jamie doon;
Could I lay my han's on him,
I'd make him claw his croon.

Noo to get my work on han',
I'll hae a busy day,
But losh! the house is unco quate
Since they're a' away,
A dizen times I'll look the clock
When it comes roun to three,
For cuddlin' doon or waukenin' up
They're dear, dear bairns to me.

—Alexander Anderson.

If You Were a Boy Again.

There's a little town where the streets are wide
And the days are dull and the weeks are long,
Where the gardens blend with the country-side
And a dozen people compose a throng,
Where the farmers' horses are hitched in rows,
And it's "How do you do, Silie?"
"Howdy, Hen?"
And "How are the folks all down your way?"
Oh, what would you gladly give to-day
If you were a boy back there again?

There's a little town where the yards are broad
And the spires point to a peaceful sky,
Where the people cling to their faith in God,
And few are humble, and few are high;
Where the wood smoke rises in thin blue wreaths,
And an old pump stands in the little square,
Where the school-bell rings as it used to ring
When its clang put an end to your rollicking—
Ah, what if you still were a boy back there!

There's a little town where the nights are still,
Where a cottage is sinking in slow decay,
And where in the graveyard on the hill
A stone that was white is becoming gray,
Where they calmly sleep who had plans for you,
Who sighed o'er the childish ills you bore,
Who guided your first steps lovingly—
What would you offer if you could be
A boy in that little town once more?



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

AGENTS WANTED. Smart, active ladies to take orders in country districts for our famous Made-to-order Corsets and Skirts. Good commission. Apply: Robinson Corset & Costume Co., London, Ont.

FARM FOR SALE. In Elma Township, near Listowel; 200 acres. Good buildings. Land in high state of cultivation and clean. In good dairy section. For particulars apply to: Wm. Burnett, Britton, Ont.

FOR SALE—Iron, Pipe, Pulleys, Belting, Rails, Chain, Wire Fencing, Iron Posts, etc. all sizes very cheap. Send for list, stating what you need. The Imperial Waste & Metal Co., Queen St., Montreal.

READ "The British Columbian," the oldest, biggest and newest weekly in B. C. Send dollar for yearly subscription. Columbian, New Westminster, B.C.

VANCOUVER ISLAND offers sunshiny, mild climate; good profits for ambitious men with small capital in business, professions, fruit-growing, poultry, farming, manufacturing, lands, timber, mining, railroads, navigation, fisheries, new towns; no thunder storms; no mosquitoes; no malaria. For authentic information, free booklets, write Vancouver Island Development League, Room A, 102 Broughton St., Victoria, B.C.

WANTED—Persons to grow Mushrooms for us. Waste space in cellars, gardens and outhouses can be made yield \$15 to \$25 per week. Mushroom beds bear every month in the year. Illustrated booklet free. Montreal Supply Co., Montreal.

WE HAVE FARMS

of all sizes and suitable for all kinds of farming in every county in Western Ontario. Send for our catalogue. **The Western Real-estate Exchange, Ltd.,** 78 Dundas St., London, Ont.



Condensed advertisements will be inserted under this heading at two cents per word each insertion. Each initial counts for one word, and figures for two words. Names and addresses are counted. Cash must always accompany the order for any advertisement under this heading. Parties having good pure-bred poultry and eggs for sale will find plenty of customers by using our advertising columns. No advertisement inserted for less than 30 cents.

S. C. W. LEGHORNS—Prizewinning and great laying stock. Eggs, \$1.00 per 15. A hatch guaranteed. Geo. D. Fletcher, Binkham P.O., Ontario.

WANTED—A few private farmers to ship me Poultry, Eggs, Dairy Butter, Syrup, and all other farm produce. Will pay highest market price. W. J. Falle, Prince Albert Ave., Westmount, Montreal.

Current Events.

A big international aviation meet is to be held in Toronto during the week beginning July 9th.

Considerable damage has been done in Saskatchewan and Manitoba by recent cyclones.

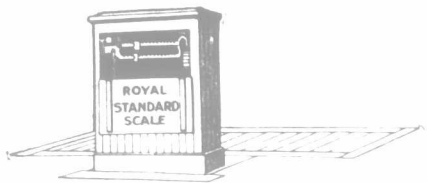
The United States Congress has voted \$10,000 for the expenses of a commission to be appointed to investigate the means of promoting universal peace.

By the King's birthday honors, announced on June 23rd, Senator Geo. W. Ross, Byron E. Walker, President of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, and H. N. Bate, of the Ottawa Improvement Commission, are made Knights Bachelor. J. G. Rutherford, Veterinary Director-General and Livestock Commissioner, is made a C. M. G. The Imperial Service Order has been bestowed upon Achille Frichette, W. H. McIlroy and W. J. Ptolomy.

Howard—When Dr. Incision operated on me he left a pair of surgical scissors in my anatomy. Can I sue him for damages?

Lawyer—Better just send him a large bill for storage.

This Scale will Pay for Itself in a Year.



Royal Standard
(Double Brass Beam)
Hay, Stock and Coal
SCALE

Figure out how much this scale will **save you** in dollars and cents each year. The result will surprise you.
Anything from 2½ lbs. to 10,000 lbs. is weighed with perfect accuracy.
The load of hay; the cattle, sheep or hogs; the grain, in bag or by wagon load, for the mill or the elevator; you have an accurate check on every transaction. You receive full market price for every pound; no guesswork, but **actual** weight.
The "Royal Standard" means bigger profits on the farm—saves its cost many times each year.
It is made by one of the oldest and most reliable makers of high-grade scales.
And our **guarantee protects you absolutely.** The "Royal Standard" is constructed of the highest quality material, and its price is lowest.
It is easy to erect, and, when full instructions are followed, we guarantee it to pass government inspection and **work perfectly for five years.** or you get a new scale free of charge.
No agent's or middleman's profits. We ship direct from factory. **COMPLETE** (except timber) **\$67.00**, freight prepaid to any station in Ontario as far west as Sudbury. Special price for Western Canada, \$69.00. F. O. B. Winnipeg.
One price to all. Cash with order.
Write to-day, enclosing postal or express order. You need a "Royal Standard" right now. 2532

THE ROYAL STANDARD SUPPLY CO.,
Toronto, Ontario.

Send your remittances by
DOMINION EXPRESS
MONEY ORDERS
AND
FOREIGN DRAFTS

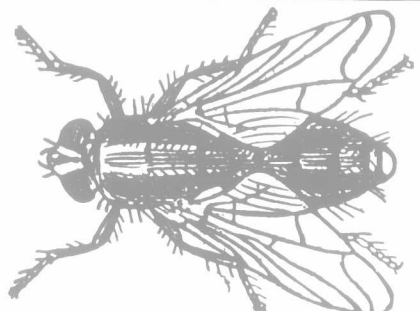
Payable everywhere.

Rates for Money Orders:

\$ 5.00 and under	3c.
Over 5.00 to \$10.00	6c.
" 10.00 to 30.00	10c.
" 30.00 to 50.00	15c.

Money sent by
TELEGRAPH AND CABLE.

Issued in all stations of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co.



The female house fly lays from 120 to 150 eggs at a time, and these mature in two weeks. Under favorable conditions the descendants of a single pair will number millions in three months. Therefore all housekeepers should commence using

WILSON'S
Fly Pads

early in the season, and thus cut off a large proportion of the summer crop.

The Ingle Nook.

[Rules for correspondents in this and other Departments: (1) Kindly write on one side of paper only. (2) Always send name and address with communications. If pen-name is also given, the real name will not be published. (3) When enclosing a letter to be forwarded to anyone, place it in stamped envelope ready to be sent on. (4) Allow one month, in this department, for answers to questions to appear.]

Some Strawberry Recipes

(From Boston Cooking School.)

Strawberry Tart.—Cut out a round of pastry the size of an ordinary pie plate. Prick it with a fork and set it on a baking sheet. Around the edge put a rim of chow paste (see below); also put some small spoonfuls of chow paste on another baking sheet. Bake the large round about 25 minutes, the small cakes 15 minutes. Have ready 2 or 3 tablespoonfuls sugar cooked to caramel. Dip the base of the small cakes in this and set them on the rim. Now fill the inside with custard or Devonshire cream, over which place berries cut in halves and mixed with sugar.

Chow paste is simply a cream-puff paste. Set ¼ cup butter and 1 cup boiling water over the fire. When boiling, stir in 1 cup flour. When cooked, and partly cold, stir in 3 eggs, one by one (without beating them first). The paste is then ready to be baked as cream puffs, or anywhere that chow paste is good.

Strawberries and Pineapple.—Cut the large berries in two and shred some pineapple. Mix together with some sugar, and pile in a mound. Surround with half slices of pineapple and whole berries, dipped in sugar.

Strawberries in Oranges.—Cut the berries in two and squeeze over them a little orange juice. Mix with sugar, and put in a cool place to chill. Cook 1 quart water and 1 pint sugar 20 minutes. Add a scant teaspoonful gelatine softened in 2 or 3 tablespoonfuls cold water. When dissolved, strain, and when cold, add some orange juice and the juice of a large lemon. Freeze as a sherbet, and put a little in each orange shell, with the berries on top. Berries are also nice simply mixed with orange juice and sugar, and served in the orange shells with whipped or Devonshire cream on top.

How to Deal With the Fly Nuisance.

The following poster is being distributed by the Canadian Department of Agriculture:

House-flies are now recognized as most serious carriers of the germs of certain diseases, such as typhoid fever, tuberculosis, infantile diarrhoea, etc.

They infect themselves in filth and decaying substances, and by carrying the germs on their legs and bodies they pollute food, especially milk, with the germs of these and other diseases and of decay. **NO FLY IS FREE FROM GERMS.**

The best method is to prevent their breeding. House-flies breed in decaying or decomposing vegetable and animal matter and excrement. They breed chiefly in stable refuse. In cities, this should be stored in dark, fly-proof chambers or receptacles, and it should be regularly removed within six days in the summer. Farm-yard manure should be regularly removed within the same time, and either spread on the fields or stored at a distance of not less than quarter of a mile, the further the better, from a house or dwelling.

House-flies breed in such decaying and fermenting matter as kitchen refuse and garbage. Garbage receptacles should be kept tightly covered.

All such refuse should be burnt or buried within a few days, but at once if possible. No refuse should be left exposed. If it cannot be disposed of at once, it should be sprinkled with chloride of lime.

Flies in Houses, Windows and doors should be properly screened, especially those of the dining room and kitchen. Milk and other foods should be screened in the summer by covering it with muslin; fruit should be covered also.

Where they are used, especially in public places, as hotels, etc., spittoons should be kept clean, as there is a very great danger of flies carrying the germs of consumption from unclean spittoons.

Flies should not be allowed to have access to the sick room, especially in the case of infectious disease.

The faces of babies should be carefully screened with muslin.

Flies may be killed by means of a weak solution of formalin or formaldehyde exposed in saucers in the rooms. This is made by adding a tablespoonful of formaldehyde to a pint of water. The burning of pyrethrum in a room is also effective.

House-flies indicate the presence of filth in the neighborhood, or unsanitary conditions.



Strawberries in Oranges.

Published by direction of the Hon. Sydney Fisher, Minister of Agriculture, Entomological Division, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, Department of Agriculture, Canada, 16th May, 1910.

The Common House-fly.

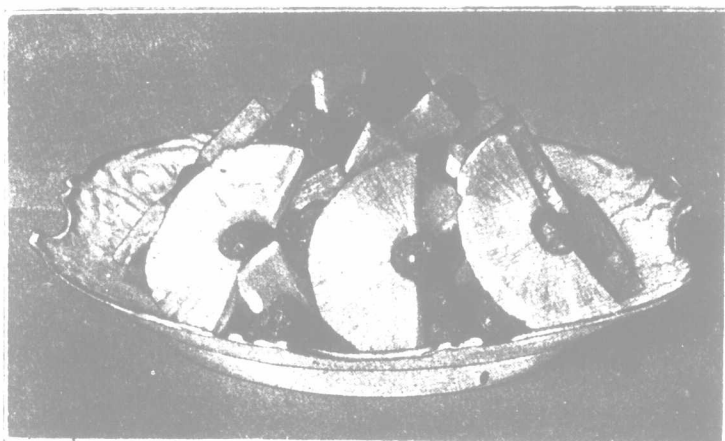
He is an innocent-looking fellow (says M. Wagner, in Pictorial Review)—the common house-fly, and at first sight one would not be inclined to suspect him of criminal tendencies. Indeed, he has hoodwinked us for years. The hornet and

in distrust—a rather vague distrust, based more upon a feeling of delicacy than upon any definite information as to his iniquity. But, were we to arraign them at the bar of justice, the wasp, the hornet, and the common "harmless" fly, the evidence against the first two would be forgotten in the grave indictments brought against the third.

The story of a criminal is rarely a pleasant one. The story of the house-fly is decidedly unpleasant, but it is a story that must be told for the protection from disease and death of the members of the house. The house-fly is born in filth. Were it possible to secure a place free from filth, there would be no flies. Every spring, the few, feeble female flies that have survived the winter, seek the nearest barn yard. There the eggs are laid, one hundred and twenty to a single fly, and there, a few hours later, the tiny larvae of the fly, small, worm-like bodies, are hatched out. In ten days, the full-grown flies appear. Imagine, if you can, the life of a fly.

He begins the day upon the manure heap; next he investigates the body of a dead dog. At an inviting odor from the kitchen of a nearby house he enters, falls into the milk bottle, struggles out, makes friends with the cat, explores the dimples in the baby's cheeks, and finishes his morning excitedly buzzing upon the frosting of a newly-baked cake. In the afternoon he frequents the garbage pail, samples some freshly-cut fruit, walks over all the plates upon the dinner table and at last escapes to the manure pile through an open door. All this time, he has neither wiped his feet, nor cleansed his body.

The difficulty is that not only can the results be imagined, but that they are actually felt. Flies travel everywhere. Sometimes by means of railway trains, they journey hundreds of miles. They delight in dirt. They visit every pile of refuse, they journey to sick-rooms. They carry with them always the germs of a



Strawberries and Pineapple.

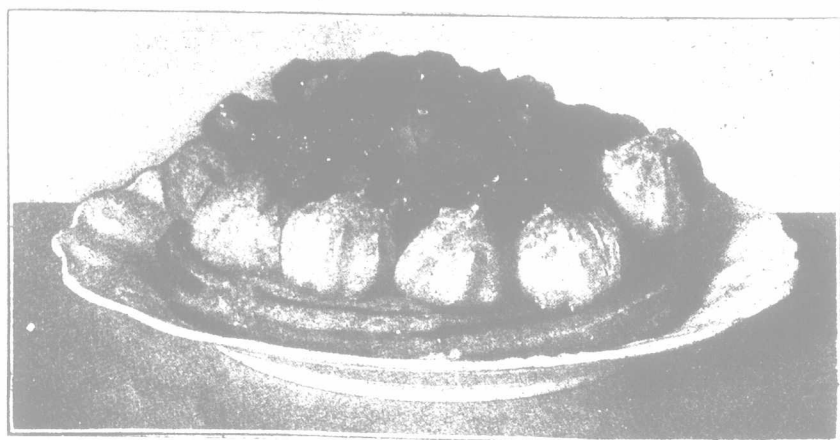
wasp have been avoided and pursued, according to the wisdom and weapons of the human being who chanced to meet them, but the fly was unmolested, and buzzed undisturbed about our doors. "Harmless as a fly," is a phrase that is familiar through long years of usage, a catchword applied to any human being who buzzed about from one thing to another, without force or venom.

It is only within recent times that we have come to suspect this "harmless" creature and to bar him from our houses

dozen diseases which they transmit as they alight. The most serious of these, and the one concerning which the guilt of the fly has been most definitely proved, is typhoid fever. Pure water and pure milk are no guarantee against immunity from typhoid, while flies carry upon their feet and bodies typhoid bacteria collected in their wanderings.

Typhoid germs are transmitted through the excreta of the invalid.

In cities, towns, or in country places where there is no sewage system, or



Strawberry Tart.

where the usual box privy, abundant, burden w place, w don attac water is, due to instance, may be large epidemic Spanish-Tubercu from the son to t another c it is sup canis ar It is an to disinfe The only to extor-

HOW So imp ing with many ph against f distribute prepared of New- been take Keep th those ill His fly carrying found, by 000 fact Do not kind to a All ref ment, s waste, a turned o Keep a pits, scre If the an earl privy m with line the enclor Keep t from all waste, ar The ho ber house- lowing s Screen patronize foods ser See the took, and Four k Empty Screen When y may be f and som moved Compl you not necessary hardest endure pl plan. A Germa heavy G ness of cause of yard wh from a patient water no that the

where the sewage system is incomplete, the usual receptacle for excreta is the box privy. In these places flies breed abundantly, and then carry their deadly burden with them to their next resting-place, which may be miles away. Sudden attacks of typhoid in districts where water is pure and free from bacteria, are due to infection through flies. As an instance of how serious such infection may become, it may be stated that it was largely due to flies that the typhoid epidemic ravaged our camps during the Spanish-American war.

Tuberculosis is also transmitted by flies, from the lips and sputum of the sick person to the lips of babies. Cholera is another disease disseminated by flies, and it is supposed that certain cases of tetanus are due to their agency.

It is an impossibility to persuade a fly to disinfect his body or to wipe his feet. The only solution of the fly problem is to exterminate the fly altogether.

HOW TO DEAL WITH FLIES.

So important does the matter of dealing with the fly nuisance seem, that in many places special campaign literature against flies has been prepared and distributed wholesale. From a pamphlet prepared by the Merchants' Association of New York, the following rules have been taken:

Keep flies away from the sick, especially those ill with contagious diseases. Kill every fly that strays into the sick-room. His body carries disease germs. The carrying power of a single fly has been found, by actual experiment, to be 6,600,000 bacteria.

Do not allow decaying material of any kind to accumulate near your premises.

All refuse of any kind which will ferment, such as bedding, straw, paper waste, and vegetable matter, should be turned or covered with lime.

Keep all stable manure in vaults or pits, screened or sprinkled with lime.

If there is no sewage system, provide an earth closet for excreta. If a box privy must be used, cover the contents with lime every three or four days, screen the enclosure, and kill all flies within.

Keep the contents of the ashpits free from all fermenting matter such as paper waste, and empty them every ten days.

The housekeeper who is trying to rid her house of flies, will welcome the following suggestions:

Screen all food. When buying food patronize only those shops which keep foods screened.

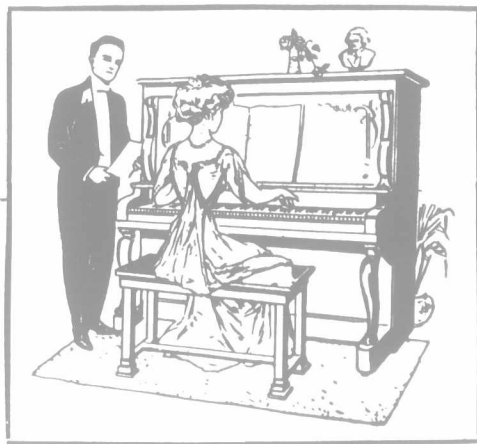
See that the sewage system does not leak, and that it is not exposed to flies. Pour kerosene into all drains.

Empty and scald all cuspidors daily.

Screen all windows and doors.

When you see flies look for filth. It may be behind the door, or the dust behind some piece of furniture that is never moved.

Complain promptly of any nuisance in your neighborhood. This is a most necessary rule, and yet it is one of the hardest to enforce. Householders will endure filthy neighbors rather than complain. Such complaint is legally justified. A few years ago, a man living in Germantown, Philadelphia, recovered heavy damages from the city for an illness of typhoid which he proved was caused by a stream flowing through his yard which had been polluted by sewage from a house tenanted by a typhoid patient. The man had neither drunk the water nor bathed in it, but it was proved that the disease was brought from the



AN INVITATION

is extended to you to come and examine our display of Gourlay Pianos. Even if you are not yet ready to purchase, come now and spend an hour in seeing and hearing these superb instruments.

Gourlay Pianos

are all of one quality—the best. The lowest priced style is as well made as the highest. The ambition of the makers of Gourlay Pianos is not to make the greatest number of instruments, but to make each one so rich in tone, so responsive in action, so artistic in design and so durable in every way that it will bring prestige and added reputation.

If you cannot come in write for Catalogue and prices.

Gourlay, Winter & Leeming,
188 Yonge Street, Toronto, Canada.

water by flies, to food placed in the house, and the court decided in his favor.

Despite the utmost vigilance, a few flies will survive. These must be killed. One of the simplest and best fly killers is a weak solution of formaldehyde; about two teaspoonfuls of formaldehyde to a pint of water. This should be placed in plates and saucers throughout the house. Ten cents' worth of formaldehyde will last all summer. Formaldehyde is fatal to disease organisms, but is practically harmless in this solution except to insects. It has no offensive odor. Pyrethrum powder, a powder made from a flower which belongs to the Chrysanthemum family, is fatal to flies when burned in the house. The flies which escape death will fall to the floor stunned, and may be quickly swept up and burned. This powder is sold at any drug store.

Fly specks, as a source of disease, should be cleaned at once wherever they appear, and the cloth subjected to boiling or disinfecting. Fly specks are almost as dangerous as the flies themselves. A single speck has been found to carry three thousand pernicious bacteria. The only harmless fly is a dead fly.

To the above may be added, as specially applicable to farm homes:

A house should never be built very close to a barn. Manure is the natural home of flies.

Slop-pails should be kept clean, and should be covered at all times.

Prevention is better than cure.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.
Miscellaneous.

FATALITY IN GOSLINGS.

Every summer, during July or August, we lose four or five goslings from a flock of between 20 or 30. They grow lame, gradually become worse, and, in the course of a few weeks, die. The joints of the feet are swollen. They have access to both running and still water, the latter becoming rather stagnant in hot weather. Is either water the cause? A lame gosling never recovers. Is there any remedy, either by prevention or cure?
J. R. C.

N. S.

Ans.—It is not advisable that goslings should get to water before they are fairly well fledged. Doubtless the ready access to the water was the cause of ailment. Some goose-breeders are so careful as not to allow the goslings to be wet with rain.
A. G. G.

MASTER AND SERVANT.

A, having hired B for eight months; there being no more bargain than this.

1. Can B quit A any time, through illness, without losing wages for time put in?
2. Must B put in lost time at the end of the agreement, or get stopped wages for same?
3. If B works all holidays, is he entitled to them at the end of the agreement?
4. How many holidays are there from May 24th to December 1st?

Ontario. INQUISITIVE.

Ans.—1. Yes, provided the illness is so serious as to necessitate his so quitting.

2. No.

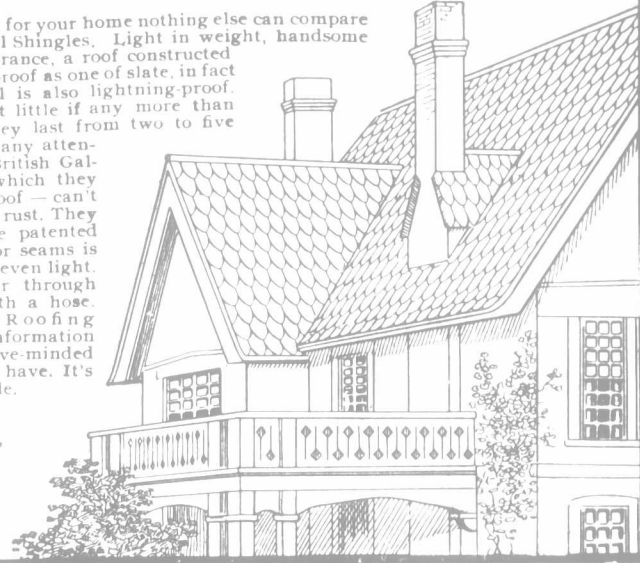
3. Not without an agreement to that effect.

4. Including May 24th (Victoria Day) and Sundays, there are, in 1910, thirty-two holidays in the period mentioned.

Galt Shingles

As a roofing material for your home nothing else can compare with "GALT" Steel Shingles. Light in weight, handsome and dignified in appearance, a roof constructed of them is just as fire proof as one of slate, in fact more so because steel is also lightning proof. "GALT" Shingles cost little if any more than wood shingles and they last from two to five times as long without any attention whatever. The British Galvanized Steel from which they are made is wear proof—can't burn, crack, curl up or rust. They last indefinitely. The patented construction of locks or seams is so tight as to exclude even light. You can't force water through "GALT" Shingles with a hose. Our new booklet "Roofing Economy" contains information that every progressive-minded property owner should have. It's free to interested people.

THE GALT ART METAL CO.,
Limited
GALT, ONTARIO.
Winnipeg, Dunn Bros.



Please Mention this Paper.



LOUIS XV.

Sherlock-Manning 20th Century Piano

Louis XV. design. Hand carved pilasters and trusses. Hand polished mahogany or walnut case. Double repeating action. Full iron plate. Wickert felt hammers. Poehlmann wire. Highest grade construction throughout. Just write for complete detailed description of this superb instrument.

SHERLOCK-MANNING ORGAN COMPANY, LONDON, ONT.

PETER HAMILTON MOWERS



possess surpassing merit, and remain unexcelled. Their compactness and simplicity of structure are apparent. We invite the closest examination and comparison. A maximum of durability, convenience and efficiency with a minimum of machinery.

The Main Frame is strong and holds all shafts and gears in perfect mesh. The gears are powerful and well protected. No lost motion. The Main Wheels are broad faced and high. The Foot Lift is easily operated and effective. The Draft is direct to the Cutting Bar. The Cutter Bar is rigid and can easily be realigned, or the knife re-centered if necessary.

Be sure and see the Peter Hamilton Agent before buying.

THE PETER HAMILTON CO. Limited,
Peterborough, Ont.

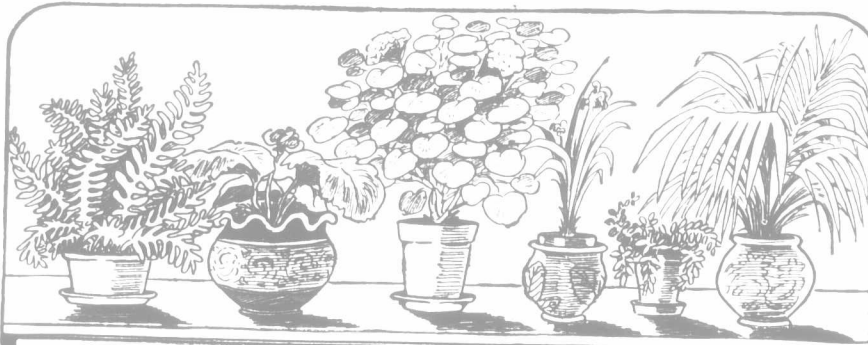
GOSSIP.

Oxford Down rams in small or large numbers, are wanted by Peter Arsell & Sons, Teeswater, Ont. Parties having such for sale, should look up their advertisement in this paper, and write them, mentioning "The Farmer's Advocate."

R. H. REID & SONS' SALE.

The dispersion sale on June 15th, of the Clover Lea herd of R. H. Reid & Sons, Pine River, Ont., attracted a large gathering of farmers from adjoining counties, and fairly good prices were realized for the stock. The cattle were in good condition, and were a creditable offering. Following are the sales of \$100 and upwards:

- | | |
|---|-------|
| Bulls. | |
| Best Boy (imp.) 3578—Grainger & Sons, Londesboro | \$215 |
| Scotch Robin—George Barnis, Brantford | 164 |
| Scotch Goods Wm. Worthing, Kincardine | 146 |
| Gold Dust—John Wilson, 12th Huron | 150 |
| Pure Scotch—Edward Purvis, Kincardine | 115 |
| Jerry McAulay—Fred Hardy, Wingham | 100 |
| Charlie Ross—David Henderson, Huron | 101 |
| Females. | |
| Apple Tree (imp.)—Samuel Farrell, Huron | \$425 |
| Claret Cup (imp.)—Andrew Yeomier, Carlisle | 217 |
| Princess Alice 6th (imp.)—John Peterson, Kincardine | 150 |
| Wellesley Blossom—Vincent Roudston, Huron | 230 |
| Heather Blossom 3rd—Peter McNay, Lucknow | 185 |
| Iola—Thos. Welsh, Jr., Huron | 137 |
| Viola—W. K. McDonald, Huron | 175 |
| Snow Girl 3rd—Samuel Farrel, Huron | 161 |
| Rosewood 10th—John Webster, St. Helens | 140 |
| Jessie Dale Gem 2nd—Robert Henderson, Lurgan | 48 |
| Cherry Blossom—W. G. Collins, Berwick | 150 |
| Golden Cream—John Webster, St. Helens | 150 |
| Golden Rose—W. R. McDonald, Huron | 110 |



The Plants Show You Why

Why do your plants soon wither and die in the house in Winter? **BECAUSE** the house lacks moisture—**BECAUSE** the kind of Furnace you have is giving off a dry, unnatural, parching heat. The average Furnace does this because in warming the air it dries out the natural humidity of the atmosphere and fails to replace it. Instead of the 70% average humidity of the outside air—your present furnace heated air probably contains less than 30% of moisture.

The Remedy is in the Circle Waterpan OF THE "Good Cheer" Furnace



This encircles the Furnace—it is big—commodious—convenient—it holds several times as much water as the makeshift pan in the average furnace—it is placed just at the proper position to catch the incoming air—to give it extra moisture before it gets to the heating surface, and thus the air supplied to the room is almost as humid as the outside atmosphere.

The "Good Cheer" Circle Waterpan Furnace saves Doctor's Bills as well as coal bills.

For full particulars of the splendid Furnace write

THE JAMES STEWART MFG. CO., LIMITED, WOODSTOCK, ONT. WINNIPEG, MAN.

A GOOD PLAN.

Two Minnesota Holstein breeders hit upon a very sensible plan when, in purchasing sires for their herds, they did so with the agreement to exchange sires at the end of two years, so as to prevent inbreeding. The plan works well with two breeders, and would save just as well factory results and cost as much less if carried out from four to six breeders.

Why do you cooperate in this plan? You could sire and raise one or two in a year at the end of the two years you could have in your possession one from the other country. This fact is followed by a number of other advantages, such as the fact that it permits a sire to be used in a neighborhood home much longer. It also permits a sire to be used in a neighborhood home much longer. It also permits a sire to be used in a neighborhood home much longer.

BOOK REVIEW.

MAGAZINE FOR BREEDERS.

The American Breeders' Association, organized in December, 1903, in pursuance of a call issued by the Association of Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations, to deal with the problems of improvement, by breeding, in plants and animals, has now an attractive quarterly published at Washington, D. C., and devoted exclusively to its interests. There is opportunity for a high-grade periodical in this department of knowledge and research. It is under the editorial direction of Willet M. Hays, Secretary of the Association, assisted by N. E. Hansen, secretary of the plant section, and H. W. Mumford, secretary of the animal section. An excellent portrait of Charles Robert Darwin appropriately graces this number, followed by those of Gregor Johann Mendel and Amos Cruickshank and Hon. James Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture, writes the commendatory inaugural note defining the place of the magazine. The article in reference to Mr. Cruickshank's work as a Scotch horn breeder, inaccurately designated Field Marshall chosen to head the Windsor herd, as "Marshall of Windsor," and also speaks of Mr. Cruickshank's "disposition" of Champion of England, which, of course, as those versed in Scotch horn are aware, was bred by the Master of St. Myton. Judged by the chief articles in this initial number, the design is to give the magazine a decidedly practical bearing.

A young lawyer had a foreign client in police court. It looked rather black for the foreigner, and the lawyer fairly outdid himself in trying to convince the magistrate that his client was innocent.

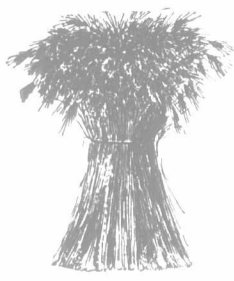
The lawyer dwelt on the other's ignorance of American customs, his straightforward story, and enough other details to extend the talk fully fifteen minutes. His client was acquitted.

"In consulting the freed man, the lawyer held up his hand in an absent, though rather suggestive, manner. The client glanced at it warily.

"But was a fine noise you make," he said, "thanks—'God' by!"

"I'm sure, Sir, what a strange looking fellow he was, going to alight right on that wire."

"I'm sure, Sir, what a strange looking fellow he was, going to alight right on that wire."



Neat, Compact,
Square - butted
Sheaves are
made by the

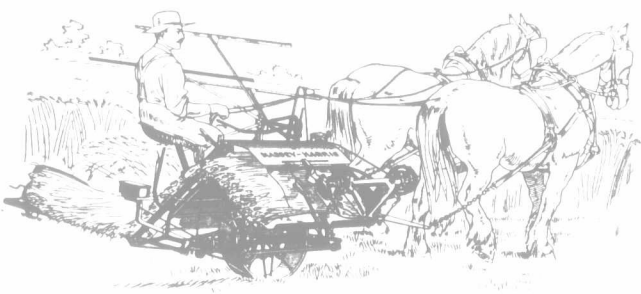


MASSEY - HARRIS BINDER

THE work of a binder can be fairly judged by the sheaf it turns out. The **MASSEY-HARRIS** produces sheaves of any size the condition of the grain makes desirable; the band can be placed in the middle with long or short grain; the knot is always securely tied; the sheaves are square-butted, tidy in appearance, and may be made tight or loose as occasion requires.

All the Grain and All the Straw are
Found in the **MASSEY-HARRIS** Sheaf.

The cutting, elevating and binding mechanisms handle the grain without loss.



Massey-Harris Co., Ltd. Toronto, Montreal, Moncton,
Winnipeg, Regina,
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POLES OF STERLING QUALITY

Michigan White Cedar
W. C. STERLING & SON COMPANY
Oldest Cedar Pole Firm in Business
Producers for 30 Years
1880 **MONROE, MICHIGAN** 1910

**OUR NEW IMPORTATION OF
Clydesdale Stallions and Mares**

Landed May 20th, consisting of three 4-year-old mares, four 3-year-olds, and two 2-year-olds, by such sires as Baron's Best, Baron Miller, Baron Cedric, Dryden, Bence, and Dumire Blend, and a few stallions by such sires as Baron's Pride, Everlasting, Ruby Pride, and Manestic Baron. These are the best collection of stallions and mares we have ever had, full of quality and size. Phone connection. **R. NESS & SON, HOWICK, QUEBEC.**

IMPORTED CLYDESDALE FILLIES
My new importation of Clyde fillies are rapidly rounding into shape for sale. They are 2, 3 and 4 years old. Big, classic, typical drafters, with breeding unsurpassed. They will be sold on a close margin of profit. **JOHN VANCE, TAVISTOCK, ONT.**

CLYDESDALES, Imported and Canadian-bred. I have on hand 2 Imported Clydesdale Stallions, one 4, the other 5 yrs. old; 2 Canadian-bred Clydesdale Stallions, one 2, the other 3 yrs. old; one French Coach Stallion, 4 yrs. old; one Shire Stallion, and the noted Hackney Stallion, Chocolate Jr. I will sell these horses cheap for quick sale. **T. D. ELLIOTT, Bolton, Ont.**

CLYDESDALES AND HACKNEYS
We have still for sale several good Clydesdale Stallions; also our prize-winning Hackney stallion, Blanch Surprise, and a few good Clydesdale and Hackney mares. All of which will be sold on reasonable terms. Phone connection. **JOHN A. BOAG & SON, Bayview Farm, Queensville, Ont.**

SMITH & RICHARDSON'S CLYDESDALES. Black Ivory, Commodore, Royal Greta, Pride of Newmill, Dumire Acknowledgment, Dumire Souter, Captain Vasey, Look Again, Baron Arnie, and some younger ones, all sold, but a few good ones left yet, and at moderate prices. **SMITH & RICHARDSON, COLUMBUS, ONT.** Myrtle, C. P. R.; Brooklyn, G. T. R. Phone.

CLYDESDALES and HACKNEYS
We have for sale a few choice Clydesdale mares, imported and Canadian-bred; also some Canadian-bred Clydesdale stallions. Hackney stallions and mares for sale always. Long-distance phone. **Hodgkinson & Tisdale, Beaverton, Ont.** G. T. R. and C. N. R.

Artificial MARE IMPREGNATORS
We GUARANTEE you can get from 2 to 6 mares in foal from one service of stallion or jack. Increase the profits from your breeding stables by using these Impregnators. No experience necessary to use them successfully. Prices, \$3.00 to \$5.00 each prepaid.
Popular SAFETY IMPREGNATING OUTFIT, especially recommended for impregnating so-called barren and irregular breeding mares. \$7.50 prepaid.
Write for CATALOGUE which illustrates and describes our Impregnating Devices, Breeding Hobble, Stallion Bridles, Shields, Spermicide Service Books, Etc.
CRITTENDEN & CO., Dept. 38, Cleveland, Ohio, U.S.A.

AGENTS 200% PROFIT
Handy, Automatic HAME FASTENER
Does away with old hame strap. Horse owners and teamsters wild about them & FASTER instantly with gloves on. Outwear the harness. Money back if not satisfactory. Write today for confidential terms to agents.
F. Thomas Mfg. Co., 744 Wayne St., Dayton, Ohio
For Sale: REGISTERED HACKNEY STALLION, COCK ROBIN.
Three years old; 15 1/2 hands; chestnut; hind feet white. Sire Commodore 3rd imp. (6995), by Chocolate Jr. (4185). Dam Ada Adair (181), by Robin Adair 2nd imp. (3967). For description, terms, etc., address: **G. W. CLEMONS, ST. GEORGE, ONT.**

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.
Miscellaneous.

RIGHT TO DOWER.

A has a wife and she dies. There is a son from first wife. A again marries, but second wife leaves him. Can the second wife claim her share of property, if his first wife wills it all to her son? Would she have to be supported if A should die?
SUBSCRIBER.

Ontario.
Ans.—Assuming that the property is real estate, that the second wife survives A, and that there has not been misconduct on her part, such as to disentitle her to dower, she would be entitled, upon his death, to one-third of the land for life.

VALIDITY OF PEDIGREE.

I bought what I supposed to be a pure-bred Hereford calf, which is now rising four years old, and it looks more like an inbred animal than a pure-bred.

1. Could I make the party I bought it from prove the pedigree?
2. Could I collect damages if it is not?
P. C.

Ans.—1. No.
2. If the pedigree were proven false, we presume you would have a case for damages.

By the way, an inbred animal may be pure-bred. In fact, all pure-bred animals are inbred in a greater or more remote degree.

LINE FENCING—PROPERTY.

1. A bought a farm. B owns one adjoining it and rents it to C. There is no line fence between, and B is not interested about it. Can A put up a good wire fence and demand payment of B for half the price?

2. A has a home and family; he takes a notion to go for a trip to see his friends and the country generally. If he stays away two or three years, can his claim on farm and stock remain good, he sending nothing to help in that? Boys have worked the place and paid off a lot of debts. One is of age.

Ontario.
Ans.—1. No.
2. Yes. The boys, in the absence of agreement for remuneration, are not in a position to assert and enforce, legally, a claim thereto.

UNBOUND HORSE.

A bought a five-year-old horse from B for \$150. B raised the horse, and guaranteed him to be sound, and would stand veterinarian's inspection. A took the horse home, but could not work him at all on account of him having the roars, and he proved entirely useless. A went to B and asked him to take the horse back and refund the money, which B refused to do. A then sold the horse for \$30 as a roaring horse.

1. Can A recover his lost money from B?
2. If so, what are the legal proceedings to take?
3. Did A do wrong by selling the horse?
A SUBSCRIBER.

Ontario.
Ans.—1. We think so.
2. An action for damages for breach of the guaranty.
3. No.

COMPARATIVE CHEESE YIELD FROM MILK OF VARYING FAT CONTENT.

1. How many pounds of milk testing 2.4 would be required to make one pound of cheese?

2. What would be the difference in amount of milk testing 2.4 and 3.4 to make a pound of cheese?

3. What effect would whey, given to cows, have on butter-fat? Would it produce more or less?
L. I. P.

Ans.—1. On an average, about 12.60 pounds of 2.4 per cent. milk would make a pound of cheddar cheese. The yield varies, however, according to several factors, besides fat content.

2. It should take nearly two pounds less 3.4 per cent. milk to make a pound of cheese than would be required of 2.4 per cent. milk. To be more exact, we have figured it to a probable average yield of 10.7 for the richer milk, as compared with 12.60 for the other.

3. If it increased the milk yield, it would doubtless increase the production, though not the percentage of fat. Dairy authorities, however, do not approve of whey as a feed for dairy cows.

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A GLADSTONE BULL.

Mr. Gladstone was once guilty of an amusing bull in a debate on the question of disestablishment. Dilating on the hold held on the affections of the people by the Church of England, he said: "When an Englishman wants to get married, to whom does he go? To the parish priest. When he wants his child baptized, to whom does he go? To the parish priest. When he wants to get buried, to whom does he go?" The House answered with a roar of laughter, in which Mr. Gladstone himself joined, adding: "As I was contrasting the English Church with the Irish, a bull is perhaps excusable."

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Clean the coated tongue, sweeten the breath, clear away all waste and poisonous material from the system in Nature's easy manner, and prevent as well as cure Constipation, Sick Headache, Biliousness, Heartburn, Catarrh of the Stomach, Sour Stomach, Water Brash, and all troubles arising from a disordered state of the Stomach, Liver or Bowels.

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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. Frederick A. Page & Son, 7 and 9 Yorkshire Road, London, E. C. Mailed to any address upon receipt of price, \$1.00. Canadian agents:

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I have used your medicine for nearly forty years, and now I take the liberty to ask you to forward one of your books to me. I once had a horse with two Bog Spavins. I tried your Cure and at the end of four months he was as smooth as the day he was foaled.

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Twelve ponies, ranging in height from 10 hands to 14 hands, and of bay, brown, sorrel, black and pie-bald colors, and from 2 to 3 years of age. For prices and particulars write:

F. Dymont, Copetown, Wentworth Co., Ont.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

CALF WITH SWOLLEN LEG.
Calf, now three weeks old, had, when born, a swelling like a spavin on left hock. The leg is weak, and apparently causes considerable pain. The calf appeared to be improving until this morning, when I noticed that the other hind leg was badly swollen and very painful.

Ans.—The calf was congenitally weak on the left leg, hence the right leg was forced to practically carry all the weight. This continuing for so long was more than it could stand, hence the present conditions. Treatment should consist in placing in slings, bathing the legs frequently with warm water, and, after bathing, rubbing well with liniment composed of 4 ounces tincture of arnica, 4 ounces laudanum, 1 ounce acetate of lead, and water to make a pint. It is questionable if it would not be wise to destroy the calf.

FATALITY IN FOAL — WEAK LAMB.

1. Mare produced a weak foal, but it was able to rise and nurse in four hours. When about eight hours old I turned out on pasture. The day was very hot. I left them out five hours, and when I brought them in the colt showed signs of sickness. It lay down, rolled on back, etc., and died in four hours.

2. Lamb, six weeks old, when hurried, loses use of hind legs and falls down.

Ans.—1. The foal was weak, and five hours' exposure to the hot sun caused digestive and brain trouble, which caused death. If mare and foal had been in shade, it is probable the foal would have gained strength and lived, but it was too young and weak for the protracted exposure to the hot sun.

2. This is partial paralysis. Keep in small enclosure, where it will not be hurried, and give 3 grains nux vomica, three times daily.

BUNCH ON ANKLE — UN-THRIFTY HEIFER.

1. Yearling colt has a soft bunch in front of ankle. This was probably caused by striking against sill.

2. Have Holstein cow that never has done well since she was born. Last year she produced a still-born calf. She did not give much milk, and appeared stiff. She became sick and went dry; an abscess formed and broke at navel, and another formed between navel and udder. I lanced this one. She will be due to calve in early winter. She weighs only about 800 lbs.

Ans.—1. The cause must be removed. You will find this lump hard and tedious to reduce. Take four drams each of iodine and iodide of potassium, and mix with four ounces each of alcohol and glycerine. Rub a little well in, once daily.

2. This cow is, no doubt, congenitally delicate. All that you can do is take good care of her; feed well and give tonics. Give her a tablespoonful of the following, three times, daily, viz.: Equal parts sulphate of iron, gentian, ginger and nux vomica.

CAPPED ELBOW — BURSAL ENLARGEMENTS.

1. Three-year-old colt, shod two weeks ago, has a lump resembling a shoe boil on elbow.

2. Four-year-old mare has puffs on fetlocks. Give cause and cure.

Ans. 1. This is called capped elbows, and is caused by the mare lying with elbow resting on shoe. Treatment consists in having the tumor to allow the escape of the liquid it contains, and then flushing the cavity out, three times, daily, until healed, with a two-per-cent. carbolic acid solution in water. Of course, the cause must be removed, either by using a shoe-boil roll, which can be made by a harness-maker, to buckle around the pastern, and must be sufficiently large (say four inches in diameter), to keep the elbow off the shoe, or else getting her shod with light plates, rather short.

2. These puffs are caused by working or driving. They are very hard to remove. Get a liniment made of 4 drams each of iodine and iodide of potassium, and 4 ounces each of glycerine and alcohol, and rub a little well in, once daily.

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You cannot always judge a roofing by its price. Lower-grade roofings are often sold at about the same price as Brantford Roofing. So please be careful.

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MY NEW IMPORTATION OF Clydesdale Stallions and Fillies

are now in my stables at Markham, Ont., and, as usual, I have a big range for selection of a type, breeding and quality seldom equalled, never excelled, by any previous importation. Call and see them. Phone connection.

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The services of any one of the following high-class stallions can be secured for approved mares by applying to the manager: Mograzia, Champion Standard-bred stallion; Bingen Pilot, by Bingen, 2064; Jim Tod, by Tod, 2144, also sire of Kentucky Tod; Crayke Mikado, Hackney stallion, Champion at Chicago International, and the Canadian National, Toronto; Baron Howes, Champion Clydesdale stallion, considered by expert judges to be the best Clydesdale stallion in America. For all particulars, apply to:

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My 1910 importation of Clydesdale stallions and fillies, and Hackney stallions and fillies, are now in my barns. One and two-year-old Clyde fillies of a character and quality never before excelled. My Hackney stud was never so strong in high-class animals. All are for sale and prices right.

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In my stables at Ingersoll, Ont. I have always on hand Clydesdale stallions and fillies, and Hackney stallions, personally selected in Scotland for their high-class type, quality and breeding. Let me know your wants.

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I have still on hand six Clydesdale fillies. They are big, smooth fillies, exceptionally well bred, and their underpinning is the kind Canadians like. I have only one stallion left, a right good one. My prices are as low as any man's in the business. Phone connection.

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Importation and breeding of high-class Clydesdales a specialty. Special importations will be made for brooders at minimum cost. My next importation will arrive about June 1st.

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My new importation of Clydesdale stallions for size, style, smooth and fast, and combining with Scotland's richest blood. They will be pined right, and on terms to suit.

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ELM PARK Clydes, Aberdeen Angus and Suffolks.

We have at present six Clyde mares registered in both Canada and America. Two of them sired by Lord Charming (2284) and two of them sired by Monticello (2100). We also have fifty-five head of both sexes. Our Suffolks show good bone and are of the best type.

James Bowman, Elm Park, Guelph, Ont.

GOSSIP.

Writing regarding the outlandish practice of many Holstein breeders in naming their cattle with unduly extended cognomens, the editor of Rural Spirit, Portland, Ore., says: The following hint from Hoard's Dairyman strikes a responsive cord in the heart of the editor of every stock paper in the land: "My! If only these Holstein cows would give milk and butter-fat in proportion to the length of their names, what a flood there would be! Seriously, brethren, in the interest of the printer and your own time, shorten up some of these names." To which the Holstein Register replies: "They do just that. They will drown any other breed in their milk."

CLYDESDALES NEWLY ARRIVED.

Robt. Ness, Sr., Howick, Que., has lately arrived from Scotland with another consignment of Clydesdales, consisting of two stallions and nine fillies. One of the stallions is a two-year-old, got by the H. & A. S. first-prize horse, Ruby Pride, by Baron's Pride; the other is a yearling, got by the good breeding horse, Majestic Baron. Two of the mares are four-year-olds, got by the H. & A. S. first-prize horse, Baron's Best. One is a 5-yr.-old, got by the noted horse, Lord Lothian; three are three-year-olds, one by the Lockerbie premium horse, Dryden, one by Dunure Blend, the other by the H. & A. S. champion, Benedict, by Baron's Pride two are two-year-olds, got by Baron Miller and Baron Cedric; a yearling filly is by Lord Radnor. In the selection of this lot, Mr. Ness certainly excelled all his previous selections in the matter of draft type, character and quality of underpinning, and, unless they are previously sold, it looks very much as though a considerable number of the ribbons will go to the Howick stables this fall in the filly and mare classes at Toronto and Ottawa shows. Parties looking for show-ring material in Clydesdales will do well to see this lot before purchasing.

TRADE TOPIC.

Health, comfort, convenience and economy demand that our houses be properly heated during the winter months. To meet these ends, new devices are frequently introduced, and many of them prove highly advantageous. The James Stewart Mfg. Co., Ltd., Woodstock, Ont., are offering to the public a new form of water pan for furnaces regarding which they write: "Humidity, or rather the absence of it, plays an important part in the house-heating problem, and you will always find, in any house in which the temperature is kept at a high degree, that the atmosphere has a decidedly parching and oppressive effect, and that no water is being evaporated either on the heating stove or in the furnace, as the case may be. The heating apparatus practically dries out all the humidity in the air, while it should contain from sixty to seventy per cent., and unless some means for replacing it is provided, an extremely high temperature seems necessary for warmth, while, in fact, a more moderate temperature of humid air would not only be more warming, but also much more comfortable and healthful. The average furnace water-pan, however, is much too small for requirements, but if there is one in your furnace, do not neglect it. A new form of water pan recently introduced with much success is circular in shape, and surrounds the furnace immediately inside the casing, or jacket. As it holds several gallons of water, and its shape guarantees that all the heated air is uniformly humidized, the whole house can be kept at a moderate and equable temperature, comfortable alike for old and young, with a saving of both fuel and labor, and affording a decidedly more healthful atmosphere to live in." Read their advertisement, as found in another column, and learn of this new device.

Disgusted Customer—I bought a currant bun here yesterday, and found a fly in it. I want you to exchange the bun for another.

Confectioner—Can't do that, sir, but if you will bring back the fly I'll give you a currant for it.



No "Flying Start" Needed with FROST & WOOD No. 8

Why, think you, do you have to back up some mowers a few feet and get a "flying start" before the knives will cut? It is because the gear wheels on external gear mowers do not mesh fully enough and lost motion results. When selecting a mower, see if the small gear wheel is inside the large (the internal gear, note illustration) or outside of it (the external gear.) If it is the external gear you'll find only one cog in mesh. To start this kind of a machine in heavy hay without first "getting up speed" is impossible. There is so much "slack" to be

taken up in the gears between the Main Drive Wheels and the Pitman, that the horses have to travel quite a distance before the knives commence cutting.

Now, look at our top illustration (better still, see our No. 8 Mower), and what do you find? Why, that two cogs are always in full mesh and at least one other in touch. You'll readily understand by this that the Internal Gear is just about three times as fully in mesh as the External. The gears mesh so completely that they simply must turn smoothly and precisely together, with never a slip. You can take our No. 8 into the heaviest part of your hay field and the knives will commence cutting the instant the horses step up.

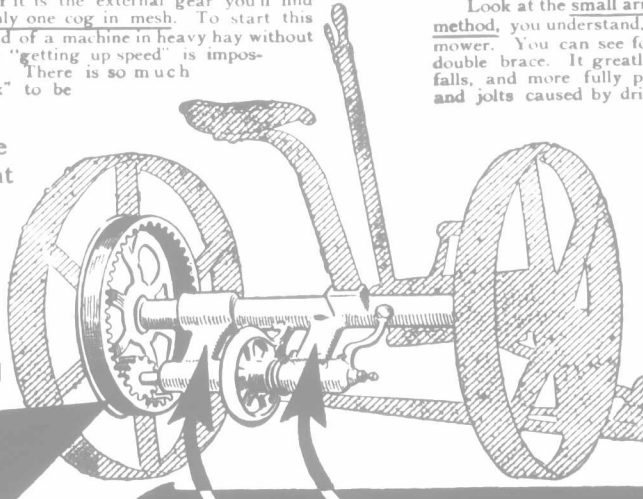
Furthermore, in the external arrangement, the wheels turn away from each other, out of harmony, and the cogs wear down.

By the internal method (see top illustration) the wheels move in the same direction, in harmony, which reduces friction (wear) to the minimum. The result is a smooth and easy-running machine—the pride of the owner.

Look at the small arrows pointing to our double brace. The other method, you understand, is to have but one brace at this part of the mower. You can see for yourself how much wiser it is to have the double brace. It greatly strengthens the machine where a big strain falls, and more fully protects the working parts against the jars and jolts caused by driving over rough ground.

Then, too, the No. 8, thanks to the use of generous sized Roller Bearings, delights the horses by running so "easy," instead of making them work so "hard," as some mowers do. Built in both Standard and Vertical Lift Styles.

Just see our agent in your locality. But first drop us a post card for catalogue F51



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Note the Double Brace

The MAGNET Cream Separator

is entirely different in its construction, and is better than any other Cream Separator. It is built MECHANICALLY CORRECT.

Mechanically correct means putting the power on the machine by properly graded steps or gears. When you see a very large wheel turning a very small one, it is a violation of mechanical rules, and means wear, breakage and trouble, but is done to save the cost of the extra wheels or steps. The Canadians who originated the MAGNET were educated mechanics, and could not be induced to apply the make-shift, worm-gear drive adopted by makers who preferred cheapness in construction to durability. Use has shown that the worm-gear drive soon wears, the bowl wobbles, and then considerable butter-fat goes into the skim milk at each separation. The square gear does not wear, and the MAGNET skims as closely after twelve years' use as the first day it skimmed.



Do not take our say so, examine for yourself. Take the MAGNET stand, it is solid, strong and rigid, constructed to hold the gears without vibration or possibility of accident to anyone.

Square gear drive is used, the only drive approved of for a fast-running machine like a cream separator.

The shape of the MAGNET bowl is different from others, being longer, enabling the insert of the famous one-piece skimmer, so constructed as to take out all the butter-fat but a trace, at the same time draws out all dirt and foreign matter and holds the same to be washed off. This skimmer delivers pure cream.

Bronze bearings are used on the MAGNET, because, being harder than steel, they do not wear out.

Glass-hard steel balls, extra large size, are used; will not wear or break.

The brake (MAGNET PATENT) circles the bowl, stops the machine in eight seconds, does not injure it.

The bowl is supported at both ends, and cannot wobble or get out of balance (MAGNET PATENT). All other separator bowls are run on one end, the vibration of which leaves butter-fat in the skim milk.

Every point in the MAGNET is a strong point, no weak spots.

A cent postal card will give you a full demonstration of the MAGNET in your own dairy. No obligation to buy.

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Irvine Side Shorthorns One good red bull, 16 months old, by Imp. Pride of Scotland, and out of a Miss Ramsden dam (from imp. sire and dam). Will be priced away down, as he is the last of last year's calves. Will price a few young heifers safe in call. J. WATT & SON, SALEM, P. O., ONT. Flora Sta., G. T. R. and C. P. R.

CRUICKSHANK NONPAREILS by private sale, 13 head: 5 cows, 4 of them young, by imp. sires; 2 yearling and 2 2-year-old heifers; 1 2-year-old and 1 yearling bull. All in prime condition, and choice animals. The best and most profitable lot for sale today in Canada. W. D. ROBERTSON, Oakville, Ont.

VALLEY HOME SHORTHORNS AND BERKSHIRES If you want a first-class Shorthorn bull or heifer, come and see what we have, or if you want a show animal with a choice pedigree, we have them. For description of herd see Meadowdale, Ont., P. O. and Station, C. P. R.

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No matter how old the blemish, how lame the horse, or how many doctors have tried and failed, use Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste. Use it under our guarantee—your money refunded if it doesn't make the horse go sound. Most cases cured by a single minute application—occasionally two required. Cures Bone Spavin, Ringbone and Sidebone, new and old cases alike. Write for detailed information and a free copy of Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser. Ninety-six pages, durably bound, indexed and illustrated. Covers over one-hundred veterinary subjects. Read this book before you treat any kind of lameness in horses. FLEMING BROS., Chemists, 75 Church St., Toronto, Ontario.

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ABERDEEN - ANGUS CATTLE 5 choice yearling bulls for sale at reasonable prices. Also females any age. Parties requiring such will get good value. Correspondence invited. GEO. DAVIS & SONS, ALTON, ONT.

FOR SALE: SOME NICE YOUNG Aberdeen-Angus Bulls and some females of all ages. Also a first-class Clydesdale stallion. J. W. Burt, Coningsby, Ont.

ABERDEEN - ANGUS Will sell both sexes; fair prices. Come and see them before buying. Drumbo station. WALTER HALL, Washington, Ont.

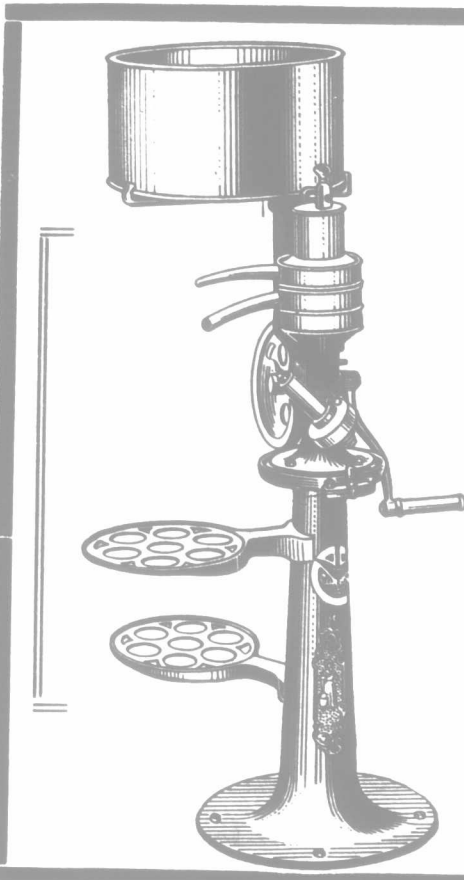
SHORTHORN FEMALES OF ALL AGES FOR SALE.

Prices to suit all kinds of customers. Have one red eleven-month-old bull left; a Clipper; price \$100. J. T. GIBSON, DENFIELD, ONTARIO.

Bud's Emblem = 63860 = (284905) A. H. B. First-prize aged bull C. N. E., 1909, by that famous champion and sire of champions, Old Lancaster, imp. 50088, heads the Old Meldrum herd of SHORTHORNS, near Guelph. A. F. & G. Auld, Eden Mills P. O., Ont.

SHORTHORNS One choice young Lady Fanny bull for sale—good herd header; BERKSHIRES also several young heifers. A few prizewinning Berkshires, both sexes. Write or come and see them. Prices moderate. ISRAEL GROFF, ELMIRA, ONTARIO

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As soon as you have read this advertisement, sit down and write a post card for The Capital book—the book that not only tells the story of the easy-running, cream-saving separator, but that tells how you can put The Capital in your own dairy practically without costing you a cent.

The book also tells all about the wonderful Capital gears, about their perfect meshing and non-wearing qualities—how they run in oil—how an automatic clutch stops them running the minute you let go of the handle—and about how they give the light, three-and-a-half-pound bowl 7,000 revolutions a minute.

It tells how and why The Capital skims closer—why The Capital wastes less than one-fifth the cream that other separators waste—and then explains how the machine can be made sweet and clean in two minutes after you are through using it.

This book is full of hard-and-fast facts—separator facts—which every dairyman owes it to himself to know; facts which will prove a revelation to the dairyman who is not familiar with The Capital.

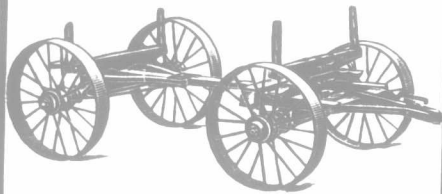
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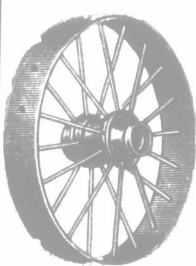
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Herd headed by Scottish Signet, Scotland's Crown and Waverly, and consisting of females of the leading Scottish families. Correspondence solicited. Inspection invited.

GEO. AMOS & SONS, Moffat, Ontario. Farm 11 miles east of Guelph on C. P. R.

SHORTHORN BULLS

I have some choice young bulls, from imp sire and dams. Good ones at reasonable rate. Come and see them. Prices right. Also some choice heifers.

J. Brydone, Milverton, Ontario. G. T. R. and C. P. R. Station.

Willow Bank Stock Farm SHORTHORNS AND LEICESTERS.

Herd established 1855, flock 1848. The great Dutch-bred bull, Imp. Joy of Morning 32079, and the Missie bull, Royal Star 72502, heads my herd. Choice selections to offer at all times in both bulls and females.

JAMES DOUGLAS, CALEDONIA, ONTARIO.

HAWTHORN HERD OF BRED CATTLE

For sale: Young cows and heifers, bred right, priced right, and the right kind. Come and see them.

Wm. Grainger & Son, Londesboro, Ont.

Glenburn Stock Farm

Shorthorns, Shropshires, Barred Shires, and Barred Plymouth Rocks.

JOHN RACEY, Fennoville, Quebec.

275 BURLINGTON SHORTHORNS 275

3 Choice Imported Scotch Shorthorn Bulls—yearlings.
1 Imported 2-year-old Bull, red—an extra sire.
10 Bulls, 9 to 16 months old—all by imported sire.
30 Choice Young Cows and Heifers—mostly bred or have Calves at foot. Long-distance telephone. Farm 1/2 mile from Burlington Jet Sta., G. T. R.

J. F. MITCHELL, Burlington, Ont.

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS Eight extra good young bulls, from 10 to 15 months old, 20 choice cows and heifers, forward in calf or with calves at foot. Prices reasonable. Inspection invited.

Farms close to Burlington Jet., G. T. R. W. G. PETTIT & SONS, Freeman, Ont.

INVERNESS SHORTHORNS Imp. Scotch Shorthorns When looking for Shorthorns, be sure to look me up. Young bulls fit for service, and females all ages; bred in the purple, and right good ones. A. C. Pettit, Freeman, Ont.

Maple Leaf Shires, Shorthorns, Hampshire Hogs 1- and 2-yr. old Shire stallions, females from yearling fillies up; Shorthorns, both bulls and heifers; a choice lot of young Hampshire pigs, both sexes, beautifully belted. PORTER BROS., APPLEBY P.O., BURLINGTON STA. Phone.

Shorthorns (Scotch)

Cows imported and home-bred, either in calf or with calf at foot. Royally bred and right quality. Catalogue. John Clancy, Manager. H. CARGILL & SON, Cargill, Ont.

Scotch Shorthorns A. Edward Meyer P. O. Box 378, Guelph, Ont.

Breeds SCOTCH SHORTHORNS Exclusively. Twelve of the most noted Scotch tribes have representatives in my herd. Herd bulls: Scottish Hero (imp.) 35912 (94663) 25578 A. H. B.; Gloucester King 68703 28894 A. H. B. Young stock for sale. Long-distance phone in house.

CHOICE SCOTCH BULLS FOR SALE. HERD-HEADING QUALITY.

H. SMITH R. R. 3, Hay, Huron Co., Ont. Farm adjoins Exeter, on G. T. R.

HIGH-CLASS SHORTHORNS Spring Valley Shorthorns Herd headed by Clipper Chief (imp.) 64220 (94673). If you want to get an imported bull, or a good Canadian-bred one to head your herd, be sure and write or come and see them. Long-distance telephone. KYLE BROS., AYR P.O., ONT.

SALEM SHORTHORNS

I have generally what you want in choice Shorthorns. Elora Station, G. T. R. and C. P. R. J. A. WATT, SALEM.

Three Choice Shorthorn Bulls for Sale. Show animals, choice breeding. Prices reasonable. Stock bull, Benachie (imp.) Geo. D. Fletcher, Binkham P.O., Erin Station, P. R.

Shorthorns and Leicesters. For sale: a number of 1- and 2-year-old heifers, and Imp. sires, and out of grand milkmaid cows. And Leicester rams and ewes of all ages. W. A. Douglas, Tuscarora, Ont., Caledonia Station.

Maple Hall Shorthorns Available on most fashionable Scotch lines, and are of high-class individuality. For sale: young bulls from 6 to 10 months of age. A few thick, sappy lot. Also 10 yearlings and 10 weanling heifers. Show animals in this lot. Telephone connection. DAVID GIBRELL & SON, GREENWOOD P. O., ONT. CLAREMONT STATION

GOSSIP.

BRITISH SHEEP NOMENCLATURE. "Pately Bridge," a well-known English writer on pastoral topics, some time ago wrote the following interesting list of names by which sheep of different classes, as to age, etc., are known in various parts of the Old Country. Mr. Bridge says:

"When newly born, and from birth to weaning, the animal is called 'a lamb,' but in the south of England the young sheep retains the name lamb until it is eight months old, and sometimes even beyond this age. In Scotland, the male lamb is called a 'top-lamb,' and when castrated it is a 'hogg-lamb,' while the female lamb is a 'ewe-lamb' in England, and a 'gimmer-lamb' in Scotland. 'Top-lamb,' 'ram-lamb,' 'pur-lamb' and 'heeler' are different names given to uncastrated males from birth to weaning. From weaning to first shearing—that is after weaning and before the first clipping—the different designations for uncastrated sheep include 'hogg,' 'hogget,' 'haggecal,' 'top-teg,' 'lamb-hogg' and 'top-hogg'; for castrated males, 'wether-hogg' and 'hog-teg'; and for females, 'gimmer-hogg,' 'ewe-hogg,' 'shodder-ewe' and 'ewe-teg.' In Scotland the 'top-lamb' becomes a 'top-hogg' and in England similar sheep, after they were eight months old, are 'wether' and 'ewotegs,' according to sex. From first to second shearing we have for uncastrated males such names as 'shearing,' 'shearing-hogg,' 'dumont,' 'diamond ram,' 'ram-top' and 'one-shear-top,' emasculated males, 'shearing wether,' 'shear-hogg,' 'wether-hogg,' 'wadder-hogg' and 'two-toothed wether'; for females, 'shearing ewe,' 'gimmer,' 'theave,' 'double-toothed ewe' and 'double-toothed gimmer.' In Scotland, the 'top-hogg' becomes a 'shearing-top,' the 'wether-hogg' a 'dumont,' and the 'ewehogg' a 'gimmer.' The animal corresponding to the Scottish 'gimmer' is called in England a 'theave' until she bears her first lamb, after which she is a 'four-toothed ewe,' the year after a 'six-toothed ewe' and after that a 'full-mouth ewe.'

In Scotland the shearing brings about another change of names, and the 'gimmer,' if she is in lamb, is called a 'ewe,' if barren, a 'barren-gimmer'; and an 'old-gimmer' if she is not put to 'top' or 'ram.' A 'shearing-top' is changed to a 'two-shear-top,' and a 'dumont' becomes a 'wether.' When three times shorn, a 'ewe' is called a 'winter-ewe,' a 'top,' a 'threeshear-top' and 'wethers' are 'wethers' still, but are commonly referred to the number of their 'teeth' or permanent incisors, or the number of their shearings. After the fourth shearing a 'ewe' is an 'aged ewe' or a 'three-winter ewe,' and the 'top' or 'ram' is known as an 'aged ram.'

A 'ewe' taken from the breeding flock is called a 'draft-ewe.' 'Cast ewes' are aged ewes drafted and sold from the breeding flock. 'Culls,' 'shorts,' 'tails' or 'shodders' are inferior, diseased or imperfect ewes, drawn from the breeding flock. A 'ram' is an old, broken-mouthed ewe, and a 'broken-mouthed' sheep is one in which the teeth are beginning to drop out. A 'crock' or 'mild-ewe' is one that has been crossed with a ram of another breed, a 'guessed ewe' is one not seasonably in lamb, and a 'kobb-ewe' is one whose lamb has been still-born. A 'caddy,' 'tiddlin' or 'hob' lamb is one brought up by hand, and 'pallies' are deformed lambs. A 'rig' is an imperfectly emasculated male. A 'ripe' sheep is one fit for the butcher. 'Hogget's wool' is wool of the first shearing. 'Maiden ewe' and 'yield-gimmer' are, respectively, English and Scotch terms for females fattened without ever having been put to the ram. There are many other names—'chilvers,' 'spinters,' 'timbers,' etc.—used locally, but those enumerated are the designations most generally employed in Scotland and England, the nomenclature of the north largely prevailing that of Scotland."

Q. Is that fellow of yours ever going to get the carriage to propose? A. He's not, he's like an hour-glass. Q. Why? A. Because the more time he gets, the more he gets.

QUEST

INSECTIC

What do you do for preparation of these bushes the life out

Ans.—The bushes may be those that which suck stems. The spraying with the best result is a strong caustic soda soft bodies number of put on the of the best proprietary soap.

PLA

Enclosed along a rat had words?

Ans.—The small former left integer ma. is called. The name, yellow relative of, is called p. our's best. I have know never saw handsomest.

The other "rago" on goat's hair established clothes. memo abbe. enton 1x5. (10/10/10)

Ans.—The couple of s. cation.

Ans.—The with yellow Potentilla a "water ho. developed to cream or. Plants are v. cannot be v. pear with d.

IMPORTE

John Van lately across a large and small matres, four years, including a. (10/10/10)

Among types of the quality, in (10/10/10)

These pills and should (10/10/10)

Lower saw, (10/10/10)

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.
Miscellaneous.

INSECTICIDES FOR TREATING
ROSE BUSHES.

What do you recommend as the best preparation for cleaning the foliage of rose bushes from the vermin which saps the life out of these plants?

T. E. B.

Ans.—The insects which affect rose bushes may be divided into two classes: Those that eat the foliage, and those which suck the juices from the leaves and stems. The first can be destroyed by spraying with Paris green or hellebore. The best remedy for the sucking insects, is a strong solution of tobacco water or whale-oil soap, which kills because of its caustic nature coming in contact with the soft bodies of the insects. There are a number of preparations which have been put on the market for this purpose. One of the best we have found is a certain proprietary preparation of tobacco and soap.

H. L. HITT.

PLANTS IDENTIFIED.

Enclosed plants were found growing along a railroad embankment. Are they bad weeds?

A. B.

Ans.—The bushy-growing plant, with the small flowers, was called in Gray's former edition and in Spotton Zizia integrifolia, in Gray's seventh edition it is called Taenidia integrifolia, common name yellow pimpinella. It is a near relative of the European pimpinella, and is called pimpinella, integrifolia in Maccom's list. It is a conspicuous plant. I have known it 20 years or more, but never saw it weedy. It is one of the handsomest of our native umbellifers.

The other plant is meadow salisfly, Tragopogon pratensis, called also yellow goat's beard. It occasionally becomes established in such places as railway enclosure. The seed is large and easily removed, and in pastures it would be eaten by stock. I have never seen it troublesome.

J. D.

Am sending in a separate package a couple of specimens of weeds for identification.

G. H. P.

Ans. The larger, round-headed plant, with yellow flowers, is the Silve-wort, Potentilla anserina. The smaller one is a "water-hor-hound" but not sufficiently developed to say whether it is the American or the European species. Both plants are weeds of low ground, but they cannot be called noxious. They disappear with drainage and cultivation.

J. D.

GOSSIP.

IMPORTED CLYDESDALE FILLES.
John Vane's, of Teastock, Ont., has lately arrived home from Scotland with a large importation of Clydesdale fillies and mares, ranging in age from two to four years, a big, typical draft lot, whose breeding is unexcelled, four of them being bred by the Royal and Highland Agricultural Society's first-prize horse, Prince Shapely; two of them by the noted Pride of Blacon, four times winner of first at the H. & A. S., one by Silver Stamp, a son of the great Silver Cup, others by such good breeding horses as Petruchio and General Thomas and their dams are by such great horses as the H. & A. S. champion, King of the Roses, H. & A. S. first prize, Danby's East, etc. Among them are some splendid types of the breed, combining size and quality, notably Letitia (21862), a brown four-year-old, got by General Thomas, dam by Danby's East, a light good sort, big, smooth and clean of underpinning. Mary Melkie (21859) is on her four-year-old, up to a big size, with a faultless set of legs, the kind that the country needs. She is sired by Petruchio, dam by Eysteins Stamp. These fillies are for sale at close prices and should readily change hands at the prices asked.

"Lassie's the most auld moidie" is a lower saw. "Why, what's he been doin' for now?" This is a thing he thought he'd better watch at home and then proceeded to take it out in the open for the sake of the land. Time for the old saw to be put to rest.

Big Reduction in Dairy Scales Prices Almost Cut in Two



NO ORDERS FILLED AFTER 1ST AUGUST

A sudden break in the market has enabled us to buy 1,000 Chatillon's Improved Spring Balance Milk Scales (which are recommended by the Dominion Government) in addition to Household Scales, which we are willing to sell to every reader of this paper at a saving of 50c. on the dollar.

With these Milk Scales you can tell exactly what profits you are getting from each cow, or if you are keeping any cow at a loss. You can't afford to be without a Chatillon Scale.

Every Scale bears the Government stamp certifying accuracy. The Milk Scales are made in two different sizes, the Household Scales in three sizes.

60-lb. Circular Spring Balance Milk Scale, marked in decimals and always sold at \$7.	Our special price	\$4.50
30-lb. Circular Spring Balance Milk Scale, marked in decimals and always sold at \$5.	Our special price	3.50
25-lb. Straight Spring Balance Household Scale, marked in half pounds and always sold at 75c.	Our special price	.38
50-lb. Straight Spring Balance Household Scale, marked in one pounds and always sold at \$1.10.	Our special price	.59
40-lb. Straight Spring Balance Household Scale, marked in half pounds. Sold regularly at \$1.25.	Our special price	.75

This is a special offer, and will be positively withdrawn after 1st August. Send us your order for whichever scale you need at once. Catalogue of Dairy Supplies free.

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They tell why roofs leak, how long the various kinds of roofing last when exposed to the weather, how much good roofing ought to cost; and why RUBEROID is superior to every other roofing, considering its long life and low cost of maintenance. Write for these books to-day. They are free.

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STOCKWOOD AYRSHIRES

Are producers of milk testing high in butter-fat. In my herd I have a range of selection, either imp. or Canadian-bred, of either young bulls or females, unexcelled in Canada. Price and terms to suit purchaser. D. M. WATT, ST. LOUIS STA., QUE.

Stonehouse Ayrshires

All imported or out of imported sire and dam. For sale: females of all ages. Am now booking orders for bull calves. Hector Gordon, Howick, Ontario.

Ayrshires

We still have a few choice individuals of almost any age on hand in Ayrshires, and are always ready to price any. Other breeders in this section. Bull calves from Record of Performance cows. A few young Yorkshires on hand. Long-distance phone. ALEX. HUME & CO., MENIE, ONT.

Ayrshires

Bull calves, from 1 month to 9 months, from imported sire and Record of Performance dams. Records 50 to 60 pounds per day. N. Dymont, Clappison's Corners, Ont.

Springhill Ayrshires

Headed by two bulls whose dams have the highest official records in Scotland. Order a bull calf out of our best cows. Robt. Hunter & Sons, Maxville, Ont.

Springbank Ayrshires!

Canada's leading herd of Record-of-Performance Ayrshires. Big records, big cattle, big udders and big teats. Over 50 head to select from; 13 yearling heifers, 7 yearling calves. All in good condition. A. S. TURNER, RYCKMAN'S CORNERS, ONTARIO, 3 miles south of Hamilton.

LAKEVIEW HOLSTEINS!

Bull calves sired by Count Hengerveld Fayne de Kol, whose sire is the sire of the world's champion milk cow, and whose dam is the dam of the world's champion butter cow. These calves are from A. R. O. cows with records up to 24 lbs. butter in 7 days. Also a few females for sale. E. F. OSLER, Bronte, Ont.

Silver Creek Holsteins

Official records range from 13 lbs. for 2-year-olds to 22 lbs. for mature cows. Stock bull, King Fayne Segis, Clothilde, his 7 nearest dams records average 25 lbs. For sale are young stock of both sexes, sired by bull with high official backing and out of Record cows. A. H. TEEPLE, Currie's P. O., Ont., Woodstock, Sta. Phone connection.

High-class Holsteins and Tamworths.

Largest offering of 2-year-old and three-year-old heifers, with official records from 14 to 20 pounds in 7 days; also bull calves with rich backing. Tamworth boars from 10 to 15 weeks old, also sows and dams. A. C. HALLMAN, BRESLAU, ONT.

Cherry Bank Ayrshires!

Present offering: One yearling and three last fall bulls. All good ones, with good breeding; also females, any age, and calves of either sex. Write for prices. P. D. McArthur, 3 1/2-mile from Howick station, North Georgetown, Que.

Ayrshire Cattle

Of the choicest producing strains. Record of Performance work a specialty. Good udders. Good teats. Good records. For particulars write: WILLIAM THORV, Trout Run Stock Farm, Lynedoch, Ontario.

Holstein - Friesians

FAIRVIEW FARM offers young bulls, sired by Pontiac Korndyke and Rag Apple Korndyke, without question the two greatest Korndyke bulls in the world, and out of cows with large A. R. O. records and testing 4% fat. Come and see them or write. E. H. DOLLAR, Heuvelton, N. Y. Near Prescott.

CENTRE AND HILLVIEW HOLSTEINS

Offers a number of young bulls: One born Oct. 5—more black; his dam gave at 5 years old 418 lbs. milk and 17 1/2 lbs. butter; his sister, at 4 years old, gave 416 lbs. milk and 17.13 lbs. butter in 7 days; his sire is Brookbank Butter Baron, who has a number of A. R. O. daughters—one 23.66 lbs. butter in 7 days at 3 years old. Price \$60 if sold at once. A few 2-year-old heifers from B.B.B. for sale. P. D. EDE, Oxford Centre, Woodstock Station, Long-distance telephone.

HOLSTEINS AND YORKSHIRES

R. HONEY, Brickley, Ont. Northumberland Co. Offers a choice lot of heifers and sows ready to mate; also orders taken for the coming crop of calves from Prince Posh Calamity Bleske and R.O.P. cows.

High-class Holsteins

Head of herd, Pietje Korndyke Lad. Two nearest dams average 26.09 lbs. butter in 7 days. His sire's dam, Pietje 22nd, has a record of 31.62 lbs. butter in 7 days. Present offering: now booking orders for bull calves sired by above sire and out of A. R. O. dams. W.M. C. STEVENS, PHILLIPSVILLE, ONT.

World's Champion-Bred Bull

Grace Fayne 2nd Sir Colantha. His dam, sire's dam and two sisters average 31.80 lbs. butter in 7 days. For further particulars send for catalogue. Address M. L. HALEY or M. H. HALEY, Springford, Ontario.

The Maples Holstein Herd

Of Record-of-Merit cows, headed by King Posh De Kol. Nothing for sale at present except choice bull calves from Record-of-Merit cows. Also one or two good cows. WALBURN RIVERS, FOLDEN'S ONTARIO

Elmwood Holsteins

Choicely-bred calves for April and May delivery. Sired by imported Ykema Sir Posh and Pontiac Sarcastic, a grandson of Sarcastic Lad. Registered. Delivered. Express paid. Safe delivery guaranteed. E. D. GEORGE & SONS, PUTNAM, ONT.

Spring Bank Holsteins and Yorkshires

For sale: 1 cow, 6 years old, good producer; 3 bull calves; young Yorkshire sows. Wm. Barnett & Sons, Living Springs, Ont. Fergus Station, G. T. R. and C. P. R.

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CANADA'S GREATEST JERSEY HERD
We are offering for sale one 2-year-old bull and four yearlings, fit for service; also six bull calves; females of all ages. Come and see them or write.
B. H. BULL & SON, BRAMPTON, ONT.

WANTED!
Ten Jersey Heifer Calves, from 2 to 4 months old, eligible to register. Send description, with lowest cash price, to: **High Grove Stock Farm, P. O. Box 111, Tweed, Ont.**

STEWART M. GRAHAM
PORT PERRY, ONTARIO.
Pedigree-live-stock and real-estate AUCTIONEER. Graduate of Jones' National School.

In a speech in the Senate on Hawaiian affairs, Senator Depew, of New York, told this story:

When Queen Liliuokalani was in England during the English Queen's jubilee, she was received at Buckingham Palace. In the course of the remarks that passed between the two queens, the one from the Sandwich Islands said that she had English blood in her veins.

"How so?" inquired Victoria.
"My ancestors ate Captain Cook."

Casey—Ye're a har-rd worru'er, Hooley; how many hods o' morthor have yez carried up that ladder th' day?

Dooley—Whist, man! I'm foolin' th' boss. I've carried the same hodful up an' down all day, an' he thinks I'm worrukin'!

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QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

GRASS FOR LOW-LAND PASTURE.

I have a piece of wet ground and want to sow it with grass seed. Would Kentucky Blue grass be the best? If so, how many pounds to the acre? T. L.

Ans.—The following mixture is very suitable for low lands: Red top, 4 lbs.; orchard grass, 4 lbs.; meadow fescue, 3 lbs.; Kentucky blue grass, 2 lbs.; timothy, 2 lbs.; alsike clover, 3 lbs.; white clover, 2 lbs. This makes a mixture of 20 pounds of seed per acre, and, as all are hardy, they should furnish a large quantity of pasture of good quality.

CAPPED HOCKS.

I have a valuable Thoroughbred colt, two years and a few months old. He has been in a paddock outside and in a box stall. I find that he has capped hocks. What is likely to be the result, and what treatment, if any, would you advise? H. H. M.

Ans.—Capped hocks are hard to reduce. If considerable liquid be present, they should be opened and flushed out twice a day, with a five-per-cent. solution of carbolic acid, until healed. If little liquid be present, they can be reduced by rubbing in, once daily, a little of the following liniment: Four drams each of iodine and iodide of potassium, mixed with four ounces each of alcohol and glycerine. Repeated blistering of the parts is sometimes practiced, instead of using the liniment.

LUXATION OF PATELLA.

I have a colt, a Shire, aged one month. It has some trouble in its stifles; the cap slips back and forward, mostly to the outside. It is puffed some around the joint; he is a little lame; I put on a light blister. Can anything be done for it? A. J. B.

Ans.—This is a case of luxation of the patella. Keep as quiet as possible, in a comfortable box stall, and blister the joint on the front and inside. For blister, use two drams each of biniodide of mercury and cantharides, mixed with two ounces of vaseline. Tie head so colt cannot bite the parts. Rub well with the blister, once daily, for two days; on the third day apply sweet oil. Turn loose in a box stall and oil every day. As soon as the scale comes off, tie up and blister again, after which, blister once monthly for four or five months.

JOINT ILL.

Have a colt ten days old; hip swelled, and is very hard; colt is lame and seems to breathe hard; has high fever. Can get up without help and nurse well. There is a discharge from the navel. It is like what would come out of a bruise—pus. What is the matter? Is it navel or joint ill? Give symptoms of joint ill and treatment. Kindly publish "Whip's" treatment for navel ill in your next issue, as I cured a colt six years ago by following his treatment, but paper got mislaid, and I can't find it. G. F.

Ans.—Evidently the colt is suffering from joint ill or navel ill, as it is sometimes called. In March 26th issue, 1908, "Whip" prescribes as follows:

At the earliest symptoms, apply soothing treatment locally, such as continued bathing with hot water, followed by rubbing with camphorated liniment. The colt should be given five to ten grains of iodide of potassium (according to size and breed), four times daily, in a little of the mother's milk; it should be helped to nurse every hour, if it cannot help itself. The mare should be well fed on milk-producing feeds, as bran, oats and grass, and should be given 1 dram of iodide of potassium, three times daily. If the disease reaches the stage where the articular cartilages have sloughed, it is best to destroy the patient.

This disease arises from infection through the navel, and, consequently, makes its appearance when colt is about two weeks old. There may or may not be a discharge from the navel, though usually it appears. The colt becomes enlarged, stiff and sore in the joints. Sanitary conditions, surrounding the dam at parturition is worth more than any other measures.

Keeps out large Animals—Keeps in the Chickens

We've put strength and stiffness into the PEERLESS JUNIOR Poultry Fence so it can stand the attacks of restless animals from the outside. We have made it close enough so small fowl cannot get through. It is made of much heavier wire than the ordinary poultry fence, well galvanized, therefore much more durable.

Peerless Junior the fence that saves expense

That heavy, No. 9, hard steel wire at top and bottom holds the fence taut and true without the necessity of fence boards and saving more than half the usual number of posts. That means considerable saving to you. Write for our printed matter about PEERLESS FENCES. We make fences and gates for every purpose.

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I WILL SHEEP of the different English breeds for those wanting them. Selections will be made with the greatest care, and the charges will be moderate. Will also bring a few **CLYDESDALES** and **SHORTHORNS** on order. Let me know what you want, and ask for particulars. Have two Shorthorn bulls just landed that will be sold worth the money, and they are high-class in every way. Have as usual home-bred Shorthorns. **ROBERT MILLER, Stouffville, Ont.**

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The Riby Grove Flock and Herd, owned by **MR. HENRY DUDDING,**

Is the source to which practically all the leading export buyers have resorted from time to time to obtain stud sires and dams, and rams and ewes of unrivalled merit and quality. The record of its show-yard success is unequalled, and so are its sale averages. Selections of Sheep and Cattle always for sale.

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Parties having Oxford rams for sale are requested to write the undersigned, stating age of rams, weight, price, and if recorded.

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Fairview's Shropshire Offerings: Their breeding is of the very best, and for 26 years they have proved their superior quality in the leading show-rings, including **three World's Fairs**, where the Fairview exhibits won more section, flock, champion and special prizes than all competitors combined. That's the kind we now offer. For a flock header or a few ewes, write for circular and prices to: **J. & D. J. Campbell, Fairview Farm, Woodville, Ont.**

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FOR SALE: Young sows due April and May, by imp. boar, dams by Colwill's Choice, Canada's Champion boar in 1907-2-3-5; also choice pigs, both sexes. Two yearling Shorthorn bulls, Nym and Lavender families, and six choice heifers and heifer calves. Prices right. Bell phone.

A. A. Colwill, Box 9, Newcastle, Ont.

Willowdale Berkshires!

Nothing to offer but suckers and three extra choice young sows, bred to farrow May and June. Be quick if you want one. **J. J. WILSON, Importer and Breeder, Milton P. O. and Station. C. P. R. and G. T. R.**

Monkland Yorkshires

With very nearly 100 sows in breeding, of modern type and high-class quality, our herd will stand comparison with any in Canada. We are always in a position to fill large or small orders with despatch. Long-distance phone. **JAMES WILSON & SONS, FERGUS, ONT.**

MAPLE GROVE YORKSHIRES.

To make room for the natural increase in our herd, we now offer for immediate disposal 25 choice young and very typical sows, an exceedingly choice, easy-feeding bunch. Many of them sired by M. G. Champion, 2010, champion and silver-medal boar at Toronto in 1907, and first as a three-year-old, in the aged class in 1908, a grand stock-getter. Many of our sows are prize winners, and are of the best Yorkshire blood in England and Canada. 10, Feb., Mar. and April pigs; pairs not related. We are putting prices low, because we must sell. Satisfaction guaranteed.

H. S. McDIARMID, Fingal, Ont., Sheddin Station. Long-distance phone in house.

MAPLE LEAF BERKSHIRES

For sale: Young sows, bred and ready to breed, or to farrow, also young pigs farrowed in March and April. Imp. sows, imp. pigs. Pairs not akin. A. P. R. and G. T. R.

JOSHUA LAWRENCE, Oxford Centre P. O., Ontario.

WOOL

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The old standby for all who have stock liable to stray, or to dispute as to identification or ownership; for herd or flock records, or for general convenience. Send for free circular and sample. It may save you much trouble. Write to-day.

F. G. JAMES, BOWMANVILLE, ONTARIO.

LARGE WHITE YORKSHIRES.

Have for sale at the present time a fine lot of young sows bred to imp. boar, due to farrow end of May; also boars ready for service. A good lot of spring pigs. Pairs supplied not akin from large stock from the best British herds. Long-distance Bell phone. **C. P. R. & G. T. R.**

H. J. Davis, Woodstock, Ont.

With very nearly 100 sows in breeding, of modern type and high-class quality, our herd will stand comparison with any in Canada. We are always in a position to fill large or small orders with despatch. Long-distance phone. **JAMES WILSON & SONS, FERGUS, ONT.**

Hillcrest Tamworths

are second to none in America for type and quality. For sale are both sexes and all ages, from sows bred and bears fit for service down to youngsters. **Herbert German, St. George, Ont.**

SUNNYSIDE CHESTER WHITE HOGS.

I am now offering some very choice young things of both sexes, of breeding age. A few Shropshire sheep of both sexes. A number of Bronze turkeys and some Red Cap cockerels and pullets. **W. E. WRIGHT, Glanworth P. O., Ont.**

Tamworths

A grand lot of young boars from the Fergus, also young sows (landed). Some just bred. Some in farrow to first-class boars from best blood in England. Prices reasonable. **Chas. Currie, Morrison, Ont.**

DUROC - JERSEY SWINE

Bred and raised in Ontario. Sows ready to breed. Pairs not akin. Younger ones either sex. **W. E. WRIGHT, MAC CAMPBELL & JOHN BARRETT, ONT.**

At the au Shorthorn c lows Bros. sold for an averaging \$ The highest for the roan purchased by Neb. Merr bull, sold for Iowa. The was \$675. heifer, Choi Iowa. The \$500 m ling bull, S being taken N. A. Lin 16th, sold \$208, the 1 the 47 fema The highest a roan, four J. A. Malst sold for \$50

PRESENT BUSINESS officers, tog and office s igne and P cently prese S. H. Chap ver servic, man's fifth employees o cation to e the man, w of connectio ness grow the esteem arely be gr labored thus

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GOSSIP.

At the auction sale on June 14th, of Shorthorn cattle from the herd of Belows Bros., Maryville, Mo., 52 head were sold for an average of \$320, eleven bulls averaging \$482, and 41 females \$276. The highest price of the sale was \$1,500, for the roan yearling bull, Superb Goods, purchased by R. C. Firme, Hastings, Neb. Merry Goods, a white yearling bull, sold for \$1,060, to Cahil Bros., of Iowa. The highest price for a female was \$675, paid for the white yearling heifer, Choice Lady, by E. A. Hess, of Iowa. Three other females sold above the \$500 mark, and the red-roan yearling bull, Standard Goods, brought \$850, being taken by Purdy Bros., of Missouri. N. A. Lind, at Rolfe, Iowa, on June 16th, sold 60 head for an average of \$208, the 13 bulls averaging \$240, and the 47 females a fraction less than \$200. The highest-priced bull, Nonpareil Sultan, a roan, four years old, sold for \$500, to J. A. Mulstead, of Iowa. Four females sold for \$500 to \$535 each.

TRADE TOPIC.

PRESENTATION TO WELL-KNOWN BUSINESS MAN.—The directors and officers, together with the entire road and office staff of the Ontario Wind Engine and Pump Co., Ltd., Toronto, recently presented to the General Manager, S. H. Chapman, a handsome sterling silver service, the occasion being Mr. Chapman's fiftieth birthday. The officers and employees of the company took this occasion to express their appreciation of the man, who has, during his 25 years of connection with the firm, seen its business grow into great proportions, and the esteem and respect thus shown must surely be gratifying to the man who has labored thus long so faithfully and well.

THE SPICE OF LIFE.

"Have you anything that will cure corns?" asked the customer in the drug store.
"What seems to be the matter with your corns?" asked the new clerk.

The Politician's Opportunities.

In the course of the recent election campaign in North Waterloo, Ontario, the presumptive Minister of Labor and his friends had a series of adventures. First they met a crowd of men who were putting up telephone or telegraph poles, and, of course, the candidate had to get out of his buggy and give a hand. Next the party ran up against a barn-raising, and, of course, nothing would do but that the Boy Who Had Been Raised on a Farm should turn to and give a hand. These two experiences ought to have been enough for one day, but as the tour proceeded fortune brought them to a farmhouse where there was an auction sale of cattle. And pretty poor cattle they were—almost on a par with the farm itself. Just as soon as the new arrivals loomed in sight the worst animal in the barnyard was being brought up for disposal.
"Now," said the auctioneer, seizing his opportunity, "we have an unexpected and a most valued addition to our audience. We have now with us the next member of Parliament for North Waterloo, and we are going to give him the first chance at this most valuable animal."
And, seizing opportunity by the ears, he at once put the cow on parade.
"How much am I offered?" said the auctioneer.
Mr. King, not wishing to appear mean, after it was apparent that no one else would bid, presumably because they did not wish to forestall the politician, bid "Five dollars."
And the auctioneer, without waiting for further bids, at once knocked down the animal to Mr. King for five dollars. It was a case of "Going, going, gone," at once.
And you ought to hear Mackenzie King tell of his troubles in finding a widow who had no family, and therefore no vote attached to her household, to whom, without arousing suspicion of bribery and corruption, he could hand over the wretched animal. — Toronto Saturday Night.

SWEET REVENGE.

Frederick C. Beyer, a well-known Cleveland editor, told at a recent press banquet a newspaper story.
"A Medina editor died," he said, "and was, of course, directed to ascend to the Abode of the Just. But during the ascent the editor's journalistic curiosity asserted itself, and he said:
"Is it permitted for one to have a look at—or—the other place?"
"Certainly," was the gracious reply, and, accordingly, a descent to the other place was made. Here the editor found much to interest him. He scurried about, and was soon lost to view.
"His angelic escort got worried at last, and began a systematic search for his charge. He found him at last seated before a furnace, fanning himself and gazing at the people in the fire. On the door of the furnace was a plate saying, 'Delinquent subscribers.'
"Come," said the angel to the editor, "we must be going."
"You go on," the editor answered, without lifting his eyes. "I'm not coming. This is heaven enough for me."

Castles in the Air.

(By Ivan Leonard Wright.)
Now that aviation really
Is an undisputed fact,
And the world admits belief that
Until recently it lacked,
Why, I think there's naught to keep me
On this mundane sphere of care,
So I'll climb aboard an airship
For my castle in the air.

Oh, when days are long and dreary,
And the soul sags with its woe;
When you search a fool time-table
For some cheery place to go,
What so helpful or so pleasant
(And, till recently, so rare)
As merrily ballooning
To some castle in the air?
When the office clock is laggard
And you're weighted down with work,
And you long to merely laze it
Like some languid heathen Turk,
Oh, what joy is offered man that
For one moment can compare
With a trip aboard a biplane
To far castles in the air?
When the world has turned against you,
And a shadow scars its face,
And you feel a branded alien
Amongst the worldly human race,
If you only have a nickel
It may solace your despair,
Just to spend it for a joy-ride,
To some castle in the air.

There are castles—oh, yes, millions,
Built of the dreams of men,
But to earth-blind eyes they're formless
And beyond all normal ken.
Should you wish to see these cities
That your visionaries prepare,
Why, just take a Cook's excursion
Through the castles in the air.

HUMOROUS SIDE OF THE COW STANCHION.

The most humane invention of recent years is the swinging stanchion. This is a device in which a cow can curl up and fan your forehead with an antiseptic snore while her tank is being emptied by a milker in a Morris chair. The old-fashioned stanchion is as much out of date as the non-puncturing bustle. As an instrument of torture, it makes an attack of stomach cramps look like a slap on the wrist. After the old-style stanchion has once gotten the stranglehold upon a young and trusting heifer, you might as well try to strain string beans through a hair net as to squeeze a bran mash past her throat latch. The wing-collar stanchion was brought over by Sir Walter Raleigh, the discoverer of the cubel cigarette, and was used by him to choke the red man into a pleasing resemblance to tomato catsup. This afforded so much satisfaction to the nobility of the period that they fell into the habit of feeding their dependents into it feet foremost, as a salutary rebuke to a noisy jay. It then descended to the cow, which has worn it ever since with the graceful aplomb of a retiring gent with a gathering in his gaiters. It is high time that this style of stanchion went into the discard along with the reversible nightshirt and the non-flushing toilet brush.

Two men of West Philadelphia were exchanging greetings the other day, when one of them exclaimed:

"Why, Edward, old chap, you're in fine trim! You're positively beaming! I've never seen you look so satisfied with yourself and with the world. Any particular reason?"
"Yes," answered Edward. "The fact is, I've just succeeded in signing up our leading lady for another season."
"I had no idea you were in the theatrical business."
"Nor am I. I am referring to our cook."

A curious but true story has been told of Paul Falconer Poole, which shows how dangerous it is to dogmatize upon the authenticity or the reverse of any doubtful picture. It shakes one's belief in the opinion of the "expert" who will say in a second whether a picture is or is not by some particular artist to learn that an accomplished painter like Poole could have been mistaken as to the authenticity of one of his own works. This, however, was actually the case. A picture was sold at Christie's as the work of Poole, but as it bore no name, the purchaser sent it to the artist with a polite request that he would sign it. Poole looked at it carefully, and then said it was not his work. The purchaser referred the matter to the previous owner of the picture, who produced Poole's own receipt, dated many years earlier. This was taken to Poole and shown to him. It shook his confidence a little, but he still denied the authorship of the picture, or any knowledge of the man to whom he was said to have sold it in the first place. The picture, at his own request, was brought to him again, and he looked at it long and carefully. Some recollection of its Shakespearean subject began to come back to his mind, and at last he said, "If I painted that thing at all, it was on a panel made from a piece of an old piano, and there was a curious knot on the back of it." The back of the picture was exposed, and there was the knot!

A London merchant, who had a rather ruddy complexion, after "doing" Glasgow, had some time to wait for his train at St. Enoch Station, and bethought himself of a little joke.
"What is the name of this station, my good fellow?" he asked of a porter.
"St. Enoch Station, sir."
A few minutes later he met the same porter, and said:
"What did you call this station, porter?"
"St. Enoch's! Dae ye no see the name above the hotel there?"
Just then the train was shunted in, and our English friend got comfortably seated in a third-class smoker, along with a few more passengers of the male persuasion.
"These railway officials are about the worst; they can't be civil," remarked the Londoner.
"That's a confounded lee?" said a Scotch farmer.
"Well," said the Londoner, "I'll bet five bob I don't get a civil answer from the first porter I ask a question of."
"Done!" replied the old farmer.
Looking out, he espied his "green" friend, and, beckoning him over, asked in his most polite tone:
"Would you kindly tell me the name of this station, porter?"
"Gang awa', ye bacon-faced buffer! Pit yer daft heid in!" was the answer.

Irish Bulls.

Michael Macdonagh says that Ireland's bulls are still as numerous as her snakes are not. Mr. Macdonagh was over on the Emerald Isle not long ago, trying to do for Ireland what Dean Ramsay's "Reminiscences" did for Scotland. In his Irish Life and Character (Thomas Whittaker) he tells about the first Irishman he met there. He was a hairdresser in Kingstown.
As I was leaving, the man tried to induce me to buy a bottle of hair-wash. "What sort of stuff is it?" I asked. "Oh, it's grand stuff," he replied. "It's a sort of mullum in parvo—the less you take of it, the better."
Then Mr. Macdonagh proves himself no true son of Erin by explaining what the barber really meant. A few days later, the writer was walking with a friend over

the Wicklow Mountains, where they met a "character."

"Well, Mick," said my friend, "I've heard some queer stories about your doings lately." "Och, don't believe thim, surr," replied Mick. "Sure, half the lies tould about me by the naybours isn't true."

The following notice Mr. Macdonagh saw posted in a pleasure-boat on the Suir:
"The chairs in the cabin are for the ladies. Gentlemen are requested not to make use of them till the ladies are seated."

And this he clipped from a Kingstown newspaper:

"James O'Mahony, Wine and Spirit Merchant, Kingstown, has still on his hands a small quantity of the whiskey which was drunk by the Duke of York while in Dublin."

The turning off of bulls seems indeed to be infectious from Irish air. Englishmen succumb to it when on the island. Witness the annual report of the commissioners of national education, where this information appears over their august signatures:

"The female teachers were instructed in plain cooking. They had, in fact, to go through the process of cooking themselves in turn."—Catholic Fortnightly Review.

The Golden Rule for the Horse.

The man who is cruel to animals is but himself a brute, and the man who is cruel to his best friend, what is he? Does the word exist which is applicable to the man who mistreats his horse? Can it be possible that such a man ever stops to think what he would do if his faithful friend, the horse, were taken from him, and he could obtain no other? He would be left helpless, stranded. He would have to revert to the ways of his forefathers and use oxen. Truly, how puny is man!

Cruelty accomplishes nothing, but it is the direct route to failure and broken hopes.

It has been said that cruelty to dumb animals is one of the distinguishing vices of the lowest and basest of the people. Wherever it is found, it is a certain mark of ignorance and meanness. Likewise Samuel Smiles, the noted author and reformer, has said, "The cheapest of all things is kindness, its exercise requiring the least possible trouble and self-sacrifice." Another famous man has declared, "Kindness is wisdom." Think of it. Kindness is wisdom! Is it not true? Who but a fool delights in cruelty? A wise man knows that cruelty only makes matters worse, but that kindness makes them better.

Be kind to the horse. Don't berate him because he does something which should not have been done. Perhaps he had a right motive, but in his dumb way was unable to express it. Perhaps he wanted to help you, possibly he meant no evil, though outwardly he seemed perverse and stubborn. Give him credit for at least trying to be good, for there are few horses which are naturally bad.

Many persons take it for granted that when a horse does wrong he intended to do so, and they therefore punish him for it. Now, this action only aggravates the matter, and, if continued, will result in an incorrigible animal, made so solely from mistreatment by his master. This, and this only, explains why so many horses are bad.

The best policy is to be kind to the horse. Remember that he is a dumb animal. Don't expect as much understanding from him as you expect of men. Remember that of all the animals which aid man, the horse is the most useful. Give him credit for that. Don't think him mean, for, unless made so by man, he seldom is. Don't punish him for every wrong he does, for possibly they are not so intended. Try to put yourself in his place, and don't forget that he is a slave.

Now, Mr. Reader, if you don't treat your horses as kindly as you should, try to do better. Be kind to them, and see for yourself if your work does not proceed more smoothly than ever before. Follow the Golden Rule, and treat your horse as you would wish him to treat you if your positions were reversed. Investigate for once and you will never say again that kindness doesn't pay. Indian Farmer.

Baron Crawford	252	Early Blight on Potato Leaves	767	Leicester Yearling Ewe: Border	716	Scotch Pine: Planting on Abandoned Farm Land in Norfolk Co., Ont.	491
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Berkshire Sow: An English	586	Farm Home of Jno. C. Shaw, Oxford Co., Ont.	82	Milk-weed Butterfly	851	Sicilian Goat and Pig	728
Berkshire Sow: Canadian-bred	586	Farmhouse in Chilliwack, B. C.	135	Miler: John	1020	Silo Roof: Another	878
Berrice Breese	413	Farmhouse 300 Years Old	729	Moly 3rd: Dairy Shorthorn Heifer	673	Silo Roof: Diagram Showing Construction of	590
Black, but Comely	79	Farmstead: A Welland County, Ont.	46	Montrave Viceroys	399	Silo Roof: Showing Construction of	590
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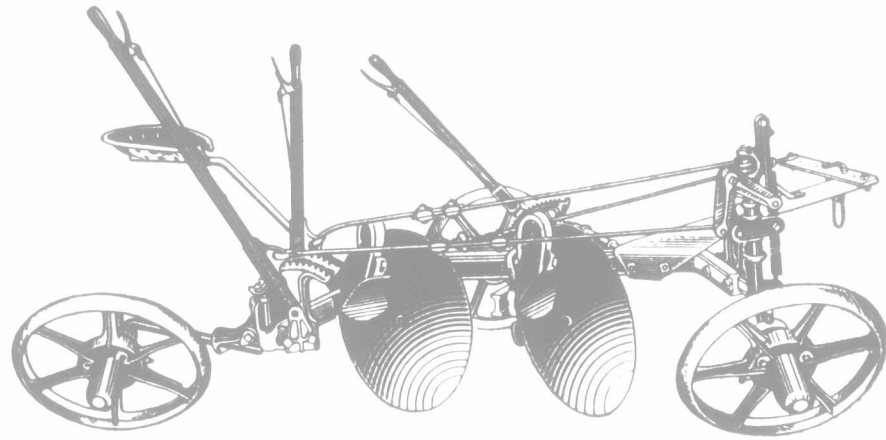
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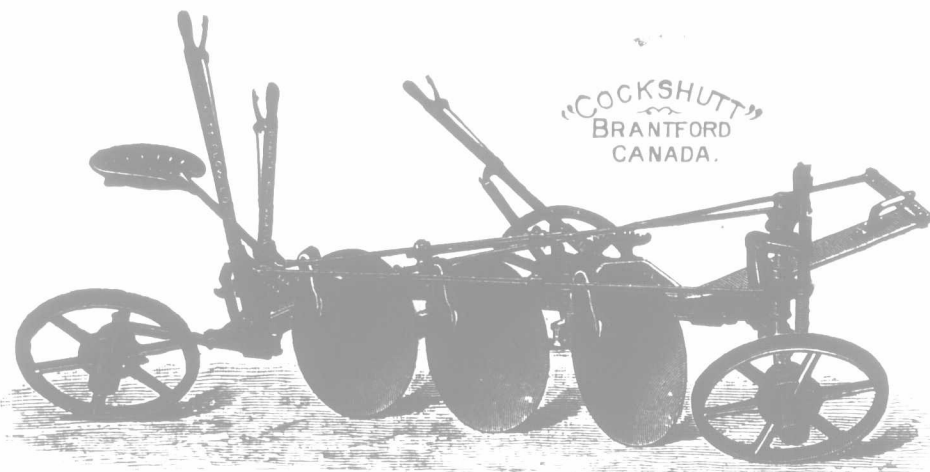
COCKSHUTT DISC PLOWS

Disc Plows are becoming very popular in some sections of Ontario where the land is extremely hard, or where it is of such a nature that mouldboard plows will not clean properly. From illustrations you will notice that for Ontario we manufacture them in two and three furrow sizes. Larger sizes may be had if necessary. We have been experimenting with disc plows for a number of years and do not hesitate to say that the plows we now offer are superior to any others on the market. In addition to the two levers generally used on disc plows ours are equipped with a third lever for raising and lowering the rear plow. This lever we find necessary in hard ground to make the plow take hold,

and where the ground is soft it prevents the plow cutting too deep. It also greatly assists in keeping the furrows level.



Two-Furrow Steel Disc Plow

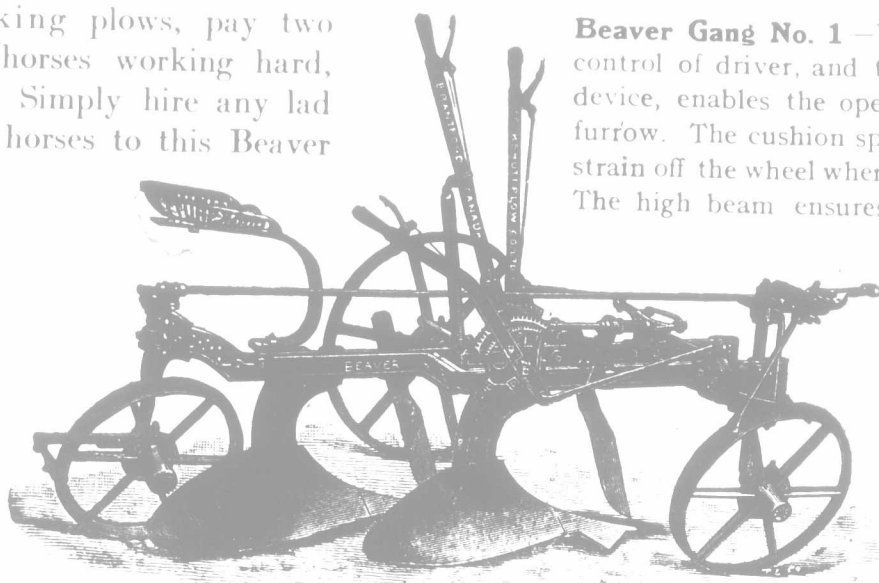


Three-Furrow Steel Disc Plow

We have given a great deal of attention to the bearings of these discs and have now produced a bearing which is perfectly smooth-running and is absolutely dust and sand-proof. Our wheel axles also are dust-proof and all possible wearing parts may be cheaply renewed. Our lever ratchets are all malleable iron, which makes possible very fine adjustments. If you have not seen a disc plow work, you would say that it does not cover stubble or trash as completely as a mouldboard plow. It rather pulverizes the ground thoroughly and leaves the surface perfectly level. For plowing clover sod they give every satisfaction, but for old sod they are not preferable, as on account of the rotary motion of the discs the plowing is apt to be roughly done. Write for our Catalogue to-day—sent free on request.

This Beaver Gang Will Reduce Your Plowing Expenses 40c. on Every Dollar—Plows Better-Quicker-Easier

Why use two ordinary walking plows, pay two skilled men and keep four horses working hard, when there's a better way? Simply hire any lad who can drive, hitch up three horses to this Beaver Gang and tell the boy to go ahead. He needn't be an expert—the plow is so simple and easy to operate. And this Gang Plow will make better furrows, plow quicker and save you nearly half your plowing expenses, than if you used two ordinary walking plows. Read all about it.



Beaver Gang

Beaver Gang No. 1—Wheels of this Gang are always under control of driver, and this, combined with our straightener device, enables the operator to keep an absolutely straight furrow. The cushion spring on land wheel axle arm, takes the strain off the wheel when striking obstructions in rough work. The high beam ensures good clearance. This plow is also built with adjustable beams, which can be set for wide or narrow work. Our new lifting spring for furrow wheel makes it possible to raise the plows without effort. The land wheel is extra large, making the plow run steady and easy. Can be supplied with wide or narrow bottoms, knife cutters, shares, tripletrees and wrench. We cannot recommend this plow too strongly to farmers who want good work done quickly and cheaply—the great demand we have for this Beaver Gang is sufficient proof of its efficiency.

See our Agents for particulars of these plows or write us for Catalogue, which we shall be pleased to send you upon request.

COCKSHUTT PLOW COMPANY LIMITED **BRANTFORD**