

**PAGES
MISSING**

The Farmer's Advocate

and Home Magazine

"Persevere and Succeed."

Established 1866.

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875.

Vol. XLIII.

LONDON, ONTARIO, JULY 16, 1908.

No. 925.

EDITORIAL

THE HIDEBOUND PARTY PRESS.

The most shameful disgrace to Canadian journalism is the scurrilous, hidebound party press, which stands ready to subvert practically all considerations of public good to an unprincipled ambition to boost the stock of its party and increase its chances of handling the reins of power. To this end, the political party organ will distort facts, manufacture charges out of mere shades of suspicion, take for granted whatever seems to favor party interests, and bitterly oppose whatever might be construed as threatening those interests. It will deliberately throw dust in the eyes of the electors, hoodwink and betray. Party, creed and race prejudice it is not above feeding, and then preying upon. The press of both parties is tarred with the same stick, though some papers are worse than others. The whole ilk of the party organs are alike in the one important respect, that they are expected to stand by the machine, conscienceless, through thick and thin, no matter how dirty, how corrupt, or how roundly deserving of public censure. The party heeler, as a matter of course, counts upon the poltroons of the press. Party triumph is the end and aim; good government, beneficent legislation, statesman-like policies, worthy candidates, when there are such—all these are factors in the result, to be played up by the party managers and the party press as trumps in a game of cards. The rankling curse of party government is that good administration is made, primarily, a means to the end of party success, whereas party success should be but a means to the end of good government. It is, unfortunately, true that as yet we are not sufficiently advanced in the science and art of self-government to dispense with the party system of politics, but every self-respecting man seeing the grovelling of the partizan must hope and pray for the time when the whole pernicious, demoralizing system will be abolished, and the apron-string press along with it.

Meanwhile we rejoice in the increasing vigor and influence of the unmuzzled independent press, which estimates things to the best of its light and belief, according to the general interests. Also, it is encouraging to find occasional evidences of fairness, magnanimity and loosening of party allegiance among the party press, though there are still many petty sheets whose political horizon is bounded by the Grit or Tory committee rooms in the county town. One stultifies himself by reading such miserable rags, and the sooner the public express their disapproval by withholding support, the better. It is, unfortunately, true that, with these measly bickering, peanut sheets debarred, many communities would have no journal to support. In that case, let them pass by the local paper and subscribe to the metropolitan dailies and weeklies until such time as a worthy local paper appears in the field, and let the readers take pains to inform the local editor why they have discontinued his paper. Where the party press languishes, the independent is more likely to enter the field and flourish. In the last analysis, the character of the press depends upon the taste of its readers, though each acts and reacts upon the other.

We want more broad-gauge, disinterested, cosmopolitan newspapers in America, and those organs which will retain and wield the largest measure of influence in the future will be the ones that broaden out and cultivate a habit of thought and expression that will place National and Provincial welfare eminently above all considerations of local advantage or party ascendancy.

DOING THINGS WELL.

We heard a striking experience the other day, related to us at first hand, illustrating the advantage of doing things well while one is about it. The narrator, a retired farmer, informed us that, years ago, when he was commencing to farm, and had a very small capital account, sickness in his family decided him to dig a new well. Seepage water could be obtained by making a fifteen or twenty foot excavation, but, although a dollar looked like a cart wheel, he made up his mind to do that job, like every other, so that it would never require to be done again. He went down till he struck a never-failing vein of water, at a depth of some sixty feet. During his absence from home on the following Christmas Day, a large wheat-straw stack, built against the barn, was accidentally fired by an orphan lad who had sat down beside it in order to learn to smoke. Neighbors on the way to church saw the smoke rising, hastened to the scene, and, by using a neighbor's sap-buckets, which fortunately had bales on them, formed themselves into a bucket brigade, and by keeping the barn wet, and also that portion of the stack next the barn, controlled the flames sufficiently to enable other workers to fork away that portion of the stack against the building. Two days' work and another day's watchfulness served to protect the barn while the smouldering strawstack was consumed. "If it had not been for that well, which they couldn't pump dry," said the man, gratefully, "there is no doubt that the barn, with the unthreshed spring grain and a season's wheat crop in the granary, would have gone up in smoke, leaving me stranded and bankrupt."

"Another thing," he added, "I had previously made a vow that I would never insure my buildings, but the day after the fire, when an agent came along, I took out all he would put on, and have never owned an uninsured building since, nor have I every yet had one burned. Perhaps, as it happened, it was just as well that I was not insured at that time, for some of the neighbors suspected that I had deliberately set fire to the stack and gone away, to make sure of getting the insurance. I have seen many people burnt out since, and never felt like imputing that they had done it deliberately. It seems to me a most unlikely thing for anyone to do."

THE PRICE OF BEEF.

"Why should beefsteak be so dear?" is a question the modern housewife seldom has answered to her satisfaction. It is a question she will probably ask more anxiously as years roll by, for, notwithstanding popular fulminations against the "beef trust," the "packers' combine," and the "butchers' union," the root causes of the advancing prices for steak are much less affected by "combinations in restraint of trade" than sensation mongers would lead us to believe. Without attempting a precise analysis of all the factors, let us enumerate a few:

1. Increase in cost of production.
2. Increase in cost of retailing.
3. Fashion, convenience, use of gas for cooking, lack of culinary skill, and lack of knowledge of relative food values.
4. Cheap money.

In discussing these points, we shall begin with the last mentioned. It is pretty generally acknowledged that money is cheaper than it used to be. A dollar bill will purchase less general produce or merchandise of most kinds than it would twelve years ago. This is another way of stating that prices of goods have advanced, or that the cost of living has increased. The wage-earner or

salaried man receives more coin or bank notes for his services, but, in turn, pays out more for the necessities of life. If thriftily disposed, he has a larger margin on which to save; otherwise, his seeming high wages are to no small extent a delusion. He gets more cents an hour for his labor, but pays more a quart for his milk and more a pound for his meat.

Fashion, convenience, and the use of gas (which stops burning the instant it is turned off) lead many persons in summer to prefer quickly-cooked steaks to boiling pieces and roasts. In so far as it saves fuel, this is economy, and in so far as it secures comfort, at the expense of economy, it may still be justifiable for those who can afford it, but there are many persons calling habitually for steak who would be much better off with the more wholesome and cheaper boils or stews. One trouble is that many women marry without a proper culinary education. As a butcher expressed it, "Factory girls come in who can't cook anything but steak. It's steak, steak, till you're ashamed to look a steak in the face. If bullocks were all steak, we'd be in clover." In the winter more boiling pieces are sold, but even then the greatest call is for steaks and roasts. So the butcher puts up the figure on these cuts. Following are some representative prices in London (Ont.) butcher stalls: Sirloin and porterhouse steaks, 18 cents a pound; round, 15 cents; rib roast, 15 cents; cheaper roasts, 12½ cents; brisket, 8 to 10 cents; flank, 6 to 8 cents. As the butcher has to buy the whole steer, and can obtain only a small price for the portions least in request, the increased items of expense fall chiefly on a limited proportion of the carcass, hence the 18-cent steak, which in some places is 20 cents or more. One of the best solutions of the meat problem is common sense conjoined with domestic science, which will lead to a more general utilization of the cheaper but more wholesome and quite as nutritious boils and stews.

Cost of retailing is a large item, which has increased considerably of late years, owing to advance in rents and wages, especially the latter. A local butcher estimated that the wages of shop-hands were probably thirty to thirty-five per cent. higher than twelve years ago, while boys for delivery purposes, who could formerly be hired at four dollars a week, now demand seven, and some of the more fashionable stands pay nine or ten. Horses and horse feed are also dearer. In fact, the dealer referred to stated that his stand employed three delivery wagons, the weekly cost of which for wages, horse feed, shoeing, and wear-and-tear, would average \$12 a week. Thirty-six dollars a week for delivering alone! This multiplies out to \$1,872 per annum. The expense of delivering goods is enormous. A housewife comes in, gives an order, or telephones for a pound of steak, which probably has to be delivered in an out-of-the-way section. Sometimes the cost of delivering amounts to half the purchase price. However, it is all in the business. She is charged nothing extra for the service, but the aggregate cost is assessed on the consumer in the general scale of prices. A farmer who stops at the counter to take home a roast, pays for the delivery of fifteen cents' worth of steak to a city purchaser, who might as well have taken home his own, but for a snobbish disinclination to be seen carrying a parcel. The ends of economics would be served by a discrimination in price in favor of those who carry home their own meat.

Increase in cost of production results from the rising value of land and the less suitable class of cattle we now have with which to produce the beef. Especially in the neighborhood of cities,

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE
DOMINION.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED).

JOHN WELD, MANAGER.

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

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

1. THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE is published every Thursday.
2. It is impartial and independent of all cliques or parties, handsomely illustrated with original engravings, and furnishes the most practical, reliable and profitable information for farmers, dairymen, gardeners, stockmen and home-makers, of any publication in Canada.
3. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—In Canada, England, Ireland and Scotland, \$1.50 per year, in advance; \$2.00 per year when not paid in advance. United States, \$2.50 per year; all other countries 12s.; in advance.
4. ADVERTISING RATES.—Single insertion, 25 cents per line, agate. Contract rates furnished on application.
5. THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE is sent to subscribers until an explicit order is received for its discontinuance. All payments of arrearages must be made as required by law.
6. THE LAW IS, that all subscribers to newspapers are held responsible until all arrearages are paid and their paper ordered to be discontinued.
7. REMITTANCES should be made direct to us, either by Money Order or Registered Letter, which will be at our risk. When made otherwise we will not be responsible.
8. THE DATE ON YOUR LABEL shows to what time your subscription is paid.
9. ANONYMOUS communications will receive no attention. In every case the FULL NAME and POST-OFFICE ADDRESS MUST BE GIVEN.
10. WHEN A REPLY BY MAIL IS REQUIRED to Urgent Veterinary or Legal Enquiries, \$1 must be enclosed.
11. LETTERS intended for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.
12. CHANGE OF ADDRESS.—Subscribers when ordering a change of address should give the old as well as the new P. O. address.
13. WE INVITE FARMERS to write us on any agricultural topic. We are always pleased to receive practical articles. For such as we consider valuable we will pay ten cents per inch printed matter. Criticisms of Articles, Suggestions How to Improve THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE, Descriptions of New Grains, Roots or Vegetables not generally known, Particulars of Experiments Tried, or Improved Methods of Cultivation, are each and all welcome. Contributions sent us must not be furnished other papers until after they have appeared in our columns. Rejected matter will be returned on receipt of postage.
14. ALL COMMUNICATIONS in reference to any matter connected with this paper should be addressed as below, and not to any individual connected with the paper.

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

land is constantly increasing in value, because it is more than ever in demand for dairying, market-gardening, orcharding and other phases of agricultural activity adapted to produce larger returns per acre than accrue from the grazing of cattle. Thus, while the growing use of ensilage and the employment of labor-saving machinery tend to keep down the cost of production, increased land rentals or interest charges, combined with increased cost of labor, tend to put it up. As regards the class of cattle, there is this to be said, that, while economy results from the marketing of heaves at an earlier age than formerly, on the other hand, the cows which formerly earned their keep in the dairy and produced the calves as by-products are becoming increasingly scarce, as the great old dual-purpose breed has declined in average milking quality. When a man has to keep a cow a year to produce but a paltry flow of milk in addition to her calf, the business of beef-raising becomes more expensive and less attractive. Then, too, of late, cattle values have been exceptionally enhanced by the conditions of good pasture and rosy crop prospects, following a winter of feed scarcity, during which herds were abnormally depleted, and the man who managed to keep his stock through the winter for a June market has reaped the reward of foresight and good management. Cattle values have recently weakened again, but it is out of the question to expect a large supply of good beef to be produced cheaply under Eastern conditions, without the dissemination of a strain of deeper-milking dual-purpose cows. Aside from this factor, however, there seems every prospect of the spread between the buying price of cattle and the retail price of steaks being still further widened before any narrowing is accomplished, if, indeed, that is ever to occur.

Dispute not the common things of the earth, for in them is often much virtue.

OLD - AGE ANNUITIES VERSUS PENSIONS.

The Dominion of Canada is to be congratulated on having found a substitute for the pauperizing old-age-pension scheme to which the British Government has recently committed itself. While care of the helplessly aged and infirm is rightly regarded as a necessary charge upon the State, and Houses of Refuge and Homes for the Infirm and Feeble-minded are provided accordingly, still any general and prearranged plan to fix such charges on the community as an economic obligation, practically guaranteeing to indolence a pension in indigent old age, without requiring any contribution thereon on the part of the individual in the years of his prime, is certain to detract from his self-reliance, to remove one of the strongest incentives to industry and thrift, thereby reducing the moral strength and stamina of the race, and virtually sanctioning the mischievous doctrine that the world owes every man a living, instead of merely the opportunity to earn a living. If a permanent system of old-age pensions does not breed pauperism faster than the resources of the British Government can relieve it, the experiment will prove more successful than many shrewd thinkers anticipate. The Canadian plan, which passed the House of Commons last week, provides machinery by which the savings of the people may be directed to the purchase of annuities of not over \$600 for each person or family, the accumulated funds being held and guaranteed by the Dominion Government, which will add interest at three per cent. An annuity may be arranged to commence at 55 years of age or later; not earlier, except in event of special disability, in which case the amount would be less. The annuities will not be transferable or subject to seizure, and in case of death before the age at which the annuity is payable, the amount of the moneys paid in, with compound interest at three per cent., will be returned to the representatives of the annuitant. The annuitant may make periodical payments, or independent payments of ten dollars or more. Or, by payment at the age of fifty-five, immediate annuities may be purchased outright. Post-office Bank depositors may transfer their money to purchase annuities. Fraternal societies and religious organizations may purchase annuities for their members, and employers of labor can make arrangements with their employees by which they may benefit under the Act. The plan is, in short, a State-managed scheme to assure an annual income in old age to those wishing to lay by a sum in their days of prime to be so expended. Whether or not it will be extensively taken advantage of, time will show, but in any case it is emphatically preferable to a gratuitous pension system. The annuity system may have little merit to commend it, but it is at least free from the objections of the pension plan.

A GRATEFUL SUBSCRIBER.

When our subscription ran out, I was so short of cash I could not renew, and I expected every paper would be the last one, but it has kept coming, so now, at first opportunity, I am sending the subscription. I am glad you keep sending it, as "The Farmer's Advocate" has been quite a friend and welcome visitor in our home. We can hardly afford to do without it now. We all appreciate it very much. Sometimes, I believe, the information contained in a single article is worth far more than the cost of the paper for a year. The ——— charges, I believe, 50 cents extra for its Christmas number, while "The Farmer's Advocate" gives a far better one for nothing.

Parry Sound, Ont. ALFRED G. SMITH.

The Government survey of the proposed Ottawa and Georgian Bay canal, which has been in progress for the past four years, estimates the cost of making a 22-foot waterway along the entire 400 miles, from Georgian Bay to Montreal, at \$100,000,000, and the time necessary to complete it ten years. It is estimated that the saving in time from Fort William to Montreal, as compared with the present Lower Lake route, would be from one and three-fifths to two days, and the saving in distance 282 miles.

HORSES.

AMERICAN HACKNEY REGISTRATION FEES.

It seems that the American Hackney Horse Society has taken a leaf from the book of the American Short-horn Breeders' Association, which imposes a registration fee of \$100.00 on imported animals. At a recent meeting of the Board of Directors of the American Hackney Horse Society it was decided, according to Rider and Driver, to establish a new schedule of registration fees for imported horses, and the charges to members are now \$25 for stallions and \$10 for mares and to non-members, \$50 for stallions and \$20 for mares. As the initiation fee for membership in the society is but \$10, it is not expected that many horses will be registered by non-members. The twofold purpose of the increased registration fee for imported horses is claimed to be to discourage the bringing over of inferior specimens of the Hackney breed, and to assist in raising revenue sufficient to meet the present indebtedness of the society and provide for the prompt publication of future volumes of the studbook. Until Volume III. of the Hackney Studbook came from the press last May the records of the society had remained unpublished since 1895, and with an always empty treasury, it was then only through the generous action of a few of the directors, who assumed personal responsibility for the printer's bill of \$1,594, that the long-delayed work was published at all. The directors now propose to put the society and its studbook on a self-supporting basis if possible, and since registration in the Hackney Studbook enables the importer to escape customs duties, amounting to 40 per cent. of the value of each horse imported, they deem it only fair and right that those who are thus most benefited by the maintenance of the studbook should contribute accordingly to its support.

FATALITY IN FOAL AND DAM.

1. Pregnant mare showed labor pains; the water bag appeared, and in about one-half hour ruptured. In 20 minutes longer an examination was made and the foal was found to be on its back with hind feet presented. We delivered her, and the foal's heart was beating, but it did not breathe, and died. What causes foals to come the wrong way? Could this foal have been saved? She lost her foal the same way four years ago. Would this cause the same again? The mare became sick and the veterinarian treated for founder, by keeping feet in bran and warm water and giving medicine. She died in three days.

2. A sells B a horse for \$200. Nothing was said about soundness. In a few days B discovers that the horse has stringhalt. Can B compel A to take horse back? W. G. S.

Ans.—1. Foals are liable to develop in the uterus in any position, hence when parturition is reached the foal may be presented hind feet first, croup first, hocks first, fore feet, knees, poll, or, in fact, in any conceivable position. We cannot avoid this, neither can we tell why such unfavorable presentations occur. The hind feet first is the next most favorable presentation to the normal anterior presentation. It is not possible to turn a foal and make an anterior presentation out of a posterior one. It is quite probable if intelligent assistance had been given your mare so soon as it was observed that she could not deliver herself, and she had been delivered promptly, that the foal would have lived. The fact that four years ago her foal was presented in the same position had nothing to do with the recent case. I am of the opinion that inflammation of the womb resulted after your veterinarian last saw her, and caused death, as founder is not likely to prove fatal. Inflammation of the womb usually causes death.

2. No. When a horse is sold without warranty the purchaser has no redress. V.

Perhaps the worst-abused animal that ever had the misfortune to undergo the gentle process of domestication is the livery horse. If there be an exception, it is the jaded victim of the negro teamster or the rag-and-bone collector. The ordinary equine driven by a regular teamster has the benefit of that greater or less degree of kindly interest which the basest human being must come to feel for his faithful charge. The owner has also a pecuniary interest in maintaining the beast's condition. Not so with the horse for hire. He is everyone's victim, used by a dozen different drivers in as many days; pounded over the road by unfeeling beasts in human form; neglected, abused; deprived for long periods of food and drink; the object of a mere mercenary interest on the part of most owners and the majority of patrons. Does the customer feel that the liveryman has used him mean, or that the charge is high, he wreaks his displeasure on the horse, remarking, perchance, that as he pays dear for the privilege, he'll "get the worth of his money." And it is just because of such treatment that livery rates are as high as they are. The driver is for kindness, not to the liveryman's property, but to the horse—the patient, faithful, sensible, long-suffering horse.

INTERFERING.

"Cutting" or "Interfering" are the terms applied to the act of striking the fetlock of one limb with the shoe of the opposite limb. Every horse-owner imagines such an accident to be the fault of the farrier, and every farrier fancies he has a system of preventing or curing such injury. I must, of course, allow that the shoe inflicts the blow, but I am quite convinced that it is a passive agent, and that in 95 per cent. of cases no fault of the shoe, either in form or fit, can be shown to have occasioned the injury. Cutting is practically confined to young horses out of condition, or to old horses suffering from debility. It may also take place in tired horses. Of course, a shoe excessively prominent on its inside will facilitate injury to the opposite fetlock, and it is, therefore, right to fit the shoe close with a view to prevent or cure cutting. It is not right, however, in any case to rasp away the whole of the wall on the inside toe, and such a proceeding never yet stopped a horse from cutting. It requires about two months to get a green horse sufficiently into condition to stop him hitting his legs. During this time he should wear pads or "Yorkshire boots." His shoes may be fitted close, but the wall of his foot should not be damaged. As he gets into condition, he will cease striking his fetlocks, and whatever curious form of shoe he happens to wear when he begins to go strong and cleanly will get the credit of a cure, although it had nothing to do with the change.

The hind fetlocks suffer more from cutting than the fore. This is due to the different form of shoe used, quite as much as to the form and action of the limb. The hind shoe has calkins which interfere with the proper relative position of the foot to the limb, and so cause imperfection in the gait. Nothing so speedily stops cutting behind as removal of calkins, and the use of a level shoe. It is not the calkin that hits the opposite fetlock. In very few cases is the heel of a shoe the offending part. It is the inside toe which strikes, and this proves that the injury results from defective action, and not from prominence of the shoe.

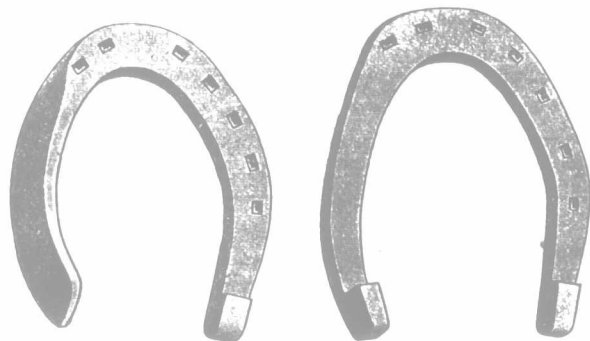
It has been found that a three-quarter shoe does good in cutting. It does so, not because the heel was the offending part, but because the movement of the foot is modified by the altered form of the shoe. The practice of raising one side of the foot higher than the other for the prevention of cutting is very widely adopted, and plausible theories are framed as to its effects. Sometimes it is argued that the injured fetlock is thrown farther outwards, and sometimes that the offending foot is made to move farther away from the opposite leg. The practice is not always successful, and the theory wants a true basis of facts. Not one horse in a thousand "cuts" when in good condition, and nearly every horse does when out of condition. Patience, good feeding and regular work are better treatment for cutting than all the usual alterations of foot and shoe.

Over-reach is an injury to the heel of a front foot by the shoe of the hind foot of the same side. It is not the outer edge of the hind shoe which strikes, it is the edge on the inner circumference of the toe of the shoe. To prevent over-reaching, the hind shoe must be so altered that the offending part is rounded off. As the accident only occurs during the fastest paces, it is confined to hunters and trotters, two classes of horses which ought always to be shod with hind shoes having rounded edges on their inner toe circumference.

Clacking, or forging, is the noise made by horses trotting when the hind shoe strikes the fore. It is not the heel of the front shoe that is struck, but the surface of the shoe just behind the toe, so that the foot is in the air at the time of striking. The part of the hind shoe that strikes is not the extreme point of the toe, but the edge on either side of the toe. Young horses out of condition, and long-stepping, careless goers, are usually the animals that "forge." To prevent it, the front shoe is made concave on the ground surface, and the calkins may be removed from the hind shoes. Quite as important as alteration of the shoe is alteration of the horse's gait. He should not be driven "past his pace," and he should be made to go up to his bit. Patience, condition, and coachmanship are as necessary to stop "clacking" as a good farrier.

[Note.—The above article, with the accompanying illustration, is reproduced from Prof. Wortley Axe's book, "The Horse in Health and Disease." Horsemen will agree that it contains many good ideas, though they may not in all cases agree with the author's opinions. The statement that "not one horse in a thousand cuts when in good condition, and nearly every horse does when out of condition," is rather too sweeping to be accepted without qualification. While horses are much more prone to strike when out of condition, there are many that will not do so under any circumstances; while there are others of such conforma-

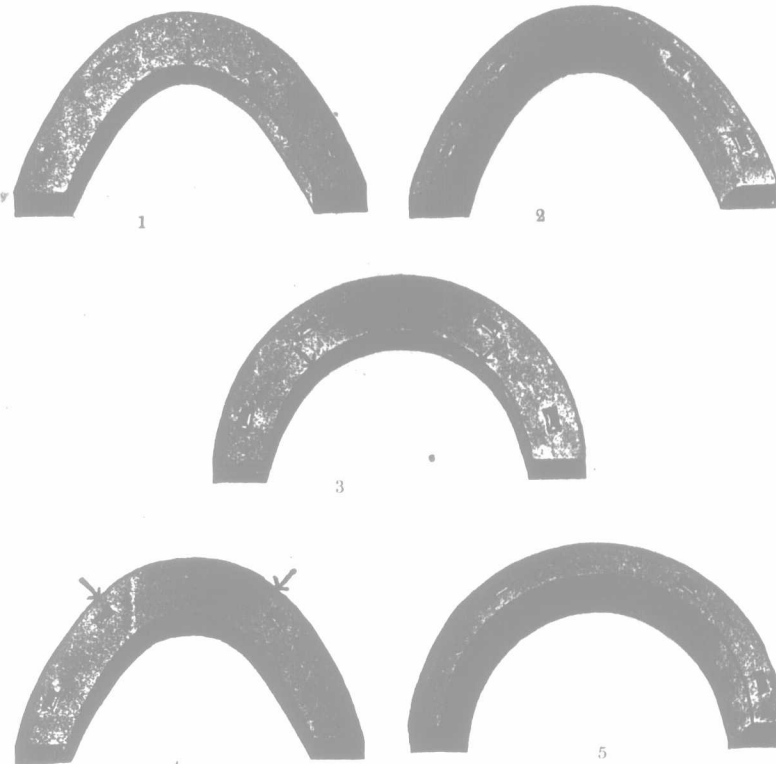
tion that they will strike under almost any conditions of flesh, strength, shoeing, etc., and in order to prevent injury in these cases it is necessary to wear boots. This applies to the fore-legs more generally than to the hind, but we see horses that will interfere behind in the face of all we can do to prevent it. Nevertheless, the value of strength and spirit in assisting a horse to handle his underpinning safely is worthy of due emphasis.—Editor.]



Shoes for Cutting.



Shoe for Cutting, showing position on the foot.



Over-reaching, Forging, and Clacking.

1, toe of hind shoe, showing the edge which cuts the heel of fore foot; 2, toe of hind shoe, showing rounded inside border; 3, toe of fore shoe, showing places struck in forging; 4, toe of hind shoe, showing the edge which strikes the fore shoe; 5, toe of hind shoe with inner border bevelled off.

LIVE STOCK.

OUR SCOTTISH LETTER.

So much is frequently said by way of depreciation of the Scottish weather that we feel disposed here and now to state that we have been enjoying a season of lovely bright days during most of the leafy month of June. The sun has not only been shining, but shining brilliantly, in an almost cloudless sky. We have had some cold nights, and this sudden change has tended to ill-health; but, speaking generally, we have had quite a good time. Crops are looking very well indeed, almost everywhere, and it is long since the prospects of agriculture were as bright as they are to-day. Of course, there are dark linings to these silver clouds. Wool is just about one-half the price it was a year ago, and the prospect of a substantial advance in price is not

rosy. This is perhaps the least satisfactory feature in the outlook.

Exhibitions are this year numerous. We have one in Edinburgh, and there are several in London. I have not yet seen the Edinburgh affair, but I must acknowledge the splendor of the Canadian exhibit in the Franco-British Exhibition, known properly as "The White City," in London. I spent a few hours in that exhibition a week ago, and have never seen anything better worth seeing than the Canadian section there. You have a great country, and, what is more to the point, you have a splendid set of men engaged in letting men know how grand your country is. The products of Canada are many and most attractive. The whole of the Empire is Canada's debtor, and we want to acknowledge our debt. At present there is talk of the shortage of beef on your side of the Atlantic, and butchers here have taken advantage of the shortage to raise prices on the public. This would not be so bad were it not that we are passing through a period of acute trade depression. Money is not circulating freely, and we are feeling the pinch pretty badly. If the price of meat rises, fortunately the price of cheese keeps steady, and physicians are wisely setting forth the remarkably nutritive qualities of cheese. It is greatly to be regretted that more advice of this nature is not given by medical men. Far too little is made of milk and milk diets. Many a man would be healthier were milk more generously used in everyday life. Cheese and butter should also be used much more generally than they are.

Talking about butter, recalls the sagacious advice given at a conference recently held in Edinburgh, by Dr. Gillespie. The subject was "The Importation of Foreign Products." We are threatened in this country with very drastic legislation affecting dairies. The situation is such that many have given up dairying, rather than attempt to comply with all the conditions imposed. Here we are at the mercy of all imports. We take in butter to the tune of £29,000,000, and, of that amount, the sum of £4,000,000 is paid to Russia. We are surely entitled to know

whether butter is being produced in Russia under conditions which would not be tolerated at home. We want fair play, and, while wishing no ill to our neighbors, we are very anxious to see fair play done to ourselves. All the more is this necessary when it has been proved that butter made from tuberculous milk retains its virulence for 133 days. Guinea pigs inoculated with such, developed generalized tuberculosis up to 133 days after the butter had been made. This fact shows how needful it is that the British public and the British farmer should have fair play. When butter and cheese, and even milk itself, are allowed to come in here from anywhere, without inquiry as to the conditions under which they are produced, a bounty is practically given to the foreigner, who gets an opportunity to sell his produce, of which the home farmer is deprived.

The threatened legislation has caused great excitement among farmers, especially in England. In Scotland, we have for years become inured to legislation and regulations of a very drastic nature. Yet it is remarkable to find results which show how healthy and satisfactory our stocks are. An examination was recently made of all the dairy cows in the Lower Ward of Lanarkshire. Three thousand Ayrshire cows were subjected to examination and testing by veterinary surgeons, and, out of that

large number, only six were found to be affected with tuberculosis in the udder, and were put out of action. This fact explains how the public health has become more satisfactory as the consumption of milk has increased. It is in the highest interests of the community that the consumption of milk should go on increasing. The great thing is to make sure that children get milk, and plenty of it. I do not know how it may be in Canada, but in this country no one seems to think of offering you milk as a refreshment. There is no more wholesome or refreshing drink than milk and potash or soda water. It is just an ideal drink for everyone.

June is the great show month in Scotland. We have had a great time of it attending shows of late. Splendid exhibitions of stock of all kinds were seen at Paisley, Edinburgh and Sterling. All three towns are very famous, and all three were favored with ideal weather for their agricultural functions. Paisley was strongest in Ayrshires and Clydesdales. Renfrewshire is a

favorite breeding area for both these varieties, and some of the best herds and studs in Scotland are to be found within easy radius of Paisley, which town is the headquarters of the great thread "combine." Edinburgh always can guarantee a splendid exhibition of horses, and in particular, Hunters and Clydesdales. This year was no exception to the rule. There has seldom been seen a finer show of Hunters, Clydesdales and driving horses than were brought together in the Scots capital this year. Stirling is the best all-round district show in Scotland. There you find an ideal showground, and a more than creditable representation of Shorthorn, Ayrshire and Aberdeen-Angus cattle, a really first-class display of Blackface mountain sheep, and a grand show of Clydesdales. Two of the very best studs in Scotland are to be found near Stirling, those of Mr. Stephen Mitchell and Mr. J. Ernest Kerr, of Harviestoun Castle. These gentlemen own most of the best mares in Scotland. They try conclusions with one another, and have ups and downs, as is inevitable in any competition.

It may interest breeders of Shorthorn cattle to know that the great Shorthorn-sale week of 1908 will open with the sale of the herd of the late Mr. David Hume, Barrelwell, Brechin, at Perth, on Saturday, 10th of October. The Collynie draft sale and sale of bull calves takes place on the following Tuesday, and thereafter we are to have the succession of north country sales on each day of the same week. In the preceding week a series of Shorthorn sales will be held in Ireland, at which excellent stock will be offered. Messrs. John Thornton & Co., 7 Princes St., Hanover Square, London W., has charge of the Irish sales, and Messrs. Macdonald, Fraser & Co. (Ltd.), Perth, have charge of the Scots sales.

"SCOTLAND YET."

NAMING ANIMALS.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Although not a breeder of Clydesdales, nor especially affected by the proposals respecting the naming of that class of animals recently discussed in your columns, I have had considerable experience in naming for registration members of other varieties of stock, and I have, therefore, been interested in the discussion, and have been led to offer some suggestions on the general subject of nomenclature. Where one has yearly many animals to name for record, it is no easy matter to choose suitable names for all, and he is liable to find himself in the quandary of the little woman who had so many daughters and no sons that she was unable to decide on a satisfactory name for the latest arrival, when her spouse suggested the appellation "Sufficient." Some breeders display little skill or good taste in the selection of names, and many, where the rules do not exclude duplicate names, copy names selected by others, leading to confusion and perplexity, even though numbered differently.

From my experience, I must say I prefer the rule of permitting but one name for one horse or other animal of a breed, and I favor names of one word or at most two or three, for when free license is allowed there is the danger that, as in the case of some of our Holstein-Friesian friends, the attempt may be made to include one-half or more of the pedigree of the baby in its nomenclature, a load which it is surprising that they can carry and live, and which is only explainable on the theory of "vitality," claimed for the milk of their mothers.

The system of numbering consecutively the members of each family in the female line, in the order of date of birth, appears at first sight to have merit, but experience has taught that numbers are even more difficult to remember than names, and when the numbers run into the hundreds it becomes very complicated and unsatisfactory, especially when the animals change hands, as they are all liable to do sooner or later. As a ready means of distinguishing family lines or branches a good plan is to fix upon an initial letter for each family or branch of a family, and choose names for each member of the family commencing with the same letter. This system, adopted by some of the British breeders of Shorthorn cattle, has proven very satisfactory, and though it requires some ingenuity to select suitable names beginning with the same letter, it is good mental exercise, and worth all the effort it costs. A good plan is to keep a memorandum in one's pocketbook, and jot down suitable names as they occur to the mind, or are met with in one's reading, and from these make selections when required. As a rule short names are preferable, for economy of time and space and for euphony, and while it may be true that "a rose would smell as sweet if known by any other name," there is something in the sound of consistent, euphonic and applicable names which makes it well worth while to devote study and reading and research to the task of securing a desirable list from which to select. To my mind, no more charming names appear in the history of notable pure-bred stock than some of those given by the Booths, of Warlaby and Killerby, to their noted Shorthorns; such, for example, as Bracelet, Necklace, Birthday, Mantalina, Venus, Vivandiere, Nectarine, Faith, Hope, Charity, Bliss, Blythe and Bonnet in females, and Albion, Pilot, Buckingham, Achilles, Leonard, Leonidas, Crown Prince, Commander in Chief, Hopewell, Vanguard, Valasco, Windsor, etc., in bulls. Compare these with some of the modern Holstein names inflicted by breeders upon their cattle and cus-

tomers, such as Netherland Pietertje De Kol Tweede, De Kol Mechtchilde Butterfly Mercedes, Gaza Aconeth Howtje Pietertje 2nd, or Jap Paul De Kol Netherland Eudora, and decide which is the more sensible style. The difference is surely as much in favor of the former as is the turban style of ladies' hat over the vulgar Merry Widow production of the present year of grace. Simple, yet sweet-sounding names, like the simple life in eating, drinking and dressing, are preferable from almost any point of view.

BREEDER.

Hastings Co., Ont.

TRIMMING OF BULLS' FEET.

Where bulls are kept up in stables and not allowed to exercise, their feet become very long, and it makes it impossible for them to be of the service that they otherwise would. Where animals are allowed to exercise freely, their feet are kept worn down to the proper condition, so that trimming is unnecessary.

There are two or three ways of trimming bulls' feet. The first of these is for one man to hold him on the plank floor, while another, with mallet and chisel, trims the feet round in the proper shape. This is not the most advisable way, however, for it is liable to leave the feet misshapen on the bottom.

Those who are accustomed to keeping a great many bulls follow the practice of having stocks made for the purpose of swinging the bull so that his feet may be turned under him and trimmed on the bottom. These stocks are more or less expensive, and unless there is considerable use for them, it is doubtful whether they should be installed.

Perhaps the best way is to rope and throw the bull, and then trim the feet on the bottom, mak-

DUAL-PURPOSE SHORTHORNS IN NEW ENGLAND.

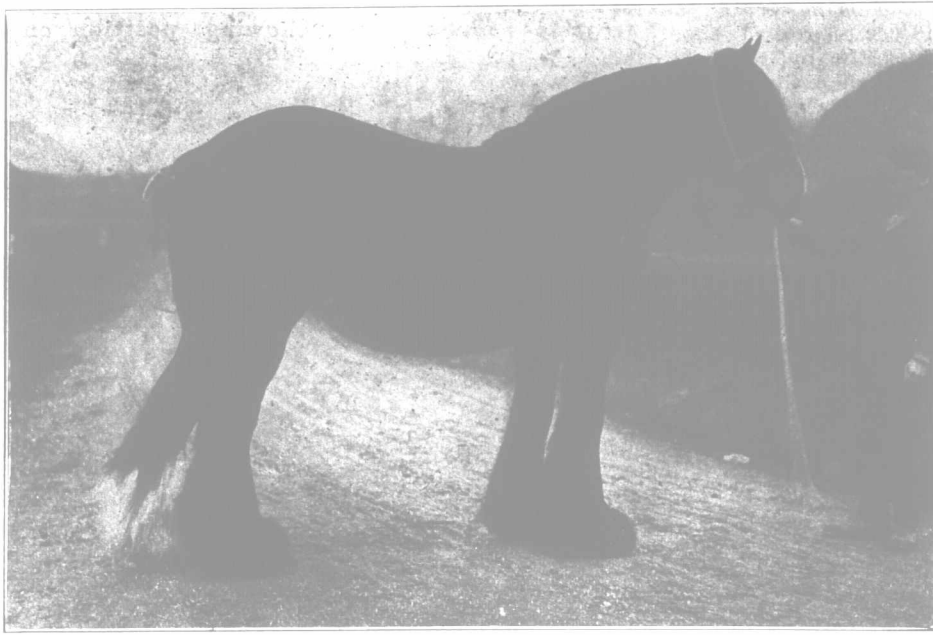
It is astonishing how reluctant Shorthorn fanciers have been to admit the truth about the declining milking quality of their breed, and how slow they are to adopt adequate measures to restore and increase it. With but a few exceptions, the constant policy of the breeders on this continent has been to shut their eyes to facts and endeavor to persuade others to do the same. Pursuance of this fatuous policy has already resulted in a grave detriment to the breed, and assuredly will so long as it is continued. As the familiar saying is, "You can fool some of the people some of the time, but you can't fool all the people all the time." Yet here and there are to be found a few breeders harkening to the signs of the times. England has never forsaken the milking Shorthorn, and is now leading the way in its rejuvenation and development, while down in New England a few isolated breeders are working unostentatiously to the same end.

As once more demonstrating the feasibility of developing milking quality in Shorthorns, we take occasion to refer to the leading article contributed to a recent issue of the Chicago Breeders' Gazette, by a correspondent signing himself "D. C. W."

Chancing upon a locality in Caledonia County, Vermont, where some Bates-bred milking Shorthorns were kept, he had the good fortune to meet and inspect the herd of a wide-awake young farmer. These cattle were described as genuine dual-purpose Shorthorns, in type approximating the best old standard. For ten generations they had been bred chiefly for milk, "but," to quote the young breeder, "the use of a pure Scotch bull some years back almost paralyzed their milk-making ability. We are now trying to re-establish the old type, which our father and a few other farmers in this section had firmly fixed before the Scotch craze began. The daughters of that bull did not begin to compare with their mothers as milkers. Perhaps we happened to get a Scotch bull that was highly bred along beef lines. Whatever his blood lines, he just about knocked all the milk out of our herd. My father used to have a number of cows that gave 8,000 to 10,000 pounds of milk in a year. They were pure-bred Shorthorns, regular breeders, each raising a good calf every year, and they were profitably useful until far advanced in age. One of these old cows, now 15 years old, still outmilks many of the younger cows. When fat, the old-fashioned milking Shorthorns would weigh 1,600 to 1,750 pounds. They carried big udders, with large, workable teats."

The young man had the milk records of his individual cows down in black and white, and going over the figures the average was seen to be about 8,000 pounds of milk per cow per year, all making a fair profit. The heifer calves are raised on skim milk, and although their growth is rather slow, they "reach standard mature stature as milking Shorthorns go."

The correspondent learned that there were some 500 head of these cattle in different sections of the New England States, and that the herds were being gradually enlarged, their owners co-operating with a view to improving their cattle and securing better prices for surplus stock. Ohio has been drawn upon several times for herd bulls representing families noted for deep milkers. Breeders are taking pains to select what by type and performance seems the most promising dual-purpose sire with which to intensify the milking trait in their herds. In fact, the writer feared that in time they would attain milk to the sacrifice of beefing qualities. Milking Shorthorns in New England are making for their owners a net profit of from \$30 to \$60 each per year, and are declared to be rapidly growing in popularity. Several new herds have been recently started, the foundation material having been secured from the sporadic colonies, which have been quietly built up during the past ten years. As existing today, these cattle are described as somewhat on the small order, and not quite so smooth or symmetrical as the cattle of this breed in the corn belt. This, however, could be largely remedied by a little more attention to beef type in selecting and breeding. Even now the visitor asserted that, properly fitted, many of them would make a creditable exhibit in Western showyards. The fact that the New Englanders have neglected beef merely indicates that under their conditions a unit of dairy quality counts for more than a unit of beefing tendency. However, the rank and file of Shorthorn breeders in America will do well to leave the breeding of special-purpose dairy cows to the recog-



Pailton Sorais.

Shire mare, bay, foaled 1903. First in class and reserve champion mare, Shire Show, London, England, 1908.

ing them absolutely level and flat. Then, after the animal's feet are trimmed, it should be stood on a plank floor and its feet chiselled into shape. Where the bottom of the feet are not trimmed, or trimmed irregularly, the feet of the beast turn in such a way as to make him sore in the joints, and this causes his carriage to be very unsightly.

The best manner of throwing a bull is for one man to hold him by the ring, the second man taking an inch rope from 30 to 50 feet long and looping it around the neck just in front of the shoulders, carrying it back to the heart-girth along the side of the animal for a one-half hitch around the body at this point, then carrying it back to the flank through to another one-half hitch around the animal, just in front of the hips. Then, if the man holding the animal holds him tight, the second man by drawing on the rope (which surrounds the body in three places) can very easily throw the bull. They never fall hard, and simply because of the pressure on the rope they lie down. The rope should be held as long as the animal is on his feet, and a third man, with a sharp wood chisel, can, without any trouble, trim the feet in a proper manner.

For bulls that are confined in close quarters, this operation should be repeated at least twice a year, so that the animal's feet will keep in the best possible condition. It is too often the case that bulls are neglected in this respect, and many good bulls are undoubtedly seriously handicapped, if not ruined, because of the lack of attention given to their hoofs.—[Prof. H. G. Van Pelt, Iowa Agricultural College.

nized dairy breeds, holding the Red, White and Roans to the dual-purpose standard, to the end that they may fill the bill as economical breeders of beef, while yet possessing sufficient dairy quality to make the cows profitable workers in the dairy herd. It is not necessary that the Scotch strains be discarded, but it is necessary that the Scotch craze be sent down stream and the Scotch ideal modified. Furthermore, it is of the greatest importance that the rank and file of breeders should begin milking their cows, developing their heifers, keeping individual milk records of their herds, establishing an officially supervised Record of Dairy Performance, and selecting and breeding with a view to a dual-purpose standard, in which milking tendency may be regarded as of at least equal importance with beef type.

FOREIGN RECORDS RECOGNIZED AT OTTAWA.

In the Live-stock Department of "The Farmer's Advocate" for July 9th, we published the text of two recent memoranda issued by the Dominion Department of Customs to its Collectors of Customs, respecting the free admission of pure-bred animals for the improvement of stock, taking effect July 1st. In the same issue, the intention and incidence of these instructions was explained in an editorial. They require that animals of any breed for which there is a Canadian pedigree record may be imported free only upon presentation of certificates of record in such stud, herd or flock book, as the case might be; but in the case of breeds for which we have no Canadian record, free entry will be allowed on presentation of an "import certificate" issued by the Accountant of the National Records, providing he finds that the animals on behalf of which application is made have been duly registered in one of a list of authentic records kept in the country of origin. A list of such authentic foreign records has been carefully prepared by the Record Committee representing the National Record Board, and may be revised and extended by this Committee from time to time. The list of Canadian records constitutes part of the memoranda issued to the customs collectors, and was published in connection therewith in our issue of July 9th. The list of recognized foreign records at present in the hands of the Accountant is as follows:

Record Associations, listed as reliable by the Canadian National Record Board, for breeds for which no Canadian Record exists.

To obtain free customs entry for animals recorded in any of these Records, an Import Certificate, issued by the office of the Canadian National Records, is required for presentation at the port of entry.

FOR HORSES.

- Suffolk Horse Society (Great Britain).
- Cleveland Bay Horse Society of Great Britain and Ireland.
- Yorkshire Coach Horse Society of Great Britain and Ireland.
- American Morgan Register Association.
- American Saddle Horse Breeders' Association.
- American Trotting Register Association.
- Commission des Agriculteurs de France (French Draft).
- Commission des Studbook des Chevaux de Demi-Sang (French Coach).
- Landwirtschaftlichen Hauptverein für Ostfriesland (German Coach and Oldenburg).
- Zuchtverband des Südlichen Zuchtgebietes (German Coach and Oldenburg).
- Verband der Züchter des Oldesburger eleganten Schwere Kutschpferdes (German Coach and Oldenburg).
- Verband der Pierdezüchter in den Holsteinischen Marschen (Holstein).

FOR CATTLE.

- Highland Cattle Society, of Scotland.
- Kerry and Dexter Herdbook (Dublin, Ireland).
- Sussex Herdbook Society (Great Britain).
- Polled Durham Breeders' Association (United States).
- National Polled Hereford Breeders' Association (United States).

FOR SWINE.

- Large Black Pig Society (Great Britain).

FOR SHEEP.

- Suffolk Sheep Society (Great Britain).
- Kent and Romney Marsh Sheep-breeders' Association (Great Britain).
- Cheviot Sheep Society (Great Britain).
- Wensleydale Longwool Sheep-breeders' Association (Great Britain).
- Blackface Sheep-breeders' Association (Great Britain).

FOR GOATS.

- British Goat Society.

FOR ASSES.

- Societe Centrale d'Agriculture des Deux Sevres (France).

Studbooks of Jacks and Jennets of Spain.

It is presumed by those concerned in framing the new regulations that they will work no hardship on importers, as all animals, with the exception of horses, have to be kept in quarantine for

a certain time, and, in the case of horses, the National Records Office is prepared to give prompt service in the matter of registration. Foreign certificates, mailed to the National Records Office from Father Point, Que., can be returned to Montreal accompanied by Canadian or Import Certificate on landing of the horses in Montreal. This would apply to horses from Great Britain or the Continent of Europe, entering via Montreal, which way most animals come.

THE FARM.

HANDLING PITCHFORKS.

There is an old saying that "Children and fools should not handle edge tools." The death of a Haldimand County farmer from injuries received by being impaled on the tines of a pitchfork, upon which he slid down after having dropped it from the mow, should serve as a seasonable warning to those inclined to be careless in handling such tools. A pitchfork is a dangerous article, and the wonder is that more frequent accidents are not caused by it. There are a few common-sense precautions often neglected at the peril of the user and his companions. First of all, every fork should be securely attached to its handle. Any man, no matter how poor, who will work or ask his men to work with forks that are not made as safe as ingenuity can devise, is either too penurious or too reckless to engage with. While care in using such undependable implements may in the great majority of cases obviate serious mishaps, the excruciating consequences attendant on what may happen are too painful to warrant the



Shropshires on Ontario Farm.

risk. In handing a fork to another, one should, of course, present the handle end first. In dropping them, he should hold them in a horizontal position. Even when no person is in sight, chances should not be taken. A person might unexpectedly walk under the very place where the fork is dropped; a child or a dog may be under a pile or a coil of hay. Any one of half a hundred unthought-of contingencies are liable to occur, and the possibilities of accident caused in this way are too excruciating to be mildly contemplated. It never costs anything to be on the safe side in these matters, and habits of carefulness may thus be formed that will make one a trustworthy fellow worker, and, perchance, avoid intense agony and death.

Middlesex Reader.—"I note that you are still offering the Carbo-Magnetic razor as a premium for obtaining two new subscribers to 'The Farmer's Advocate.' After over two years' continuous use, I can heartily commend this razor as the best I have ever owned, its edge being most easily kept in order. From my experience, I do not think your readers could secure a better implement to shave themselves."

When we are in doubt about anything we often find what we want to know in "The Farmer's Advocate."
E. WATTS.
King's Co., N. S.

SUMMER FIELD MEETINGS.

There has just been completed a series of meetings held under the joint auspices of the Ontario and Dominion Departments of Agriculture, to encourage clean farming and the production of good, pure, vital seed for seeding purposes. While a number of the meetings were poorly attended, the average, on the whole, was satisfactory. It was the aim of the speaker to bring the field to the hall, by securing samples of the growing weeds of the locality, and discussing with the farmers present their nature and the best methods for their eradication. It was pointed out that in the seed-producing districts it was practical to weed the seed crops in the field, where the separation of weed seeds from the crop could be the most effectually and cheaply accomplished. In the non-seed-producing districts it was explained that they should at least grow sufficient seed of red clover and alsike to supply their own wants.

In nearly every case it was observed that where the secretary of the Farmers' Institute, or any one else, had interested himself in showing his neighbors that these meetings would profit them, successful meetings were the rule. At those points where little or no interest prevailed, outside of posting up the bills two or three weeks ahead of the meetings, when many of them would be pulled down long before the meetings took place and the meetings thus forgotten, very few people turned out even when they had received a folder announcing the dates.

It seemed to be no trouble to interest most of those who came for an hour or two in discussing the problems announced to be taken up, and we believe that considerable good has been accomplished. In some places where field meetings of this nature have been held for

three years past in succession the attendance was this year larger than ever. There is no time of the year when weed destruction and cultivation methods can be so strongly impressed as now, with the object lessons before one.

It was a common occurrence to secure at least 25 different weed specimens of a more or less noxious character in a locality, and even as high as 50 varieties were obtained in some. Up to the present time the weeds on the rail-ways and roadsides are quite generally neglected this season, except where stock have been allowed to pasture on the public highways, more especially sheep, which, by the way, are altogether too few. The scarcity of sheep is quite largely due to the dog nuisance. Surely something effectual can be done to exterminate the roadside curs which prey upon our best weed-destroying friends.

Judging from their widespread distribution, there are some weeds that will always be with us in more or less abundance. Among the very common ones are quack, twitch, couch or Scotch grass, as it is known in different localities. Farmers never tire of hearing discussions on some effectual methods for its destruction. Wild mustard, too, is very cosmopolitan, yet it is not usually looked upon as a weed which seriously affects the crops. Canada thistles are almost forgotten, yet evidences of them are seen occasionally. The perennial sow-thistle, on the other hand, is very much in the public eye, and is a grave pest on some kinds of soil, mostly of the heavy and mucky nature. In some sections acres upon acres of land have become or are becoming unproductive because of its presence. Ox-eye daisy, like mustard, has become so familiar in some sections that a discussion on its presence scarcely excites comment—familiarity evidently breeding contempt.

These are some of the standbys; others are spreading very rapidly. Those which are bad on roadsides and uncultivated lands are chicory and blueweed. Little attempt is being made to stem their progress, and what is, is unwisely directed for the most part. Less frequent commoners are widening their constituencies. In nearly every locality some field bindweed and bladder campion were found. In certain sections some of the more recent arrivals are showing up, such as pennycress, hare's-ear mustard, ball mustard, green-tansy mustard, and orange hawkweed. The little hawk-

weed, or King Devil, is another bad weed, invading some broken-land pastures.

The nomenclature of weeds is a subject for consideration. There are some weeds which are known to localities by very different names, and a number of weeds are thus made confusing to many, as it is hard to unlearn what has fixed itself in the mind.

There was considerable evidence that the new bulletin on the "Farm Weeds of Canada," sent out by the Seed Branch, Dominion Department of Agriculture, was doing a great deal of good. For instance, two farmers driving out of an Eastern Ontario town, observed some plants new to them in a hayfield. They secured a plant or two and posted back to town to consult a dealer in seeds who had a copy of the weed bulletin in his possession. They found it was orange hawkweed. Evidently the seed had come in importations of hay from the Eastern Townships.

No doubt there will be plenty of newcomers appearing on many farms this season and next, the result of feeding foreign hay, frozen Western wheat and oats, and through the importation and sale of foreign small seeds especially. T. G. RAYNOR.

AN AGRICULTURAL EXCURSION TO TRURO, N. S. Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

On Saturday, June 27th, an excursion to the Agricultural College at Truro, N. S., from King's County, was organized by the King's County Board of Trade and King's County Farmers' Association. Mr. W. H. Woodworth is to be congratulated on the successful way in which he conducted the trip and arranged for ample accommodation in the special train which left Middleton at 7.30 a.m. The weather was perfect, and at least twelve carloads of farmers from the Valley availed themselves of the outing.

Much interest was taken by the passengers in the orchards of Starr's Point and district, which could be seen away over the rich dyke lands, under the shadow of Blomidon. As the excursionists looked upon these blocks of reddish brown, which showed only too well the devastating work of the canker worms, much sympathy was expressed for the unfortunate orchardists, and the conversation was chiefly about canker worms and spraying.

At Windsor the train branched off onto the Midland Railway, where the apple country was gradually left behind, and the passengers plunged into a sparsely-settled country of grass and lumber, and over magnificent rivers, until the Town of Truro was reached, where the train dropped many of its passengers, while others were carried as far as the College, where dinner was served.

As excursions were also run from Cumberland, Pictou and Antigonish Counties, the crowd was so great that there was no room in the College which would begin to hold it. The first item on the programme was an exhibition of stock, of which the College has good reason to be proud. A large ring was formed on the lawn in front of the College, but as the number of people was so great, it was with difficulty that the addresses by the staff could be heard. While the different animals were paraded, Professor Cumming addressed the multitude, and untiringly answered the questions asked.

While three Clydesdale mares and their colts were walked around, Dr. Standish gave an interesting lecture on this particular breed, and that of other horses as they entered the ring.

In between these exhibitions of stock, Lieutenant-Governor Fraser, of Nova Scotia, delivered a pointed agricultural sermon, which no one could hear without being encouraged and filled with a desire to go home and make the old farm do better. Agriculturally, acre for acre, the Province of Nova Scotia was as good as any in the Dominion, for here we had many blessings and not the disadvantages of the Northwest. Nova Scotians are better off at home, for wherever one goes he will find trials. Every year would not be a banner year as this one is, but if farmers would work without complaining, improving their farms and pursuing better methods, they would not suffer when a poor year came. Every class of man complains, no matter in what business he is engaged, and, like the farmer, they often feel miserable in view of a bad year. He urged farmers to stick to their highest and best calling, and to make the farms better than their fathers did, so that they could leave them better than when they found them to their sons, for with labor and thrift comes contentment and happiness.

The Lieutenant-Governor spoke most highly of Prof. Cumming and his successful career at the College, remarking that the Professor had yet to make an enemy. He knew how to take the accumulated knowledge of farmers, who would lose nothing by being generous to their neighbors in giving away what they had learned.

After the speech, more Shorthorn, Jersey and Hereford cattle were shown in the ring, when the audience dispersed to view the different rooms in the College buildings and the animals in their quarters.

All the excursionists felt that the time allotted to their stay in Truro was not sufficient to explore the College and its surroundings, let alone to attend the programme which the townsfolk had arranged, in order to show their appreciation of the visit.

The events of interest which took place in the town were a baseball match, band concerts, and exhibition runs of the fire apparatus; also an hour's chimes on the bells of St. John's Church.

A special cab service was run about Truro to view places of interest, among which are Victoria Park,

Provincial Normal School, fire station and firemen's rooms, athletic grounds, golf grounds, Victoria Square, and the stores, which were very attractive to the visitors.

When the special train for King's County pulled into the station, the general expression of the visitors was that they had had a most enjoyable and profitable holiday. EUNICE WATTS.

King's Co., N. S.

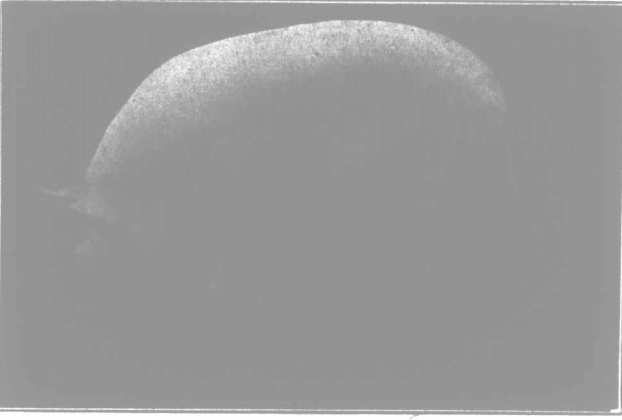
Sixty-two deaths and 640 persons injured is the past year's automobile record in the State of Massachusetts. Of the sixty-two persons killed, twenty-one were in automobiles and forty-one were not. If it keeps on we will soon have the grim reaper pictured, not carrying a scythe, but in the seat of a forty-mile automobile.

THE DAIRY.

A WOMEN'S INSTITUTE MEETING.

"Morning paper, Sir?" said a newsboy, as we came from a well-known hotel in London, Ont., about 6.30 a.m., June 26th, to take train for Dutton, to attend a special meeting of the Women's Institute, of West Elgin. "What have you got?" "The London Free Press and (with a wink and smile) the Port Stanley Wave." I said I would take a Wave. He handed me a London paper, while I passed on to take the train towards the "wave" on Lake Erie.

The Pere Marquette and Michigan Central railways pass through an excellent farming country between London and St. Thomas, and west. There is a newness about the district along Lake Erie which is pleasing to one who has lived in the older-settled sections. The towns have a Western air and more or less of the American "push and go," which is not seen in the middle and eastern parts of the Province. The fine stores, miles of cement sidewalks, and general appearance of thrift which is found in small towns like Dutton, in West Elgin, where the meeting was held, is a pleasing contrast to the conditions seen in much older and larger places. And we should judge that the town is largely supported by the farming community surrounding the town. Having all these evidences of thrift, we were expecting a good



Fulwood Carnation.

Yorkshire sow. Third at Royal Show, England, 1907.

meeting, and were not disappointed. Our address was along the line of a comparison between results got from making butter at home and sending cream to the creamery. As the creamery is a rather new feature of dairying in this section, we were pleased at the interest taken and with the large number of questions asked. Our address occupied about one-half hour. The questions-and-answers part of the meeting lasted over an hour. It was our first experience in replying to a volley of questions from members of a live Women's Institute, and we rather enjoyed the sensation. We are inclined to think that a Women's Institute can down the small boy when it comes to asking questions. Any man who still believes that woman is a side issue, as related in a well-known story, ought to attend one of these meetings. Men have been "Lords of Creation" for about the full period allotted to them, and may as well make up their minds to the fact that a new and powerful factor in the world's social progress is making itself felt. When the story of the twentieth century is written, it will be seen that a new earth was formed, and woman was the queen thereof.

One person expressed the wish that the answers to a number of the questions be published in "The Farmer's Advocate," in order that they might be able to remember them better, so we took a mental note of a few of the questions and answers for the benefit of others, as well as those present at the meeting. The questions may be divided into three classes, those relating to the cream separator, to cream tests, and to manufacturing butter as it relates to patrons.

SEPARATOR QUESTIONS.

Q. Would you care to say which separator you have found to be the best at the O. A. College?

A. We do not care to recommend any particular make of machine. There are several standard makes on the market, and a person will not make a mistake in purchasing any one of these. We do not recommend the buying of cheap machines sold by irresponsible firms. In any case, we should advise putting a machine in on trial before purchasing. A satisfying separator will run easily and smoothly, give a cream testing not less than 25 per cent. fat, and a skim milk testing not over .05 per cent. fat. It should be convenient to wash, not require much oil, while repairs and renewal parts ought to be easily and quickly made or obtained.

Q. Will milk separate when cold?

A. Very few cream separators will do satisfactory work if the temperature of the milk is below 80 degrees F. As the milk is about 98 degrees when drawn from the cow, and the temperature of the air in summer is usually from 70 to 80 degrees at milking time, there is very little danger of the milk being too cold in summer if separated soon after milking. In winter the milk is frequently too cold for good results. Some separators do not do good work if the temperature of the milk is below 90 degrees F.

Q. Should water be used to wet the bowl before letting in the milk? Is not warm milk just as good as water?

A. Water should always be put in the bowl before milk, as water prevents milk and cream sticking to the bowl and its parts, thus making the bowl more easily flushed at the close of the run. In winter, the water for wetting the bowl should always be warm, in order to warm as well as wet the bowl.

Q. How much water should be used to flush the bowl?

A. About one quart of warm water may be used for flushing a hand machine. More than this quantity makes the cream too thin. The water should be poured directly into the bowl, and not into supply tank. A separator which will not flush with a quart of warm water is defective. The water used for wetting the bowl should not be allowed to go into the cream can, neither should there be more of the flushing water allowed in the cream than is absolutely necessary. The slimy matter on the inside of the bowl, which appears more or less creamy, should not be put into the cream.

Q. But will there not be a great deal of waste cream unless the bowl is well flushed?

A. There may be some waste, but this slimy matter ought not to be put into the cream can, as it means an inferior quality of cream and butter.

Q. How does the rate of turning affect the richness or test of the cream?

A. Other things being equal, the faster the machine is run, the richer the cream, or the higher the test. Allowing speed to go below normal, feed being constant, means thinner cream, or cream with a lower percentage of fat, because it contains more skim milk. The cream has not been so completely separated. Speed should never go below that marked by the manufacturer, nor, on the other hand, is it safe to exceed the manufacturer's directions by more than five turns of the handle per minute.

CREAM TESTS.

Q. Should cream test as high as or higher in the fall than during spring or summer? Our cream tests were lower last fall than they were during the summer. The same person turned the separator all the time.

A. As a rule, cream ought to test higher in the fall, because most of the cows have been milking for some time, and the milk tends to be richer or contain a higher percentage of fat. We are assuming that the speed of the separator was fairly uniform throughout the season, and that all conditions were as nearly alike as possible. This questioner remarked that, if anything, the person who did the turning would likely turn a little faster in the cool weather of the fall than he or she would in hot weather. The temperature of the milk may have had something to do with the lower test, as cold milk tends to give thinner cream.

Q. Would it pay to buy a separator for four cows? We have not thought that it would, hence do not use a separator.

A. With a clean, cool cellar for shallow pans, or with plenty of cold water or ice and water for deep cans, it is a question whether or not it would pay to buy a machine for this number of cows. On the other hand, with poor facilities for creaming milk by gravity (with pans or cans), it would doubtless pay to invest even for this small number of cows.

Q. Give the rule for figuring the amount of butter which can be made from a given number of pounds of cream testing a certain percentage of fat?

A. There is no definite rule without knowing what is the "overrun." Knowing the overrun, the rule is, multiply the pounds of cream by the

test and divide by 100, to ascertain the pounds of fat in the cream. To the pounds of fat add the overrun, to estimate the pounds of butter. Example: 120 pounds cream, test 30 per cent. fat; overrun = 18 per cent.; $120 \times 30 \div 100 = 36$ pounds fat; 18 per cent. or 18-100 of 36 = 6.48 pounds, or practically 6½ pounds; $36 + 6\frac{1}{2} = 42\frac{1}{2}$ pounds of butter. A common rule in calculating the fat in milk into butter is to add one-sixth to the fat. Example: A cow gives 50 pounds of milk testing 3.5 per cent. fat; $50 \times 3.5 \div 100 = 1.75$ pounds fat; $1-6$ of 1.75 = .291; $1.75 + .291 = 2.041$ pounds butter, or practically 2 lbs. butter.

Q. Should cream testing 36 per cent. fat one month drop to 24 per cent. the next month?

A. This is not likely to occur, unless there was some unusual circumstance to cause this variation.

MANUFACTURING.

Q. If butter sells for an average of 20½ cents per pound for the month, and the patron is paid 20 cents per pound fat, what is the cost of making a pound of butter?

A. It would be impossible to answer this question without knowing what is the overrun for the month. The statement furnished does not say what the overrun is. As one statement which a member has shows an overrun of 23 per cent. for one month, which is very high, we may assume an overrun of 20 per cent. This is about the maximum in average creamery work. On this basis, then, the manufacturer received for making 100 pounds fat, 20 pounds butter at 20½ cents, equals \$4.10. In addition, he received ½ cent. per pound fat, deducted from the price received for butter, or 50 cents on 100 pounds fat, making a total of \$4.60 received for manufacturing the 100 pounds fat, or, at the rate of 4.6 cents per pound of fat. This is at the rate of 3.833 cents per pound for the 120 pounds butter made from 100 pounds fat delivered by the patron, but it will be observed that the manufacturer got the 20 pounds of overrun. The actual rate to the farmer was 4.6 cents per pound fat. We do not like this plan of taking the overrun as part pay for making, and we are glad that most of the creameries have abandoned this plan.

Q. How much per pound of butter is fair for a creamery to charge for hauling and making? Who should receive the buttermilk?

A. In average creameries the cost of hauling and making is about 4 cents per pound of butter. Large creameries can do the work for less; small ones would require to charge more in order to make it profitable. Cream haulers charge from \$3.00 to \$4.00 per day, and other wages and the cost of supplies are in proportion. In addition to the 4 cents, it is customary for the creameryman to retain the buttermilk. The expense of returning this to patrons is too great, and the sales do not, as a rule, make it very profitable. The buttermilk at the Dutton creamery last year sold for \$190. This sum, divided among the patrons, would be a very small amount for each. However, one member thought the patrons ought to receive this.

Q. What points should a monthly statement to creamery patrons contain?

A. We cannot do better than refer to the plan of stub and cheque used by your own creamery. We should advise adding an item showing the cost of manufacturing, and also one showing the overrun. "Cream-drawing" item is not necessary, unless patron is paying extra for this.

Below is a copy of the stub:

No.
 Name
 Month
 Cream lbs.
 Test
 Butter lbs.
 Price per lb. Butter cts.
 Average price per lb. Butter cts.
 Cream Drawing
 Butter received, lbs. \$.....
 Value, \$.....
 Cheque, \$.....

H. H. D.

REMEDY FOR LONG-CHURNING AND CREAMY BUTTERMILK.

The "Discouraged Farmer's Wife" has good cause to feel so, when after a couple of hours' hard churning she finds that although the butter has come the buttermilk runs out from the churn creamy in appearance, showing that the churning has been anything but exhaustive.

I think the two cows in the herd which have been milking for a year are causing the trouble. Occasionally a cow a long time milking will put into her milk a sticky, viscous substance, which makes it very difficult for the fat globules to stick together, and in some cases apparently prevents them from doing so entirely; besides, the fat in milk from cows which are to freshen shortly is different in composition than that

from cows which have lately come in. The longer the time in milk, the harder the milk-fat is, and, consequently, the higher the churning temperature before the fat will be in the proper condition to separate from the buttermilk. It appears to me that this is the cause for the creamy appearance in the buttermilk. The cream from the two long-time milking cows needs a higher temperature, and is not churned when the other cream has formed into butter, and so is lost in the buttermilk.

The sticky substance found in such cream would also have a retarding influence on the other cream, hence the long churning.

Another factor which is not always considered might be adding to the difficulties. Very often when the cows freshen in the spring, and when the grass stimulates the milk flow, no change is made in the adjustment of the separator cream screw. Usually the fresher the cows in milk and the heavier the flow, the lower the percentage of butter-fat, and so the necessity for turning the screw so as to have less skim milk in the cream. I like cream which yields from two and a half to three pounds of butter to the gallon.

I would advise separating the milk from the two cows in question, last, and keeping it by itself. For such cream I know of no better remedy than to pas-

gested that if officials devoted attention to the air of great towns, they would in all probability find out that infectious air was more in fault than any supply of milk from the country. How long could pure milk, one of the most complex and sensitive fluids, and a ready absorbent of whatever the air resting upon its surface contained, remain pure in the air of slums? Legislation ought to begin among the vast number of milk consumers who live in narrow streets. Prof. Sheldon, however, thought inspectors were on sure ground in their complaints as to dirty milk sent from the country to town, declaring it was undeniable that many milk-selling farmers were lamentably and almost criminally weak so far as a sense of cleanliness in cow-sheds was concerned. The speaker thought an arrangement should be established under which rich milk would secure a price above the average, and considered that coming legislation might be along the following lines:

1. The elimination from dairy herds of all cows convicted of being tubercular, especially in regard to udders.

2. The prevention of milk coming from places where a fever or other contagious malady of any kind happens to have manifested itself.

3. Inspection by means of surprise visits of all cowsheds owned by farmers engaged in the milk trade, with the view of securing clean milk.

4. Strict supervision in respect of the sanitary condition of cowsheds, in regard to cleanliness, to ventilation and air-space, to lighting, to water supply, and to drainage.

Some legislation in respect to foreign milk coming to us from the Continent. Such milk should be microscopically tested—and that pretty frequently—for the tuberculosis bacillus; for it would appear singular to be so strict with our own milk, and to allow that of foreign countries to come in scot-free.

Professor Sheldon believed that the drastic legislation they were led to expect would increase the price of milk, because delinquents would be driven out of the milk trade, and would take to cheese and butter again. All up-to-date dairy farmers would meet legislation with cool heads.

DAIRY CONDITIONS IMPROVING.

The reports of the dairy instructors for June, received by the Ontario Department of Agriculture, indicate improvement along several lines. Factories are observing sanitary conditions to a larger extent. There are some small factories here and there that are not making any advancement in this regard. They are seemingly content to glide along in the old way. They cannot continue, however, and the sooner they go out of business the better for the industry. But the general improvement in this direction is very gratifying, and speaks well for the effective work the instructors are doing.

GOOD RESULTS FROM HEATING WHEY.

The quality of the cheese made so far this season has been good, especially in flavor. Makers are receiving a better quality of milk. More particularly is this the case where the whey is heated before being returned to the patrons in the milk cans. It will pay factories well to heat the whey in every case.

As a rule, there is some improvement in regard to shipping green cheese. There are some districts, notably in Eastern Ontario, that continue the practice and ship a day or two from the hoops if necessary. But dairymen generally are discouraging the practice, and so far this season there has been less green cheese shipped than usual.

REDUCTION IN MAKE OF CHEESE.

The make of cheese varies somewhat. The instructors in Eastern Ontario, for the most part, report a falling off in the make as compared with last year of about one box per daily make for each factory. In Western Ontario, with one exception, there has been an increased running, as high as six boxes a day at some factories. One instructor reports an average of three to four boxes a day increase for June at all the factories in his group over June of last year. Along the Lake Erie section the make is not as large as a year ago in June. It is safe to assume that for June the make of cheese in Ontario will average up well with that of June, 1907. There is no possibility, however,



Dairy Farm of A. McKay, Lawndale, P. E. I.

teurize it. This may be done daily, or when convenient, so long as the cream is kept sweet. To pasteurize, set the dish containing the cream in a vessel of hot water on the stove. Stir occasionally, and bring to a temperature of from 150° to 180°. Cool quickly, by placing in cold water and stirring frequently. I think the cream so treated could be safely added to the other cream, as the heating of it has greatly increased its churnability. It would be the safer plan to churn it by itself. In that case, add a little of the other sour cream to it as a culture to ripen it. You should be able to churn the other cream at a lower temperature than 60°, and so get firmer butter and an exhaustive churning. Remember never to fill your churn over half full at starting. It is better but one-third full.

I am glad I have had this question to answer through such a public medium as "The Farmer's Advocate." It has been asked me personally several times lately, and I hope the above suggestions may lessen the labors of more than one farmer's wife who is having her strength and patience tried by long, stubborn churnings.

LAURA ROSE.

BRITISH MILK PRODUCERS AND THEIR TRIALS

At the recent convention of the British Dairy Farmers' Association, convened in Derby, Eng., last month, it was emphasized that quickness and improved facilities for transit on land and sea, with open competition, had entirely changed the farming industry in Britain. The production of cheese had largely increased. Cattle-raising was described by at least one speaker as having become unprofitable. The one stronghold left was the city milk supply. At the same time, law and science had stepped in, and were insistent on new methods of production. To enforce these suggestions, Acts of Parliament were being multiplied, and they had to face the fact that new legislation was coming along to deal with the milk supply, so that farmers required an organization to watch their interests, with a view to combating unreasonable proposals. It was the desire of all to protect the public health, but surely the great expense entailed thereby should not fall entirely on the backs of dairy farmers.

Prof. J. P. Sheldon, prefacing a paper with the admission that ample need existed for the vigilance of officials, part of whose duty lay in guarding the public against dishonest purveyors of adulterated or otherwise perverted milk, sug-

of making up the shortage in exports, which to date is over 80,000 boxes for all Canada. From this on cows will begin to shrink a little in milk flow.

MORE BUTTER THAN LAST YEAR.

The creamery instructors report more butter being made than last year. Though there are fewer cows being milked in some sections, they are milking better owing to better pastures. The butter has sold off quickly at good prices.

MORE FREQUENT GATHERING OF CREAM NEEDED

Sanitary conditions at the creameries show some improvement, and the creameries are in better shape. Most of the makers are doing better work, and if they could rely on getting a good quality of cream there would be little wrong with the butter. Many creameries continue to gather cream only twice a week, which is not half often enough, especially during the hot weather.

LITTLE TROUBLE WITH ADULTERATED MILK.

The prosecutors have found little to do so far this season. There have been a couple of cases of tampering with milk reported from Eastern Ontario. The parties were convicted and fined. The fact that officials are on the road to look after delinquents is proving a very effective deterrent.

DAIRY VISITORS FROM NEW YORK STATE.

Several dairy instructors from New York State made a trip through the Belleville district last week. They visited a number of factories in that section, in company with G. A. Putnam, Director of Dairy Instruction, and G. G. Publow, Chief Instructor for Eastern Ontario. The object of their visit was to obtain information regarding the system of instruction in operation in Ontario, and to see how it works out in practice.

"CHRONICLE."

A UNIQUE GATHERING OF CREAMERY PATRONS.

Friday, July 3rd, 1908, being pay-day for the Beaver Valley Creamery & Produce Co., the patrons and their friends who are interested in dairying met in Clarksburg, Ont., at the invitation of Messrs. Metcalf and Peterson (owners of the creamery), in order to get better acquainted; also to ascertain the best methods to secure the most satisfactory results.

Mr. "Mack" Robertson, Government Instructor in Dairying for Western Ontario, was present, and gave an excellent address. The day was an ideal one; between two and three hundred altogether were present. The spacious grounds adjoining the residence of Mr. C. W. Hartman, banker, were placed at the disposal of the gathering. At 3 p.m. Mr. Hartman welcomed the guests of the day. He was not financially interested in the creamery business, but was one of its patrons. Years ago he had noticed in looking over the financial reports of various districts in the Province that wherever dairying was carried on extensively there were fewer chattel mortgages and bad debts than in other parts.

Mr. C. A. Metcalf was a graduate of the Guelph Dairy School, and had for some years successfully conducted a creamery a few miles distant. In order to secure a larger trade, he had last year erected and equipped an up-to-date brick building in Clarksburg, where he was able to handle all the cream that could be obtained. The increasing trade made it advisable to have a partner associated with him, and Mr. W. H. Peterson, whose reputation as an upright, active business man was known throughout the district, had become one of the firm. The nearest creamery was at Owen Sound, thirty miles away, and for a radius of fifteen miles they were gathering cream. It requires a large district to make the business a success. They were favored in the location, as the full loads were drawn mostly down grade to the creamery. It was also noticed in paying out the cheques that the patrons appeared to be well satisfied with the results. He then introduced Mr. Robertson, who gave an interesting talk on the part each patron should take to make the creamery a success for himself. He traced the industry from its infancy to the present, describing the various contrivances used to test the quality of milk and cream until they reached the "Babcock" test, which is acknowledged to be up-to-date, and used in the creamery here. He advised every farmer to keep scales in his stables and weigh the product of every cow, and to dispose of the unprofitable ones. A Babcock tester costs five dollars, and is a good investment for the owner of a dairy herd. Agents for cream separators were largely responsible for many farmers neglecting to keep a supply of ice in the summer, but while a less quantity is required than formerly, still the best results cannot be obtained without its use. Separators were not always properly used, and Mr. Robertson gave minute instructions on this point; 100 per cent. of butter-fat should produce from 110 to 116 pounds of butter. Many questions were asked and much information derived in this way. After the address a photograph was taken, and later on refreshments provided by Messrs. Metcalf and Peterson, including strawberries and cream, were served on the lawn, when a pleasant and instructive afternoon was brought to a close.

GARDEN & ORCHARD.

MAINE POMOLOGISTS IN SUMMER SESSION.

AN EX-CANADIAN HORTICULTURIST AND FARMER

At the last annual session of the Maine Pomological Society a new President was elected, William Craig, a son of Canadian extraction. This gentleman, who came from Canada, purchased a farm on the shore of Lake Auburn, where he started to make just such a model home as he had left behind when he crossed the line. He was accompanied by his sister, Miss Craig, a son and a nephew. Since taking possession, he has made many improvements, as he believes he should do, in the corner of the earth he calls home. The farm embraces 160 acres, and 22 are in orchard. He has set trees each year since taking up his residence on the place, this year purchasing 2,000, part McIntosh Red and part Baldwin.

An enthusiast in his line, he appointed a summer field meeting of the society of which he is president, on the point at Sunny Beach Farm, as he has christened his holdings, and here, on July 1st, some 250 people congregated to enjoy a picnic and listen to a fine programme. The morning session was held in two sections, the ladies remaining in the shady grove bordering the lake, the gentlemen following their genial host over his farm, and discussing various topics of interest to fruit-growers, or observing practical demonstrations in the same line.

THE INTEREST OF COMMON THINGS.

At the ladies' meeting, Mrs. V. P. De Coster, the first speaker, talked upon the common things within the ken of any who will take the trouble to observe them. She urged that this habit of observation be more strongly fostered in our common schools, and at the same time a love of nature be inculcated into the minds of the children, that they the more readily would follow the farm as a life work. Some of the unnecessary things taught in both city and country schools might be dispensed with, and no great loss in practical knowledge be felt. She showed beautiful flowers and several insect mounts, speaking of the habitat of the former and the characteristics of and manner of catching, pressing and mounting the latter.

HOUSEKEEPING SUGGESTIONS.

Miss Anna E. Barrows, of the department of Do-



A Palatial Rural Residence.

Home of Noah Hamilton, Halton Co., Ont.

mestic Science at Columbia University, N.Y., endorsed the views of the previous speaker relative to school work; encouraged the book habit, fostered by travelling libraries and women's clubs; urged greater simplicity in the furnishings of the home; more and better kitchen conveniences in the farm homes, and a more general use of fruit. She also gave a few hints as to preparation of dried fruit for table use, recommending extreme care in washing it, and some directions in preserving fresh fruit. Sterilizing both fruit and can, and keeping out bacteria, tended to indefinite preservation of fruit. If it were to be dried, all water must be removed; if preserved or canned, the water must be shut away from the air.

Roses and their culture was touched upon by the next speaker, Mrs. D. W. Kingsley, who spoke especially of the varieties that used to grace the gardens of our grandmothers.

THINNING AND PRUNING FRUIT.

Among the hints gleaned in the orchard and dropped by Prof. Herman Beckenstrater, Horticulturist of the University of Maine, were the following on thinning and pruning:—

Thinning resulted in a better grade of fruit, especially if the tree be overloaded. All the imperfect and undersized specimens should be cut off. This should be done just after the "June drop," and before the first of July. Pruning late in the season unbalances the tree, as the new growth induced would not harden up before cold weather, and the tree was liable to winter-kill. Severe pruning induced a heavy wood growth rather than fruit production. This was what was wanted when the object was reinvigoration of an old tree. Later the new growth should be pruned for fruit production. A tree should be pruned a little every

year, and enough vigorous "suckers," so situated as to preserve the correct form of the tree, should be left to offset the cutting away of the old wood.

A gas sprayer was in operation during the forenoon, to demonstrate the practical side of this treatment.

After a fine picnic dinner under the trees, the meeting was again called to order, and a few remarks by Mr. Craig in explanation of the needs of the society, among which is a State Experimental Farm, were first in order. He also referred to the fact that many orchards yielded returns as high as \$700 per acre. He had a corner where the yield was at the rate of \$600 per acre, and advised that, with the proper treatment, many more orchards would do the same.

RENOVATING OLD ORCHARDS.

Prof. Beckenstrater spoke on renovating old orchards. While all orchards did not reach the state of barrenness via the same route, and it behooved each owner to study causes leading to the condition—or, in other words, solve his own problem—yet, in general, the reasons were old age, parasites, lack of care, and depletion of soil fertility. To reinvigorate, he suggested reducing the number of trees if overcrowded, draining wet lands, pruning thoroughly, removing old bark and diseased portions of trunk and limbs, spraying, putting in practice a system of tillage, using cover crops, and enriching the soil. These suggestions followed out would increase the productivity of an old orchard, and were the highway to success in setting out a young one.

STRAWBERRY WEEVIL.

Miss Edith Patch, the Maine Experiment Station Entomologist, gave a short talk on the strawberry weevil, which lays its eggs in the pollen of perfect varieties of the berry; the insect hatching out bites the stem of the blossom, causing the cluster to break off. Planting more of the pistillate varieties, with only enough of the perfect kinds for fertilizing, was one remedy suggested. Another was covering the plants with a box, over which cheese-cloth was tightly drawn. This would have the effect of ripening the berries earlier.

TARDY RESULTS OF WINTER INJURY.

From the remarks of Prof. E. S. Hitchings, it was learned that many trees in orchards which had apparently escaped the ravages of the severe winter of a few seasons ago were now dying after having blossomed freely and given promise of a large yield of fruit. This, too, was happening in orchards which had received cultivation and been liberally fertilized. The prime cause dated back to the freeze referred to, the trees not having been properly doctored. All places where the bark had split or become diseased should have been scraped or cut away, sprayed and painted to prevent the entrance of canker, or kindred evils. Prof. Hitchings was inclined to take an optimistic view of the fruit industry, and urged apple-growers not to get discouraged, as such a year had not been known before, and very likely would not again visit the State. He would plant a pomace of Northern Spy or Talman Sweet, grafting the trees thus raised to the desired variety, for this stock would prove hardy and able to withstand the rigors of Maine climate. The gentleman criticised the method of inspection in vogue in other States, and said that much of the stock coming into Maine under certificate was both diseased and infected, as he had been frequently called to pass upon it by purchasers.

GRADING ACCORDING TO CANADIAN FRUIT-MARKS ACT.

From Prof. W. J. Morse, Vegetable Pathologist of the Maine Experiment Station, it was gathered that much interest in the diseases of apples was developing in his domain; also that spraying would greatly increase the apple crop, as well as improve it, and be the means of successfully handling the most of the troubles affecting fruit at the present time.

A co-operative society for marketing apples has been formed in this section. The fruit is to be grown according to the latest advices, and packed and graded according to the Canadian Fruit Marks Act. Several spoke endorsing the move.

M. B. AIKEN.

TO DESTROY ANTS.

I have a hedge-fence, what they call the honey-locust hedge, along the front of my farm. It has been in for about fifteen years. Inside of this last few years, the bank on which it grows has become infested with ants, which threaten to kill the trees. Is there any way to destroy these pests?

J. N.

The ants themselves are not likely to directly injure the honey locust, but their burrows affect the vigor of the trees, as they draw away moisture from the roots and produce an unhealthy condition. Frequently, too, they harbor plant lice, which suck the juices of the rootlets. If the nests are large hills, made by a fair-sized black ant, they may be destroyed by treating them at dusk in the evening with bisulphide of carbon; about an ounce will suffice for a large nest. Just before dusk, when the ants are all at home, the bisulphide should be poured into the openings, or, if they are closed, into holes made by a slender stick. After pouring in the liquid, the openings should be closed, by rubbing with the foot, so as to prevent the escape of gas. This will penetrate

through and through the workings, and will destroy all animal life with which it comes in contact. If this is done to all the ants' nests along the hedge, there is no doubt that it will prove an effective remedy. After they have been destroyed, it would be well to pound down the loose soil and rubbish composing the nests, so that it will not be so dry and friable as when infested by the ants. The vapor of the bisulphide of carbon is very inflammable, and therefore it should not be used near any light or fire.

C. J. S. BETHUNE.

O. A. C., Guelph.

PROPAGATING BERRIES, CURRANTS, GOOSE-BERRIES, AND CRIMSON RAMBLER ROSES.

I have a few berry bushes from which I am anxious to get some cuttings. When is the time to take cuttings? Do you cut this season's growth or last year's? I have two gooseberry bushes and some red currants and black ones that I wish to take cuttings off. Also, I have a Crimson Rambler rose from which I would like to raise some, but am not sure how to go about it. Do you cut this year's growth or last year's, and when? Do you prepare the soil in any particular way for the cuttings, and should they be planted under a fruit tree for shade, or will they do better out in the open ground?

R. DAVIS.

Ans.—You do not mention what kind of berries you wish to propagate. The various kinds differ more or less in their methods of propagation. Most of the red raspberries propagate naturally by suckers which are thrown up freely from underground stems. These can be dug up and transplanted to new plantation any time in fall or spring, the spring being the better time for such work. The purple-caned and black raspberries propagate by rooting at the tips. These naturally bend over to the ground during the latter part of the summer, and, if not disturbed by the wind, they take root themselves; but, to insure rooting, it is best to cover the tips with an inch or two of soil whenever they show by their swollen ends and snaky appearance that they are ready for rooting. These tip-layers form good strong plants by the end of the season, and can be removed to permanent plantation in the spring.

Currants may be readily propagated from cuttings, which should be taken in the fall, any time after the leaves have fallen. They are usually cut about eight inches in length, and should be stored in sand or soil over winter, and set in nursery rows in the spring. It is not well to put nursery rows under the shade of fruit trees, as young plants do better in open ground. If well-drained, suitable soil is available, they may be put directly in nursery rows in the fall, and should form good plants in one or two years.

Gooseberries do not strike root nearly so readily as currants. These bushes are usually propagated by layering. If only a few bushes are required, all that is necessary is to layer a few of the lower branches any time during the spring or early summer, covering the base of the shoots with two or three inches of soil. If a number of plants are required, it may be well to mound-layer the bushes. A mound of earth is thrown into the bush, covering the base of the young shoots, which take root readily, and may be separated from the parent plant at the end of one or two seasons, depending upon the variety. The American varieties usually form good plants in one season, while English varieties require two seasons.

Roses are also propagated by means of cuttings, but these are usually started in greenhouses where bottom heat can be given the cuttings, which are usually made of new wood of the same season's growth.

H. L. HUTT.

O. A. C.

POULTRY

FRESH AIR AND STRONG-GERMED EGGS.

The greatly-increased use of incubators is said to threaten the supply of strong-germed eggs, but, says the poultry editor of the London, Eng., Standard, Dr. P. T. Woods, who has devoted immense care and attention to the health of the hen, as a producer of eggs for breeding purposes, may be said almost to sum the matter up in a single sentence: "The hen must have plenty of fresh air." His peroration, if we may use the term, his final paragraph in an important article upon the subject, is: "In order to keep fowls healthy and vigorous, full of vitality—and that means the power to produce strong-germed eggs—they must have an abundance of pure, fresh air to breathe both day and night. Do not forget that your birds need to breathe fresh air 24 hours each day in order to do their best, and this fresh air must be supplied in such a way that you avoid draughts about the sleeping birds when they are upon their roosts at night. This matter of fresh air is of vital importance. This rule applies the year round, in winter and in summer. Exercise in the

open air and sunshine, whenever weather permits, is essential to health and the production of strong-germed eggs, eggs that contain potential vitality—the power to live when properly quickened. I let my own breeding stock, housed in fresh-air buildings, run out of doors at will in all sorts of weather, summer and winter. They are used to it, and do not expose themselves unduly in stormy weather. They can always get in out of the storm if they wish, for the door to the run is never closed. Fowls that are not accustomed to this treatment should be given an outdoor run on fair days, but should not be allowed out in severe wind, snow or rain storms in winter. Where the birds are confined, keep plenty of clean, bright straw litter on the floors of their open sheds or pens for them to work in on stormy days, but do not shut out the fresh air for fear of a little rain or snow. Better remove the litter material when wet or damp, and replace with dry straw. You cannot have health and vigor without some exercise, but do not make them work for all the food they get. The food in the litter should be merely an incentive to exercise, not for the purpose of compelling it."

Our own readers, the Standard continues, will recall a remarkable letter which we had the pleasure of publishing from a Gloucester subscriber early in May. He, like Dr. Woods, had built up an open-air habit in his fowls, and, while we were deploring the deaths of hundreds of chickens in the late April blizzards—the letters from breeders in Surrey, Kent and Sussex were really saddening—our Gloucester correspondent had suffered hardly any losses at all. Nevertheless, owners of fowls must do these things gradually.

THE FARM BULLETIN.

AGRICULTURAL NEWS FROM THE FRONT.

WOMEN'S INSTITUTES FLOURISHING.

The Ontario Women's Institute summer campaign this season was a very successful one. Twenty-five new branch institutes were organized. The movement is growing beyond all expectations, and, if the men of the farm do not look to their laurels, the women's organization will soon overshadow theirs.

MAY CHANGE SEASON OF ANNUAL INSTITUTE MEETINGS.

The annual meetings of Farmers' Institutes have been poorly attended as usual. There is a feeling that these meetings should be held during the winter months, when farmers have more time to attend. It is possible that the Department may change the Act, so as to allow of these meetings being held in January. The business of the annual meeting is not large, and would not interfere much with the regular gatherings. With a larger attendance, a better selection of officers could be made. The Institute year now ends on June 1st. Were the change made it would have to end with the calendar year. The only objection to this would be that the year would end in the midst of the Institute campaign. But any disadvantage there would be in this would be more than overbalanced by the larger attendance and more enthusiasm at mid-winter meetings.

The Institute excursions to the Ontario Agricultural College were not as well patronized this year as last. Seeding operations were late in beginning last spring, and many farmers were too busy at excursion time to get away. It would be a mistake to allow these excursions to fall off in any degree. They are of great advantage to the College, and also to the farmers who attend them.

FIFTY SOCIETIES IN FIELD-CROP COMPETITION.

There are fifty agricultural societies entered in the Ontario field-crop competitions. There are between seven and eight hundred individual competitions, and the area represented in the competitions is about 7,500 acres. This should supply a large amount of good seed for next year's sowing. A number of societies that entered early in the competition withdrew. There seems to be a lack of enterprise on the part of many societies in regard to these competitions. Some secretaries are afraid of the extra work attached without extra pay, and do not fall in with the idea very readily. There should have been, at least, one hundred societies entered this season.

1908 GRANTS TO AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

The grants to the societies have been arranged for, and will be paid over shortly. The total will be from two thousand to three thousand dollars more than was paid out last year, though the number of societies is not as large. Last year's rate was on a basis of a little less than 33c. for every dollar expended by the societies for agricultural purposes. This year's rate will be about 33½c. on the dollar, based on the average expenditure on agriculture during the past three years. There is not much change in the amounts each society will receive. The change in the method of apportioning the grant, generally speaking, takes away from the district societies and adds to the township societies.

ONTARIO FRUIT EXHIBIT IN WINNIPEG.

The fruit branch of the Department of Agriculture for Ontario is counting on the exhibit of fruit being made at the Winnipeg Exhibition to materially increase

the market in the West for Ontario fruit. Mr. P. W. Hodgetts is in charge. An exhibit would have been made at the Dominion Exhibition, Calgary, only space was not available. It might be well another year to arrange for an exhibit at all the leading fairs in the West.

"CHRONICLE."

A LAND OF PLENTY.

At this writing, July 6th, the crop promise is the best in recent years. Haying will begin in a few days, and the cut will bulk up double what it did last year. The season is two weeks ahead of this time last summer, when there was very little hay cut till after July. P. E. Island looks like a land of plenty to-day. The magnificent fields of clover in bloom, the rich pastures and grand growthy fields of grain and roots cause the farmer to wear a smiling countenance while he estimates the big returns he is to receive from his dairy and farm.

The dairy business is having a boom. The supply of milk at the cheese factories is away ahead of this date last year. Cows are milking well, and the high figure at which the cheese market opened is encouraging dairy farmers to greater efforts. The warm weather of June has been very favorable to the growth of corn. It is well ahead now, and we expect it to reach a good stage of maturity. Last year it produced no ears, on account of the cold season.

The potato and root crop has come up well, and is growing finely. Our turnips are about ready for thinning out. During the recent spell of dry weather we side-hoed them as soon as they were well up in rows, thus saving the moisture and keeping down all the weeds. By doing this and keeping the cultivator going they have grown right along, and it will be a short job to thin them out just before we begin hay. Potato bugs are more in evidence than they were last season. Our plan for keeping them in check while the plants are small is to punch a very small hole in the cover of a can of Berger's Paris green, and go along the rows dusting on a little wherever the young bugs are hatched out. By this plan one does not waste any of the poison, and every bit of it tells. We put it on in the morning, while there is some dew on the plants. When the vines are grown large, spraying is the best way. Dr. J. W. Robertson has been down here, and attended the closing exercises of the Macdonald Consolidated School at Mount Herbert, where he delivered one of his cheering and inspiring addresses. He has been the man of all others that has helped the farmers of P. E. Island to help themselves, and his work for the remodelling and consolidating of our schools will be of great and lasting benefit to the cause of education. An Institute campaign is just closing here. The speakers were Mr. W. S. Fraser, from Ontario; Harvey Mitchell and Dr. Pethick, V.S., of the Live-stock Commissioner's staff, and Mr. Moore, of the Seed Branch.

The meetings were fairly well attended, and instruction was given in dairying, pure seed and weeds, and the Pictou cattle disease, of which Dr. Pethick has made a thorough study in recent years, and which he has proved to result from cattle eating ragwort in cured hay. The weed consumed green does not seem to affect cattle.

WALTER SIMPSON.

ACTING OFFICIAL REFEREE OF BUTTER AND CHEESE AT MONTREAL.

In order to meet occasional requests for the services of a referee for butter and cheese, Mr. Joseph Burgess, a member of the Dairy Commissioner's staff, has been assigned to duties at Montreal, which will permit him to examine on request shipments of butter and cheese over which there is a dispute as to quality. Examinations will be made and certificates given only when the request comes from both buyer and seller.

Mr. Burgess may be addressed at Department of Agriculture, Custom House, Montreal, or Telephone, Main, 4154.

Mr. Burgess is well qualified to perform the duties of a referee. He is an experienced cheese and butter maker, and has been on the Dominion Dairy Commissioner's staff since 1902. He was Superintendent of the Government curing-room at Woodstock, Ont., until it was closed in 1906. Since then he has been Inspector for the Dairy and Cold-storage Branch in Western Ontario.

J. A. RUDDICK,

Dairy and Cold-storage Commissioner, Ottawa.

GOOD ROADS CONVENTION AT BUFFALO:

A Good Roads convention was held in Buffalo last week, called by the Automobile Association of America, and composed chiefly of representatives of municipal councils, the United States Grange and motor clubs. Some 1,500 delegates were present. A. W. Campbell, Ontario Deputy Minister of Public Works and Highway Commissioner, read a paper on Good Roads Construction in Ontario; D. Ward King, the inventor of the split-log drag, was also present, and explained this means of improving and maintaining earth roads. A resolution passed called upon automobile clubs to instruct their drivers to make a sane and reasonable use of the highways.

Last week's despatches intimated that Vice-President Whyte, of the C.P.R., had announced the intention of his company, together with the C.N.R. and G.T.P., to build and maintain great union stock-yards in Winnipeg, as soon as the project could be worked out, in which small shippers would have their interests fully safeguarded in the matter of charges.

The Dominion Exhibition at Calgary, Alberta.

Three distinct elements contributed to the success of the Dominion Exhibition in Calgary, from June 29th to July 9th. These were the social, industrial and agricultural features. The social element was decidedly prominent. People went to Calgary to see the country, or friends, or to be interviewed by real-estate men, and in this connection the district displays at the fair played a most prominent part. From all quarters of the Province, and also from Saskatchewan and British Columbia, different districts had on exhibition, and most attractively displayed, the products of their respective localities. In these, of course, the grain products were most in evidence, and it was a surprise to most visitors at the fair to find that grains, grasses, vegetables and manufactured goods had within a few years become the chief products of a country which a few years ago sold nothing but cattle and horses.

Industrially, the fair was a pronounced success. Manufacturers from all parts of the Dominion patronized it liberally. Space was at a premium in the buildings set apart for manufacturers, and many other displays were accommodated in tents. The products of Western factories were most noticeable, and demonstrated that the West is fast becoming a country of diversified interests.

From an agricultural standpoint the 1908 Dominion Fair is probably less of a success than most of its predecessors. The live stock constituted practically all of the agricultural display, and the live stock were not by any means numerous. Shorthorn cattle and Clydesdale horses monopolized attention in their respective classes. Very good displays were made by breeders of other varieties of cattle and horses, but in very few sections was the competition keen.

The Shorthorn display was made by Sir William Van Horne, Selkirk, Man.; John G. Barron, Carberry, Man.; J. A. Watt, Salem, Ont.; P. M. Bredt, Regina, Sask.; W. H. English, Harding, Man.; R. K. Bennet, Juanita, Alta.; and a few other local stockmen. Herefords were shown by J. A. Chapman, Beresford, Man.; Aberdeen-Angus by James Bowman, Guelph, Ont., and Galloways by D. McCrae, Guelph, Ont. The dairy breeds made probably the best display ever seen at a Western fair. Holsteins were the most numerous. These were shown by A. S. Blackwood, De Winton, Alta.; Thomas Laycock, Calgary, Alta.; W. J. Fregillus, Calgary; Munro Pure-milk Company, Winnipeg, Man., and A. B. Potter, Montgomery. Two strong herds of Ayrshires were up from the East. These were shown by R. R. Ness, Howick, Que., and Robert Hunter & Sons, Maxville, Ont. Jerseys were well represented by the herd of B. H. Bull & Sons, Brampton, Ont., which had some slight competition from C. A. J. Sharman, Red Deer, Alta.

CLYDESDALES.—All the way through the Clydesdale show, honors were divided between John A. Turner, Calgary, and R. H. Taber, of Condie, Sask. Other exhibitors were P. M. Bredt, Regina; J. B. Hogate, Brandon; Poe & Young, Gleichen; James Jones, Calgary; McPherson Brothers, Calgary; G. S. Watson, Clinton, B.C., and a few other local exhibitors. The judges were John Gardhouse, Highfield, Ont., and Allan Cameron, Owen Sound. General satisfaction was expressed at the result of their work.

The competition opened with the class for stallions, four years and over, which brought out eight entries. The judges, however, were not long in settling upon Medallion, shown by Turner, and although this horse is somewhat short in his back ribs, he has magnificent bone, action and style. The second place was taken by Hogate's Prince of the East, a horse somewhat smaller, but a very flashy goer, and well balanced all through. The third was the well-known horse at Calgary exhibitions, Orpheus, a very massive stallion, somewhat low set, with good feet and bone, but lacking in style and action, as are most horses of this type. The fourth place was won by Bredt's Lute Player, a home-bred horse, that has any amount of dash and vim and style, but is a little lacking in length of pastern and quality.

The three-year-olds were not numerous, but had at their head Acme King, by Majestic, which was afterwards made champion. This is the new horse which Taber has put at the head of his stud in succession to the famous Baron's Gem. He is yet quite immature, but possessed of big, strong bone; wide, deep feet; plenty of breed character; is a most beautiful actor, and was shown in as fine fit as one could wish to see. When he takes on more width and weight he will be one of the horses to conjure with in Clydesdale showings.

The two-year-olds were a small class, but had two rather good horses at the head. These were Baron's Craige and Etonion, shown by Watson and Turner, respectively. Baron's Craige was the product of Craige



Live-stock Barns at Calgary Exhibition Park.

Maines, A. & G. Mutch's establishment at Lumsden, Sask., and is by Baron's Gem. Etonion is as yet an unfinished colt, but gives promise of growing into a magnificent horse. In yearlings, Turner's Vice Consul and Taber's Hillcrest Gem were first and second.

Turner's Proud Beauty had an easy victory in the brood-mare section. This is a mare that stands the wear of the show-yard well, and generally brings with her a winning foal. She is a drafty, low set, heavy-bodied mare, that moves well and carries considerable character. Bredt's Irene, which was champion last year at Regina, stood second, and Watson's Miss Wallace third.

The yeld-mare section brought out some of the best individuals of the breed. The first place was taken by Turner's Polly Chattan, a big mare, with heavy bone and strong muscling. The second place was awarded to Baron's Lassie, shown by Taber. This mare has the very best of quality, large feet, is of good size, but might possibly be better with more constitution. Bryce Wright, of De Winton, took third with a Baron's Pride mare, Walnut. The three-year-old filly class had only two entries. These were Turner's Lady Bountiful, a mare of magnificent quality, style and character, and Bredt's Belle Sirdar, one of his own breeding. The two-year-olds were also a small class, headed by Taber's Hillcrest Princess, which was afterwards champion of the Canadian-bred class. Sweet Barlae, also by Baron's Gem, and champion of the spring show at Calgary, won second prize for Bryce Wright, of De Winton. Taber was again first in the yearling filly class with Miss Gem of Hillcrest, a filly that gives every promise of being able to win the highest honors for her owner. Turner was second with Royal Princess, and Bryce Wright third with Lady McTaggart.

A prize was given for three animals, the progeny of one sire, which was won by Turner with Medallion, Lady Bountiful and Polly Chattan. Turner also won first for teams in harness, with Polly Chattan and Lady Bountiful. For Clydesdale female, any age, Imp. Lady Bountiful was first, and Polly Chattan reserved. A section was provided in the prize-list for Canadian-bred stallions, which was won by Turner's Charming Prince, a horse bred by Sorbys, and which was owned on a ranch near Calgary for three years. Last spring Mr. Turner bought him and fitted him for the spring show, where he won the open championship. Few horses could have stood the roughing on the range that this horse has done and keep their bloom. Bredt's Lute Player was reserve in this class.

PERCHERONS.—The Percheron interests were well looked after at the Dominion Fair, a very liberal prize-list being offered and some splendid exhibits made. Within the past year or two George Lane, in company with Gordon, Ironside and Pares Co., has purchased a large number of Percherons, and is going in extensively for breeding on a ranch near Calgary. This firm made a large exhibit of their best horses, which attracted considerable attention. In addition, there were several stallions shown by other Alberta horsemen, and the interest taken in them could be easily accounted for, when one remembers the large number of American farmers that have gone into Alberta of late.

J. B. Hogate and W. W. Hunter, of Olds, made a strong exhibit of Shire stallions, and A. H. Eckford, of High River, entered several Shire mares.

A few Belgians and Suffolk Punches were also shown. **SHORTHORNS.**—Prof. G. E. Day, of the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, judged the beef breeds of cattle, beginning with Shorthorns. In the class for bulls, three years and over, he had an exceptionally strong class of eight. Marquis of Marigold, purchased and exhibited last year by W. H. English, was then considered likely to prove a hard bull to fit for exhibition, but when he came into the ring this year it was seen that he had improved most where he was weakest a year ago. Prof. Day placed him at the head of the class, in which position he displayed the greatest scale, with smooth covering and plenty of breed character, and handled most pleasingly. The Watt entry, Jilt Victor, a rich roan, six years old, stood in second

place. He had much the better of the first bull in width and covering of back, but was not so smooth on the shoulder, nor so low in the flanks. Barron's white three-year-old, Mistletoe Eclipse was the smoothest bull, and handled magnificently, but lacked the scale and substance of the bulls above him. In the two-year-old section, Van Horne showed Nonpareil Marquis for first, and afterwards secured reserve for grand championship, Barron winning second and third with Meteor's Favorite and Topsman's Duke 7th. In senior yearlings, first went to Topsman's Duke 8th. A duet of junior yearlings were shown by Van Horne, the first-prize one, Prince Sunbeam 2nd, being one of the most typical animals of the show.

He is a splendidly-balanced calf, handles well, and has the promise of growing into plenty of size. In the final tests he was easily champion, and, after a careful deliberation, was made grand champion.

Such a strong class of cows as lined up before Prof. Day are seldom seen at Western exhibitions. The ten entries required long study to select the six best. Finally, Sir William Van Horne's white Scottish Princess was placed at the top. She was brought out in the pink of condition, handles well, and possesses immense proportions, together with plenty of style and character. Barron's beautiful Louisa Cicely, which has been much admired at other exhibitions, and has been a persistent winner the last few years, was placed second. Van Horne's Imp. Golden Garland, a winner at the Royal, and a cow that many a rival exhibitor feared, stood in third place. She is a low-set three-year-old, with plenty of character and a beautiful coat, but does not carry her flesh as evenly as those above her. Barron was fourth with Fair Jubilee Queen, and the Watt entry, Tiny Maud, so popular in her younger days, was relegated to fifth position. The two-year-old heifers furnished a long puzzle to the judge. Watt's Roan Beauty was finally given the place of honor, with English's Daisy disputing the claim. The latter had the greater scale, but was hardly so square. Two white heifers headed the senior yearling class. The first one, Spicy's Lady, for the Van Horne herd, was afterwards junior and grand champion female, winning this latter victory over her stable mate, Scottish Princess, by virtue of greater freshness and bloom. She is a remarkably smooth, even, well-balanced heifer, and looks like a stayer. Watt's Victoria 75th had to take second place, not being so evenly covered. In junior yearlings, Watt came in for first with Secret Rose. Eleven senior heifer calves came out for honors, Van Horne again scoring with Sunbeam's Matchless. Barron was second on Crimson Rose; Van Horne third on Spicy Rose, and Watt fourth with Oxford Queen.

DAIRY CATTLE.

As was intimated, the bulk of the display in this section, as well as in sheep and swine, was made up by breeders from the Eastern Provinces. Manitoba and Saskatchewan do not make strong claims to the breeding of dairy cattle or sheep, and very few farmers breed swine, while in Alberta the cows for dairy purposes are almost altogether grades, or the breeders practice very little exhibiting. The interest in and demand for dairy cattle, however, was quite animated. R. R. Ness and Robert Hunter & Sons reported steady inquiry for Ayrshires, with a few sales, and B. H. Bull & Son disposed of several head at the Edmonton and Calgary fairs.

HOLSTEINS were the most numerous of the representatives of the dairy breeds, and were shown by several exhibitors. The Munroe Pure Milk Co., of Winnipeg, had out a string which competed with A. B. Potter, of Saskatchewan; W. J. Tregillus, of Calgary; S. Blackwood, De Winton, and Thos. Laycock, of Calgary. Munroe's Chicago champion bull, Johanna Bonheur Sir Payne, showing this year as a yearling, was easily first in his class, and champion. Among Holstein men this bull is conceded one of the most sensational individuals of the breed, having character, handling quality and breeding to make him a wonder.

AYRSHIRES.—Considering the great handicap in which Ness and Hunters were under, by reason of the distance they had to bring their cattle, their showing of Ayrshires was most creditable. Each had eighteen head, some fresh from the quarantine station, and, with the possible exception of mature milk cows and two-year-old heifers, better stock than was shown in each class is seldom seen. The first in the aged bull class was Ness' multi-champion, Barcheskie King's Own, while the same exhibitor won the two-year-old bull class with Netherhall Good Times, an individual of great constitution, well-sprung ribs, good top line, and a nice handler. Hunter's Lessnessock Lily, which was second, is a smaller bull, but of beautiful handling quality, and good type. Hunter was first in the year-

ling and senior calf classes, with Howie's Crusader and Lessnessock Scottish Thistle, though many would have placed their Lessnessock Bella Prince at the top. Ness won the remaining first prizes in the bull classes, and took sweepstakes with Barcheskie's King's Own. It was a difficult task placing the cows, three years and over, and before finally deciding, the judge, Prof. Grisdale, ordered them to be milked out. When finally lined up, the order was Monkland Dorothy, a tidy, deep-bodied cow, a nice handler, with fine withers, large udder, teats well placed, but lacking a little in heart girth. Bargower Moss Rose, strong in constitution and handling, but somewhat deficient in size and shape of udder, was second. Both were Ness' entries. The third placing was Lessnessock Stylish Hillhead, which was fresh last November, or she would have done better. Ness also showed Howie's Orange Lily, which many preferred for first place, and whose most serious fault is a slight lack of refinement about the head. Ness won the two-year-old section with Burnside Cherry, and Hunters got second with Lessnessock Lady Kate; also third on Ardgon Carntyne Fourth.

The female championship was awarded to Ness on Burnside Cherry, with Monkland Dorothy reserve. Ness won the aged herd; Hunter the young herd; Ness the breeder's herd, and three the get of one sire.

JERSEYS.—One of the penalties which an exhibitor must accept when he has the misfortune not to meet competition, is that the comparative merits of his stock are not dwelt upon very exhaustively. This is the fate of the Bull exhibit of Jerseys. Messrs. Bull & Sons are extensive breeders, at Brampton, Ont., and although they had some forty head at Edmonton and Calgary, they did not draw upon the stock they are preparing for Eastern fairs. The journey in the intense heat wore off some of the bloom on the Jerseys; otherwise they made a creditable show. During the exhibition several head changed hands, as already mentioned; included in the purchasers being the Lieutenant-Governor, the Attorney-General, and Mr. John A. Turner.

EASTERN TOWNSHIPS NOTES.

It would almost seem as if we had got transported down South, so hot and dry it has been during the past three weeks, with not even a shower to lay the dust from the 12th to the 27th of June—scorching heat, which finished up on July 7th with the thermometer reaching 92 in the shade. Such excessive heat is foreign to our part of Canada, and is usually followed by a thunderstorm, and the one that materialized on July 2nd was most severe, although little damage was done in this section. The rainfall was most welcome, and was the heaviest since the month of May. Already may be seen the effect of the moisture on vegetation, and especially pasture lands, which had become very short and bare, particularly so on high gravelly land and bare clays. The drouth was even worse than last year, as there was no soiling crop ready to feed to the cows, consequently the milk flow has decreased much below the normal at this time. In some sections the make of butter and cheese has decreased at least 80 per cent. These conditions are not simply local, as they extend well into the Eastern Townships, and cover a larger area than last year. Farther east they have had more rain, consequently the crops are farther advanced.

Hay will not be more than a two-thirds cut, but the quality is superior. Already much clover has been cut and put in, in fine condition. Timothy is still in bloom, and with the rain of Tuesday will make some growth yet. Grain is coming on slowly, and at best will be short in the straw, and in some sections will not be over half a crop. Corn is coming on slowly also, but is a good color, and with the moisture now in the soil should make quick growth, as this is the "corn" month. Potatoes have done better than was expected, only the hot weather has made the potato beetle active, and the farmer had to be very active also with the Paris-green spray, in order to combat the ravages of the beetle. Root crops are weak, as it was late before the root crop was sown; much of the seed did not germinate owing to the dry weather, consequently there are many misses.

The crop of small fruits, while large, was not up to the average in quality, as the hot, dry weather tended to mature the fruit too rapidly, therefore the fruit was smaller than would otherwise have been. Where the apples were not sprayed there has been a thinning out of the fruit by dropping from the tree, and we fear

there will be a number of bare apple trees this fall in the unsprayed orchards.

Prices of dairy products have been well maintained, although the make is not quite as large here, on account of the condensary and the Montreal market taking a much larger supply of milk and cream than in any previous season. W. F. S.

THE ROYAL SHOW AT NEWCASTLE.

The 69th annual exhibition of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, held at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, the first week in July, was one of the most successful in its history, both as to attendance and the character of exhibits. Time and space admit of but a brief summary of the awards in principal classes as this issue goes to press.

Clydesdale entries, for the first time at a Royal, were more numerous than Shires, or any other breed of horses. There were no prizes for stallions older than three-year-olds, in which class Messrs. Montgomery were first with Rycroft, by Everlasting; J. T. Peacock second with King Harry, by Silver Cup; Seaham Harbor Co. third, with Silver Stamp, by Silver Cup. In a good class of two-year-old colts, R. Brydon was first with Bonnie Buchlyvie, by Baron of Buchlyvie. This colt was the champion Clydesdale stallion. The second was Mr. Graham's On Guard, by Prince Sturdy; third, J. Kilpatrick's Baron Belmont, by Baron of Buchlyvie. In the yearling class the Montgomerys were first with a colt of Baron's Pride, and Mr. Kilpatrick second with a son of Marmion. In the brood mare class, Stephen Mitchell was first and second with Royal Ruby, by Baron's Pride, and Minnewawa, by Hiawatha. The champion female was J. Ernest Kerr's Nerrissa, the first-prize two-year-old, a daughter of Baron's Pride. She was also the champion female.

Shires were championed by Lord Rothschild's Halsted Royal Duke, the first-prize two-year-old, by Locking Forest King. The champion female was Mr. Bradley's first-prize mare, Halstead Duchess 2nd, the dam of the champion stallion.

The champion Hackney stallion was Sir Walter Gilbert's two-year-old, Flash Cadet, by His Majesty, and the reserve Mr. McKerrow's first-prize three-year-old, King of the West. The champion mare was R. P. Evans' brood mare, District Maid, by Rosador.

In the Shorthorn cattle class the first-prize aged bull and male champion was Sir Richard Cooper's Chiddingstone Malcolm, a roan three-year-old. Second went to Tarrel Uxor, a red and white roan bull, shown by Geo. Campbell, Harthill, Aberdeen. His Majesty the King was third with Royal Windsor, the winner last year. In a class of 40 senior two-year-old bulls, Geo. Harrison was first with Pride of Tees; the King second with Evander; Mr. Rothwell third with Lord Brilliant. In the junior two-year-old class, John Handley was first with Rosedale Favorite; Arthur Bassett second with Tehidy Robin Hood. In the senior yearling class, Mr. Harrison's Duthie-bred Collynie Champion was placed first; A. T. Gordon's Count Fascinator second; F. Miller's Royal Duke third. Mr. Gordon was first in junior yearlings, with a son of Newton Crystal. Cows in milk were led by Lady Graceful, shown last year by Mr. Rothwell, and this year by Mr. Maden. Mr. Harrison was second with the white cow, Dalmeny Rosemary. In a class of sixty two-year-old heifers, His Majesty the King had the first in the unbeaten Marjorie, the female champion of the breed; second was the white Snowdrop, by Silver Mint, shown by Mr. Leon. In a class of 58 yearlings, W. T. Garne & Son were first with Village Belle, by Village Beau; Mr. Hosken was second, and Mr. Maden third. In the dairy Shorthorn class, the championship went to Lord Rothschild's first-prize cow, Gift II.

In a great show of Aberdeen-Angus cattle, D. M. McCrae, Stenhouse, was first and champion with his grand aged bull, Everlasting of Ballindalloch. Mr. Cridlan was second, with Everwise. For cows in milk, Lord Mendale was first with the Glamis-bred Velozia; the reserve female champion, the champion being Mr. Kennedy's Eurota, the first-prize three-year-old cow.

The champion Galloway bull was the Duke of Buccleugh's aged bull, Romulus, and the champion female, T. Biggar & Sons' noted Flora Macdonald, the first-prize cow and the champion of last year.

In a good display of Ayrshires, Jas. Howie had first and second aged bulls, in Howie's Reliable, a two-year-old, and Nethercraig Spicy Sam, respectively, the former being made champion. In the milking cow

class, A. & W. Kerr had first and third, in Old Graitney Soncie VII., and Soncie VIII. Mr. C. Douglas was second with Holehouse Duchess V.

Reference to the sheep and swine classes must be held over for next issue.

NOTES FROM NEW BRUNSWICK.

The season so far has been favorable to good crops. It was quite late before farmers got through seeding, but weather conditions have been splendid since, and crops have done extra well.

Hay gives promise of being an abundant crop; oats also look well; potatoes and turnips growing well, although just at present it is very hot and rain would be welcomed. Pastures have been good and cows are doing well, but flies are pretty bad. Butter and cheese are keeping up in price. The meat supply is short. Lambs are being put on the market at \$4 or more each. There is promise of a good fruit crop. Strawberries are ripening, and will be plentiful. Garden crops are good, with no cutworms as yet, but potato bugs are getting right down to business as usual. King's Co., N.B. H. T. HAYES.

FAIR DATES FOR 1908.

- July 21st to 24th.—Highland Society Show, at Aberdeen.
- July 21st to 24th.—Regina.
- August 29th to Sept. 14th.—Canadian National, Toronto.
- August 29th to Sept. 5th.—Sherbrooke, Que.
- Sept. 2nd to 10th.—Nova Scotia Provincial, Halifax.
- Sept. 11th to 19th.—Western Fair, London.
- Sept. 12th to 19th.—St. John, N. B.
- Sept. 18th to 26th.—Ottawa Central.
- Sept. 22nd and 23rd.—St. Thomas Horse Show, St. Thomas, Ont.
- Sept. 22nd to 25th.—Charlottetown, P. E. I.
- Sept. 29th to Oct. 3rd.—New Westminster, B. C.
- Nov. 28th to Dec. 10th.—International Live-stock Exposition, Chicago.

REV. DR. BURKE.

Rev. Father Burke, of Alberton, P. E. I., the able contributor of our widely-appreciated "Maritime Letter," has recently received from his Alma Mater, the University of Laval, from which he graduated with high honors in 1885, the Degree of Doctor of Divinity. Dr. Burke is a man of extraordinary versatility. Not alone in the service of the Church has he won eminence. As a publicist he is actively concerned in all the larger affairs of state, while of agriculture he has long been a stalwart champion. It is easily within the mark to say that through sheer vigor of effort, combined with intellectual vitality and generous devotion to the numerous causes that appeal to him, he has become the foremost figure in Maritime Canada to-day.

ALBERTA PORK COMMISSION.

The Alberta Department of Agriculture announced last month the personnel of the commission that is to inquire into the pork industry of the Province. It consists of three men, A. G. Harrison, Edmonton; Francis Bower, Red Deer, and R. A. Wallace, High River. The object of the investigations is to get authentic information for the department as to the existing state of affairs, and to advise as to the Government's establishment and supervision of packing plants in the Province.

Prof. R. Harcourt, who has spent several months studying the problems of agricultural chemistry, and the methods in vogue at German and British institutions, is expected to resume his work at the Ontario Agricultural College in September.

By reports received at Toronto from the Ontario staff of dairy instructors, it is estimated that the make of cheese in the Province, up to July 1st, is, on the whole, less than for 1907. The average decrease is officially estimated at 5%. In other respects, the conditions are reported as showing improvement over previous years.

Seventy-one deaths and 2,624 persons injured is the record of July 4th celebrations in Chicago. Some day the Americans will learn that fireworks and explosives are a poor means of demonstrating patriotism.

TRADE TOPICS.

WESTERN CANADA FARM LANDS. Improved, partly improved, and raw prairie, close to towns, railway, churches and schools, and most favorable terms of payment—cash, or crop—are advertised for sale in this paper by Tracksell, Price, Anderson & Co., Regina, Sask. Write them for pamphlets, maps and particulars.

WHERE TO SPEND A HOLIDAY.—A glimpse at the booklet, "The Lake of Bays," issued by the Grand Trunk Railway, is sufficient to turn the attention of the tired worker who is looking forward to a rest and a pleasant holiday, to this delightful spot in the Georgian Bay District. The Lake of Bays is 145 miles north of Toronto, and in the very

heart of some of the finest scenery to be found in Canada. First-class accommodation is to be had also, either in Huntsville, the chief town of the district, or in the farmhouses scattered along the shores of this beautiful lake, or along any of the other lakes with which this whole section of country abounds. Cottages are also available for those who prefer to spend a more private holiday.

But why enumerate the advantages. Suffice it to say that if you are in doubt as to where you are to spend your holiday, you will do well to obtain from the Grand Trunk Company a copy of this booklet. Ask at your nearest Grand Trunk Railway Agency for a copy of the "Lake of Bays" descriptive pamphlet, or apply to the Huntsville and

Lake of Bays Navigation Co., Huntsville, Ont.

One hundred men are wanted by the Columbia Hay Press Company, of Kingsville, Ont., to sell the Columbia Hay Press, the capacity of which is stated in their advertisement to be 50 tons in 10 hours. Readers interested should look up the advertisement and write for fuller particulars.

THE STANDARD BUGGY COMPANY, St. John, N.B., are making for themselves an excellent reputation by the superior class of goods they turn out in their several specialties, carriages, sleighs, cutters, harness, fur goods, etc., and the moderate prices quoted, quality and fin-

ish considered. They report satisfactory results from their advertisement appearing in "The Farmer's Advocate," having received orders from many and widely distant localities through this medium. Their aim is to sell direct to the users, thus eliminating all unnecessary expenses.

GOSSIP.

JUDGES AT TORONTO.

Mr. James Weir, Sandilands, Lanark, Scotland, will judge Clydesdales at the Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, this year. It has been resolved to depend upon home talent for the judging of Shorthorns, and Mr. W. D. Flatt, Hamilton, Ont., has consented to act.

THE TRADERS BANK OF CANADA

Incorporated 1888.

Capital and Res., \$6,350,000
75 BRANCHES IN CANADA.

Learn to Save

Many people are good workers, but poor savers. Learn to save in the working days—and thus provide for the days when sickness and old age come.

The best provision is a **Savings Account** in the Traders Bank. \$1.00 opens an account, on which interest is compounded 4 times a year.

One of the 75 Branches of this Bank is convenient to you. Your account is invited.

MARKETS.

TORONTO.

LIVE STOCK.

Receipts of cattle at Toronto and West Toronto last week were 276 cars, comprising 3,987 cattle, 5,799 hogs, 2,865 sheep, 514 calves, and 125 horses.

The quality of fat cattle generally was not as good as has been coming, although there were a few loads of stalled.

Trade was dull, with prices 50c. to \$1 per cwt. lower. The best class of exporters sold \$1 lower, owing to lower cables from the British markets, and a scarcity of space on ocean steamers. The best butchers' cattle were 50c. per cwt. lower than for the previous week. It is the opinion of many dealers that cattle prices will go still lower.

At West Toronto, on July 13th, deliveries were light and trade dull; 77 cattle; quality generally good. Export steers, \$5.25 to \$5.60; bulls, \$4.25 to \$4.75; loads best butchers', \$5 to \$5.25; medium, \$4.50 to \$4.90; common, \$3.50 to \$4; cows, \$3 to \$4.25; milkers and springers, \$4 to \$5; calves, \$3 to \$5.50. Sheep, \$3.50 to \$3.75; lambs, 7c. to 8c. per lb. Hogs—Packers quote \$6.90 for selects, fed and watered at market; \$6.65, f. o. b. cars at country points. Drivers report \$6.75 to \$6.85, and Fearman, of Hamilton, paying 7c. at country points.

Exporters.—The best export steers sold last week at \$5.50 to \$5.75; export bulls, \$4 to \$4.50.

Butchers'.—Prime picked lots of butchers' sold at \$5.35 to \$5.50; loads of good at \$5 to \$5.25; medium loads, \$4.50 to \$4.75; common, \$3.75 to \$4.25; cows, \$2.50 to \$4 per cwt.

Stockers and Feeders.—Dealers report trade as being very dull, with few steers in either class of good quality being offered. Stockers, 500 to 700 lbs., sold at \$2.70 to \$3; feeders, 800 to 1,000 lbs. each, sold from \$3 to \$3.75, and a very few at \$4 per cwt.

Milkers and Springers.—With the exception of a few of the best quality cows, trade was slow. Prices ranged from \$30 to \$55 each, and an odd one or two were reported at \$57 and \$58 each.

Veal Calves.—The market for veal calves was a little slower. Prices ranged from \$3 to \$5 per cwt. for the best, with a few lots of choice at \$5.50 per cwt.

Sheep and Lambs.—Sheep sold at lower prices, while lambs were firmer. Export ewes sold at \$3.50 to \$3.75; rams, \$3 to \$3.50; yearling ewes, and wethers, of which there are few offering, at \$4.75 to \$5 per cwt.

Hogs.—The packing houses reported \$6.75 for selects, fed and watered at the market, and \$6.50, f. o. b. cars at country points. But drovers informed us that \$6.75 per cwt. was being paid at many points in Ontario.

Horses.—The demand for horses was not as strong, but about equal to the offerings. J. Herbert Smith, of the Union Horse Exchange, West Toronto, reports sales of seventy-five horses up to date. There is a moderate demand for city wagon horses. Mr. Smith shipped one carload to Eastern Ontario, as well as one load to Manitoba. Prices ranged as follows: Heavy drafters, \$160 to \$220; general-purpose and wagon horses, \$145 to \$180; drivers, \$125 to \$200; serviceably sound, \$40 to \$90 each.

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.—No. 2 white winter, 80c.; No. 2 red, 79c.; No. 2 mixed, 79c.; Manitoba No. 1 northern, \$1.01, Georgian Bay ports.

Rye.—No. 8, nominal, at 84c. to 85c.

Peas.—No. 2, quoted by dealers nominal, at 90c.

Oats.—No. 2 white, 43c.; No. 2 mixed, at 42c.

Corn.—No. 2 yellow, 81c. to 82c., outside.

Barley.—No. 2, 53c. to 54c.

Buckwheat.—No. 2, nominal, at 65c. to 66c.

Bran.—Car lots, in bulk, at Toronto, \$15.50.

Shorts.—Car lots, in bulk, at Toronto, \$17.

Flour.—Ontario patents, 90 per cent., \$3.10 to \$3.20; Manitoba special brands, \$6; second patents, \$5.40; strong bakers', \$5.30.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter.—Market firm, with fairly large supply. Creamery pound rolls, 23c. to 24c. for the general run, with Locust Hill brand at 25c.; separator dairy, 21c. to 22c.; store lots, 20c. to 21c.

Eggs.—Market firm, at 20c.

Cheese.—Market fairly well supplied. New, 12½c. to 13c. for large, and twins, 13½c. to 13¾c.

Honey.—Market unchanged. Extracted, 11c. to 13c.; combs, \$2.50 to \$3 per dozen.

Potatoes.—Car lots of old, on track at Toronto, firm, at \$1.15 to \$1.20 per bag.

Beans.—Market firm. Hand picked, \$2.10 to \$2.15; primes, \$1.95 to \$2.10.

Hay.—Car lots of baled, \$9 to \$9.50, on track at Toronto.

Straw.—Car lots, baled, \$6, on track.

Poultry.—Spring chickens, alive, 20c. per lb.; spring ducks, plentiful, at 14c. to 16c. per lb., alive.

HIDES AND SKINS.

E. T. Carter & Co., 85 Front Street East, Toronto, have been paying the following prices: Inspected hides, No. 1 cows and steers, 8½c.; inspected hides, No. 2 cows and steers, 7½c.; country hides, cured, 6c. to 6½c.; calf skins, city, 12c.; calf skins, country, 10c.; horse hides, No. 1, \$2.50; horse hair, per lb., 26c.; tallow, per lb., 4½c. to 5½c.; sheep skins, 80c. to 90c. Wool, unwashed, 7c. to 8c.; wool, washed, 13c. to 14c.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLES.

Receipts of fruit during the last week were liberal, growing larger and cheaper as the season advances. The following are the average quotations for the different varieties offered: Strawberries, the season for which is nearly over, sold at 5c. to 8c. per quart; raspberries, 10c. to 12c.; cherries (eating), \$1.25 to \$1.50; cherries (cooking), basket, 75c.; gooseberries, basket, 75c. to \$1.25; red currants, basket, 80c.; white, 60c. per basket; blueberries, basket, \$1.50; peaches, Texas, 4-basket crate, \$1.25; Georgia peaches, 6-basket crate, \$2.25; cabbages, very cheap, 40c. per bushel and 30c. per dozen. Canadian grown; Canadian cucumbers, basket, 75c.; beets, 15c. per dozen; tomatoes, crate, \$1; green peas, 35c. basket; beans, butter, basket, 30c.; new potatoes, bbl., \$4 for American-

grown; Canadian-grown, 50c. per basket; peppers, green, basket, 50c.; onions, basket, Canadian, 40c.; tomatoes, Canadian-grown, basket, \$1.25; melons, 25c. to 30c.; apples, 50c. per basket, are being offered by the Dawson Wholesale Commission firm. There were 19 loads of bananas arrived in Toronto one day last week, the largest on record.

MONTREAL.

Live Stock.—Exports of live stock from the port of Montreal for the week ending July 4 were 3,175 cattle and 476 sheep, against 2,492 cattle and 157 sheep the previous week.

The local cattle market last week showed a continuance of the weaker feeling which manifested itself the week previous, and prices showed a further reduction of ¼c. per lb., supplies coming forward more freely than for some time past. Choice steers were selling for export at 6½c. to 6¾c. per lb., fine being 6c. to 6¼c., good 5½c. to 6c., choice butchers' being 6c. to 6¼c.; fine, 5½c. to 6c.; good, 5½c. to 5¾c.; medium, 4½c. to 5½c.; common, 4c. to 4½c., and canners, 2½c. to 3½c. The market for sheep and lambs held steady, demand being good and supplies steady. Sheep sold at 4c. to 4½c. per lb., for export, culs being 3½c. Yearling lambs were 4½c. to 5c. per lb.; while prices of spring lambs ranged from \$3.50 to \$5 each. Calves were scarce, at \$7 to \$11 for good to fine, and \$2 to \$6 for common to medium. The hog market showed a firm tendency, and prices scored a further advance, ranging from a small fraction to ¼c. per lb. This was due to firmer cable advices, and also to smaller supplies. Select lots sold at 6½c. to 7½c. per lb., weighed off cars.

Horses.—Heavy draft, weighing 1,500 to 1,700 lbs., \$250 to \$300 each; light draft, weighing 1,400 to 1,500 lbs., \$225 to \$275; good blocks, 1,300 to 1,400 lbs., \$200 to \$225; express horses, \$150 to \$225; common plugs, \$50 to \$75 each, and choice saddle and carriage animals, \$300 to \$400.

Dressed Hogs and Provisions.—Fresh-killed, abattoir-dressed hogs, 9½c. to 9¾c. per lb. Pure lard, 12c. to 12½c., compound being 9½c. to 10c.

Potatoes.—Carloads were offering early last week at a cent a pound, on track, and this seemed to be the general idea of values. These were offering to grocers, bagged and delivered into store, at \$1.10 per 90 lbs.

Eggs.—Prices advanced again last week. Dealers could not make purchases in the country at less than 16½c. to 17c. per dozen. These sold here at 18½c. to 19c. per dozen for straight-gathered stock, and at 18½c. for No. 1 candled, selects being 22c. per dozen. The loss through bad eggs is now considerable.

Butter.—Market firm. Quebec butter sold at the wharf last week at 22½c. to 22¾c. per lb., the quality being not very good. Choice Townships creamery was quoted at 23c. to 23½c. or 23¾c. here, 22½c. having been paid for it at the end of last week. Advances in the country on Saturday to 23½c. stiffened prices here on Monday to 23½c. to 23¾c.

Cheese.—Shipments for the week ending July 4th amounted to 81,480 boxes, or about 8,000 less than for the corresponding week of last year. Eastern cheese could be had here last week at 11½c. to 11¾c. per lb., and Westerns at 11½c. to about 12c. The make is fairly large, and the quality is reported good.

Grain.—Manitoba feed wheat 71c. to 72c. per bu. for No. 1, 67c. to 67½c. for No. 2, store. American No. 2 mixed corn in fair demand, and prices firm. Oats quiet and steady, at 48½c. per bu. for No. 2 white; 47c. for No. 3, 46c. for No. 4; 44c. to 44½c. for rejected, and 46½c. to 47c. for Manitoba rejected.

Hay.—Reports of an adverse nature are beginning to arrive from the country, and it is now evident that the crops will be no better than an average throughout the Province of Quebec. The prolonged heat and absence of moisture has already put the crop back in certain sections to such an extent that a failure can hardly be avoided. In other sections the outlook is still excellent. Between here and Toronto, it is reported, the situation is not so hopeful as formerly, though the outlook is better than described for Quebec. Under the circumstances, the market is quite firm, although there is no export owing to

this market being too high. Prices are \$12 per ton, f. o. b., Montreal, for No. 1 timothy; \$9 to \$9.50 for No. 2; \$8 to \$8.50 for clover mixture, and \$7 to \$7.50 for clover.

Hides—Lambskins, 15c. to 20c. each. Beef hides steady, dealers paying 5c., 6c. and 7c. per lb. for Nos. 3, 2 and 1, respectively, No. 2 calfskins being 11c. and No. 1 being 13c.

Wool—Dealers report a very dull market. It would seem that Canada pulled is being offered pretty freely, but it is difficult to find takers, the outlook for the manufactured product not being very inviting, apparently. However, the unbrushed is quoted at 17c., f. o. b., country points, the brushed being 19c. to 21c. Canada fleece is only just commencing, and is quoted at 15c. to 18c. for washed, and 12c. in the grease.

CHEESE BOARD PRICES.

Peterboro, Ont., 11½c. to 11 9-16c.; Stirling, Ont., 11½c. to 11 9-16c.; Woodstock, Ont., 11½c. bid; Brockville, Ont., 11½c. bid, 11½c. asked; Belleville, Ont., 11½c. to 11 9-16c.; Vankleek Hill, Ont., 11½c.; Kingston, Ont., 11½c.; Napanee, Ont., 11 9-16c.; Iroquois, Ont., 11½c.; Brantford, Ont., 11 5-16c., 11½c., 11½c. and 11 11-16c.; Perth, Ont., 11½c.; Picton, Ont., cold-cured, 11½c., ordinary-cured, 11 7-16c.; Ottawa, Ont., 11 7-16c. to 11½c.; Huntingdon, Que., colored cheese, 11½c.; salted butter, 22½c.; Russell, Ont., 11½c.; Alexandria, Ont., 11 7-16c.; London, Ont., 11½c. bid, no sales; St. Hyacinthe, Que., 22½c. for butter, 11 7-16c. for cheese; Chicago creamery butter, 18c. to 21½c.; dairy, 17c. to 20c.; cheese, 10½c. to 12c.

CHICAGO.

Cattle—Steers, \$6.60 to \$8.25; cows, \$3.60 to \$5.75; heifers, \$4.90 to \$6.90; bulls, \$3 to \$5.25; calves, \$5.40 to \$6.60; stockers and feeders, \$3.75 to \$4.60. Hogs—Choice heavy, \$6.70 to \$6.80; butchers', \$6.65 to \$6.75; light mixed, \$6.35 to \$6.50; choice light, \$6.55 to \$6.65; packing, \$5.75 to \$6.60; pigs, \$4.50 to \$6; bulk of sales, \$6.60 to \$6.70. Sheep and lambs—Sheep, \$4 to \$4.50; lambs, \$5 to \$6.75; yearlings, \$4.50 to \$5.75.

BUFFALO.

Cattle—Prime steers, \$6.75 to \$7.25. Veals—\$5 to \$8. Hogs—Heavy and mixed, \$6.85 to \$6.95; Yorkers, \$6.25 to \$6.95; stags, \$3.75 to \$4.25. Sheep and lambs—Lambs, \$5.50 to \$7.50; yearlings, \$5.25 to \$5.75; wethers, \$4.10 to \$4.25; ewes, \$3.60 to \$3.75; sheep, mixed, \$2 to \$4.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKET.

London—Cattle, 11½c. to 14c. per lb., dressed weight; refrigerator beef, 10½c. to 10¾c. per lb.

GOSSIP.

The American Shorthorn Breeders' Association offers a very liberal list of cash prizes for breeding and fat Shorthorns at three National Shows, to be held respectively at Hamline, Minn., Aug. 31 to Sept. 5; Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 12 to 17, and Chicago, Nov. 28 to Dec. 10 this year. In addition to these, the International Live-stock Exposition will offer liberal prizes for breeding classes and fat stock at the Chicago Exposition. The prize list and forms for entry in the Hamline and Kansas City Shows may be had from John W. Groves, Stock-yards Station, Chicago, Ill., and for the International from B. H. Heide, Supt. Union Stock-yards, Chicago, Ill.

The Central Canada Exhibition at Ottawa will be held this year from Sept. 18th to 26th. The Directors are making the 1908 fair the banner one in the Association's history, and judging by the announcements in the press, the published prize-list, and the liberal and varied cash prizes and gold and silver medals offered, they are bound to succeed, in so far as their part is concerned. It is up to the stock-breeders and the public to show their appreciation of these efforts by entering for competition and attending in large numbers. A trip to the Capital, when railway rates are at their lowest, is a treat that few can afford to miss, while the Exhibition is one of the best managed and most interesting in the Dominion.



Life, Literature and Education.

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

THE DAUGHTER'S PORTION.

A few remaining letters bearing on this much-vexed question appear below. Needless to say, our own decision is that, whatever the arrangement arrived at, justice should be done the girl on the farm. Too often, far too often, she, the weak one, who has done quite as much work, according to her strength, as her brother, is put off with little or nothing, expected, without any special training or education, to make her own living out in a world which is often much more ready with knocks than caresses, while her brother, accepting the situation with the greatest equanimity, calmly steps into possession of practically everything, takes a wife from over the line fence, and goes on to a life which, compared with that of his sister, means ease and opulence itself.

Of course, different situations require different settlements, but, in the name of humanity, let simple justice, at least, be done the girl.

"HONEST LABOR SHOULD BE PAID FOR."

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":
 May I say a few words apropos of M. E. B.'s remarks re "The Daughter's Portion." The remarks, by the way, struck me as being the result of a narrow, one-pointed view. If there are some daughters who do not earn their board and clothing, there are also sons, and many of them, too, who do no more. Still, to them are given the chances, and the lion's share of money or lands; and, no matter how unworthy they may be, they seem to look upon it as only their due.

A parent's responsibility should be the same to either son or daughter, and both should be taught to work; but why make the daughter's labor a fruitless one, while the son's is remunerative? Therein lies the trouble. The laborer is worthy of his hire. Fruitless labor is deadening, and no one on the face of this earth has a right to take the proceeds of another's labor and call it his. Honest labor should be paid for in kind, whether it be in the parents' home, or in the home of the stranger; otherwise, where is the incentive to best effort? Our girls should wake up to the fact that what they want is "saving money," not just "spending money." It is an erroneous idea that all a girl requires is just a little spending money. If a girl is not taught any better by her parents, she will be taught in the school of bitter experience some day, when, perhaps, it is forever too late. Not many months ago I met a girl who went out sewing by the day. She was past her first youth, and prematurely old. She told me she was one of a large family of boys and girls brought up on a farm. She spoke very bitterly of what she said she

considered the unjust treatment the girls received, as compared with the boys. The girls, she said, were kept at home working like slaves to make money to buy farms to settle the boys on. Having a large dairy herd, the girls did all the milking, besides working in the fields, and at all the various farm work; yet no provision whatever was made for them. So she concluded to leave and try something for herself, and, having a taste for sewing, went to a distant city to learn dressmaking. As you know, beginners receive very small remuneration, and receiving no help from home, she rented the cheapest room she could find, and actually lived on 50 cents per week. Think of it! I know she told me the truth, for I proved her to be conscientious to the last degree; but she was ruined in health, prematurely old, and with an unspeakable bitterness in her heart towards her parents.

Now, I am a married woman, and I want to say directly to the girls that the way to get help is to rouse up and help yourselves. Don't sit down and wait, Micawber-wise, for something to turn up. By the way, how would M. E. B. like a dose of that medicine himself? Pity it could not be applied. I trust the girls may not be backward in coming forward to tell us what they think of it. Girls, learn to labor honestly and well, but don't make the mistake of working for nothing. You may marry some day, so save your earnings, also, and invest them judiciously, and you will know the unspeakable comfort of having a bank account of your own; for, let me tell you, I have known married women suffer cruel, needless suffering for the want of a dollar, and that in sight of plenty. I tell you there are few people on this world who can make dependence bearable. So don't look forward to the beatific prospect of being dependent on the doubtful generosity of a married brother. You owe something more to yourselves than that. Rouse up, daughter of our hard-worked pioneer mothers. Do the work that comes to your hand, and do it well, but don't make the mistake of working for nothing too long, as your mothers have done.
 Russell Co., Ont. JUSTICE.

LET M. E. B. "TRY IT."

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":
 Have read with interest the discussion in your paper on "The Daughter's Share." I think M. E. B. has a very poor knowledge with regard to the usefulness of Canadian girls. He asked, "Are there not a good many who do not deserve more than clothes and board?" I do not think there are. There are good and bad in all classes. Are there not boys in the country who do not deserve more than their board and clothes, to say nothing of their tobacco and cigars?
 I wonder how he thinks a girl who is needed at home has spare time to make money at any of the different things he suggested? And, again, if a girl has a little spare time, and makes some money, her brothers expect her to spend it on clothes, consequently she only gets her board for what she does for them.
 When reading M. E. B.'s letter, I

was in doubt whether a man or woman had written it until he said, "A sister can make her services so invaluable, she shall have a home with her married brother as long as she cares to stay." Then I knew nobody but a man would propose anything so foolish. All I can say to him is, TRY IT. Go and work for a brother-in-law for a home, with no money at your back. And when he drives off to enjoy himself for a day, M. E. B. must stay at home and work, or he will soon have no home.

I do not think the daughters expect the same remuneration in dollars and cents, when the final dividing of the property comes; not that they do not deserve it, but because the man provides the home, therefore needs more.

If possible, have the daughters learn a trade. It is better than money, making them independent. Don't always use the expression, "only a girl," in their presence. Teach them the usefulness of their work, and don't be afraid to tell them that they help and cheer you in many ways. It will not make the girls conceited, as some people seem to think; it will merely give them confidence in themselves. This is the chance they want, and if they don't get an equal share with their brothers, they will not be useless, nor will they find it necessary to go and reside with a married brother. They are far more likely to cherish their parents' memory than the brothers to whom the bulk of the property goes. I hope to hear the opinions of Canadian girls on this important question.
 J. D.
 Wellington Co., Ont.

The Quiet Hour.

A NERVE-CORRODING SIN AND ITS REMEDY.

Blessed is the man that trusteth in the Lord, and whose hope the Lord is. For he shall be as a tree planted by the waters, and that spreadeth out her roots by the river, and shall not see when heat cometh, but her leaf shall be green; and shall not be careful in the year of drought, neither shall she cease from yielding fruit.—Jer. 17: 7.

The Father portioneth as He will, To all His beloved children,—and shall we not be still?
 Is not His will the wisest; is not His choice the best?
 And in perfect acquiescence, is there not perfect Rest? —F. R. Havergal.

I am not going to waste my time and yours in talking about the grosser sins, which are no temptation to you. I don't intend to insult the readers of the Quiet Hour by advising them not to hang around barrooms. No, the sin which we are going to look squarely in the face to-day is one that is only too apt to set up its throne in souls that are conscientiously dedicated to God's service. It is the very common and very foolish sin of "WORRY." Yes, I put it in capital letters, because it is a big thing and a very fruitful source of misery to both body and soul. It is foolish—we all know that perfectly well. If you can cure any evil, then go to work and cure it; but if you can't cure it, then worry

does no good, and it does far more harm than you perhaps imagine. It is a sin against God, arising from want of faith in His loving, watchful care; and we should know it was wrong, even if we had not been commanded over and over again to cast all our care on our Father, who knows what we need before we ask Him.

Let us look for a few minutes at the utter folly of this sin. Each age of the world's history has its own peculiar point of view. Long ago people had the impression that the body was an evil, and so a religious enthusiast tried to torture and crush it, in the hope of uplifting the soul. Then the world passed through a stage of materialism, and only visible things were supposed to be of consequence. As a reaction from that, people adopted the remarkable theory that bodily sensations—such as pain—were only an idea, having no real existence, and the only reality was supposed to be the soul, or else the body was considered to be simply clothing worn by the soul. Now we are awaking to the fact that a man consists of both body and soul, that both are sacred—being the gift of God—and that any religion that is worthy of the name must be for the uplifting and well-being of both body and soul. Those who have studied this matter scientifically tell us that the connection between the material and the spiritual is so delicate and complete that our thoughts always affect our bodies, and the state of our bodily health never fails to have its effect on our minds and spirits. As Dr. Worcester says: "The simplest emotion or thought is accompanied by an expenditure of nervous energy, and no good can come to man which does not affect the whole man—body, soul and spirit." Dr. Achorn says that worry and fear, acting through the sympathetic nervous system, affect the secretions of the mouth, stomach, liver, etc., causing nausea, indigestion, and even vomiting. I know a case of that kind where the indigestion is very severe, and it arises altogether from worry. Dr. Achorn also states that during the recent financial crisis a prominent financier lost twenty pounds in weight, though the only disease he had was "Worry." These cases are typical—you might find similar ones almost anywhere—though, perhaps, the worry might be less, and, therefore, the wear and tear on the body would be less marked. But worry does not only injure the body, it does terrible harm to the mind and spirit, if indulged in to excess. Nervous prostration, melancholia, and worse mental evils, are often largely due to this vicious habit of worrying. It brings misery into many homes, driving husband and children to seek a brighter atmosphere somewhere else. These are only a few of the poisonous fruits of this nerve-corroding sin. Most of us give way to it sometimes, and all habits are apt to grow stronger if they are not deliberately checked. We don't want to invite such miseries, even in a slight degree; we want to live as God commands—the life of a happy, care-free child, trusting to-day and all the to-morrows in a wise Father's hands. We know how a radiant, joyous nature can shoulder heavy burdens easily, and can scatter healthful influences everywhere, so that the burdens of others at once grow lighter.

Now, we have looked squarely at the sin—though its consequences are too subtle to be always clearly traceable—let us see if we can discover a remedy. One thing is certain, it must be attacked partly through the body. Get the body

PURITY FLOUR

in itself costs more than most flours — but the bread costs less.

FREE. A set of handsome picture post cards in relief, suitable for mailing, will be sent to any housewife absolutely free of charge, on request. Send a postal card with your address at once. Address: Western Canada Flour Mills Company, Limited, 722 Traders Bank Building, Toronto 712

WESTERN CANADA FLOUR MILLS CO., LIMITED
MILLS AT WINNIPEG, GODERICH AND BRANDON.



Western Fair

The popular Live-stock Exhibition of Western Ontario. Stockmen and Exhibitors will receive the best attention possible.

PRIZES INCREASED.

Many new features. Milking contest open to all breeds of cattle.

NEW HORSE BARN.

And plenty of room for all. Prize lists, entry forms and all information on application to:

W. J. REID, President.

A. M. HUNT, Secretary.

LONDON, ONTARIO.

Sept. 11 to 19

Increase in Premiums.

CENTRAL CANADA EXHIBITION

Prize List Now Aggregates \$16,000

45 Gold Medals offered also.

Many other changes to interest and please the breeder.

The fair, **SEPTEMBER 18 to 26**, promises to far excel all its predecessors.

Send for prize list to: **SEC'Y E. McMAHON.**

First-class Western Lands FOR SALE ON CROP PAYMENTS.

We have a large number of improved, partly improved and raw prairie farms, close to towns, railway, churches and schools, which we will sell with a very small cash payment, and the purchaser pays the balance with part of the crop. Write now for full particulars, pamphlets and maps to

TRACKSELL, PRICE, ANDERSON & CO.,
BOX 482, REGINA, SASKATCHEWAN.

into good condition; be sensible in diet, rest, recreation, dress, fresh air, etc. Knock on the head any sullen, unsociable habits—it is not very easy to brood over future woes when in cheerful society. If there is really nothing to fear except in the imagination of the worrier, then such treatment may conquer the habit—for the time. But in most lives there will come times when the outlook is really dark. So we should try to really conquer the sin, so that it cannot rise up at some future day to drag us down. How can this be done? Look at the text at the head of this paper. We can understand how a tree that is planted by the river and spreadeth out its roots to drink in the water, should not fear when the heat cometh, be anxious in the year of drouth, nor cease from yielding fruit. And that is just the position we may occupy if we choose. God offers to give us Peace like a river, a peace which passeth all understanding. We can't really make this peace our own if the way is always bright before us. We need practice in this grace, as in everything else which is to be built into the texture of our nature. As we only learn to read by reading; as we only learn to cook by cooking; as we only learn to farm by farming; so we can only learn Trust by trusting. Is there any other accomplishment so valuable? Think what it would mean to pass through life with never a fit of "the blues," never a heart-sickening worry! God brings us into difficult places that we may learn His power and willingness to help. Things sometimes do look pretty hopeless—they looked hopeless to the Israelites in the wilderness when there was no bread nor water, and it seemed to be impossible to get any. Prayer, real prayer, is a grand weapon in our hands. S. Paul says to the Philippians: "The Lord is at hand. In nothing be anxious; but in everything by prayer and supplication with thanksgiving let your requests be made known unto God. And the peace of God, which passeth all understanding, shall guard your hearts and thoughts in Christ Jesus." Perhaps we should fight more earnestly against Worry if we saw that it was rooted in faithlessness. We think that we believe in God's power and willingness to help us, and yet as soon as we no longer see a way out of our difficulties we grow unhappy. Is not that a proof that we don't believe in Him? A child is not afraid in the dark, if he knows that his father is clasping his hand. And faith is such a valuable possession that it is most important that we should make it ours before the testing time. If we are wise we don't leave study of a subject until the day of the examination. We know that difficult mental knowledge can only become a part of ourselves by steady, persistent effort, and it is much the same in spiritual things. We can only grow stronger in trust by continually putting little things into God's hands. Prayer is not intended to make God's will an imitation of ours—which would result in sad mismanagement of our affairs—it is intended to slowly bring our wills into harmony with His. The pleading, "Thy will be done," which is the groundwork of all true prayer, is of far more importance than the petition itself. If prayer were a kind of talisman, like Aladdin's lamp, bringing down instantly into our hands the particular gift we asked for, it would soon ruin us in body, mind and spirit. Even a spiritual gift—such as patience—if it could be seized without effort on our part, would be demoralizing. But when we pray a true prayer, bringing our petition and laying it at our Father's feet with the earnest desire that he in His infinite wisdom will not grant it if He sees it to be harmful, then we have won a lasting victory and made a real step on the ladder of Faith. And every step is so much real gain. Think of this when next your petition seems to be disregarded. It is a chance for you to mount one step higher, a chance for you to give God the joy of seeing that you trust Him to know better than you what is good for you. How can Worry get any foothold in a soul that habitually looks up in God's face, in sunshine as well as in storm, and never forgets that He is there?

If we really abide in Christ, as He bids us, and let Him abide in us, then we shall be like the tree with its roots always drinking in the water of a great river. The outward atmosphere can af-

fect it comparatively little, for it has a secret supply of life and power which is unfailling.

When Worry has become a physical disease it may often be fought partly by ridicule. The sufferer knows he is doing a very foolish thing, and may treat himself as if he were a silly child. A railroad conductor is said to have been once discharged because he was nervous—he was continually worrying for fear someone getting on or off the train might get hurt. He took a hundred beans, and put one, every morning, in a box in his room, saying, "Worry is in the bean, and the bean is in the box." If he found himself beginning to worry he said to himself, "The worry is not in me, it is in the bean in the box." Before the hundred beans were used up he had gained control of himself. A gentleman told me yesterday that he once suffered from a nervous fear of crossing an open space. He was recovering from an attack of nervous prostration when he began to have this unreasoning fear, which has been dignified with the high-sounding name of "agoraphobia." His doctor advised him to fix his attention on his feet when he had occasion to cross a wide square. He was to say to himself, "My feet are heavy as lead and I can hardly drag them along the ground." Though he knew this to be a fiction, by pretending that it was a fact, and acting accordingly, he kept his mind away from the fear that was trying to control him, and soon found that he could go across the wide space almost fearlessly. These are artificial methods of getting rid of worry and fear, but they show the value of what is called "auto-suggestion," or suggesting ideas to one's self. How much more value these determined suggestions must have when they are based on truth instead of fiction. I mean that if it would be a blessing to anyone to imagine that he could pack away his worries, it is infinitely more valuable to be able to cast them on the living God. They are no burden to Him, for He knows their object and can see the purpose they serve. It can be done by persistent determination, and then think of the relief to the burdened soul and tortured body! Perhaps you may say that real cares cannot be thrown aside like imaginary ones; and yet they can. The bigger our troubles may be the greater is the wear and tear on us, both physically and spiritually. If we can get rid of the worry and anxiety, we shall be stronger and better able to overcome the actual difficulties which confront us. It is all a matter of faith. If we could see our Leader, could actually feel with our bodily senses the clasp of his strong kind hand, we should find that worry and fear would vanish, and we could fight with buoyant, cheery courage and hope. If our faith is real, then we know He is close at hand, we know that the smallest events in our lives are carefully planned for our real and eternal good; we know that the things which seem all wrong are really all right. How can Worry thrive in an atmosphere of child-like Trust?

"Cast care aside, lean on thy Guide;
His boundless mercy will provide;
Trust, and thy trusting soul shall prove
Christ is its Life, and Christ its Love."
HOPE.

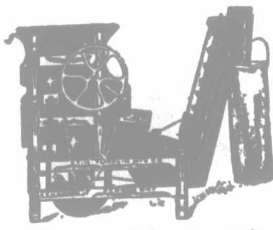
About the House.

WHEN RASPBERRIES ARE IN.

Raspberry Layer Cake:—Make any good layer cake and bake in two layers. Mash raspberries with sugar and put a thick filling between the layers. Spread another layer of the mashed berries on top of the cake and cover with meringue or serve with cream.

Raspberry Cup:—Crush one quart each of raspberries and currants with a wooden spoon or masher. Add 1 lb. sugar and 1 qt. water. Bring slowly to a boil for 10 minutes. Strain through a jelly bag. Let cool, then chill on ice and serve. This makes a delicious summer drink.

Canned Raspberries:—Sterilize the sealers by placing them in cold water and permitting it to come to a boil and boil several minutes; then fill them with firm fresh fruit, shaking it down, but not pressing it. Make a syrup of one quart water and three pounds sugar. Place



PERFECTION Seed & Grain Separator
(Patented 1901)

The best and latest mill for cleaning and grading all kinds of Seed and Grain.

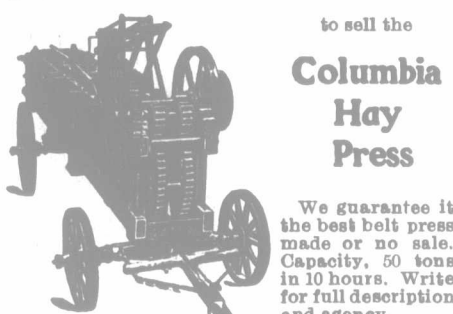
See nearest Agent or write for Catalogue to
THE TEMPLIN MFG. CO., FERGUS, ONTARIO



ONTARIO and Ontario Conservatory of Music and Art
LADIES' COLLEGE
"Trafalgar Castle"
Whitby, Ont., Canada

Palatial buildings, beautiful grounds, ideal location, modern equipment, 28 miles east of Toronto, with easy access to city concerts. Endorsed and patronized by prominent Educators and pronounced by His Excellency Lord Aberdeen "undoubtedly the best of its kind in Canada." Send for calendar to
REV. J. J. HARE, Ph.D., Principal.

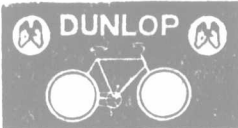
100 Men Wanted



to sell the
Columbia Hay Press

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

Columbia Hay Press Co.,
KINGSVILLE, ONT.



The Dunlop Detachable Bicycle Tire,

made by the Doughty Patent Process, is the greatest improvement added to a bicycle since the invention of the diamond frame safety.

LOOK FOR THE NAME EMBOSSED ON THE SLIPLESS TREAD.

For Sale by Dealers Everywhere

CANADIAN PACIFIC

Grand Ter-Centenary Celebration
JULY 20 - AUG. 1

RETURN TICKETS
FROM LONDON

QUEBEC
AT
SINGLE FARE

GOOD GOING July 18 to 25 INCLUSIVE
RETURN LIMIT, AUG. 3.

SPLENDID TRAIN SERVICE
NORTHWEST EXCURSIONS

by the Canadian through-car line, leave July 21, Aug. 4 and 18 Sept. 1, 15 and 29. 60-day return tickets at exceptionally low rates. For any information, call on any C. P. R. Agent, or write:

C. B. Foster, District Passenger Agent, Toronto

WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS, PLEASE MENTION THIS PAPER.

the sealers in a deep kettle of water, warm, if the sealers are still warm; cold, if they have become cold. Bring gradually to a boiling heat, then fill to the brim with the boiling syrup and adjust the covers. Boil a few minutes. Let cool in the water, then place in the cellar.

Raspberry Sherbet.—1½ pints raspberry juice, 1 scanty pint sugar, 1½ pints water, juice of two lemons. Boil the sugar and water together for 20 minutes, then add the lemon and raspberry juice, strain and freeze.

Raspberry Pie.—Mix raspberries with currants, in the proportions of two parts raspberries to one part currants; this gives a rich flavor and adds the juiciness that raspberries by themselves lack. As ripe red raspberries require only very light cooking, it is a good plan to bake the pastry first by itself, filling the lower crust with rice or bread crumbs to keep it in shape; then merely steam the fruit between the hot crusts for ten minutes.

Raspberry Shortcake.—Beat the yolks of three eggs until light, add three-fourths cup of pulverized sugar; beat to a cream. Mix with this three-fourths cup of flour and the whites of four eggs beaten until dry; add one level teaspoonful of baking powder. Pour into two greased tins and bake for twenty minutes. When done, let them cool before spreading with the following meringue: Beat four eggs until dry, add to them four teaspoonfuls of pulverized sugar and flavor with a teaspoonful of vanilla. Prepare one quart of raspberries by adding to them one quart of sugar and crushing slightly. Spread between the cakes a layer of meringue, then a layer of berries, putting meringue on the top layer and garnish with a few whole berries. This is a delicious shortcake.

Shrub.—One qt. currants, one qt. raspberries, one qt. vinegar. Let stand twenty-four hours. Squeeze gently. Pour liquor over same quantity fresh fruit, and let stand twenty-four hours. To each pint add one pound sugar. Boil one hour; bottle and cork tightly. Two or three tablespoonfuls to a glass of water make a delicious drink.

SOME HOT - WEATHER DRINKS.

Hungarian Coffee.—Make some strong black coffee and add rich cream and sugar to taste. Let become cold, and when serving put a spoonful of vanilla ice-cream in the bottom of each glass.

Tea Punch.—Make a quart of strong tea. When cold, sweeten; add half a cup lemon juice, and serve with bits of ice and thinly-sliced lemon.

Iced Chocolate.—Make chocolate in the ordinary way, adding cream and sugar. Chill on ice and serve with a little whipped cream on each glass.

Milk Punch Without Liquor.—For each person beat thoroughly an egg with a teaspoonful sugar. Add to this two-thirds of a glass of milk, with a little shaved ice added. Cover closely with an inverted glass and shake well. Dust the tops with nutmeg.

Raspberry Vinegar.—To 8 quarts raspberries put enough vinegar to cover. Let stand 24 hours. Scald and strain. Add 1 pound sugar for each pint juice, boil 20 minutes and bottle. When serving add two tablespoonfuls to each glass of cold water.

Oatmeal Nectar.—Put 4 ounces oatmeal in a kettle. Add 6 ounces sugar and a lemon sliced thin. Mix with a little cold water, then pour on one gallon boiling water. When cold drain off, chill, and serve.

Orangeade.—Cut 4 oranges in two and with a spoon scrape out the pulp and juice of each piece, reserving one to grate up, rind and all. Remove seeds, sweeten to taste and add 3 pints cold water.

LETTUCE AND GREEN PEAS.

Lettuce and Green-pea Soup.—Take outer leaves of large heads of lettuce, and wash well, leaving the hearts for salad. Drain the leaves. Melt two tablespoonfuls butter, and cook the lettuce leaves in it ten minutes. Then add one quart boiling water, a peeled onion, with three or four cloves in it, a tablespoon sugar, salt to taste, and two sprigs parsley. Cover and cook half an hour; then add two cups shelled peas, and let cook till tender, adding more water, if needed. Remove the onion and parsley;

press the rest through a sieve; add one quart broth, and let simmer. Thicken slightly with blended flour; add half a cup sweet cream, and serve.

POWER LOT
A Story of "Down East."

BY SARAH McLEAN GREENE.

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

CHAPTER XIII.

Friendly.

The depths of life are not with the suicide, nor with the man whose hair turns gray in a single night; these treat existence with comparatively absurd lightness. The depths are with him who, through the lowliness of his fall and the humility of his soul, has caught a sense of the ocean of eternity about him; who has lost his importance to himself, and walks, well entertained and listening, child-like, along the shore.

Though the rollicking nature reasserted itself in Rob, it was purely; there were newly-channelled depths, over which the sprite sat sunning itself, but the depths were there.

"Say, Hilton's wriggled clear o' Ma's aperistrings," said Bate to Cuby. "He's perlit to her, but he's clean got over his mash."

"Me—I think he is crack' in his head," admitted Cuby.

"It's a pity you ever got spliced onto him. You might 'a' done better," Bate reminded her modestly.

"He is one good stiddy man," rejoined Cuby, guardedly. "Scol' an' scol', an' make a sport of him, you can no more make him to be in anger. He only smile, lak' you was dirt. He is stiddy, savin' his money, all, to rent the Treet place for me and him to make a home. But he is not as I lak; he is not for me, any more, amusin', frien'ly; he makes himself in loaf with all droll folks, an' the more they be lak' people make a laugh at them, the more he loafs them. He is become crack' in his head."

"He's been a fool ever since I first seen him," said Bate. "Well, you're tied to him, so ther's no use talkin'."

"If he goes clean crazy," said Cuby, "I shall to get quit of him."

"If you do that, I'll marry ye myself, the way ye ought to be married, Cuby. Ye done a durn foolish thing."

"He was not so when I firs' seen him. How is anybody goin' to tell?"

"You could 'a' depended on me to be the same thing right along."

"Yes, that is true," said Cuby, with placid and entirely concealed cynicism.

They both sighed, Cuby in a delightfully equivocal fashion, Bate with an active sentiment of revenge. Meanwhile, except with Bate and his ilk, Rob was winning a reputation for engaging sanity of spirit and sterling rudimentary good sense in his faithfulness to duty.

Old man Trawles, who once had given him a wide berth, stopped familiarly by the fence where Rob was hoeing.

"Good-morning, sir," remarked the devoted young husbandman, blithely elevating his hat; for Jacob Trawles was a very old man.

"Mornin'," responded Jacob, listlessly, and fixed upon Rob his brown, melancholy, rather vacant eyes: "you've seen better days, and so have I."

"Yes," said Rob, freely giving to the old man the serious approbation which his speech called for: "I've heard how you used to make money back in the States."

"Did Car'line tell you?"

(Continued on page 1173.)

WOODSTOCK COLLEGE

Woodstock, Ont.

A residential school for boys and young men, offers educational facilities not excelled anywhere.

Four courses: Matriculation, Teachers', English Scientific, Commercial.

A thorough scholastic training, teaches the boy "to do" by "knowing."

A fully-equipped manual training teaches the young man "to know" by "doing."

A new gymnasium under medical supervision ensures healthy physical conditions.

The distinctly christian and moral life of the school safeguards from immoral and hurtful influences.

College reopens Wednesday, Sept. 2. Write for calendar.

A. T. MACNEILL, B. A., PRINCIPAL

Fees for year: Residents, \$280; day, \$40—no extras.



Moulton College

TORONTO, ONT.

An Academic Department of McMaster University for Girls, High School and Junior School, Residence and Day Students, High Grade School. Fees for year: Residence, \$252.00 to \$282.00; Day, \$34.00 to \$72.00.

Send for Calendar.
College Re-opens September 9th.

E. A. Hardy, B.A., Principal 13
Miss Charlotte Thrall, Vice-Principal
A. S. Vogt, Mus. Rec., Musical Director.



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 count for one word and figures for two words. Names and addresses are contained. Cash must always accompany the order. The advertisement inserted for less than 25 cents.

FARM FOR SALE.—100 acres, north half of lot 6, concession 3, Westminster, 7 miles from London. On the premises are a large brick house and kitchen, 3 barns, and other outbuildings; 2 orchards, and all kinds small fruit; about 7 acres maple bush. This farm is well tile drained (soil clay loam), and never-failing well, and is well fenced. This is one of the best farms in the township, and will bear inspection. For further particulars apply **Wm. B. Carrothers, 151 Draney Ave., London.**

FARM SALE or exchange for a good Ontario farm. 320 acres of choice land in North-west; conveniently situated near flourishing town, station school, church; also good water. Full particulars apply: **Box 191, Cannington, Ont.**

FOR SALE.—Up-to-date poultry plant, comprising over three acres of land, laws and excellent brick dwelling house of ten rooms. Poultry houses exceptionally good. Delightful situation, near Agricultural College. Good shipping facilities. Apply: **R. M. Hobson, Guelph Ont.**

WANTED.—Persons to grow mushrooms for us at home. Waste space in cellar, garden or farm can be made to yield fifteen to twenty-five dollars per week. Send stamp for illustrated booklet and full particulars. **Montreal Supply Co., Montreal.**

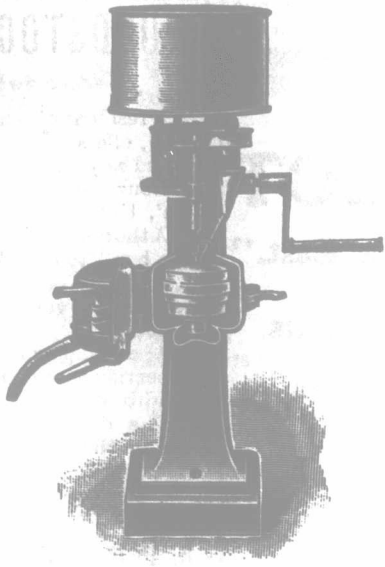
WANTED.—Young men for firemen and brakemen, instruct you at home by mail. We assist in securing employment. For free information send stamp to **National Railway Training School, Inc., 376 Robert St., Room 126, St. Paul, Minn.**

A GREAT JERSEY RECORD.

The Jersey cow, Financial Countess, (imp.), owned by C. E. Parpet, of Colorado, completed an officially authenticated yearly test on June 7th, 1908, her record being 13,205 lbs. 14.8 oz. milk; 815 lbs. 11.18 oz. of fat; 959 lbs. 10½ oz. butter; average per cent. of fat 6.18. The test was superintended by the Deputy State Dairy Commissioner, and checked by Prof. Iddings, of the Colorado Agricultural College. It cost to feed and care for her during the year approximately \$125, and the butter from her milk brought \$368.85. She had milk fever at the beginning of the test, and was in poor condition for the first four days.

"I have had a size 2 Melotte for almost two years, and I make fully one-third more butter now than I did with the old way of setting the milk. This is not guesswork, for I take it from figures."

(Signed)
Wm. Partington,
Georgeville, Que.



Buy a Melotte now—time is money where cows are concerned.

If you are not using a Melotte cream separator, the time to buy is now. If you still depend upon the old-fashioned setting-pans for your cream, or if you are using an inferior separator, you are actually losing money, and it is poor economy to go on losing.

The Melotte, if purchased now, will pay for itself before the end of the year, providing you have six or more cows, and will effect a considerable saving on even fewer cows.

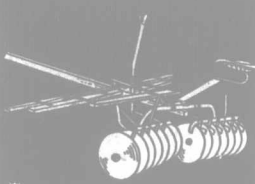
Get a Melotte cream separator now, and start it paying for itself.

Send for catalogue and information regarding free trial.

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

WORKS
EASY IN
HARD
PLACES

That's why this harrow is so popular with Canadian farmers—it's profitable to use—it makes hard work easy.
THE BISSELL DISK HARROW
is so constructed that it cuts cleaner and turns soil better than any other harrow. For farm and orchard. Is simple, compact, rigid—built to stand the severest strain. Free booklet explains how it's built—how it works. Write today. Address Dept. W.
T. E. BISSELL CO. Ltd., Elora, Ont.



Current Events.

The Chinese are making preparations to establish a \$12,000,000 steamship line between China and San Francisco. * *

The corner-stone of a building to be erected for household-science teaching, has been laid in connection with Toronto University. * *

According to the report of the survey of the Ottawa-Georgian Bay ship canal, the cost of the projected canal will approximate \$100,000,000. * *

A French inventor, M. Malecot, has invented a flying machine, partly balloon, partly aeroplane, which is to be called an Aeronoff. Experiments so far are most encouraging. * *

The Socialist Party in the United States has nominated Martin R. Preston, who is serving a term for murder, to oppose Secretary Taft in the Presidential elections in November. * *

The "All-Red-Line" resolutions introduced by Sir Wilfrid Laurier in the Commons on July 8th were carried by a large majority. By this plan, a direct line of transportation would be established between Great Britain, Canada, Australia and New Zealand. * *

The silver cup offered by the Scientific American for the longest flight made by any heavier-than-air flying machine, has been won at Bath, N. Y., by the "June Bug," upon which Mr. Glen H. Curtiss and Professor Alexander Graham Bell have been working for over a year.

"Too Hard—"Yes," said the suffragist on the platform, "women have been wronged for ages. They have suffered in a thousand ways." "There is one way in which they never suffered," said a meek-looking man, standing up in the rear of the hall. "What way is that?" demanded the suffragist. "They have never suffered in silence." * *

"Are the Gildays back from their wedding tour?"
"Yes."
"How are they?"
"Doing nicely. She has had a kernel of rice removed from her left eye and the doctors are in hopes she can see again, and his broken collarbone—where the old shoe struck him—is knitting favorably. * *

The great preacher, Dr. Chalmers, was advertised to preach in a certain church in Manchester. Some of the officials of that church thought with such a preacher they ought to have some fine singing, and so engaged some famous musicians from London. As soon as the doctor was seated in the pulpit the famous singers led off with a prelude. It being finished, the worthy preacher quietly arose and said: "Let us begin the worship of God by singing the 100th Psalm to the tune 'Old Hundred,'" himself leading the tune. * *

The Ingle Nook.

Dear Chatterers,—It seems strange to be back here again, sitting in the same old chair, ready to gossip to the Chatterers,—for you must know that I have been actually away from my little corner for two whole months. I could not tell you I was going because I was summoned very suddenly on account of illness in the family at home, and then when the worst was over and I had time to think once in a while about the "Advocate," I did not write because I knew that things were going along all right in the hands of a good fairy "next door."

Even now I do not think I should have mentioned the trouble, except for one circumstance: Just before I left I received a letter from one of our readers, begging me to urge people not to "visit" at homes where there is illness. A case of very serious illness had occurred in hers, and during the whole time she had been tortured by visitors,—visitors who came knocking at the front door, who talked and laughed in the very room next to the sickroom, and who very often stayed for tea or dinner, or until all hours of the night, utterly disregarding the weariness of the family already worn out by anxiety and strenuous waiting on the patient.

Well, dear Chatterers, I have come to the conclusion that the people in different parts of the country must vary very greatly, and I feel heartily thankful that my home happens to be in a district where the people are too civilized and too kind-hearted for such barbarism as this. People came in plenty, but invariably to the kitchen door, where no annoyance could be given to our sick one by the knocking, and in not a single instance was there the spectacle of a roomful of people having a social time among themselves. Neither did anyone stay for meals except the very few whom, for any especial reason, we pressed to do so. People seemed to understand that we were too anxious and too weary after the long night-watches, to be in fit condition for one little bit of extra work. Indeed, we can never forget the kindness of these people, who never presumed, but who were so ready with sympathy and offers of help.

Yet I know that the reader who spoke of the train of visitors who "did not know enough to go home" did not exaggerate in her particular case. I know well that there are some sections of the country in which the preposterous habit of making actual visits at houses where there is sickness still obtains. Just once did I see an instance of the kind, but that once was enough to show very clearly what thoughtless people will do. The patient in this case was very ill of pneumonia, with a complication of other diseases, and had the misfortune to be placed in a room opening directly from the parlor, from which it was heated, thus necessitating that the door be continually open. One night I went to "sit up," and you may imagine how aghast I was to find that little parlor literally packed with people, kindly people, too, in their way, but just thoughtless enough not to realize how much harm they might do by sitting there talking and laughing until 11 o'clock at night. Possibly, had they been in the next room watching that little child tossing with nervousness and gasping for breath, in bitter need of every atom of oxygen in the air which they were so inconsiderately breathing up themselves, they might have realized better the real cruelty of their carelessness.

Fortunately, nowadays most doctors insist on absolute quietness and the fresh air that can only be had by comparatively empty apartments for their patients, but, judging from our correspondent's letter, there must still be a few who are culpably lax.

I am glad this question has been brought up, and can only hope that the very just complaint may bear good fruit. Are there any others who would like to say a word on the subject?

D. D.

To Banish Black Ants.

To banish black ants, wet and sweeten fly-poison pads in small dishes, and ants will disappear. Set one or two dishes in pantry.

AN INTERESTED READER.
Leeds Co., Ont.

Removing Stains.

Dear Dame Durden,—I have also been one of those interested readers of your corner, but have not had the opportunity to write until now. I am going to ask a favor. Would you kindly tell me what would remove the stain of coffee from a cream panama skirt? I have tried several different things, such as sponging and gasoline. H. W.

This stain should have been treated immediately by pouring boiling water through; now that it has become set, you will have some difficulty in removing it. Try spreading it with a mixture of egg yolk and glycerine and exposing to bright sunshine. If the stain does not disappear after washing, send the skirt to a professional cleaner.

Salicylic Acid.

Dear Dame Durden,—As I am in need of a little information I turn to your helpful corner for assistance, as I have gleaned many helpful hints from "The Ingle Nook." I wonder if any of your readers know how to use the salicylic acid for preserving fruit, and in what proportion it is used for canned fruit, preserves and jams? Hoping that some older housekeeper can answer my question quickly, I am a—

GRATEFUL COUNTRY LASS.
Muskoka, Ont.

Please do not think of using this acid for your fruit. It preserves so completely that the fruit is "saved" inside of the stomach as well as outside, and thus loses all beneficial qualities, if not becoming positively harmful. Keep to the good old way of canning in thoroughly sterilized sealers. If you put clean sealers in cold water and let them heat and boil, then use new rings, which should be dipped in boiling water, there will be little danger of your fruit spoiling, and you may use just as little sugar as you choose.

GOSSIP.

The Western Fair of London, Ontario, will be held this year Sept. 11-19. Those who have been in the habit of attending this exhibition in the past will scarcely recognize the grounds and buildings this year. Over seven thousand dollars have been expended on new buildings and additions, and the whole of them have been painted white, making a very beautiful appearance, being a complete "White City." More accommodation has been provided for horses; grand stands have been built, and other buildings extended and enlarged, so that although it is expected this coming Exhibition will eclipse all others in entries, there will be ample room for all exhibits.

Prize list and all information regarding the Exhibition may be obtained from the Secretary, A. M. Hunt, London, Ontario.

HACKNEYS AT OLYMPIA.

Hackneys made a magnificent show at the International Horse Show at Olympia, London, England. In the class for stallions 4 years old and over, 14 hands and not over 15.2, Mr. Tubbs' Leopard, a chestnut, by Leopold, won first. Second was Mr. Ford's Lord Kimberley, a brown 9-year-old son of Rosador, and third to R. P. Evens' Evanthus, a 6-year-old son of Polonius. For stallions 4 years and over, foaled in or before 1904, over 15.2, first went to Hopwood Viceroy, a 4-year-old chestnut son of Royal Danegelt; second was Elevator, a 14-year-old son of Danegelt. In 3-year-old stallions Mr. McKerrow's (Glasgow) King of the West, by Garton Duke of Connaught, was the winner, and in 2-year-olds Sir Walter Gilbert's Flash Cadet, by His Majesty, won. Hopwood Viceroy was champion. The champion female was Countess Clio, a brood mare, owned by Miss Dora Shintz, the reserve being Sir Walter Gilbert's Flash Clara, a 2-year-old.

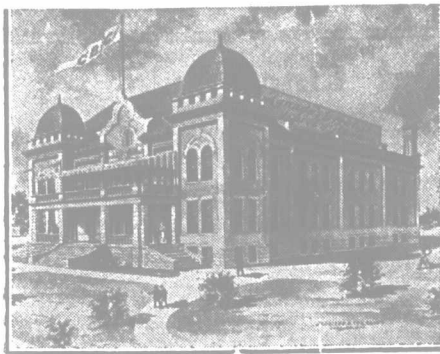
Alma Ladies College

ST. THOMAS - ONTARIO
28th year! "A leading Canadian College." Endowment allows exceptionally reasonable rates. A full year's tuition with board, room and laundry - **\$168**
For Catalogue, address "The Registrar," 2 and upwards

Disorders, Diseases or Blemishes of the Skin

Are always safely cured or removed by our treatments, nearly all of which are for use at home. There is no longer any need of having an unhealthy looking, rusty or discolored face. Our success in the treatment of these troubles has been phenomenal. It is not necessary to leave home to be treated except to have SUPERFLUOUS HAIR, Moles, Warts, Ruptured Veins, Smallpox Pittings, etc., permanently and satisfactorily removed. We invite inquiry from all regarding our home or personal treatments. Correspondence confidential. Booklet "F" and sample of cream sent free to those describing their trouble.

Hiscott Dermatological Institute
Dept. F, College St., Toronto, Ont.
Established 1892.



The New Home of THE CANADA BUSINESS COLLEGE, Chatham, Ont.

CANADA'S GREATEST SCHOOL OF BUSINESS. 500 STUDENTS IN attendance during year.

IT STANDS IN A CLASS BY ITSELF. FALL TERM OPENS SEPTEMBER 1ST.

\$100.00 in board alone by attending at Chatham, as compared with any of the large cities, besides getting your training in CANADA'S GREATEST BUSINESS SCHOOL.

Railways bring our long-distance students and take them home again for half fare, while we make a further allowance up to \$8 on travelling expenses.

IT PAYS TO GO TO THE BEST. 400 STUDENTS PLACED LAST YEAR.

Our splendid general catalogue tells all about this great school and its grand work at Chatham.

If you cannot come to Chatham, we can teach you SHORTHAND, BOOKKEEPING and PENMANSHIP at your home.

Mail-course catalogue tells all about the Home Courses.

Write for the one you want, addressing:

D. McLachlan & Co., Chatham, Ont.

WORTH ITS WEIGHT IN GOLD



TO YOUR BOY OR GIRL, GET ONE.

It has been largely instrumental in building up this splendid school, and is now in 50-page book form, arranged for Home Study.

Send 30 cents for a copy, addressing as above, and mentioning this paper.

POWER LOT

(Continued from page 1171.)

"Others than she have told me," replied Rob.

Jacob Trawles looked sentimentally pleased; he very rarely smiled. "I am not penniless yet, by any means," he averred. He took off his ancient tall silk hat and stroked it with a seedy black broadcloth sleeve. He was the only one in Power Lot who wore a tall silk hat. "Penniless! I should say not," responded Rob.

"But I'm wifeless," said old man Trawles, again fixing Rob with his steady gaze.

"How long has Mrs. Trawles been dead?"

"I have had two," answered Jacob, his look unswerving.

"Three times for luck," blurted out Rob to get a little relief from the delicacy of the situation. "Why don't you try again?"

Jacob held out his hand. Rob kept on hoeing, but there was no ignoring it; the hand remained outstretched, so Rob stepped up and took it.

"I want to," said Jacob. "I want to get married again. You and I are in the same boat. You want to rent Carline Treet's place, and I want her to let it and come over to my house as my third."

Rob made a faint effort at withdrawing his hand, but Jacob only clasped it tighter.

"You've done poorly in marrying, Robert—poorly. You've married in to the lowest nest anywhere around. My heart aches for you, Robert."

"Oh," said Rob. "Cuby's unfortunate in her surroundings, but she is a good girl, and I suppose she is my wife. We'll say no ill of her, sir, if you please."

"Fire! Fire!" murmured the sentimental Trawles; "you are full of fire. I am naturally fiery myself, but Gid and Nell pester me so, I am losing all my will-power. They are set against my having a third."

Rob made another cautious attempt to take away his hand, but Jacob Trawles gripped it firmly.

"Have you ever witnessed the efforts which my grandchildren, Gid and Nell, make to detain and obstruct me, when I start out with the intention of making a neighborly call on Carline Treet?"

"Yes," said Rob, with extreme heepishness, and a lurking grin which blushed itself out in good-nature. "I've seen them go after you and lead you back home."

"And in the winter they go off to the distant States, and leave me alone—alone."

Rob, after a last effort to free himself, patiently yielded up his right hand until such times as Jacob Trawles should see fit to release it.

"Alone," repeated Jacob, his melancholy eyes, unwinking, on Rob's face.

"Where are Nell and Gid, now?"

"Wild-strawberrying, Robert, wild-strawberrying, over beyond Joggins."

"It seems to me you have a chance now, if you wish to make a call."

"Yes, Robert, yes, I have it in mind; but we won't be premature, we will wait until they are well under the brow of the hill. Yes, they are a mongrel lot, I fear, them Tee-bos. The Stingarees have good blood; in fact, remarkable. Bate and his father were dissipated, but, nevertheless, Mary inherits good blood—grand, Virginia Stafford inherits good blood, tho' they call her 'Byjo,'—grand blood, Robert."

"You wouldn't want Mrs. Byjo for your third, though, would you?"

Rob inquired, lending himself to curiosity, since his fate was to be so hopelessly pinioned by the mild, firm hand of old man Trawles.

"No. Too much fire—too much fire. At my age, I want someone I can control. Carline is easy guided."

"She comes of good blood, doesn't she?"

"Only just fair-to-middlin'." Rob-

ert," sighed Jacob. "But she is fifty, and I don't choose her for pedigree. I choose her for easy guidance of her, and to slicken up my house."

Jacob released Rob's hand, and walked with slow dignity in the direction of Widow Treet's house.

The Widow Treet herself had seen him passing, from the window, where she was calling on Mrs. Byjo; and, with a ladylike tranquility of gait she now issued forth, and, in composed view of his retreating form, stopped to talk with Rob.

"Torment his old pelt," said she, gracefully, "I believe he's goin' over to set with me a spell. Ye see, Nell and Gid's gone strawberryin'; and now I ask you of old man Trawles ain't takin' the chance to swell out on his own picnic?"

Rob admired Mrs. Treet; so often he had seen her washing dishes or scrubbing floors for charity's sake in anybody's house which trouble or need had visited. And, aside from that, nature had endowed her with girlish, refined features and hair as glossy as it had been when she was twenty. She wore a boy's cap—a souvenir from an advertising agent, with "Try Old Honesty Soda," largely emblazoned on its visor; and in other respects she maintained a jauntness of bearing and expression unaffected by the sobriety of middle age, and her tongue was of that tender insidiousness which woos the listening soul.

"He is going over to sit with you a spell—if you're at home," said Rob with twinkling eyes.

Mrs. Treet winked back with well-preserved blue eyes of her own. "I guess he'll keep till I git there," she drawled.

Rob laughed explosively. The exhilaration of the air frequently beset him to untimely mirth.

"Mr. Trawles seems to be a very learned man," he added gravely, besieging a clump of weeds with his hoe.

"Ya-as, oh, ya-as," with conscious pride, went on the sweetly-meandering tongue of Caroline Treet. "Ya-as, he's got learnin', an' a vary kind heart, poor old man Trawles has. He never fishes a newspaper out o' any old ruck down to the wharf but what he hikes over to me, soon as ever he gits a chance, and lays his binoculars athwart his old nose an' reels it off to me tell I go plum asleep in my chair. Oh, ya-as, sometimes when I'm gappin' like a chicken with the pip jest afore I close my eyes an' go off, I feel what a mercy readin' is to them that has allus escaped it. An' as for writin', I know I have my times o' bein' lazy—we all have; but I can say truly, I never yet set an' pampered a lazy dispersion long enough to l'arn to write. Whatever faults they lay to my door, nobody's ever flung that at me, an' so I tell you frankly."

Mrs. Treet disposed herself very comfortably on a broken rail, and, taking off her soda-advertisement cap, she leisurely fanned her fine and serious features therewith.

"Mr. Trawles is a fine-looking old man," said Rob.

"Ya-as, oh, ya-as. He got slickened up, times past, when he lived to the States, and it 'ud break his old heart t' have any o' the spruce rubbed off 'n him, the durned old dude," she added affectionately, and continued:

"But I wish he'd lay off his tormented old plug hat along from the middle o' June to the fifteenth o' August, and I've told him so. Even sech as preach the gospel, I've told him, don't go sweatin' around in a stopepipe hat in dog days; 'then why should you?' says I, 'that never sticks your nose inside a meetin' house, of you can help it.' I don't suppose there's another livin' soul could 'a' brought up that old plug hat to him an' thrum it in his face the way I have."

"No; he will take anything from you."

(To be continued.)

NEW CENTURY

with strong rigid Wringer Stand

This new Wringer Attachment is "head and shoulders" above any other. The entire stand is absolutely rigid—always in position—never in the way—and the water drains right into the tub. "New Century" Washing Machine—complete and delivered at any railway station in Ontario or Quebec—only \$9.50. Write for free booklet.

DOWSWELL MANUFACTURING CO. LIMITED, HAMILTON, ONT. 84

Names Don't Drop Off

Sherlock-Manning

ORGAN "STOPS."

Perhaps you are one of the many who have been annoyed with the names falling off the "stops" of the organ? If so, you will greatly appreciate our Special Metal-rimmed Stop Knobs, with names that are there for "keeps."

SHERLOCK-MANNING ORGAN CO., LONDON, ONTARIO.

Nitrate of Soda

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

Nitrate Sold in Original Bags.

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

Orders for All Quantities Promptly Filled—Write for Quotations.

Blair's Pills


Great English Remedy for Gout & Rheumatism

Safe, Sure, Effective. All Druggists, 60c and \$1.00. L.V.M.A.N., 2005 & 20th Street, Montreal.

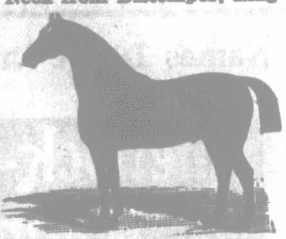
LADIES' SUITS, \$7.50 to \$18.—Tailored to order. Beautiful voil skirts, \$5 to \$9. New silk coats, \$5 to \$10. Nice cloth skirts, \$3 to \$6. New waists in lawn and silk, 50c to \$4. Wash jumper suits, \$3.25. Satin jumper suits, \$4.75. Silk jumper suits, \$12. Linen suits (coat and skirt) \$4 and up. Send to-day for the sample materials and style book. They are Free. Southcott Suit Co., London, Ont.

WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS, PLEASE MENTION THIS PAPER.


Horse Owners! Use
Caustic Balsam
 A Safe, Speedy, and Positive Cure
 The safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Takes the place of all liniments for mild or severe action. Removes all Bunches or Blenches from Horses and Cattle. **SUPPRESSES ALL CAUTERY OR FIRING.** Impossible to produce scurf or blenches. Every bottle sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars.
 The Lawrence-Williams Co., Toronto, Ont.



Dr. Page's English Spavin Cure.
 For the cure of Spavins, Ringbones, 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 K. Page & Son, 7 and 9 Yorkshire Road, London, E. C. Mailed to any address upon receipt of price, \$1.00. Canadian agents:
J. K. JOHNSTON & CO., Druggists, 171 King St., E., Toronto, Ont.



ABSORBINE
 Cures Strained Puffy Ankles, Lymphangitis, Bruises and Swellings, Lameness and Ailms Pain Quickly without Blistering, removing the hair, or laying the horse up. Pleasant to use. \$2.00 per bottle, delivered with full directions. Book 5-C, free.
ABSORBINE, JR., for mankind, \$1.00 Bottle. Cures Strains, Gout, Varicose Veins, Varicocela, Hydrocele, Prostatitis, kills pain.
W. S. JONES, P.O. F., 73 Monmouth St., Springfield, Mass.
 Canadian Agents: LYMAN SOBS & CO., Montreal.



ACTION DEVELOPERS
 For Producing and Improving Action in Horses.
 Used by all successful exhibitors and dealers in England.
 Illustrated pamphlets, testimonials and prices of patents.
G. E. GIBSON, OAKHAM, ENGLAND.
MR. A. I. HICKMAN,
 Court Lodge, Egerton, Kent, England,
 exports pedigree live stock of every description to all parts of the world. Exported during 1907 more Shetland ponies, more Romney Marsh sheep, and more champion Oxford Down than any other breeder or exporter, besides large numbers of other breeds of horses, ponies, cattle, sheep and pigs. Correspondence invited. Highest references given.



3 HACKNEY MARES FOR SALE
O. Sorby, Guelph, Ont.

ARTIFICIAL MARE IMPREGNATORS
 For getting in foal from 1 to 6 mares from one service of a stallion or jack, \$3.50 to \$6.00. Safety Impregnating Outfit, especially adapted for getting in foal so-called barren and irregular breeders, \$7.50. All goods prepaid and guaranteed. Write for Stallion Goods Catalog.
CUTTENDEN & CO., Dept. 38, Cleveland, Ohio, U.S.A.



CLYDESDALES
 One 1,700-lb. 8-year-old mare in foal. One 5-year-old mare and one 3-year-old mare.
SHORTHORNS
 Two right good yearling bulls left yet, and a lot of heifers cheap. Write, or come and see them.
JAMES McARTHUR, Gobles, Ontario.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.
 Miscellaneous.

BOARD AND LODGING.

I would like to know if a landlady can charge for board when the parties are away for an entire week or more? I am quite willing to pay for the rent of the room, but do not think it right to have to pay for board as well. I may say that when we started boarding, a certain sum was agreed to inclusive of board and room per week.

Ontario.
 Ans.—She is legally entitled to do so. When one anticipates occasional absence, an understanding as to the charges in such case should be arrived at in advance.

A POUNDKEEPER — RIGHTS REGARDING ROAD.

A and B are neighbors, between whose property an enclosed township road runs, B is the poundkeeper, A's cattle break into B's field via the road.

1. Can B legally impound A's cattle in his own pound?
 2. If so, can B claim from A separate fees for (a) impounding, (b) receiving in pound, (c) keeping in pound, (d) delivering from pound? I am told B must take the cattle to the next pound-keeper.

3. Can B keep one head of cattle back as security when A calls for his cattle and then claim 25 cents a day for its keep as though it was still in pound?

4. Have I any rights to a road that is closed at both ends and been used by me and the previous owner of this farm for over ten years, said road being impassable at one end to traffic?

5. If the township makes me remove my fence at one or both ends, can I demand that they make the road passable to a team? H. T. H.

Ans.—1 and 2. We think so.
 3. Probably he can, but as to the proper amount to be charged we must refer you to the tariff established by the by-laws of the local municipality.
 4. We do not see that you have, legally.
 5. You do not appear to be in a position to do so effectively.

GOSSIP.

If you have stock worthy of the attention of other breeders to improve their herds or flocks, the columns of "The Farmer's Advocate" is the place to make it known. Every breeder who has stock for sale, or expects to have, should advertise regularly in "The Farmer's Advocate," and by constantly appearing before the breeding public, make them acquainted with his name and location, so that he will not be unknown when advertising stock for sale.

Mr. H. J. Davis, Woodstock, Ont., writes:—I have recently sold Shorthorn bulls to the following gentlemen: To Wm. Hogg & Son, Thamesford, Ont., the sappy roan imp. bull calf, Rob Roy. This bull is of early-maturing type and should turn out well in the hands of this old-established breeding firm. To Mr. Wm. Walker, Thamesford, Ont., a good 12-months red bull of the Roan Lady family, and sired by Westward Ho, imp., dam Rosetta 18th, imp. To the Rev. Mr. Smithen, of Mooretown, a red bull calf, by Protector, imp. and from a cow got by Spicey Marquis, imp. Protector is a grandson of Silver Plate. To Mr. Herman Haw, of Bromore, the promising nine-months-old bull calf, Red Champion, sired by the Duthie-bred stock bull, Westward Ho, imp., having for dam Fashion Girl, by imp. Bapton Chancellor, he by Silver Plate. To Mr. Weir, of the same place, the promising young roan two-year-old bull, Nonpareil Chief, imp., by Fascinator, recently sold for 1,500 guineas. This bull is a straight Nonpareil in breeding and a promising sire. Will import a few choice young bulls for next season's trade; will also have good Canadian-bred ones to offer.

The Maple Leaf Gold Sheaf Harvest Tools.
 These tools are tempered by the same process used in the tempering of the famous Maple Leaf Saws. They are the best goods of the kind ever offered to the Canadian public. Every tool is warranted. Handles made of best second-growth white ash. It pays to use the best. If your merchant has not got them, send to the **Maple Leaf Harvest Tool Co., Ltd., Tillsonburg, Ont.,** who are the manufacturers. None genuine that do not have the Gold Sheaf on the label.
J. C. DIETRICH, President. **F. D. PALMER, Treasurer.**
O. J. SHURLY, Vice-president. **C. K. JANSEN, Secretary.**




CLYDESDALES AND FRENCH COACHERS, IMP.
 Scottish and Canadian winners, stallions, mares and fillies. The Clydes represent the blood of such noted sires as Baron's Pride, Up-to-Time, Royal Favorite, Ethiopia and Acme. They combine size, quality and action. The French Coachers are a big, flashy, high-stepping lot, and are winners in both France and Canada. Our prices are right, and our horses as good as the best. Long-distance telephons.
ROBT. NESS & SON, **HOWICK, QUEBEC.**




CLYDESDALES
 At Columbus, Ont., the home of the winners, this year's importation just arrived. The pick of Scotland's best. For size, style, conformation, quality and royal breeding, they eclipse any former importation we ever made. Look them up in our barn on Exhibition Grounds. Over 50 head to select from.
SMITH & RICHARDSON, COLUMBUS, ONTARIO.




Largest Importation of Clydesdales, Hackneys and Percherons of the Year.
 My latest importation has just arrived home. I have now on hand for sale: 25 Clydesdale stallions from 1 to 8 years of age; 25 Clydesdale fillies from 1 to 4 years of age; 15 Hackney stallions from 2 to 8 years of age; 15 Hackney fillies, all young; and 4 Percheron stallions 2 and 4 years of age. A total of 75 head, with size, quality and action, and bred in the purple. Largest selection in Canada. Will be sold right, and on terms to suit.
T. H. KASSARD, MILLBROOK, ONT.




Shires, Shorthorns and Lincolns.
 At present we are offering a very choice consignment of imported stallions, mares and fillies received from the great Shire stud of R. Moore & Sons, Beeston Fields, Nottingham, England. They are a grand lot, and will be sold at right prices.
 In Shorthorns we have a number of choice young bulls, three of them show animals; also an excellent lot of females—all ages.
John Gardhouse & Sons, Highfield, Ont.
 Toronto, 14 miles. Weston, 24 miles.




IMPORTED CLYDESDALE FILLIES
 Young imp. mares in foal or foal by side. One Clyde and one Hackney stallion. They are the best that can be purchased. Write or come and see them. Terms reasonable.
 Stouffville, G. T. R. **G. A. Brodie, Bethesda, Ont.**
 Gormley, C. N. R.




IMPORTED CLYDESDALES Up to over a ton in weight, with the very richest of breeding and the best of quality. I think no better shipment of stallions ever left Scotland. I have also nine fillies, without doubt the best lot in Canada. All will be sold cheap and on terms to suit. Long-distance 'phone.
GEO. G. STEWART, HOWICK, QUE.



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



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




OAK PARK STOCK FARM HACKNEYS!
 Four imported and home-bred stallions for sale. Ten imported and home-bred mares for sale. Among these are prizewinners at Toronto, Chicago and New York. Prices reasonable. Visitors always welcome to inspect stock. **JAS. J. BROWN, Manager, BRANTFORD, CAN.**

Clydesdales Imported and Canadian-bred. Imp. brood mares a specialty. Celebrated Clydesdale sire, Acme (imp.), at head of stud. Will stand in his own stable for mares at \$90 this season. Long-distance 'phone.
R. M. HOLTBY, Station and P. O. Manchester, Ont., G. T. R. Myrtle, Ont., C. P. R.



Imported Clydesdales I have still on hand 1 stallion, black, rising 4 by Carthusian, a Toronto winner; 1 rising 2 yrs., by Baron's Pride; 1 rising 2 yrs., by Danure Castle; 4 fillies, a Toronto first and second prizewinner among them. Every one of these is an extra good animal, and the price and terms are right.
T. D. Elliott, Bolton, Ont.



Fistula and Poll Evil

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

Fistula and Poll Evil Cure

even had all cases that skilled doctors have abandoned. Easy and simple to use; just a little attention every fifth day—and your money refunded if it ever fails. Cures most cases within thirty days, leaving the horse sound and smooth. All particulars given in Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser. Write us for a free copy. Fifty-six pages, covering more than a hundred veterinary subjects. Durable bound, indexed and illustrated.

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

RIVER VALLEY OLYDESDALES AND SHORTHORNS.

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

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

Dr. Bell's Veterinary Medical Wonder cures inflammation of lungs, bowels and kidneys. The 20th-century wonder. Agents wanted in every county. Write for terms.
DR. BELL, V. S., KINGSTON, ONT.

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

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

RUSSIA

INTERNATIONAL TRIAL OF STUMP PULLERS AND FOREST PLOWS

Will be held near the Town of Tara, Siberia, in September. Special Government prizes. For information address: IMPERIAL IMMIGRATION ADMINISTRATION, OMSK, RUSSIA.

GOES LIKE SIXTY BELLS LIKE SIXTY \$65

GILSON GASOLINE ENGINE

For Pumping, Cream Separators, Churns, Wash Machines, etc. **FREE TRIAL**. Ask for catalog—all sizes.

GILSON MFG. CO., 150 York St., Guelph, Ont.

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

ABERDEEN - ANGUS

For sale, 50 head to pick from, males or females by imported sire. Drumbe station.
WALTER HALL, Washington, Ontario

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

MAPLE GROVE SHORTHORNS

Stock and dairy bred; up-to-date in type; prize-winners at the local shows. A number of 1 and 2 year old heifers, 1 year old bull, and one 5 mos. old—the last will make a show bull. Flors bred—will be sold easy. L. B. POWELL, Wallenstein Ont., P.O. and Stn., C.P.R.

High-class Shorthorns Royal Chief, a son of Mildred's Royal. For sale: a few choice heifers of show-ring form. Pure Scotch. Terms reasonable. A. DUNCAN & SONS, Guelph, Ont.

Send \$1—Receive 5 wool remnants suitable for Boys' Knee Pants up to 11 years. Give age, and we will cut out pants free. Add 25c. for postage.
N. Southcott & Co., 8 Cecote Block, London, Canada.

PLEASE MENTION THIS PAPER.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

MUTUAL LANE PRIVILEGES.

A has a farm which he leaves to B and C, there being a lane in middle of farm. They decide between themselves which side each shall take. B takes north side and C the south side, therefore making it necessary for B to make a short lane to get into the lane between them. B puts a gate between his short lane and mutual lane. He also allows C to put a gate in his (B's) part of line fence to get into mutual lane for convenience of C.

1. Can B compel C to keep his gate shut when not in use?
2. Has C any right to leave B's gate between short and mutual lanes open without B's consent?
3. Can B forbid C leaving either gate open?
4. If B turns anything in his short lane and they get out through C leaving gates open, can B hold C responsible for same? This lane of B's has been in use for thirty-five years or more.
5. Can B remove gate in end of short lane to this side of turn in short lane?

Ans.—1, 2, 3 and 4. All these questions should, we think, be answered in the negative.
5. Yes.

FALL PLANTING OF STRAWBERRIES — PROPAGATING GOOSEBERRIES — GINSENG.

1. Is it possible to set strawberry plants in moist ground in fall and make it a success? If it can be done would I have to use sets that have run and rooted this year?

2. When and how can I get gooseberry cuttings for starting bushes? Please explain how to start them.

3. Would you advise growing ginseng?
G. W. S.

Ans.—It is quite possible to plant strawberries in the fall and have them do well, providing the season is moist and they can be planted early enough. If fall planting is done, it is best to do it as early in August as well-rooted plants can be obtained. These should be the good, strong runners of this year's growth. We have found, however, it is much more satisfactory to plant strawberries in the spring, for in this case they need to be taken through but one winter to secure full crop, whereas fall-set plants do not make growth enough in the fall to yield a full crop next season, and are usually left for a second season to make a full crop. In this way the autumn-set plants require more labor in keeping them clean the two seasons and carrying them through two winters; whereas plants set in the spring need to be kept clean only the first season and are usually plowed down after the first crop is taken, a new plantation being put out each year to keep up the supply.

2. Gooseberries may be propagated from cuttings, but a much more satisfactory way is to propagate by mound layering. This may be done as soon as the fruit is picked, the earth being mounded up into the center of the bush, forming a mound two feet in diameter and one foot high, covering the base of all new shoots. These strike root readily, particularly the American kinds, which usually form well-rooted plants in one year's time, while English varieties usually require about two years to form strong plants. The mound may then be thrown out and the plants separated and transplanted to permanent plantations. If only a few plants are required, they may be obtained by simply layering the few lower branches of the bush, which will not interfere with the crop the next season.

3. I would not recommend the growing of ginseng as a profitable investment, for the reason that I have not yet heard of anyone who has made very much out of it, although all of those who go into it are quite hopeful of reaping rich rewards from the sale of the roots to the Chinese.
O. A. C. H. L. HUTT.

DON'T STOP to ask your neighbors. Lift the load yourself with THE BURR SELF-LOCKING TACKLE BLOCK.

Can be used in any position and lock securely. The heavier the load, the tighter it locks. Never destroys the rope in locking. For butchering, stretching wire fences, lifting wagon-boxes, sick or injured animals, etc., it is indispensable to farmers. Saves labor of two or three men. 600 to 5000 pounds capacity. Ask dealers or write LEWIS BROS., Ltd., Montreal, Can.

TWO IMPORTED BULLS

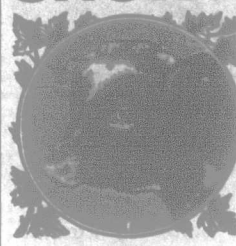
Direct from Aberdeenshire, Scotland, of excellent quality, color and breeding, two from imp. sire and dam, and others sired by Joy of Morning (Imp.)—32070—. Prices in Shorthorns and Yorkshires will interest intending purchasers.
GEO. D. FLETCHER, Salkham P.O., Ont. Erin Sta., C. P. R.

For Sale: 10 Shorthorn Bulls

from 10 to 12 months old, sired by Imp. Lord Roseberry, and most of them out of imp. cows. Prices right.

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

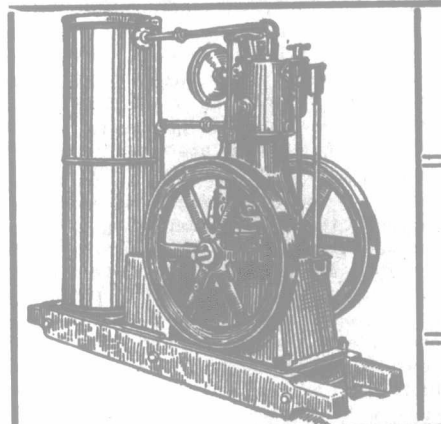
SHORTHORNS



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

H. J. Davis

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



THE "CHAMPION" Gas and Gasoline Engine

The only gasoline engine that is sold on trial and guaranteed satisfaction or no sale. The price is low. Write for particulars.

WM. GILLESPIE, 98 East Front St. TORONTO, ONT.

1854 Maple Lodge Stock Farm 1908

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

LEICESTERS of the best kind, bred from champion prize-winners. Several in good show fit.

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

Valley Home Shorthorns AND BERKSHIRES.

For sale: Young bulls from eight to twelve months old. Young cows and heifers safe in calf, and young yearling heifers not bred yet. Also young Berkshire pairs supplied not akin. S. J. PEARSON, SON & CO., MEADOWVALE, ONT. Stations: Meadowvale, C. P. R., and Brampton, G. T. R.

Farm Labor Lessened 1/2

You can load and unload a low-wheel wagon in one-half the time it takes with a high-wheel affair. Any wagon can be made a low one. Simply fit it with our wide-tire Steel Wheels. We make them any size, any width of tire, to fit any axle. Stronger, lighter, cheaper than wooden wheels. Every wheel guaranteed. You should have our free catalogue. Write to-day.

1

Dominion Wrought Iron Wheel Co. Orillia, (LIMITED) Ontario.

SPRING VALLEY SHORTHORNS

We still have three choice young bulls that will be sold very reasonable, as we do not care to run them over; also a choice lot of cows and heifers, bred to the champion, Clipper Chief, Imp. KYLE BROS., AYR, ONTARIO.

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS!

Bull and heifer calves for sale. The best of breeding, color and individual merit. Sired by the Cruickshank Bravish Bud bull, Golden Cross (imp.). Come and see our herd.
R. H. REID & SONS, PINE RIVER, ONT. Clover Lea Stock Farm.

Farmers and Cattlemen Read This

When you cannot sell your export cattle at satisfactory prices at home, and wish to ship them to the Old Country markets, write or wire for steamer space, market and shipping information to Donald Munro, Live-stock Forwarding Agent and Commission Salesman, 43 St. Sacramento St., Montreal.

Load your cattle carefully, and bill them to me. I provide the necessary feed, insurance, etc., pay freight and all other expenses from shipping point, and give liberal cash advances on all consignments. Cattle are loaded on steamer under my personal supervision, and placed in charge of capable attendants for the ocean voyage. I represent the most reliable salesman at all the different British markets.

BUSINESS ESTABLISHED 1890. REFERENCES: THE MOLSONS BANK, MONTREAL.

A. Edward Meyer, Guelph, Ont.

P. O. BOX 378

Breeds Scotch Shorthorns exclusively.

Twelve of the most noted Scotch tribes have representatives in my herd. Herd bulls: Scottish Hero (imp.)—55042—(90065) 29765 A. H. B.; Gloucester King—68703—28804 A. H. B. Young stock for sale. Long-distance 'phone in house.

For Sale: 2 Shorthorn Bulls

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

FOR SALE: 4 Shorthorn Bulls fit for service. Dairy type. Some of them from imp. cows, and all got by Broadhocks Prince (imp.) 59008. Prices the lowest. Also cows or heifers. 60 head to select from.
DAVID MILNE, STEEL, ONT.

5 IMPORTED Shorthorn Bulls 10 HOME-BRED

Herd headed by the grand champion, Prime Favorite, imp. You cannot afford to buy without seeing these bulls. We will appreciate a visit. Females of all ages and most popular lines of breeding. Bell telephone on each farm.
Burlington Jct. Sta., G. T. R. W. G. Pettit & Sons, Freeman, Ont.

Was Troubled With His Back for Over Twenty-five Years

Got Him Every Kind of Medicine, But

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

FINALLY CURED HIM

Mrs. H. A. Piper, Fesserton, Ont., writes:—I can certainly recommend your Doan's Kidney Pills. My husband had been troubled with his back for over twenty-five years. I got him every kind of medicine I could think of, but they did him no good. A friend advised him to get some of Doan's Kidney Pills, so he got two boxes and they cured him completely. He feels like a new man, so he says, and will never be without a box of Doan's Kidney Pills in the house.

The price of Doan's Kidney Pills is 50 cents per box or 3 boxes for \$1.25, at all dealers, or will be mailed direct on receipt of price by The Doan Kidney Pill Co., Toronto, Ont.

CATTLE STANCHIONS!

There are many kinds offering, but only one **Handy Stanchion**. It is giving entire satisfaction in every detail, and should replace all other kinds, as in saving of time it saves its cost annually. It secures or releases the full row (or part of row) instantly, one or more separately, or retains any when releasing. A child can operate it without going near the cattle. A wise precaution in case of fire. Illustrated circulars.

ROYAL GRAFTON, Mt. Charles, Ont.

J. WATT & SON,

Salem, Ontario.

OFFER

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

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

SHORTHORNS AND LEICESTERS.

For sale: One extra good young bull, 11 months old, from imp. sire and dam; also a few good young Leicester ewes in lamb. At easy prices for quick sale.

W. A. Douglas,

Caledonia station, Tuscarora, Ont.

Shorthorns, Cotswolds, Berkshires



For sale: Bull, 28 months; bull, 11 months; 20 calves, 1 to 5 months; cows and heifers. In Cotswolds, a few shearing ewes and about 25 lambs for fall orders. In Berkshires, will book orders for May and June delivery.

CHAS. E. BONNYCASTLE

Station and P.O. Campbellford, Ontario.

Glen Gow Shorthorns



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

WM. SMITH,

Brooklin & Myrtle Sts., Columbus, Ont.

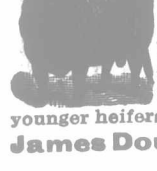
Choice Shorthorns for Sale!



Some fine young stock, either sex, including some extra heifers from imp. dams, and all got by the Cruickshank (Duthie-bred) bull, Sittytton Victor, Imp. =50093=(87397). Also young Yorkshires, either sex. Address JOHN BRYDENE, Milverton, Ont., C. P. R. & G. T. R.

Willow Bank Stock Farm

Herd Established 1855



The great Duthie-bred bull, Imported Joy of Morning =32070=, and Scottish Banner =61023=, at head of herd. Young cows bred to the above sires; also bulls and younger heifers for sale. Very choice.

James Douglas, Caledonia, Ont.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

HEMATURIA.

Calf 3½ months old has been passing bloody urine for a few days. It is fed on skim milk and calf food. G. P.

Ans.—This is due to a rupture of some of the small vessels of the kidneys. Give it 2 fluid drams of tincture of iron in a little cold water as a drench three times daily until blood ceases to pass. In the meantime feed on new milk and grass. V.

Miscellaneous.

IMPERFECT CHURNING.

We have had considerable trouble this spring and summer in getting the butter separated from the cream in churning. The buttermilk seems to be about one-half cream, and we cannot ascertain the cause. We have no farrow cows, and the cows get plenty of salt. We have a churn and use a separator. The cream does not thicken as formerly. Never put separator cream in cream pail till it is cold. Cows are nearly all fresh and on excellent pasture. L. & P.

Ans.—I should judge the trouble is largely caused by cream being too thin. Change cream screw of separator so as to give about one-tenth or one-twelfth of milk in form of cream. When sufficient cream is collected for a churning, add about one quart of good-flavored sour skim-milk or buttermilk. If possible, get a pure-culture ferment from such a laboratory as the Bacteriological Laboratory at the O. A. C., Guelph, or from Hansen's Laboratory, Little Falls, N. Y. If the cream tests about 25 per cent. fat and a pure-culture ferment is added to ripen the cream, I feel sure the trouble will disappear. H. H. D.

In some parts of Texas the people live to be very old. An old man of ninety, living quite a distance from the nearest town, requiring some family groceries, sent his son, a man of seventy-odd years of age. When the son failed to show up with the provisions in time, his father reproached him by saying: "That's what comes from sending a kid."

A gentleman owning a sugar estate in Demerara went out to visit it for the first time. The day after his arrival he stood watching the punts bringing the cane home. A young negro boy who was driving the mules, wishing to increase the speed of these, struck one of them with his whip. The mule promptly responded by launching out with his heels and dealt the boy a kick on the head, which stretched him on the ground, where he lay rubbing his woolly pate on the spot where the kick had been received.

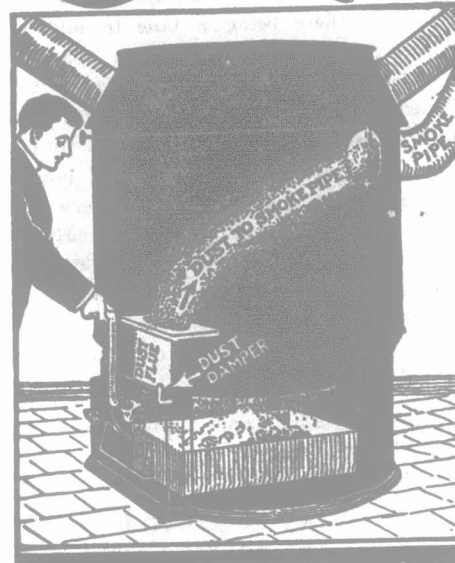
"Is he hurt? Is he hurt?" cried the planter in alarm. A full-grown negro, hearing the expressions of concern, sprang forward hastily, and, raising the mule's heels, shouted out:

"No, boss! That mule him walk tendah fo' a day or two, but him no' hurt."

NOT BEFORE TIME.

A bashful Chicago man had courted a girl for years without daring to propose. Finally, while visiting in St. Louis, he decided to propose by letter. He sent the letter, and for two hours was one of the happiest men in Missouri. Then he began to wonder if he had been precipitate. That night he did not sleep. He thought all sorts of things, and vainly wished he could intercept the letter before it reached his beloved one, but that was manifestly impossible. It was not until noon the next day that he received an inspiration as he was passing a telegraph office. Rushing in, he seized a telegraph form and nervously penned the following: "Miss Mary —, Chicago.—Pasted you wrong letter yesterday. Please do not open, and deliver to me on my return." After that he breathed more freely. That evening a telegram was awaiting him at his hotel. It read: "John —, St. Louis.—No, you posted right letter. It was about time."

"Sunshine" Furnace



Where Shaking is Respectable

A Draft off furnace dome, with no other assistance, is powerless to overcome the dust nuisance in shaking time. Only surplus dust rises of itself above the fire. Great bulk descends into ash-pit, and unless legitimate outlet is therein provided, dust will escape through ash-door slits and into operator's face.

In "Sunshine" Furnace the legitimate dust outlet is provided. It's a great big dust-pipe running straight from ash-pit to dome, thence to chimney. When big pipe damper is opened, all dust in ash-pit ascends to dome; then, when direct drafts are opened, all dust passes up chimney.

Always the clean and quick dust route in "Sunshine" Furnace — via grate, to pan, to dust-pipe, to dome, to chimney, to open air.

Write to us for "Sunshine" testimonials received from your own townspeople.

LONDON
TORONTO
MONTREAL
WINNIPEG

McClary's

VANCOUVER
ST. JOHN, N.B.
HAMILTON
1 CALGARY

SHORTHORN BULLS For Sale.

At the dispersion of the "Thistle Ha" herd in Jan., 1905, I purchased a few of the best breeding cows. From these cows I now have 6 extra good young bulls for sale. For pedigrees and other particulars apply to

JOHN MILLER,

Brougham, Ont. Claremont Sta., C. P. R.

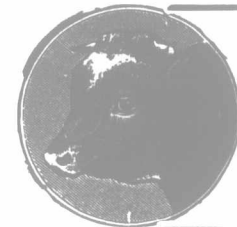
The Salem Stock Farm

SHORTHORNS

A SPECIALTY. WRITE FOR ANY INFORMATION.

J. A. Watt, Elora, Ont.

G. T. R. AND C. P. R.



We are offering a very superior lot of SHORTHORN

Home-bred Bulls

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

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

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

I have for sale a number of good heifers of such families as Nonpareil, Duchess of Gloster, Claret, Jilt, Bracelet, Gwynne, Lovely, and Ury. Mostly from imp. sire and dam, and safe in calf to imp. Redstart, or imp. Lord Roseberry.

J. F. Mitchell, Burlington, Ont., P. O. & Telegraph Farm ½ mile from Burlington Junction Station.

TWO RED BULLS 12 Months Old.

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

J. T. Gibson, Denfield, Ont.

Shorthorns For Sale

One red, 18 months' old bull, sire Golden Abel (imp.) and from a Lavinia dam. One roan, 17 months' old bull, sire Butterfly King (imp.), and from an imported Nonpareil dam. Also several younger bulls of good breeding. The above are strictly first-class, and will be priced right. R. J. DOYLE, Owen Sound, Ont.

Pleasant Valley Shorthorns

Herd headed by Imp. Ben Lomond =45160=(80468) and consisting of females of the leading Scotch families. High-class young stock a specialty. Correspondence solicited. Inspection invited.

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

Queenston Heights Shorthorns

Young bulls from imported and home-bred Scotch cows, and got by such noted bulls as Derby (imp.), Spicy Broadhorns (imp.) and Whitehall Ramsden. Priced for quick sale. HUDSON USHER, Queenston, Ont. Farm three miles north of Niagara Falls.

Shorthorns! BELMAR PARC.

John Douglas, Manager.

Peter White, Pembroke, Ont.

Calves for sale by our grand quartette of breeding and show bulls:

Nonpareil Archer, Imp. Proud Gift, Imp. Marigold Sailor. Nonpareil Eclipse.

Females, imported and from imported stock, in calf to these bulls.

An unsurpassed lot of yearling heifers.

BRIDGE SUPPLIES!

Steel Girders, Beams and Joists. Any dimensions required. Expanded Metal, Large Piping, Elbows and Tees, especially prepared for side-guards and posts, and all at reduced prices.
ROYAL GRAFTON, Bridge Contractor, Mount Charles, Ont.

THRESHER'S TANK!

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

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

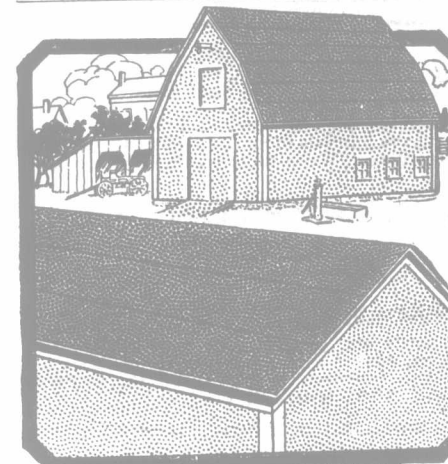


Bone Spavin

No matter how old the blowlah, 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 sound. Most cases cured by a single 5-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 Street, Toronto, Ontario



The Guardian of Your Buildings

The finest thing about REX Roofing is the sense of security it gives. You don't have to worry about REX. You know that a building roofed with it, is roofed as well as can be, and protected as thoroughly as can be. The hardest storm cannot get water through it, nor blow it off; the hottest sun cannot melt it nor open its seams; falling sparks cannot ignite it.

REX FLINTKOTE ROOFING

Is durable: it is good all through. Its body is high grade, long-fibre wool felt, heavy, dense and durable; the saturation or waterproofing is slowly worked in until the body is thoroughly impregnated with it—REX saturation will never dry out; the coating is of special rubbery, gummy compounds that unite with the body and the saturation.

WRITE FOR BOOK and SAMPLES, FREE
 The book will tell you all about Rex Flintkote Roofing. The samples will enable you to test its properties.

J. A. & W. BIRD & CO.,
 20 India Street, Boston, Mass.

Canadian Office:
 29 Common Street, Montreal



GOSSIP.

Messrs. J. Watt & Son, Salem, Ont., write: "The show Shorthorn cattle we are offering in our advertisements are an extra good lot. The senior bull calf is a nice roan, calved September 10th, sired by Heatherman, and out of the same dam as Lady Richmond, the first-prize heifer calf at Sherbrooke in 1907. He is the making of a bull that will be hard to beat. Our junior bull calf is an English Lady, and he is a thick one that will be sure to leave his mark in any herd. The two-year-old and yearling heifers are a hard pair to get over. Anyone intending to show and have blanks in their herds of above ages would do well to come and see these cattle."

In our advertising columns will be seen the "ad." of Mr. Joseph Allan, West Osgoode, Ont., in which he is offering for sale the richly-bred 4-year-old Holstein bull, Sir Admiral Ormsby 36568, bred by W. C. Hunt, Liverpool, N. Y. A glance over his extended pedigree shows him to be an exceedingly richly-bred bull for several generations, his dam's milk record being 92 lbs. a day, and his sire's dam has a butter record of 24 lbs. 4 ozs. in 7 days. He is described as a quiet, sure and nicely marked, and an impressive sire. Write Mr. Allan for fuller particulars.

OFFICIAL TESTS OF HOLSTEIN COWS ADMITTED TO THE CANADIAN RECORD OF MERIT DURING MAY.

Inka Mercedes De Kol (1828) at 10 years 7 months 17 days of age, 432.6 lbs. milk, 16.05 lbs. butter-fat, equivalent to 18.78 lbs. butter. Owned by J. W. Richardson, Caledonia, Ont.

Pauline Birchall F. (4595) at 4 years 11 months 9 days of age, 400.8 lbs. milk, 15.20 lbs. butter-fat, equivalent to 17.74 lbs. butter. Owned by G. A. Gilroy, Glen Buell, Ont.

Daisy Princess (4621) at 4 years 11 months 11 days of age, 405.7 lbs. milk, 14.97 lbs. butter-fat, equivalent to 17.59 lbs. butter. Owned by Byron Kelly, Kelvin, Ont.

Nancy Wayne of Riverside 4th (6818) at 2 years 11 months 23 days of age, 374.6 lbs. milk, 12.01 lbs. butter-fat, equivalent to 14.01 lbs. butter. Owned by J. W. Richardson, Caledonia, Ont.

Toitilla Echo De Kol 5th (6192) at 2 years 11 months 20 days of age, 350.5 lbs. milk, 11.27 lbs. butter-fat, equivalent to 13.15 lbs. butter. Owned by J. W. Richardson, Caledonia, Ont.

Toitilla De Kol Sarcastic (6139) at 3 years 1 month 5 days of age, 322.7 lbs. milk, 11.03 lbs. butter-fat, equivalent to 12.87 lbs. butter. Owned by J. W. Richardson, Caledonia, Ont.

De Kol Paul Baroness Topsy (9431) at 3 years 10 months 26 days of age, 372.2 lbs. milk, 10.90 lbs. butter-fat, equivalent to 12.73 lbs. butter. Owned by Geo. Rice, Tillsonburg, Ont.

Corinne Baroness (6172) at 3 years 2 months 7 days of age, 317.0 lbs. milk, 10.49 lbs. butter-fat, equivalent to 12.24 lbs. butter. Owned by Fred Row, Curries', Ont.

Perfection's Schuiling (6051) at 2 years 11 month 27 days of age, 313.0 lbs. milk, 9.94 lbs. butter-fat, equivalent to 11.60 lbs. butter. Owned by Byron Kelly, Kelvin, Ont.

Jennie Butter Girl (7509) at 2 years 1 month 19 days of age, 256.6 lbs. milk, 8.45 lbs. butter-fat, equivalent to 9.86 lbs. butter. Owned by Fred Row, Curries', Ont.

Aaggie of Riverside 2nd (7242) at 1 year 10 months 17 days of age, 277.3 lbs. milk, 8.38 lbs. butter-fat, equivalent to 9.78 lbs. butter. Owned by J. W. Richardson, Caledonia, Ont.

Jude's Mechthilde Posch (7445) at 1 year 10 months 21 days of age, 202.3 lbs. milk, 8.14 lbs. butter-fat, equivalent to 9.49 lbs. butter. Owned by Byron Kelly, Kelvin, Ont.

Kitty Westwood (5326) at 4 years 2 months 14 days of age, 461.1 lbs. milk, 12.68 lbs. butter-fat, equivalent to 14.81 lbs. butter. Owned by Thos. Hartley, Downsview, Ont.

G. W. CLEMONS, Secretary.

Rosendale, Wis., Mar. 23, '08.
 I have used a U. S. for 15 years. It has always been perfectly satisfactory and I never hesitate to recommend it to anyone.
CHAS. L. HILL.

DURABILITY

This word is the secret in separator construction. Compare these two letters, please. It is not Mr. Kroeyer's experience, with the "cheap" apology for a separator, sufficient proof to any fair-minded reader, about to purchase a separator, the wise move to make? Read Mr. Hill's testimony, please, and compare—15 years of perfect satisfaction as compared with 6 months use and "all played out." The ever-ready-to-use

CLEAN SKIMMING
 EASY RUNNING
 LONG WEARING

IMPROVED U.S. CREAM SEPARATOR

1908

has more practical improvements than any other separator made, having a solid, low frame; most simple yet efficient bowl, waist low supply can and numerous other advantages. Send to-day for catalogue No. 110, describing fully this labor saving, money earning, reliable separator.

Address all letters to
VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO.
 BELLOWS FALLS, VT.

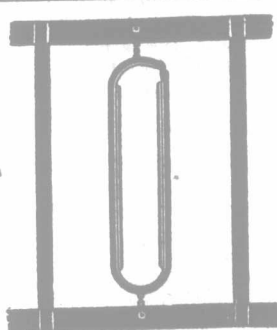
Canadian shipments made from our Warehouses at Montreal, Calgary and Winnipeg.

New Market, Minn., Mar. 10, '08.
 I bought an "Economy" Separator 3 months ago and it is all played out now. Ordered a No. 8 U. S. and am now satisfied.
A. KROYER.

FAIRVIEW offers you another son of the great Pontiac Korndyke, who has more high-testing daughters in Advanced Registry than any other living bull. We have four of his daughters that have seven days' records that average over 25 pounds each, and over 4% fat. This young bull was born Nov. 2, 1907, is two-thirds white, and a beauty. His dam is sired by a son of De Kol 2nd's Paul DeKol, the sire of Aaggie Cornucopia Pauline. You cannot find better breeding than this. First check for \$150 takes him. **E. M. DOLLAR, Heuvelton, St. Law. Co., N. Y., near Prescott, Ont.**

Lyndale Holsteins!
 Bull calves out of cows with records of from 18 to 30 lbs., also 3 heifers coming 2, and a number of young cows in Record of Merit, bred to a grandson of Plecter's Hengerveld's.

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



The Ideal Steel Stanchion

MADE OF ANGLE STEEL—WOOD LINED.
 The Strongest, Most Convenient and Cleanest Cattle Tie Made.

The necessity of using modern stanchions in a cow stable is recognized by every up-to-date cattleman. With its great strength and durability, its ease of operation, and the comfort it affords the cattle, "The Ideal Steel Stanchion" stands without a rival. Can be easily installed in any byre.

Write now for prices.
The Mississippi Iron Works, Almonte, Ontario.

Maple Hill Holstein-Friesians

Special offering: Two bull calves eleven months old; well bred; in fine condition; now fit for service.
G. W. Clemons, St. George, Ont.

The Maples Holstein Herd!

RECORD OF MERIT COWS.
 Headed by Lord Wayne Mechthilde Calamity, also in the Record of Merit. Nothing for sale but choice bull calves.
WALBURN RIVERS, FOLDEN'S, ONT.

HOLSTEINS

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



To Head Your Herd

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

Centre and Hillview Holsteins!

125 head to select from. 35 in the E. O. M. Stock bulls; Bonheur Statesman, high official backing, and is closely related to Colantha's 4th's Johanna; Brookbank Butter Boy. All nearest dams over 20 lbs. From these sires, out of E. O. M. dams, are several young bulls and a few heifers. Prices right. **P. D. HDE, Oxford Centre, Ont. Woodstock Station.**

Only Bull Calves

FOR SALE, HOLSTEIN and AYRSHIRE, Of the best performing strains.
Geo. Rice, Annandale Stock Farm, Tillsonburg, Ont

The Holstein Bull

SIR ADMIRAL ORMSBY 36568
 is now for sale. His dam has a milk record of 92 lbs. a day. His sire's dam has a butter record of 24 lbs. 4 ozs. in 7 days. He is four years old, quiet, sure, and an impressive sire, backed up by a grand array of producers.
JOS. ALLEN, WEST OSGOODE, ONT.
 Osgoode Station, C. P. R.

Maple Glen Holsteins

For sale: Service bull, brother to Guelph dairy best champion, 1907; three bull calves, one from 224-lb. cow, one from 17.50-lb. 4-yr.-old, a Top Notcher from 19.48-lb. 2-yr.-old. Come and inspect herd.
G. A. Gilroy, Glen Buell, Ont.
Homestead Holsteins Bull calves for sale 3 months old, out of cows with large A. R. O. records, and sired by Count Mercene Posch, whose dam and sire's dam average 254 pounds butter in seven days. **G. & F. Griffin, Box 43, Burgessville, Ont.**

Holsteins & Yorkshires

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

HAVE YOU SECURED ONE OF "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE" PREMIUMS



**Blacksmiths !
Stop the Horse Kicking.**

He isn't vicious. He is worried by fly pests. You can relieve him with DR. WILLIAMS' FLY AND INSECT DESTROYER. Sprayed over the horses, kills the fly pests that are worrying; saves your temper and stops kicking of horses.

THE COST of DR. WILLIAMS' FLY AND INSECT DESTROYER is nothing compared to the comfort to yourself and horse. It destroys all lice and vermin on cattle and in poultry houses, and increases flow of milk and number of eggs. Cost is little. RESULT SURE. No farmer or cattle owner can afford to be without it.

Put up in liquid form, with red label. Full instructions accompany each package. Four sizes: quarter, half, one and five gallon tins. Label registered and protected in Canada and United States.

Send for printed matter, or \$1 for 1/2 gal. and sprayer.

Manufactured only by the
F. WILLIAMS CO.,
Morrisburg, Ont. Madrid, N. Y.

AGENTS WANTED.

HEART TROUBLE.

A gentleman riding in a railroad train was impressed with two passengers—one a pretty, delicate-looking young lady, and the other a plain-faced maid. While the mistress was at dinner the gentleman remarked to the maid in a tone of great sympathy:

"Your young lady seems very ill."
"Yes, sir; she suffers sadly."
"Consumption, I should fear?"
"No, sir; I am sorry to say it is of the heart."
"Dear me! Aneurism?"
"Oh, no, sir; it is only a lieutenant in the navy."

A clergyman not long ago received the following notice regarding a marriage that was to take place at the parish house:

"This is to give you notice that I and Miss Gemma Arabella Bready is comin' to your church on Saturday afternoon nex' to undergo the operation of matrimony at your hands. Please be prompt, as the cab is hired by the hour."

**Black
Watch**

Chewing
Tobacco

2270

A new sensation.
A real pleasure.
The big black plug.

GOSSIP.

Messrs. Alfred Mansell & Co., Shrewsbury, have recently shipped 108 Shropshire sheep to Chandler Bros., Iowa, and a large number of this and other breeds to Messrs. Roberts & Ross, Minnesota.

SCOURS IN CALVES.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I will give you a splendid recipe for calf scours which I have been using for the past twelve years with entire satisfaction, never having lost a calf since using it. I may say it originated from a V. S. in Woodstock, Ontario.

Take common baking flour, add cold water, stir until lumps are dissolved, then boil for a few minutes. When it cools, give the calf or young pig a few teaspoonfuls of it three or four times daily, either alone or in a little milk. It never does harm, and also acts as food.

F. E. PETTIT.

Oxford Co., Ont.

ALFALFA-FED CATTLE WANTED.

When a train-load of cattle sold in Omaha recently for \$20,000, being exactly \$8.00 per hundred pounds for every steer on board, the buyers for the South Omaha packing houses said "they were among the finest ever brought to this market and were fattened on a mixture of corn and alfalfa."

The great packers have recognized that the alfalfa-fed cattle are of superior quality, and are doing all that they can to encourage feeders to mix the great protein food with corn in such proportion as will enable the stock to utilize all the carbohydrates and oil in the corn. These they cannot use without waste unless a protein ration is given as a balancer.

To encourage feeders to take up the balanced ration as the best for cattle, the packers are to have exhibits at the National Corn Exposition to be held in Omaha next December, and will show in the cuts of meat the superiority of that from alfalfa-corn-fed steers. It will be one of the most interesting exhibits ever shown at any exposition, and the expense will be entirely paid by the packers.—Live-stock Report.

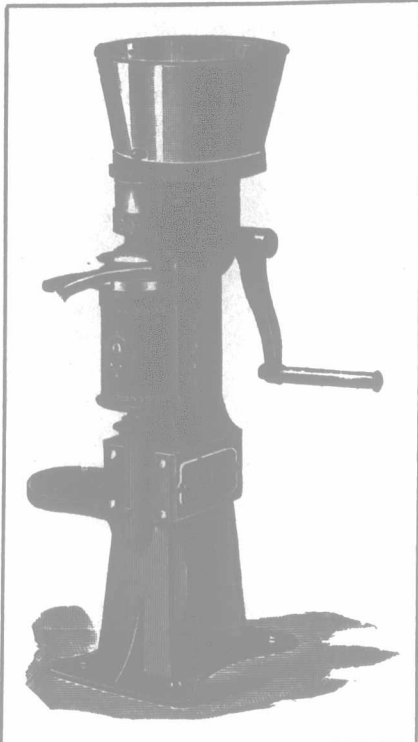
Dog Judges for Toronto Exhibition.

The following gentlemen have consented to act as Judges at the International Bench Show of Dogs to be held in connection with the Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, September 7 to 11; Mr. J. L. Winchell, Fairhaven, Vt., Mastiffs and Bloodhounds; Dr. Irving R. Johnston, Buffalo, N. Y., Great Danes and Dachshunds; Mr. John Black, Harrisburg, Pa., Collies; Mr. E. B. Chase, Philadelphia, Pa., English and Gordon Setters; Mr. Henry Watson, Toronto, Ont., Irish Setters; Mr. Tyler Morse, New York, N. Y., English and French Bulldogs; Dr. Henry Jarrett, Chestnut Hill, Pa., Sporting Spaniels, Foxhounds, Beagles and Old English Sheep Dogs; Mr. Geo. S. Thomas, Hamilton, Mass., all other classes and miscellaneous specials.

Wit is not precisely the quality best calculated to make friends for a man, yet, though wit is one of the salient virtues of Thomas McKean, the author of "The Master Influence," and one or two other novels, his list of friends is long and loyal. Among them, however, is no longer numbered a distressingly dull acquaintance who hailed him a month or two ago when he was in a hurry to go elsewhere.

"Say, McKean," he began, "I want to consult you about a scheme of mine. I have a couple of ideas in my head—"
"Have you?" said McKean. "And you want my advice? Very well, my advice is: Keep them there. Keep them there, man—they may breed."

A despatch from Ottawa says that on June 23rd Sir Mackenzie Bowell distributed in the Senate a quantity of roses which he had picked from a rose bush grown in his garden from a sprig brought by him from the Yukon Territory a few years ago. The sprig was estimated to be about 700 and 800 miles long. The roses were fine and abundant in growth.



We do not say "Best" because mostly every maker does

But we do say that a cream separator should be built with the bowl supported at both ends, giving perfect balance.

Its driving gear should be on the spur or square principle, which is the only kind that should be used on a fast-running machine.

A simple one-piece skimmer, giving perfect separation of the butter-fat from the milk, at the same time easy to clean.

A perfect ball race that runs easy and will not wear out.

A strong, solid frame to set the parts, giving steadiness and therefore durability.

Now, the

"MAGNET"

has all these good points in its construction, and is the only CREAM SEPARATOR that has, and we make it.

Investigate these points of superiority in the MAGNET.

You want a good separator, and this is the way to get it: Write for our 1908 catalogue of children's testimonials.

THE PETRIE MFG. CO., LIMITED,
Hamilton, Ontario,

Winnipeg, Man. Regina. Vancouver. St. John, N. B. Calgary, Alta.

BRAMPTON JERSEYS

CANADA'S PREMIER HERD.—Strengthened regularly by importations from United States, England and the Island of Jersey. We have animals of all ages and both sexes for sale, and the largest herd in Canada to choose from. Write for prices and particulars. Long-distance 'phone at farm.

B. H. BULL & SON, BRAMPTON, ONT.

When Writing Advertisers
Please Mention
The Farmer's Advocate.

Jerseys 2 Extra Choice Young Bulls For Sale, 8 and 9 months old, grandsons of the great Financial King, out of large, heavy-milking dams. Inquiries solicited. ARTHUR H. TUFTS, Box 111, Tweed, Ont.



Stoneycroft Ayrshires

Choice young bulls and heifers of the very best breeding, combining show and dairy quality.

Large Improved Yorkshire Pigs from imported sires and dams, now ready to ship.

STONECROFT STOCK FARM, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que.

Hillview Herd of Prizewinning AYRSHIRE CATTLE.

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

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

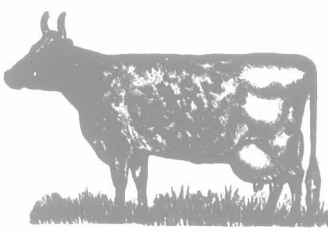
Howglen Ayrshires!

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

ALLAN P. BLUE, EUSTIS, QUEBEC.

AYRSHIRES!

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



AYRSHIRES and YORKSHIRES

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

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

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

Ayrshires from a Prizewinning Herd

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

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

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

Ayrshire Cattle for Quick Sale

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

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

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

SUFFERED FROM HEART and NERVE TROUBLES FOR the LAST TEN YEARS.

If there be nerve derangement of any kind, it is bound to produce all the various phenomena of heart derangement. In

MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS

is combined treatment that will cure all forms of nervous disorders, as well as act upon the heart itself.

Mrs. John Riley, Douro, Ont., writes: "I have been a great sufferer from heart and nerve troubles for the past ten years. After trying many remedies, and doctoring for two years without the least benefit, I decided to give Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills a trial. I am thankful to say that, after using nine boxes I am entirely cured and would recommend them to all sufferers."

Price 50 cents per box or 3 boxes for \$1.25, at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

WOOL

E. T. CARTER & CO., TORONTO
Consignments solicited. Write for prices.

HIDES

Sheep Breeders' Associations.

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

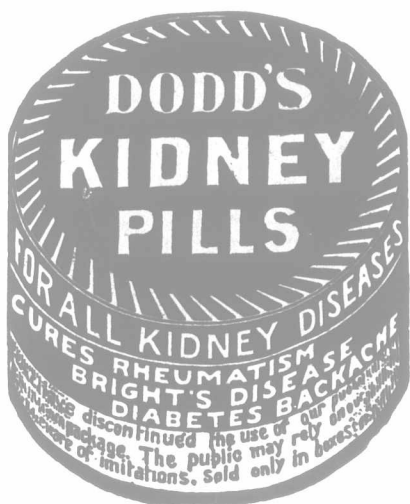
FAIRVIEW SHROPSHIRE

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

SHROPSHIRE SHEARLING EWES

For sale, bred to high-class imported Bantur ram.
GEO. HINDMARSH, AILSA CRAIG, ONTARIO

A lawyer once asked a man who had at various times sat on several juries, "Who influenced you most—the lawyers, the witnesses, or the judge?" He expected to get some useful and interesting information from so experienced a jurymen. This was the man's reply: "I'll tell yer, sir, 'ow I makes up my mind. I'm a plain man, and a reasonin' man, and I ain't influenced by anything the lawyers say, nor by what the witnesses say, no, nor by what the judge says. I just looks at the man in the docks and I says, 'If he ain't done nothing, why's he there?' And I brings 'em all in guilty."



QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

ABSENCE OF OESTRUM.

In my herd of cows are a number of two-year-old heifers, some of which are milking three months and have never come in heat yet. An active young bull is running with herd. What would you advise?
C. S. J.

Ans.—We can suggest nothing but waiting patiently, except that extra feeding might have the desired effect. Is it not possible that some have been in heat unnoticed, and may be in calf?

SURVEYORS' CHARGES.

What are the fees charged per day by Ontario engineers or land surveyors, when engaged by private individuals or councils to survey water-courses?

SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—Surveyors charge from \$7 to \$10 a day and expenses for the principal, and from \$2 to \$4 per day for the assistant. Besides the actual time spent surveying, there is the time necessary in the office to work out the results and make the plans, profiles, blue prints, etc., that are necessary in connection with the survey. In our drainage surveying we find it takes a little longer for the office work than for the field work.
WM. H. DAY.

O. A. C.

LIFE - INSURANCE BENEFICIARIES.

1. A is a single man with a life-insurance policy, which he drew up in favor of his father and mother, equally. Now his mother is dead and his father is married again. Can father and step-mother claim it equally if nothing is changed from first arrangement?

2. If A makes a will after, and wills his insurance to his brothers and sisters, and never changes the insurance certificate, is the will or certificate good?

3. Can payment be compelled or not as regards the mother's part?

SUBSCRIBER.

Ontario.
Ans.—1. No. The father would be entitled.

2. The certificate.

3. Yes, by the father—the surviving beneficiary.

UNTHRIFTY HOG.

Seeing an "ad." in a paper of good registered pure-bred Chester White hogs for sale, sent for one, paying \$7 for it. If I had seen it beforehand would not have given 50c. I think the law should be more strict regarding registering inferior stock and sending them out through the country. The hog is not in a thriving condition. Eats well, but don't grow as it should, hide is dirty, have tried rubbing on coal oil, but that is not what it needs, as that would be all right if it was thriving. Is there any tonic or anything I could give to recruit it. I have given it a good ration, same as my other pig gets.
W. C.

Ans.—Take one ounce each of sulphate of iron, gentian, ginger and nuxvomica, mix and make into 24 powders, and give a powder twice a day in a little milk or other food. A mixture of melted lard and sulphur well rubbed in should clean the skin.

COW AILING—DRIVING POSTS.

1. A week ago had cow take sick. She was costive. Gave her raw linseed oil and salts. She got better of that, but don't chew her cud and seems dull. She has been fresh in milk about a month. Has failed in her milk, only gives about a quart. What would be the best to do for her?

2. Do you know of a plan of implementation to drive fence posts?

3. Would the frost heave fence posts any sooner by driving than by setting them?
W. C.

Ans.—This is a form of indigestion, probably due to inaction of the liver. A tonic such as the following should be helpful. Purge with 1 lb. Epsom salts and 1 ounce ginger. Follow up with 2 drams each of nuxvomica, ginger, gentian and bicarbonate of soda twice daily for a week.

2. We do not know of a simple plan of driving posts. Will readers who have a workable method please write us?

3. We should judge so, especially if the posts are sharpened for driving.

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

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

Shropshires! We breed every year a number of winners at the leading shows. Our present stock of both sexes are as good as we ever had. Write for what you want. W. D. MONKMAN, Bond Head, Ont.

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

SOUTH DOWNS AND COLLIES!

Imported winning collie at stud. HOLYROOD PROFESSOR.

Breeding ewes, imported and home-bred; 15 shearing rams; 30 shearing ewes. Ewe and ram lambs by the same sire as the grand champion wether, over all breeds, at Chicago International, 1907. ROBT. McEWEN, BYRON, ONT. Long-distance telephone. Ry. Station, London, Ontario.

Shorthorns & Berkshires

For sale: Red yearling bull; also calves of both sexes. Boars ready for use.
JOHN RACEY, Lenoxxville, Que.

PINE GROVE BERKSHIRES!

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

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

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

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

Duroc-Jerseys Boars fit for service. Sows ready to breed. Several sows in pig, also younger ones. Imported Canadian Boy 1897 heads our herd. MAC CAMPBELL & SONS, Harwich, Ont.

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

MONKLAND YORKSHIRES

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

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

Glenburn Herd of Yorkshires Winner of gold medal three years in succession. 6 young boars from 4 to 8 months; also 75 young sows, from 6 to 12 weeks old.
David Barr, Jr., Box 3, Renfrew, Ont.

YORKSHIRES

Of the Choicest Type of Breeding!
Our herd stands second to none in Canada to-day. We invite inspection. Any stock shipped can be returned at our expense if not satisfactory on receipt. Prices not the lowest, but for value received we guarantee them as good as the best. Good stock on hand now. J. W. BOYLE, P. O. Box 563, Woodstock, Ont.

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

Meadowbrook Yorkshires. Young stock of both sexes. A number of sows old enough to breed, all sired by imp. Dalmay Topman. Everything guaranteed as represented. J. H. SNELL, Hagersville, Ont., P. O. & Station.

LARGE ENGLISH YORKSHIRES.—We have a limited number of choice young pigs for sale, bred from our choicest sows, and got by the imported boar, Dalmay Joe 1897 and Broomhouse Beau 14514. Pigs from the latter won all the first prizes at the Ottawa Fat Stock Show last March for the best dressed carcasses, and sweepstakes over all breeds or grades. We guarantee satisfaction in all our orders. JOSEPH FEATHERSTON & SON, STRETTVILLE, ONT.

SUNNYMOUNT BERKSHIRES Boar fit for service, sows safely in pig, young sows 4 months old, young sows and boars 3 months old, imported in dam.
JOHN McLEOD, Importer and breeder, Milton, Ont., P. O. and Sta., C. P. R. & G. T. R.

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

WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS, PLEASE MENTION THIS PAPER.

SAVE THE TIME OF A MAN A HORSE AND A PLOW

What's the worth of one horse's day's work? How much do you pay your hired man? Why not save many a day's work for both? Turning soil with a

You can Figure it out for Yourself NOW

"Crown" Gang Plow

will do it, besides saving the use of a single plow. Three horses, one man and a "Crown" will do a bigger day's work, and easier, than two men, four horses and two ordinary plows. Get a "Crown," save money, and do your work quicker. The "Crown" is easily adjusted to any depth; three levers work smoothly, all conveniently located. Wheels have dust-proof boxes with roller bearings. Our local agent near you will show you the "Crown," and gladly answer any question. Send now for our special plow-book and catalog "P". They're both free.

The FROST & WOOD CO., Ltd.,
Smith's Falls, Canada

Easily Handled

Equipped with sod or stubble bottoms and straight or rolling coulters.

HOW TO BUILD A GOOD FENCE

Everyone intending fence building should send for our folder on Erecting Fences. It's full of valuable information on fence building, tells how to erect woven wire fencing quickly and substantially, describes the manufacture of fence wire and has an article quoted from bulletin of U. S. Dept. of Agriculture on concrete post making, showing how these durable posts can be economically made at home. Don't fail to write for a copy. It's free.

THE BANWELL HOXIE WIRE FENCE CO., Ltd.,
Dept. 1 Hamilton, Ontario. Winnipeg, Manitoba.

THE FENCE PEERLESS LOCK STOCK

THE SPICE OF LIFE.

"It is a mistake," said Otto E. Schaar, the president of the New York Waiters' Club, "to think that an Englishman always wants his beef excessively rare. As a matter of fact, the English like their beef better done than we do. I once saw a waiter," he continued, "serve an English Duke with a cut of very, very rare sirloin. The duke looked closely at the slice of bright red meat. Then he said:

"Waiter, just send for the butcher, will you?"

"The butcher, sir?" the waiter stammered.

"Yes," said the duke. "This beef doesn't seem to be quite dead yet."

A GREAT SMOKER.

A Pittsburg millionaire said at a dinner:

"I lunched with Sir Thomas Lipton at the Ghezireh Palace, in Cairo, just before he set out for his tea plantation in Ceylon, where the ex-Empress Eugenie was to visit him.

"When the coffee and tarragone came on, I opened my gold case and offered Sir Thomas a beautiful aromatic cigarette, fresh from the factory down the street.

"No, I thank you," said he. "I am, with one possible exception, the biggest smoker in the world, but I never smoke cigars or cigarettes."

"What do you smoke?" said I.

"Bacon," he answered."

POOR LAND.

"Once," he said, "a Kansas farmer met on the hot, dusty road a homesteader pushing on excitedly towards the Cherokee Strip.

"Whar ye bound?" said the farmer. "Fer a hundred and sixty acres o' free land in the Strip," was the reply. And the man vanished in the glitter of dust and sunshine.

"Well, a month or two went by, and on the same dusty road the Kansas farmer met the homesteader returning.

"Hello," he said, "what ye done with them hundred and sixty acres?"

"The homesteader pointed his whip proudly towards his mule team.

"See them mules?" said he. "Wall, I traded eighty acres of my claim fer 'em."

"What ye do with the other eighty?"

"Don't gimme away," was the reply, "but the feller was a tenderfoot, and I run in the other eighty acres on him without his knowin' it."

Men, Be Strong.

Take This Belt for What it is Worth. Wear it Until You Are Cured—Then Pay Me My Price.



Every man should understand that physical power, large muscles, strength and endurance come from animal electricity. My treatment will pump every part of the body full of that, and perfection will result.

It not only restores vigor and increases nerve power, but it cures Rheumatism, Pains in the Back and Kidneys, Indigestion and Constipation, and all troubles which result from weakness of any vital organ.

I have learned to put a lot of confidence in men, especially men who are weak, sickly and delicate, who have tried everything to restore their vitality and failed, who have lost faith in themselves and humanity in general, because they have been led to try so many remedies which were no more use than as much water. These are the men I want to wear my Belt, and I will wait for my pay until they are cured. All I ask is that they give me reasonable security while the Belt is in their possession and use. If it don't cure you it costs you nothing. Is there anything more fair?

GET SOME LIFE INTO YOU

Where there is any physical constitution to work on, my treatment will develop perfect manhood. It will take the slightest spark of manly vigor and fan it into a flame which will encompass the whole structure and charge every nerve and muscle in the body with the vigor of youth.

Ellesmere, Ont., March 20, 1908.
Dr. McLaughlin:—

Dear Sir:—I am pleased to be able to report to you that the Belt I purchased from you last December has done me a world of good. It has taken the pain completely out of my back, and I can now work all day without feeling it at all. Yours very truly,
G. LLOYD.

MR. C. W. TINDALL, 188 Humber-side avenue, Toronto Junction, says my Belt cured him of a bad case of Nervous Weakness.

Dr. McLaughlin:—
Dear Sir:—I am pleased with your treatment. I feel like a new man. I have gained over twenty pounds. I would not be without it for any money.—DAVID CRAWFORD, Oso Station, Ont.

Wherever you are, I think I can give you the name of a man in your town that I have cured. Just send me your address and let me try. This is my twenty-fourth year in the business of pumping new vim into worn-out humanity, and I've got cures in nearly every town on the map. All I ask is that you secure me and pay me only when your cure is complete.

READ WITH CARE DR. McLAUGHLIN'S ELECTRIC BELT is positively the only Electric Belt offered to the public where you have a regular physician in attendance. You have his advice and consultation **FREE OF CHARGE.**

Business transacted by mail or at offices only.—No agents.

FREE TO YOU

Get my 80-page book describing my Electric Belt, with illustrations of fully-developed men and women, showing how it is applied.

If you can't call, I'll send this book, prepaid, free, if you will enclose this coupon.

Consultation free. Office hours—9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Wednesday and Saturday till 8.30 p.m.

DR. M. S. McLAUGHLIN,
112 Yonge St., Toronto, Can.

Please send me your Book, free.

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

The Wheel and Its Origin.

One may easily trace the first history of the horse back to B. C. 480, when Timon of Athens wrote of the horses and carriages of that era, but where is one to look for the mention of the first wheel? It was a daring mind which evolved even its first principle, almost a parallel, along widely divergent lines, of the man who ate the first oyster. The first wheel created a revolution which widened and spread as a wireless message from a Marconi spark—nothing apparently great at its first appearance, but spreading more and more widely, until the ripples of its vibration sweep the surface of the earth. It was almost as anachronistic as the placing of the eye in the point of the sewing machine needle. Few other primary changes, indeed, have meant so much to the ultimate development in future years.

Man in the beginning fastened his burden on the animal's back. The structure of the horse and the arrangement of the muscular system show conclusively that it was never intended to carry weights on the back, but was built to "draw" weights. The fact that a 1,200-pound horse to-day is needed to carry a 200-pound man across country was probably early suggested to man by finding that the horse could pull along nearly a hundred times more than he could "pack." It was then but a step to realize that strength would be conserved, distance still more annihilated, and greater bulk transported by the change.

This change was to two long poles, at first attached to the sides of the animal's neck, and a trifle later to the sides of the shoulder by means of a body strap, reinforced by a section passing around the breast. On these trailing poles could be lashed the packages it was desired to transport. Crude, but effective. Take the most magnificent invention or discovery of modern times, and it is eclipsed by the brilliancy and magnificence contained in the germ of the first wheel. Draw a mental line through from the trailing pole to the ball-bearing, pneumatic-tired, modern wheel, and just think it over, not only as applied to vehicular locomotion, but also to machinery, the first wheel in machinery coming clearly from the vehicle. Without the wheel in machinery what becomes of nine-tenths of our greatest inventions? Hence the greatness of the wheel, so little grasped, so little understood. With the trailing poles the bundles sagged loose, slipped down. The first wheel raised them to the horizontal, a greater amount of freight could be carried, it did not work loose or fall off, and—the human being could ride. What a change in a single step, due to one phenomenal flash of prehistoric genius, lost in the maze of the centuries, for not even the century producing the primal wheel can be even approximated.

Two thousand years before Christ there was the four-wheeled wagon, the desire to display wealth and consequence, the apparent natural and inborn vanity of man, "proud man," bringing the team up to even fifty horses to a single chariot. Yet there were no public parks in those days in which to parade, neither was there any circus parade as a humiliating competitor, forcing the display-loving man back to the simplicity of first principles. Another problem is: Did the maximum of four wheels always obtain, or did the number of wheels ever increase in corresponding ratio to the individuals of the team? On this point history seems silent. On the monuments and in the records are chariots and wagons of two, three and four wheels, but none with a greater number; hence, the time-honored saw: "Useless as a fifth wheel to a wagon."—[New York Post.

"Look here, Abraham," said the judge, "it's been proved right here in court that instead of doing something to help support your wife and children, you spend your whole time hunting 'possum!" The old negro hung his head. "Now, Abe, you love your wife, don't you?" "Ah suttinly does!" "And your children?" "Yas, suh!" "And you love them both better—" "Better ev'ry day, jedge!" Abe broke in. "—better than a thousand 'possum?" "Look hyah, jedge," exclaimed Abe, with widening eyes, "dat's takin' a coon at a pow'ful disadvantage!"