

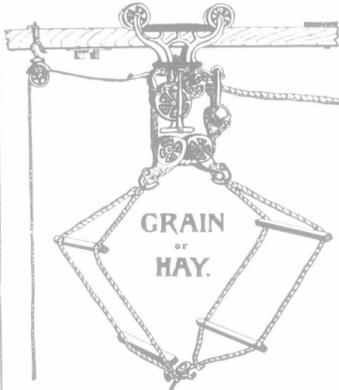
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The homesteader is required to perform the conditions connected therewith under one of the following plans:

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

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#### THE SPICE OF LIFE.

A well-known Boston writer tells with glee of a neat sally on the part of his nine-year-old son, who is a pupil in a private school at the Hub.

Apropos of something or other, the teacher had quoted the line, "In the bright lexicon of youth there's no such word as fail."

At this point the lad mentioned above and politely made known his desire to offer an observation with reference to the maxim.

"It occurs to me, sir," said he, "that if such be the case, it might be advisable to bring the omission to the attention of the publishers of that lexicon."

Two well-to-do visitors from the Old Country were viewing the whirlpool at Niagara Falls from the Gorge Railway the other day, and were puzzled by the greenness of the water. Calling the conductor, they enquired the reason of it being so pronounced a color. "Oh," replied the conductor, "if I have been asked that question once I have been asked it fifty times." "But what is the reason?" queried the visitors. The conductor replied that he did not like to tell. The visitors were persistent. "It is owing to the fact that it has just come over," replied the conductor.

Sam Porter and Hiram Brown, both of Methuen, were out rowing on the Merrimac, when the boat capsized, spilling both men into the water. Sam was a fine swimmer, but was not very bright, while Hiram was bright enough but could not swim a stroke.

When Sam found himself in the water, he struck out lustily for the little pier on the shore, while Hiram clung to the overturned skiff.

As soon as Sam reached the shore, he was about to plunge into the water again, when a man standing on the pier said: "What are you going back into the water for? You just swam ashore."

Sam paused a moment, saying: "Well, I had to save myself first, now I'm goin' back ter fetch Hiram."

And he forthwith proceeded to bring Hiram to shore.

#### KITH AND KIN.

Sweet Ethel and Mr. Waddle had been exchanging sweet nothings in the conservatory for some considerable time. Ethel's little sister, Eva, also had been with them, in order that she might report to her parents anything of the nature of love-making which occurred.

"Well," said papa, suddenly popping his head in at the conservatory door, "there must be some very interesting conversation in here."

"Yes, papa," replied Ethel, readily.

"Mr. Waddle and I have been discussing our kith and kin; haven't we, Eva?"

"Yeth," lisped little Eva, "that's what you wath. Mr. Waddle thaid, 'May I have a kith?' and Ethel said, 'You kin!'"

"Harold," said the heiress, "I have been thinking."

"Thinking of me, precious?" asked Harold.

"Indirectly, yes. I have been thinking that, were you to marry me, everybody would say you only did so in order to get my money."

"What care I for the unthinking world?"

"But, oh, Harold! I will marry you."

"My own dar—"

"And I will not have people say unkind things about you, so I have arranged to give all my fortune to the missionaries. Why, Harold? where are you going?"

Harold paused long enough on his way to the door to look back and mutter, "I'm going to be a missionary."

#### BEST.

If all the skies were starry,  
Our faces would be fair,  
To feel one more upon them  
The cooling splash of rain.

If all the world were music,  
Our hearts would often long  
For one sweet strain of sorrow  
To break the endless song.

If the world were silent,  
Our souls would not be glad  
And rest from every member  
In the sound of one glad word.

—Henry van Dyke.



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### Farmers

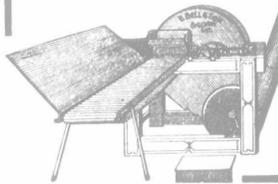
Everything you have to sell is sold at wholesale, and it is nothing but fair you should buy at about wholesale. If you buy an implement or

any supplies for your farm, you have to pay from 15 to 40 per cent. more than their worth in order to support a lot of middlemen, which does not add to the value of the goods. By becoming a shareholder in the FARMERS' MANUFACTURING & SUPPLY CO., you save this unnecessary expense. W. J. Goodwin, of Owen Sound, one of our shareholders, says he saved \$18 on two pumps. We have over 2,000 shareholders, several who have saved more than the cost of their shares. \$20 buys one share. Write for particulars.

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Include any of your friends who are interested in a heating system, and send your list early. Only actual names of intending purchasers will be counted.

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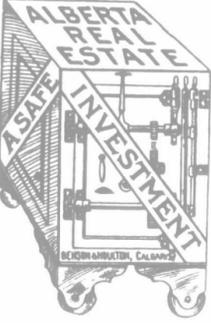
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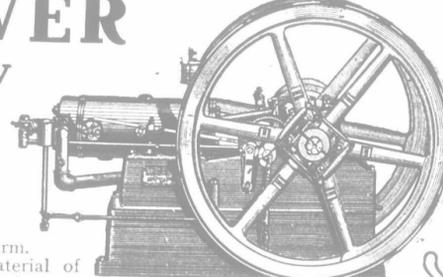
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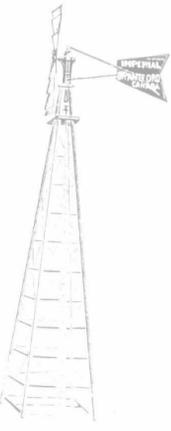
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# The Farmer's Advocate

## and Home Magazine

"Persevere and Succeed."

Established 1866.

VOL. XLI.

LONDON, ONTARIO, JULY 19, 1906.

No. 721

### EDITORIAL.

#### The Vilest Evil is Not Dirty Meat.

It is remarkable, although by no means surprising, that Upton Sinclair's book, "The Jungle," which, tracing the fortunes of a Lithuanian family in the district of Packingtown, Chicago, exposed the rotten greed and graft which has made the district a veritable inferno, and has led to the pursuit of economies which endanger the health of meat-eaters—it is remarkable that the book has excited but little comment on the heartless brutality practiced upon the workers. Had Sinclair contented himself with showing how the ignorant foreigners were seduced to Chicago by false representations on the part of the packers' agents, how, in buying their homes, they were cheated by political bosses and grafters, more or less closely in league with the beef trust; how they were driven to death by a system of "speeding up"; how they were compelled to work in unsanitary environment; how they were reduced to despair in trying to keep the wolf from the door and to maintain the semblance of respectability; how death and disease marked them out; how fruitless were their efforts to rise; how hopeless their future; how they were driven to the tramp's beat, to the jail, and to the house of prostitution, and how the only chance by which one of them succeeded temporarily was getting in alliance with a thug, and thus being introduced into the favor of the political bosses which run the city and prey on the helpless hordes of Packingtown—had Sinclair attempted to arouse feeling on the strength of this horrible narrative, his work would have brought him small fame and little success. A few philanthropists would have been stirred to sympathy and perhaps to action, Socialists would have pounced upon such a revelation of the evils of monopolistic power, and used the book to advance their propaganda; but the ordinary run of people who read it would have shrugged their shoulders and said, "Chicago must be an awful place. I wonder if those ignorant folks mind living that way. No doubt it is about as good as they have been used to at home." But when the writer told the public they were being fed by the packers on "doctored" meat, sausages containing the ground carcasses of poisoned rats, flesh of diseased cattle, "slink" veal, and lard made out of cholera hogs, while with this they stood a chance of consuming tuberculous spittle and all kinds of filth, then the packers' boasted economy was seen in a new light, a storm of public indignation exploded over their heads, and an outraged public sentiment enforced the Presidential command, "Clean up!"

It is well that good should be accomplished, whether the motive be direct or indirect. The packers deserve the severest censure for any remissness in preparing food, but we fancy the menace to public health has been greatly exaggerated. The foulest scandal unearthed in Packingtown is moral, economic, sociological. If the whole situation could be seen in its true light, we fancy the gravest charge the packers would have to answer would be the responsibility for bringing over these Pollocks and Lithuanians, and then so handling them as to fill the nation's jails and brothels with outcast humanity, besides letting loose tramps and moral lepers to spread contagion, vice and crime. It is curious how little is made of this, but the day is coming when it will concern the people more.

Meanwhile, a little local application may be made of the whole business. Let those who wish to see a large foreign element introduced into Canada to perform our menial labor, pause and

reflect upon the probable consequences. Do we want these people among us as citizens, whose descendants will finally intermarry with our own? True, the effect of distributing such classes among the wholesome environment of Canada will be nothing like the results of having them in the slaughter-house quarter of Chicago. But as our industries increase in extent, there will ever be a temptation to employ such for the rough and dirty work, and they will swarm into the congested centers of population. This will most certainly be the case as the railway-building era of Canada, which naturally attracts that class of labor, draws to a close. Native Canadian or American laborers, by revolting against repulsive tasks, compel invention to find means of dispensing with unnecessary drudgery and brutality. Ignorant foreigners are simply cogs in the industrial wheel. If we desire progress; if we have humane, not to say Christian, sympathy, for the rights of the laboring classes; if we abhor the despotic era under which the masses slaved for the few, and if we wish to see the upbuilding of a commonwealth of intelligent, independent citizens, in which the producers of wealth will receive a gradually-increasing share of the products of their effort, then let us not encourage the indiscriminate introduction of a European proletariat. The mercenary interests of the few are not always in harmony with the best interests of the nation. Whose shall prevail?

#### Can't we Beat the Egyptians in Road-making.

Our readers will find in this issue of "The Farmer's Advocate" a practical article on road-construction by Mr. A. W. Campbell, Provincial Highway Commissioner of the Province of Ontario. Mr. Campbell expounds plainly the why and the how of metalling roads, and it will pay the officers of municipalities who are thinking of expending money in surfacing their highways with gravel and crushed stone to read carefully what he has to say. Emphasis is properly laid on drainage. As a general rule, roads tiled without gravel are better than roads gravelled without tile. Tiling prepares a firm subsoil to bear the metal crown and keep it smooth and protective. Hence the wisdom of tiling any sections at all liable to require it, before investing money putting gravel or stone into a sink-hole.

It is time for two innovations in rural road-making. The first is more knowledge, and the second is more application. Our methods are painfully crude. George Ade, an American humorist, writing recently of his experiences in Egypt, indulged in a witticism that had point as well as fun. In touring the country, his party came to a place where laborers were engaged in "improving the road." They had to get out of the conveyance and walk past the "improved" section, after which they got in and sped merrily along. He took a special interest in observing how they were doing the work, and he noticed that down there, in that benighted country, where they had no agricultural weekly, no Department of Agriculture, and no Farmers' Institute, to guide them, they were pursuing the identical policy that had been followed in his native State; that is to say, they were scooping dirt out of the ditches and piling it in the center of the road for the traffic to consolidate.

Surely, with our facilities for instruction, we ought to evolve a better system than these unprogressive Orientals. Let us study up the question in earnest, think out some advanced ideas, and then get busy putting them into practice.

#### Rotation the Best Remedy for Weeds.

Elsewhere in this issue will be found several letters from the men who toured various sections of the Province of Ontario in June, addressing the series of seed meetings held under the joint auspices of the Dominion and Provincial Departments of Agriculture. The leading subject discussed is weeds, of which several species, notably the perennial sow thistle, seem to be spreading more or less widely. We publish a few short articles dealing with this, the ox-eye daisy and the Canada thistle, but we take occasion here to point out that the sovereign preventive measure against weeds, and the first step that should be taken in their eradication, is a short rotation of crops, coupled with thorough cultivation.

The advantages of rotation are manifold: First, it increases the soil fertility, and thus enables whatever crop is sown to possess the land successfully and crowd out weeds. It is an important point in this connection that few weeds can cope with the regular farm crops under conditions of high culture and fertility, any more than scrubs can compete with well-bred animals under select conditions of environment. But the weeds, like the scrubs, are hardy, and when for any reason conditions are made unfavorable for the crops sown, the weeds promptly spring up and occupy the vacuum that Nature proverbially abhors. An excellent example of the smothering effect of crops is buckwheat, which is commonly employed to choke out the most pernicious weeds, but note how the weeds grow in any spot where the buckwheat misses. Other farm crops have an effect similar to buckwheat, only not quite so marked. Good cultural conditions, therefore, such as are brought about by underdrainage and by rotation introducing legumes, are the first, the best, and by far the most economical means of battling with weeds.

Then, there is a second reason why rotation helps. The number of weeds is legion, their adaptability astonishing, and some of their means of propagation most insidious. The weeds we are bothered with are but a few of the thousands of plants that have striven with us for the possession of the soil, but these are the few fittest, that have survived by reason of their special adaptability to the crops we grow, and to the particular tillage we give them. For instance, wild oats never trouble in districts where no oats are grown, because any wild-oat plants appearing would be eradicated, or at least would have but small chance of maturing seed. But keep growing oats repeatedly, till the land gets partially exhausted, then introduce an odd wild oat or two in the seed grain, and see how soon the farm is overrun with *Avena fatua*. It thrives because it grows up and ripens unnoticed in the oat crop. Rotation gives one a chance to clean each piece of ground in turn; then, care in selection of seed will do the rest. Similar remarks apply to chess in wheat. Take a farm that has been allowed to remain indefinitely in sod, and ten chances to one it has become infested with twitchgrass, Canadian blue grass, or some other undesirables. In all probability, too, it will have become a harboring place for cutworms and wireworms. When this field is plowed up, it is extremely difficult to keep the grass from choking out grain crops. Introduce a three-year or four-year rotation of crops, seeding liberally to clover, and the above grasses will not only have small chance of getting established, but if they do they can be eradicated periodically by the cultivation given the hoe crop following the meadow. Thistles, and a host of perennials may be effectually subdued by this cultivation of the corn, potatoes or roots, which should be the cleaning crops par excellence. Only

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one proviso must be inserted in this recipe. To be effective, the cultivation must be thorough. Slipshod methods actually seem to encourage weed growth. The man who does his work extra well is the one who will combat weeds successfully; the other man will always be their victim.

Incidentally, we may remind our readers of the advisability of prompt after-harvest cultivation of all stubble fields that have not been seeded to meadow. Immediate shallow plowing, followed by rolling and harrowing, germinates the weed seeds, which would otherwise lie dormant, to work mischief later on. Nor can we emphasize too strongly the economy of using the scythe or spud in fields intended to produce seed grain or clover seed. The regulations of the Seed Control Act, by practically placing a discount on dirty seed, should prove the necessary incentive to those who needed one, to clean their seed before it is threshed, thus producing a more marketable sample of seed, and at the same time preventing their farms from being infested through stray weed seeds in fodder and bedding.

The grand principle, however, is plain enough: What is one weed's meat is another weed's poison. Rotation enables us to apply the necessary treatment to each one, at the same time combating insect pests, and, best of all, securing maximum yields of crop. He who fails to adopt and carry out a systematic crop rotation, is standing in his own light. It is not quite the only precaution necessary, but it should be the first and principal one. We speak confidently of the benefits, having proved them in practice, and seen our conclusions corroborated by the experience of hundreds of other farmers as well. Rotation is death on weeds.

Do not be afraid to send your son to the Agricultural College for fear he may be seduced from the land. Never was there less danger of it. But if he is attracted to professional work, remember that he is entering a worthy field. The professional agricultural positions will be filled from the ranks of College ex-students, but the surplus will go back to the farms. The larger that surplus is, the better for the country.

## Our Maritime Letter.

Owing to the very backward condition of the crops in these Maritime Provinces, it is not easy to forecast with any degree of accuracy just what the season has in store for us, all other things being equal. Traversing the eastern portion of the country, from Kingston to Prince Edward Island, last week, we were struck with the general backwardness. Montreal is usually three weeks in advance of us, at least; it seemed this year to be barely abreast. West of Montreal the grain was larger and the potatoes and corn well up in the rows, but for June and Ontario, certainly none too promising. They were haying on the farms of St. Anne de Bellevue, but, to the ordinary eye, appeared to be taking time unmistakably by the forelock. Nearer Montreal than this farm, we saw some pretty nice fields of alfalfa, which seemed to convince us that this valuable plant might be grown successfully there, at any rate. Our own meadows here, on the Island, are not nearly so heavy as they promised. The continued cold rains appears to have stunted them considerably, and what we expected to be almost impossible of curing, will be handled easily enough with ordinary machinery. Of course, there are, in protected places, specially limed, or, with us, mudded, and protected, some immense fields of clover. The timothy is not yet out in head. With the heat which we are now getting, and the extraordinary quantities of moisture conserved, we may have a much better showing by haymaking, which with us this year will surely run well into July, and possibly August. This is unusually late. The alfalfa plots growing in the Province are looking fine. We have located a number over the Island on trial, and they have all passed their first winter successfully. Some are on heavy soil, some on the light sandy soil which covers this Province pretty generally. It has been contended that a good light, warm soil, with a generous supply of lime and potash, was best suited to the successful growth of lucerne. The heavy, clayey plot of Peter Doyle, of Lot 7, perhaps the heaviest soil in the Province, and one which must be deficient in lime, too, for it was never mudded or limed, and is cleared since the early days of settlement, of all others, is easily the most promising. Indeed, we never saw such a stand of clover anywhere, its rich dark-green attracting the eye every time we pass the place, contrasted with the other growing grasses adjacent. The soil is well manured, we know, and, whilst we expected it to favor the early growth after seeding, we were afraid that the shaley subsoil would not permit of the roots penetrating to the extent necessary for successful culture. We have no personal knowledge of alfalfa attempts in Nova Scotia or New Brunswick, but possibly Prof. Cumming or some other agricultural leader there may give us the interesting information later. If we could only depend upon permanent pastures of alfalfa here on the sandy hills, which should never have been denuded of their forest growth, it would mean much to the prosecution of successful agriculture. It is well worth trying, too, and the varied experiments in hand must assuredly count for something in the demonstration.

The assurance of sufficient fodder, which can now be given with some show of certainty, removes the most corroding of the farmer's cares. A recurrence of the conditions of 1901 would certainly constitute a menace to agriculture here, the consequences of which we cannot well foresee. With plenty of fodder, other herbage are not so much bewailed; with no fodder, all else cannot make an abundance. It is, however, to be hoped that the horn of plenty will symbolize the Island agriculture again this year. Then, those who will not be befriended in the race, will not deserve our sympathy when a lean year comes round.

With the spring crops, and outside them, too, noxious weeds are far too noticeable. The ox-eye daisy inoculates the meadows in many sections, especially about the Capital; and, whilst not in bloom, the ragwort (*Senecio Jacobae*) is showing its curled foliage over the Province more markedly than ever. There was a Provincial Noxious Weed Act passed in the last session of our Legislature, which, like the Black Knot Act, and some others, will, no doubt, be more honored

in the breach than the observance. That we require legislation to make people do what they should be most anxious to do for decency's and their own sake, is the pity. If the public good necessitated the passing of such measures, however, we hope that no inferior motive will prevent their being fully exerted against delinquents on this head.

Speaking of ragwort, we have on our table Dr. Rutherford's evidence before the Select Standing Committee of the House of Commons, on the Conservation of the Health of Domestic Animals, and in it he gives the latest results of the experiments the Federal Government is making at Cloverville, Antigonish County, N. S., to fasten the blame for the Pictou cattle disease onto this plant. The Doctor thinks the experiment has removed all doubt. Not only is the ragwort always found where this dire disease flourishes, but it can be induced anywhere by the ingestion by the cattle of dried grasses among which it has been made up. His experiments cover three years now, and he regards them as conclusive, so far as cattle are concerned. He is asking for authority to continue them with horses. The disease is not contagious; it is the result, he avers, of ingesting the dried plant. In the green stage it is not eaten to an extent by any animals except sheep, and they appear to crop it down with impunity. All the cattle fed on a mixed or pure ration in which the dried weed was found, died in time. The Doctor does not say whether or not he believes the green plant, if taken into the stomach of animals, would cause this cirrhosis of the liver; he simply declares that the dried weeds, mixed or unmix with hay, caused sure death ultimately. There are those who contend, with some show of success, that it is not the plant itself that is noxious, but that in its drying stage with other grasses, it is the breeding-ground of a deadly fungus, which plays havoc with the animals ingesting it to any extent. This theory the Doctor does not even mention in the evidence before us, although it is somewhat widely held, and all the experiments he mentions would completely uphold it. In any case, he thinks—and in this we all agree—that no time should be lost in ridding the infested areas (among them our own Province) of a plant enemy so declaredly dangerous to the health of domestic animals.

A. E. BURKE.

## The Country in July.

(Editorial Correspondence.)

A run of 120 miles in July, over the main line of the Grand Trunk Railway, through that famous quintette of agricultural counties, Perth, Waterloo, Wellington, Halton and Peel, with their smiling fields and substantial farm homesteads, affords a pleasing conception of the prevailing thrift and comfort of Western Ontario farmers in these prosperous times. Gently undulating lands, cleanly cultivated and well-fenced fields, solid brick and stone dwellings and big basement barns, are the rule, while generous stretches of the primeval forest, spared from the woodman's axe, for the most of the way, form a charming background to the landscape. While pasture ranges and clover meadows constitute a fair proportion of the covering of the fields, a considerable variety of crops are grown, among which oats hold prominence as a sure and serviceable product, suitable for food for all classes of live stock, and always salable at a paying price. Barley is grown to a considerable extent; peas, which had been dropped from the list for a few years, owing to the depredations of the weevil, are again being grown to a moderate extent, and are giving promise of a generous yield, while here and there golden-hued wheat fields are ripening for the harvest, and a larger acreage than usual of sugar beets are being cultivated, to supply the prosperous factory at Berlin, perhaps the most successful of its kind in the Province, the beet crop having proved satisfactorily profitable to those who have given it reasonable care and cultivation. Specially farming does not obtain to any considerable extent in all of this district, except in Perth, where cheese factories and creameries flourish, general or mixed husbandry being the better being followed, and the sale of milk and manufactured goods, along the line, while a larger proportion of the farmers there formerly, owing to their larger acreage, were laying down the plow for the purpose of fattening, and many, who have been driven to the plow, especially in Waterloo, are now turning their attention to stall-feed

considerable numbers of cattle in winter for the export trade. The scarcity of live stock in sight strikes one as a singular feature in a district of country where all the conditions are so favorable for this industry and the farms so peculiarly fitted for raising in abundance all the necessary food for stock. Seeing less than half a dozen foals, scarcely a score of calves, and fewer than a hundred sheep, in a hundred miles of travel, one wonders where the supply is coming from to meet the ever-increasing demand for these classes of stock, and the quality of the animals seen, as a rule, it must be said, is far from being what might reasonably be expected in a country where herds of the improved breeds of stock have so long been kept, and the advantages of the use of pure-bred sires in grading up the character of the stock have been so often and well demonstrated in the Fat Stock and other leading shows, of which the district is the center. Graziers and feeders complain of the difficulty of securing thrifty, well-bred young cattle for their purposes, and shippers deplore the same disadvantage in competing in the markets for the highest prices, and yet comparatively little progress is made in the way of improvement. It is indeed passing strange that farmers continue so indifferent in the matter of improving the quality of their stock when the facilities are so easily within their reach, and the necessary expense so moderate under judicious management.

It is remarkable that the fertility of these farms is apparently so well maintained where so little stock is kept, and this can only be explained by the fact that clover has been so generally grown, and a system of rotation of crops followed in which roots have had a prominent place, by which weeds have been kept in check and the supply of humus maintained in the soil.

The seasons in the last few years have been singularly favorable to the farmers of Western Ontario, generous June rains ensuring bountiful crops, whereas a dry June would certainly have meant partial if not serious failure, and the danger is that, forgetful of the fact that a dry summer may come in any year, carelessness in the cultivation of the seed-bed and for the conservation of moisture, might result in serious shortage, for which more general provision should be made in the way of fodder and forage crops, such as corn and rape, to supplement the pastures; and, in many cases, the need of more attention to drainage is apparent in the color of the crops, a precaution that well repays the cost in almost every case, and often in a single season.

While pointing out the defects mentioned, we are not disposed to criticize unduly, but, on the other hand, are glad to acknowledge that much improvement is manifest in the appearance of the farms of Ontario in the matter of buildings and fences, in the cleanness of the farms from noxious weeds, and in the taste displayed by many in tree-planting, and in neatness in the keeping of door-yards and lawns, and the farm generally. Farmers are farming better than they did years ago, and are prospering, as they well deserve to do. With more attention given to the points herein indicated, and to the conservation of their wood-lots, by excluding the cattle from them, together with the more general adoption of a sane system of road improvement, the farmers of Ontario may be complimented on their enterprise, and may congratulate themselves on the favorable conditions of their lot in this fair land.

## HORSES.

Opinion is now fairly unanimous that the agricultural horse conforms in type to the drafter, but has much less scale and substance.

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In the pure-bred draft classes it does not follow that if an animal is not up to sixteen hundred pounds it should not get a prize, but weight should receive consideration, other points being satisfactory.

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A good coat of whitewash all over the stables—floors, ceilings, walls, mangers, etc.—is sure to destroy those distemper germs that are awaiting to attack the horses next spring.

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One of the pities in horse-breeding is that there is not enough first-class horses to go around. Many a man has to use breeding stock that he knows is not up to his ideal, but has no other course open to him.

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If a judge at the fair should come along and scarcely take two looks at your horse, then give the prize to an animal that you believe is not half as good as yours, it won't hurt the horse's reputation very much, and you may lay it to a difference of opinion.

And don't forget to trim the colt's feet.

### Influenza or Pink-eye.

At present there is, in many sections of Ontario, an epizootic of a form of influenza, often called pink-eye. It is not so serious nor yet so regular in its symptoms as the outbreak of pink-eye in the early eighties. Many cases are not serious, and all that is necessary is rest, good care and laxative diet for a few days, while others quickly develop serious symptoms, and require prompt and energetic treatment. While there is no doubt it is always wise for the owner to employ a veterinarian to attend to all serious cases, there are those who are not within reasonable distance of professional help, hence it may be wise to give the symptoms and treatment for cases in which there are no complications.

The first symptoms usually noticed are a dullness, listlessness, and refusal or partial inability to eat or drink. With few exceptions, there is a soreness of the throat and a cough, which can be easily produced and aggravated by slight pressure with the fingers on the patient's throat. The eyes become dull and bloodshot, all the mucous membranes are infected, the eyelids sometimes swell and the eyes discharge tears; there is usually a discharge from the nostrils, at first watery, but in a few days becoming thicker and somewhat purulent. In other cases there is no discharge from either eyes or nostrils. A free discharge from the nostrils is always a favorable symptom. The temperature is increased to 102 to 107 degrees Fahr. There is usually a greater or less inability to swallow, and, in endeavoring to drink he will gulp, and a portion of the water return through the nostrils. The appetite is more or less impaired. In some cases there is difficulty

anything he will eat. He should be given 20 grains sulphate of quinine, and 2 drams chlorate of potash about every five or six hours, and his throat should be rubbed twice daily for two or three days with equal parts spirits of ammonia, raw linseed oil, and oil of turpentine, and a woolen cloth should be tied around his throat to keep it warm. The administration of aconite, so often given in these cases, should be avoided, as, if given in sufficient quantities to have any action in reducing fever, it has a very undesirable action upon the heart, by reducing both the strength and number of the beats of an already weakened organ. If the patient will not take nourishment, a mixture of milk, fresh eggs and whisky should be given frequently with a syringe, as described. When the acute stages have passed, tonics, as 1/2 ounce tincture of nux vomica and 2 drams tincture of iron, mixed with 2 ounces water, should be given four or five times daily. If breathing becomes labored, it is well to hold a pot of boiling water with a little carbolic acid in it under his nostrils, and force him to inhale the steam for a few minutes three or four times daily. In rare cases the breathing becomes so labored there is danger of suffocation unless an operation called tracheotomy, which consists in inserting a tube in the windpipe, is performed. As before stated, this, and all serious complications, can be successfully treated only by a veterinarian.

"WHIP."

### Care of Horses' Feet.

In hot weather the feet of farm horses are very liable to become a source of pain to the animals themselves, and of inconvenience to their owners, owing to unfitness for work, and that, usually, when the demand for horseflesh is greatest.

It is, therefore, a matter of importance for farmers, says a writer in the English Agricultural Gazette, to see that all possible care is taken of their horses' feet at all times, and particularly during the summer months, as a lame horse, from any cause, is an undesirable asset, no matter what his value is when sound, or how well made and salable he may be in other respects. Horses, above all animals, have to get their own living, and more often than not their owners, by walking and trotting, and, in the case of racehorses, galloping. Hence the absolute necessity of each animal possessing a set of sound feet which will stand the strain of constant use.

Among the best classes of heavy horses there is no doubt that the feet have received due attention, and the show horses of to-day stand on better bottoms than did their ancestors of twenty, or even ten, years ago; but still there is room for improvement. The fact that a large number of horses are prepared for show, is no doubt responsible for some improvement, inasmuch as the yearling or two-year-old intended for exhibition gets the attentions of the shoeing smith early in life, and a shapely foot is the natural result, and it would be well if similar treatment were given to all young horses, so as to prevent the thin, shelly and broken hoofs which one occasionally sees on the neglected three-year-old on being put into the team.

Heredity is another point to remember in regard to horses' feet. If the parents have big, sound and shapely hoofs, the offspring will follow suit, but they will also follow just as much in the narrow, contracted order, and it is the latter which are most likely to develop ailments incidental to horses' feet.

Assuming that ordinary care has been given from weaning time upwards to the growth of the foot, and the animal is in regular work, it remains for the horsekeeper or groom to see that no horse is allowed to stand for hours in a filthy stable, that the feet are pecked out regularly, and that a simple remedy, such as common salt and tar, is applied to the clefts of the frog, if there is the least suspicion of "thrush," which is a very common ailment, and often causes a horse to go "short" when shown in the judging-ring, or before a prospective buyer.

In this connection, it may be said that the floors of many farm stables are calculated to produce "thrush" almost without fail. Rough native stone, with huge holes, into which the liquid drains and stands, to form a bath for the horses' heels, is a fair description of some stable "bottoms"—not floors—and out of such good sound feet cannot possibly come without a good deal of



Monk's Polly.

A prizewinning English Shire mare.

attention from the man in charge of the horses housed therein. The essential conditions for producing and maintaining good sound feet are: First of all, select one, and, if possible, both, parents with good feet; then, when the foal is weaned, it should be haltered, and the hoofs rasped round, and the process repeated at intervals, lowering the heels, if necessary, till the time for work comes, when light shoes should be put on to prevent wearing away the hoofs on hard clods. Keep the stable as clean as practicable, and thus prevent, as far as possible, any derangement of this very important part of a working horse.

### Alsike Poisoning.

The Tennessee Agricultural Experiment Station has been investigating some cases of alsike poisoning of horses and mules. From the bulletin published on the subject, we quote in part as follows:

"The cause of this trouble is not positively understood. Whether the toxic effect is due to the plant itself, which possibly undergoes some change within the digestive tract, and subsequently liberates a poison, or whether it is due to the presence of a mold in connection with alsike clover, is still undetermined. The mold has been strongly suspected. To determine this point will require further investigation. It is known, however, that the principal lesions are produced on the skin and mucous membranes.

### SYMPTOMS.

"The symptoms vary to some extent, depending upon the location of the lesions and the length of time the animal remains on the alsike pasture after the symptoms begin to develop. The prevailing symptoms are as follows:

"On the skin are inflamed areas, appearing at first as more or less rounded vesicular swellings, varying from one-half inch to five or six inches, or more, in diameter. The hair over the affected areas stands erect, and has a dull appearance, indicating loss of vitality. Later the skin becomes hard and puffed out, as the result of the formation of puss underneath. Finally, the deadened skin is cast off, leaving a deep, raw, angry-looking ulcer, which eventually heals, with the formation of a conspicuous scar, covered with more or less white hair. These changes in the skin may occur on any part of the animal, but especially on the limbs, body and croup. The eye symptoms consist of a marked conjunctivitis, with swelling of the eyelids, sensitiveness to light, and a watery discharge from one or both eyes. The mucous membranes of the mouth become inflamed (stomatitis), ulcers form, and the animal slobbers and refuses to eat. The advanced cases are frequently accompanied by emaciation. The tongue is usually affected, and the inflammation may extend throughout the entire digestive tract. The functions of the liver may be disturbed, and a yellowish (jaundice) coloration of the tissues follows. In such cases symptoms of colic are not uncommon, and the respiratory tract may become involved, and pneumonia develop. Some observers in other countries have noticed marked nervous symptoms, such as excitement, convulsive movements, staggering gait, and paralysis of the throat, with inability to swallow, the paralysis at times becoming generalized, the animal getting down and being unable to rise. In the cases observed in Tennessee, the nervous symptoms, except the general depression, were not very noticeable.

### PROGNOSIS.

"The outcome of the disease depends upon the location and extent of the lesions upon the horse or mule affected. If they are situated on the exterior, the animal will readily recover as soon as removed from the alsike pasture. If the vital organs are involved, such as the brain, lungs and liver, the disease may readily produce death. Among those cases occurring in this State, not a single fatality has been heard of at the Station, but the disease has considerable economic importance, since it leaves the animal more or less disfigured by the formation of scars, which materially depreciate his market value.

### TREATMENT.

"The treatment is comparatively simple. As soon as the disease is recognized, the animal should be removed from the alsike clover pasture and the wounds subjected to an ordinary antiseptic treatment, such as frequent washings with 5-per-cent. solutions of carbolic acid or creolin, and the application to the ulcers on the skin of drying powders, consisting of boracic and tannic acids in equal amounts."

Received your premium knife in fine order, and was delighted with it. I find your paper an excellent one, and could not get on without it.  
Glengarry Co., Ont. E. PEDLER.

### Shires at the Royal Show.

The class for Shire Horses at the English Royal Show, at Derby, June 27th to 30th, was declared to be one of the best in the history of the show, all the sections of the prize-list for the different ages being well filled with entries of excellent quality. The enthusiasm which marked the event while the judging proceeded was very evident, and foreigners from several countries were present, ready and willing to give good prices for the better class of Shires. The oldest class in the prize-list for stallions was for colts foaled in 1903, in which there were five entries, the first award going to Hon. Victor Cavendish for Holker Menestrel 2nd, by Birdsall Menestrel; the second to John W. Whitehurst for Markeaton Special Brand, by Brandmark; and third to Sir P. Albert Muntz for Dunsmore Regent, by Dunsmore Jameson. The male champion of the breed was found in the first-prize two-year-old colt, Tatton Dray King, sired by Drayman 23rd, and shown by Earl Egerton, the second prize in this class going to Mr. F. Farnsworth's Ratcliffe Forest King, by Lockinge Forest King, and third to Mr. L. Solomon's Newry Menestrel, by Birdsall Menestrel. For yearling stallions, Mr. F. E. Muntz's King Forest, by Lockinge Forest King, was first in a strong class of thirteen, the second place being filled by Mr. Farnsworth's Ratcliffe Consequency King, and third by Mr. Michaelis' King of Tandridge. In the class for mares with foal at foot, Lord Rothschild won with Blythwood Guelder Rose. For mare without a foal, and foaled in or before 1902, Earl Beauchamp won with Sussex Blue-gown. For filly foaled in 1903, Sir P. A. Muntz was first with Dunsmore Fuchsia. For filly foaled in 1904, R. Whitehead won with Peak Dolly, by Dunsmore Jameson. Fillies foaled in 1905 were a strong class, and were led by Mr. E. Orme's Combermere Abbess, by Tatton Friar. The Shire Horse Society's champion gold medal for the best mare or filly of the breed went to Sir P. A. Muntz's Dunsmore Fuchsia, Guelder Rose being reserve.



Bapton Viceroy.

Yearling Shorthorn bull, first and champion, Royal Show, 1906. Bred and exhibited by J. Deane Willis, Bapton Manor, Wilts.

### Grinding Oats for Horses.

"Some diversity of opinion prevails," an English writer says, "as to whether it is desirable to crush oats for feeding horses or not. It is frequently held that crushed oats are better and more digestible for horses than whole ones. Speaking in a general way, practical experience does not support this opinion, and, as a general rule, whole oats are to be preferred to crushed ones for horse-feeding purposes. The molar teeth of a horse possess great grinding powers, and horses are able to masticate oats with perfect ease, and without any trouble, so there is certainly no call to crush the oats, with the view of facilitating their mastication under ordinary conditions. It is only when a horse's teeth are defective, owing to old age or some other cause, that it may experience some difficulty in dealing properly with whole oats, and in that case it is advisable, if not absolutely necessary, to crush the oats. In the case of young horses, under four or five years old, teething troubles sometimes temporarily interfere somewhat with their powers of mastication, and when this is so it is expedient and desirable to feed the oats in a crushed state. If a horse has the habit of eating his oats too rapidly, and masticating insufficiently, it is well to mix a little clean chaff or bran with the oats, to correct the habit; and, indeed, this is advisable at all times.

To sum up the whole subject, feeding of crushed oats, instead of whole ones, to horses is not to be recommended, and is inadvisable under ordinary

conditions. The only cases in which it is advisable or necessary are, firstly, when a horse's powers of mastication are impaired or deficient, so that it cannot properly chew whole oats; secondly, when a horse is a very greedy feeder, and in the habit of bolting unchewed oats whole-sale, despite the admixture of plenty of chop to the corn; and, thirdly, when a shy feeder or bad doer evinces a partiality for crushed oats, preferring them to whole ones. Oats fed to foals should be given in a crushed state. Although foals can eat whole oats, and soon learn to do so, yet the latter are hardly suitable for them, being too hard, seeing that the masticating power of a foal is undeveloped and comparatively small. After they have been crushed, oats soon lose their freshness, and quickly become stale. It is, therefore, not advisable to store crushed oats for any length of time, and they should always be fed in a freshly-crushed state. When crushed oats become stale, they lose some of their palatability, and are not properly relished by horses."

### The Belgian Draft Horse.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Of late years the increase of commercial relations between Belgium and America has been great, and in no way is it more remarkable than in equine matters. When Americans first began to purchase stallions of the Belgian breed they were very lenient concerning their qualities, and the mere fact of a stallion being imported was sufficient to entitle it to consideration as good enough for breeding purposes. But this state of affairs did not long continue; it was speedily seen that the Belgian type of horse was exactly what was needed, and breeders and buyers began to be exacting in regard to good points, being no longer satisfied unless a horse had a pedigree. Instead of horses bringing a trifle over what it formerly cost to transport them, prices went up, and to-day horses are sold at their real value, only those having sterling qualities being accepted.

It is now impossible to buy a high-class Belgian stallion from four to seven years of age under \$2,000, and a young and promising colt will easily fetch \$300. Mares are a little cheaper, but very hard to procure, as the breeders are reluctant to part with one which gives promise of turning out well and profitably.

About twenty years ago Belgian horses were first introduced into the United States by American buyers, who came over specially for that purpose, but to-day the U. S. Consulate is kept well employed with business concerning the shipping of numerous horses. Brussels, the capital of Belgium, receives constant visits from well-known buyers from over the waters, especially from Iowa, Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, and our Province of Quebec.

The chief characteristics of the Belgian draft horse are exceptional docility, compact form, massive bone and breadth of chest; short, strong, thick-set build; good legs, clean and free from hairs; splendid round thigh and solid feet, with flint-hard hoof, and excellent action, the latter, especially behind, proving their good constitution and energy.

As far back as 1888 English breeders recognized the fact that the Belgian draft horse would soon enter into formidable competition with them on the American markets, and to-day's exports prove they had good cause for their belief.

In 1850 the Government started a depot of stallions at Tervueren, and the Belgian Studbook first saw the light at the same period, but the stud was abandoned in 1865 on account of the unfortunate results it gave rise to. The Belgian draft horse of to-day, however, thanks to the untiring and devoted energy of a small body of men, occupies the first rank of its kind, though this elevated position has taken twenty-five years of strenuous work to attain. This magnificent result is due chiefly to the large interest taken in the matter by some of the best society men. A grand exhibition is held annually in Brussels every June, and is the largest show in Europe for a single breed of horses. There are to be seen on the tankard no less than one thousand breeding horses of the Belgian breed only.

So great has the traffic become of late between Belgium and the States, that over 1,500 Belgian

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horses were exported to New York alone last year. Things have been steadily pushed on in Belgium, so that breeding has attained proportions never contemplated at first. All lovers and breeders of these fine animals have gathered together and imparted to the science of breeding a unique direction, based on the principle that a breed cannot improve except by selection, and never by crossing. It is on these lines that Belgian breeding has gone on from success to success, and that today a uniform type has been secured. These horses will perform a hard day's labor without showing any ill effects, and they can easily draw a cart weighing 3,000 pounds, and loaded with from 6,000 pounds to 10,000 pounds, along paved or macadamized roads, in working days of from eight to ten hours, without sign of undue fatigue. An item worthy of note is that purchasers are very decided as to colors. Greys and roans are not in favor either at home or abroad, and chestnuts are preferred above all others, although there are many bays and a few blacks to be had.

The method employed to increase the value of Belgian draft horses is based on a system of prizes, which is the same all over the country, and is such that a good horse benefits by it as long as he retains the qualities which make him a prizewinner, and thus ensures a good income to his owner. When a buyer wishes to purchase a horse, he must pay to the vendor the capital value of the prizes which the horse would obtain, whether stallion or mare, during its career. The best method of purchasing a high-bred mare is to keep an eye on the sales which take place when breeders occasionally give up farming, for otherwise the mares are most difficult to obtain, it being nowadays to the advantage of their owner to retain them as long as possible.

Belgian draft horses obtained the highest possible distinction at the 1900 Paris World's Fair, gaining the championship of the world for draft horses of any breed. B. D. C. Danville, P. Q.

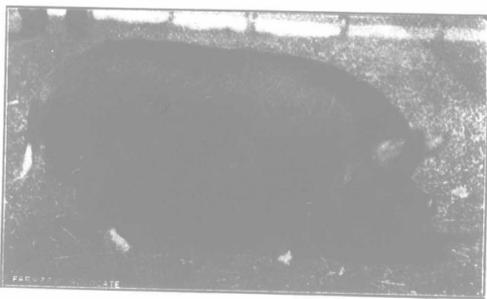
## LIVE STOCK.

### The Beef Type for Feeding.

Agricola, in London Farm and Home, gives the British form of feeding cattle as follows: "McCombie, of Tillyfour, the well-known breeder of Aberdeen-Angus cattle, used to say that the following points were what he liked to see in feeding cattle: A clean muzzle; a small, well-put-on head; a prominent eye; a good-sized belly; a rat-tail; a level line from head to tail, and neck well filled up from shoulder-blade to head. Another point made was not too much breadth between the hook-bones, which was a very bad feature, he used to say, as it always left a vacancy between the hooks and the tail, specially seen in newly-calved cows, and with a consequent tendency to be short of beef in the most valuable region. A good head, like a large and prominent eye or a good shoulder, is certainly an important matter, and, since it means good breeding, it generally means a good feeder. The sure indications of a worthless feeder were," McCombie said, "too much length in legs, and a tucked-up flank, with bad ribs, while slow feeders were denoted by a deep neck, thick; i. e., trousers, legs and tail, thick skin, with hard hair and hollow eyes." Any formation tending to a bad ribbing-up is certainly undesirable, as fattening power is thereby diminished, and constitution also, for short-ribbed animals mean bad doers. This is very true of horses. Thickness through the heart, on the other hand, means a good doer, and is an excellent feature in stock of all sorts.

The skin and hair are, perhaps, the most important features of all. A great point is a happy medium in thickness of skin. What is called a 'papery skin' shows want of constitution. Youatt attached great importance to the length of the legs in a bullock. Decidedly short legs, he said, means that the animal is almost certain to fatten, while legginess means the reverse. The setting-on of the tail is a point of some importance. It should be set on well back, and not stand too high, and should fall perpendicularly. The tail-head, like the hooks, should rise above the back level, and it is noticeable that in some of the dairy breeds this is not the case. This formation is seen especially in Welsh cattle, where it is considered a defect, and in the Kerry's, and more or less in Jerseys and Guernseys, in all of which there is a tendency for the tail-head to rise above the level of the back. In the Ayrshires it is, or should be level, like the Shorthorn; a sunk-in tail, level with the back, signifies, however, flesh, rather than milking qualities. The Hereford, again, has this sunken

formation carried to excess. Another point well worth noticing is the formation of the shoulder. Obliqueness in this region is generally considered desirable, as tending to fill up the part just behind it, and the Devons certainly excel in this respect; but it is contended by some, and Youatt seems to be among the number, that a straight shoulder is better than an oblique, for the reason that less will be laid on in front of the shoulder, where it is unprofitable, with this formation, than when the shoulder-bones are well back, although the filling up may be less easily accomplished. The most meat is certainly wanted where it pays best, although the perfect symmetry associated with an oblique shoulder would probably suffer thereby."



Okeford Emperor.

First-prize Berkshire boar and male champion, Bath and West and Royal Shows, England, 1906. Exhibited by R. W. Hudson, Danesfield, Marlow.

### American Stock May be Carried 36 Hours Without Unloading.

Earnest petitions by stockmen have resulted in the passage of a bill by the United States Congress extending the time that stock may be carried in cars without unloading for food or water, from 24 to 36 hours. The privilege is obtainable on the written request of the owner of the stock or the attendant in charge. Strong opposition was encountered on the part of the American Humane Association, but the stockmen claim that official representations of this body, though well-meaning, were made by impractical and reckless men, hence carried little weight. Shippers contend that the accommodation for watering is so unsatisfactory, and the conditions so bad at many



Photo by

Cameronian.

G. H. Parsons.

Two-year-old Hereford bull, first and champion, Royal Show, Derby, 1906. Exhibited by Capt. E. L. A. Heygate.

points, that it is, on the whole, not much of a mercy to unload stock thereat. Any scruples they may have, they are willing to smother for the sake of reaching market more promptly.

As a safe stand-by, no soiling crop can equal a block of silage. The next best thing is green-cut lucerne, and a combination of silage and lucerne produces the best gains in weight or best flow of milk, at the least expense and trouble. Lucerne supplies the elements in which corn is deficient.

## THE FARM.

### Lucerne Does Best on Clay.

We used to be told by teachers who evidently had drawn unwarranted conclusions, that lucerne prefers a sandy-loam soil. Our observation has all gone to show that in this Province it does best on the stiffest clay. The first requisite for successful lucerne culture is drainage, not merely subsoil drainage, but free surface drainage, so that no water will stand about the crowns. For this reason, it is surest on hillsides. The next demand is for abundance of potash, lime and phosphoric acid in the soil. Clay lands ordinarily abound in potash, hence lucerne generally flourished thereon. A second reason is that it is not so liable to heave out, and a third is probably that it is less liable to be choked out by other plants. To appreciate this point, consider the case of sweet clover. This plant, though it never becomes seriously troublesome in cultivated fields, thrives along the hard, clay roadsides where nothing else will grow. Its demands as to fertility are similar to those of lucerne. It revels in abundance of potash, and undoubtedly finds plenty in the hard spots. Nitrogen it takes from the air. It occupies the roadsides because it finds there the element it most needs, and because its possession is undisputed by the cultivator or by other vegetation. This suggests a partial explanation why lucerne does best on the hard-clay hillsides.

In our Maritime Letter this issue, Father Burke, an exceedingly intelligent and careful observer, remarks that the best plot of lucerne he has seen in his native Province of Prince Edward Island this summer is on a clay soil that has not been limed or manured with any potassic fertilizer. From the paragraph the inference might be drawn that the advantage of liming has possibly been overestimated. We can hardly agree that such a fact is indicated. That the best piece of lucerne is on clay is the most natural thing in the world. The clay has plenty of potash, and that is probably the great secret. It is possible, also—indeed, it is more than likely—that this particular plot is not in an acid condition. Unless it is, lime would not be badly needed. We are strongly inclined to the opinion, however, that in most parts of the Maritime Provinces, particularly on the light, sandy soils, the chances of success with lucerne would be substantially improved by applying to the ground, either before or after seeding, two loads of lime per acre, two loads of unleached wood ashes, or, say, a load of each. It may not be needed on all soils, and it may not be needed on any so badly as we think, but, from our experience with the crop, from a knowledge of its composition, and from the fact that the Maritime Province precipitation is heavy, and its soil decidedly on the light side, a combination of circumstances tending to exhaust the soil of its potassic and calcareous salts, we conclude the probabilities are that manuring with lime and ashes (or a substitute for ashes in the form of a potassic fertilizer), will pay well, and we strongly recommend it as a promising line of experiment. In some cases bone meal or acid phosphate may also be needed, but the chief lack in most cases is probably ashes and lime. We shall be pleased to hear from every person in the Maritime Provinces, or elsewhere, who has had any experience in applying any kind of manure or fertilizer to lucerne.

### Let Some Grain Mature Well for Seed.

Those who cut their grain on the green side, because it results in a plumper kernel and better straw for feeding, should let the best part of the field stand till thoroughly mature. Thresh this first, store in a separate bin, and select next year's seed therefrom.

### Clover versus Corn for Ensilage.

Superintendent Sharpe, of the Dominion Experimental Farm, Agassiz, B. C., in his annual report to the Director, testifies as follows:

"In this climate, where clover grows so remarkably, and early June weather is, as a rule, very wet, clover is a much safer crop if put into the silo than if cured for hay. The results of the test were given in my report for last year. This year the test was repeated on a heavier piece of land, that has been under cultivation since shortly after the farm was opened, and was in better condition, and, as a consequence, the dry autumn has not had such an effect as it did on the clover last year, there being not only a good second crop, but a fairly heavy third crop, which was cut for feeding during the last half of September. The results are as follows:

"The first crop, cut on June 5, 6 and 7, and weighed as taken from the field, with no rain or dew on it. The second crop was cut July 20 and 21, and the third crop was cut from Sept. 16, and fed as needed. This land is a sandy loam, underlaid with gravel, and clover sod has been turned under repeatedly in the last twelve years, making the top six inches fairly rich in humus, and thus well adapted to carry a crop successfully over a moderate drouth. The first cutting yielded 14 tons 1,160 pounds; the second cutting yielded 11 tons 1,950 pounds; the third cutting yielded 6 tons 480 pounds; total yield, 32 tons 1,590 pounds.

"This makes a better yield than our heaviest corn crop, and at a very much cheaper rate per ton, as there is much less cost handling clover from the beginning until it is safely in the silo. No cultivation is necessary during the spring or summer, and no special machinery is required to put the clover into the silo, as is the case with corn."

### More Pains Being Taken to Grow Clean Seed.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

While I was attending, as a delegate, the series of field meetings held last month in Ontario, several things were noticed, among which were the following: A new weed, commonly called silver weed (*Potentilla anserina*), was brought to our notice as being very injurious to crops on low land. The plant, which has a bright yellow flower, runners after the fashion of the strawberry, leaves and vines somewhat fleshy, has become a great pest in some localities. To eradicate, the land must be drained, and cultivation will do the rest. Another plant is becoming a bad weed so far as the growing of red clover and alsike seed is concerned, viz., Black Medick, or Trefoil. Means will need to be taken to keep farms clean where the seeds are grown. The perennial sow thistle is extending over the Province, to the annoyance of many farmers. Two new methods have been successfully tried for its eradication: First, where a person may have a few small patches in his fields, he may, by using partially rotten straw, smother them; second, where a field is very bad, summer-fallow, then year following seed down with alfalfa, which will smother them by its heavy growth and frequent cuttings. The highways, railroads and permanent pasture land are the means by which many of the bad weeds are retained, and are becoming a menace to our Province.

Another danger noticed: Some localities deem certain weeds not very harmful, very little time is spent in eradication, seeds of these weeds are sold in grass seeds, to the injury of other localities where these particular kinds of weeds flourish.

The prospects for a good crop of seed of alsike and timothy are excellent. Complaints were made in some localities that the red clover had been killed. The midge is still causing trouble in most of the counties. Farmers who have sufficient help are paying more attention to weeding their fields in which they are growing seeds. Several inquiries were made as to the best fanning mill, which shows farmers are interested.

In several localities the farmers understood they were exempt from the control of the Seed Acts so far as penalties were concerned, but, after explanations and reasons given, most appeared satisfied. It was asked that alfalfa seed be included with the three mentioned seeds, so far as bad weed seeds are concerned. Many farmers are blaming seedsmen for selling very impure seeds, while they paid the highest price for it.

It will take two or three years to get the Act working well and the standard raised.

The interest in the meetings, with one or two exceptions, was wonderful. A speaker would, at times, be on his feet for two hours answering questions. At three of the meetings about 70 people were present. The prospects for a bountiful harvest are encouraging, with the exception of meadows in some localities. Farmers are quite hopeful and contented, were it not for the labor problem.

D. JAMES.  
York Co., Ont.

### Heavier Material for the Wide-cut Machines.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Seeing some remarks in your paper regarding wide-cut machinery, etc., I would like to make a few remarks about same. The day has come when Ontario and Quebec have to adopt Western methods to a certain extent. Hence, the one man must drive the two-furrow plow, the five-horse harrow, the cultivator which hoes two rows of corn at a time, or at least both sides of one row; the seven-foot binder with four horses, and the wide mower. Twenty years ago I used a seven-



Two-Shear Shropshire Ram.

Winner of first prize and Mansell Memorial Cup, at Shropshire and West Midland Show, 1906. Shown by Sir R. P. Cooper, Shenston.

foot binder in Missouri, cutting over 100 acres of wheat which yielded 35 bushels per acre; it worked well with four horses. We cut about 700 acres of hay with one six-foot and one five-foot mower. You could not tell any difference, to speak of, in the draft of either; so little that, chiefly on my recommendation, Mr. R. Gibson ordered a six-foot mower from a Canadian maker, with the result that he got a six-foot bar on a four-foot machine. Now, I still believe in a six-foot mower, and do not see why a seven-foot one cannot be made to run as easy as a six-foot; but I can assure you that I do not know of an American six-foot machine which has not one fault, and which the manufacturer will keep on putting on each machine, namely, trying to make a machine light where it should be heavy. The iron on which the sections are fastened has been made



Photo by

Golden Garland

G. H. Passens.

Yearling Shorthorn heifer, first and champion, Royal Show, 1906. Bred and exhibited by J. Deane Willis, Bapton Manor.

lighter, instead of heavier, with the result that the knife breaks so easily about a foot from pitman rod. Hence, the first maker of the heavy iron for the sections, or the heavy knife, will get the six-foot trade. Just ask a blacksmith in a district where six-foot mowers are found how many knives he mends in a season.

Marion Co., Ill. FRANCIS JOHNSTON.

Rubber-tired buggy wheels make expensive road-rollers, especially for a macadam surface.

### The Summer Field Meetings.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

That the farmers of Ontario are becoming fully alive to the importance of the weed question, and the improvement of crops by hand selecting seed and the use of breeding plots, was strongly in evidence during the recent June meetings held for the discussion of these problems. The most successful meetings were noted at points where the best institute meetings are held. With the various weed specimens of the locality as object lessons, important observations were easily enforced. The suggestions to produce clover seed on the cleanest fields, as after a hoe crop or summer-fallow, and to weed the clover seed crops at the proper time to prevent noxious weeds from ripening their seeds, were well received.

#### SPREAD OF WEEDS.

There is no doubt that some weeds are spreading rather alarmingly, and other weeds new to some localities are getting a foothold. The perennial sow thistle is an example of the first class, and pennygrass, stinkweed or Frenchweed is an example of the last class.

It is admitted on every side that only the most thorough methods of cultivation, as with broad-sheared cultivators, will hold the former in check. The latter, of which a number of samples were brought to the meetings for identification, is a pernicious winter annual. It is doubtless being spread by the sale of screenings from the West for chicken feed. Its first appearance on the farm should be vigorously guarded against. The seed, which is near the size and weight of red clover seed, would be as hard to separate from it as is the ribgrass or buckhorn impurity. Other weeds which are spreading in some localities are the bindweed, bladder campion, the broad-leaved docks, fleabane, prickly lettuce, chickory, ox-eye daisy, and blue weed.

#### PROSPECTS FOR THE PRODUCTION OF SMALL SEEDS.

Owing to the hard frosts of the winter, the grass and clover fields, unprotected by the usual amount of snow, coupled with the slow growth of the early spring, do not give such good promise as they did a year ago, for either hay or seed. Timothy meadows, as a rule, are thin. It is exceptional to see a clear red-clover field. This year the timothy is showing much more than usual in the clover, consequently clover haying will be late. Clover was not giving promise of any too much bloom in the first crop. The clover-seed midge may prove bad in the second crop, as the late cutting will be conducive to producing a second brood. Some fields which were pastured gave better promise. Many of the alsike fields were rather short and patchy, consequently they

were quite weedy.

In the largest alsike-producing center the catchfly was very strongly in evidence. Last year in a few fields the catchfly was pulled, and pure seed was the result. That seed was all sold locally for seeding purposes. The weeding of the crop in the field will certainly pay this year, and I believe will be more largely pursued than ever before. Timothy in the alsike fields is too much neglected, and is a weed there, as the price of otherwise good seed is greatly lessened.

#### THE SEED CONTROL ACT.

While the provisions of the Act are not fully understood by the farmers, they are aware that such a law exists for their protection in buying good seed, and appreciate it much. They know, good seed this year than ever before. A good many were misled by the term, "Government Standard," which the seedsmen used this year along with a lead seal. Many thought that buy-only meant that when the best grades or brands No. 1 to the front of what could be sold for seeding purposes, which is not more than five noxious

weed seeds to the 1,000 of the sample. Farmers did not think it unfair when informed that they could not sell any lower grade timothy, alsike or red clover seed for seeding purposes than a dealer could sell without being liable under the Act.

**GENERAL CROP PROSPECTS.**

Taking the crops generally, there is promise of a good average. In some parts there has been too much rain, and the crops on the low, undrained parts are suffering. This is true of the pea crop, which is larger than usual. Root crops look well, but corn is backward, and a much smaller area is planted. Barley, oats and wheat on drained land look well. T. G. RAYNOR.

**Perennial Sow Thistle.**

From various sources comes the report that perennial sow thistle, *Sonchus arvensis*, is spreading widely over Ontario. It is a most noxious weed, decidedly worse than Canadian thistle, *Carduus arvensis*, which, however, it resembles, both in means of propagation, and in methods required for eradication. Its name implies that it is perennial, throwing up new plants year after year from the same root. It grows from 1 to 3 feet high, and has large, vigorous rootstocks, full of milky-white juice. The stems are rough, and the growth of the lower part of the plant is rank. The leaves are deeply cut, and furnished with small spines, and at their base clasp the stem. The flowers are bright yellow, of fair size, 1/2-inch across, and not unlike those of dandelion. They close up in strong sunlight. The calyx, or flower cup, is green, and covered with yellowish bristles. The seed is brown in color, and about 1/4 inch long, with both longitudinal and transverse markings. To the top a tuft of silken hair is attached. It flowers and seeds from June to August. It is dispersed by its running rootstocks and the scattering of seeds by the wind. It draws much water from the soil, and is a heavy feeder. It is said to be less troublesome on stiff clays than elsewhere. The methods of eradication are the same as recommended in another article for the Canadian thistle, only more thorough and persistent work is required. In addition to the methods advised in the article referred to, we might add that any grain fields not seeded to clover or grass, should be gang-plowed after harvest, rolled, harrowed and frequently cultivated, to germinate and destroy weed seeds. As a rule, however, our best farmers seed down with every white-straw grain crop.

**How to Eradicate Canadian Thistles.**

Partly for the benefit of our readers, and partly for the information of certain American exchanges which have been recommending all sorts of ridiculous means for eradicating "Canada thistle," we are prompted to offer a few simple directions for coping with this disagreeable weed. When we read in the papers alluded to that the thistle seldom seeds in the latitude of, say, Illinois, we smile the more broadly at such recipes as "cutting off the thistle and squirting a few drops of kerosene into the hollow of each root," or, "throwing a handful of salt on each plant cut off," or any one of the equally tedious methods which would bankrupt a farmer in this country in about two years. We are told, also, that in Canada the thistle has obtained such a hold that the fields are never clear of them, and American farmers are urged to prevent the pest from becoming thus established in their fields.

It is a fact that few Canadian farms are free from thistles, but the chief explanation is that here the plant seeds abundantly, and the seeds are blown long distances by wind, or carried in fodder, bedding and manure, so that well-tilled farms are continually re-infested from the lands of careless farmers, from waste places, and from roadsides. If our weed inspectors did their duty, and compelled the cutting of all thistles before blooming, good farmers would make short work of thistles. As it is, we have some who never have any thistles worth mentioning, and there is no good reason why anyone should be troubled with very many.

The first step to take is to prevent seeding, by cutting hay early, and by using the scythe in grain fields, pastures, lanes, and along fences. This properly attended to, the rest is easy. By way of eradicating the rootstocks, the first essential is good farming. Thistles seldom make much headway in a good stand of grain or hay, but they make full use of the thin spots. It is a serious reflection on one's cultural methods to have many thistles in his fields.

The second measure is short rotation of crops. This not only helps to grow good crops, to occupy the ground, but it provides a chance

to dispose of the weed. The rotation should consist of one or two crops of hay and pasture, followed by corn or roots thoroughly cultivated throughout the season. One season of good work will do the business. Follow with grain seeded to clover. Some have got rid of thistles by seeding down badly-infested fields, and leaving a long while in pasture, but on good arable land this method is extravagant, and not to be recommended. There is no use trying to kill thistles by plowing deeply, and it is a mistake to think that cutting them off when in bloom will finish them. It will weaken them seriously, and if this is followed up by three or four workings with the broad-share cultivator, or any implement that will cut them off just as they are peeping through the ground, they will soon be exhausted. Thistles cannot live long without breathing. With no leaves to assist them in the elaboration of nourishment, the roots gradually weaken, and, behold, the job is done.

When a field is cleaned, keep it clean. Do not grow each year on one part of the farm a patch of thistles, to inoculate the whole farm. Thousands of farmers have been fighting thistles all their lives, and they will have to go on doing so to the end of the chapter, because they always stop short of the thoroughness that ensures success. An odd thistle or weed of almost any kind may furnish seed for much mischief.

Let us add two "don'ts": Don't summer-fallow; it is a waste of effort; plant a hoe crop instead. Don't set the boys at work hoeing beds of thistles out of a hoe crop or fallow land; it is an excellent way to drive the boy from the farm. There are broad-share cultivators which will cut off everything but an odd thistle. If you

It is a good plan in seeding to endeavor to secure a thick stand of clover by using an extra quantity of seed on hard spots where experience shows the clover is liable to fail. It should be prevented from seeding by cutting the clover early, and, if necessary, by using mower or scythe early on patches where the weed has secured a foothold. This is better than plowing up a whole field to get rid of daisy, as we have seen some do.

Methods of eradication are similar to those recommended for thistles. A three-year rotation—of, 1st, clover; 2nd, corn, roots or potatoes; 3rd, grain, seeded to clover—has been found effective.

**Sandy Fraser's Motor-car Philosophy.**

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

So ye've run onto another snag, have ye, an' ye'll be wantin' my help to pry ye off again, as usual. Mon, but ye're an awfu' trouble to me; but seein' it's no for yersel' yer workin', but for the farmers o' Canada, I dinna' ken but I'll gie ye a han', an' forbye, the subject ye hae' been discussin' in yer columns, an' on which I am gaein' to say a few words, is ane which might be called ane o' life an' death, namely, the automobile. Noo, in the first place, I dinna ken as onything is to be gained by calling it a "devil-machine" and sic like names. We dae na mair by this than to pit the devil intae the driver o' said machine, an' at the same time lose oor ain self-respect. Gin it were possible to be on frienly terms wi' a' the owners an' drivers o' automobiles, it is my opeenion that we wad hae less trouble when we meet them on the road. The mon wha gets smashed up in a collision wi' ane

o' these machines is usually the mon wha thinks he has a richt to at least three-quarters o' the road when meetin' or passin', an' wha tries to stan' up for his richts. Noo, there is na' muckle sense in runnin' oor heads agin' a brick wall this w'y, for the automobile is here for gude an' all, an' it will no be that lang till we farmers will be usin' them oor-selves, not only for gaein' to toon an' the kirk, but for runnin' the ploo an' the binder. We should tak' a lesson frae the experience o' oor ancestors, an' no' go tae smashin' things the way they smashed the first printin'

press, because they thocht the devil had a han' in pittin' it taegither.

Noo, I dinna' think we hae' onything to complain of in regard to the law no' bein' on oor side, for oor legislators hae' bin passin' bills in Parliament on the subject till the owner o' an automobile has tae be as well posted as a Philadelphia lawyer to escape landin' in the police court or in jail, for the matter o' that. So why canna' we dae something for oor-selves noo, if we are no' satisfied with things as they are. Wi' a wee bit o' judicious handling, maist ony horse will get used tae the machine, an' for the exceptional case where the pony is unco' modest an' bashful, I wad juist pit something in the shape o' blinders on him that wad prevent him from seein' automobiles or onything else while on the road, an' what he canna' see he is no' likely to be afraid of. I kened o' a horse once wha seemed to think every stane an' stump beside the road was his mither-in-law, an' wha could na' be prevented frae gaein' into the opposite fence or ditch, as the case might be. For want o' somethin' better, they tied an auld flour sack over his eyes, an', as a matter o' course, the trouble was at an end. Noo, if ye dinna' like the idea o' drivin' intae toon wi' a flour sach around the head o' yer high-steppin' Dan Patch, get yer harnessmaker to mak' ye a pair o' blinders that will serve the same purpose, attach them tae the bridle, look up another excuse for stayin' away frae the kirk, and ye'll be happy ance mair.

It has been suggested tae me that the "smell" o' the automobile is as bad as onything aboot it, an' juist as likely tae pit a horse into hysterics as the "sight," but I dinna' think it. I never kened o' a horse to be afraid o' a pole-cat till he'd seen it.

SANDY FRASER.



Main Building Manitoba Agricultural College, Winnipeg.

To be opened to students this fall.

haven't one, get it at once. We cannot afford to do with boy and hoe what can be accomplished with horse and cultivator. Competition is too keen, and life too short.

Finally, while thistles are admittedly a nuisance, they can be practically exterminated by a reasonable amount of intelligent effort, and that, too, with only such cultivation as is beneficial to the regular crops. We know hundreds of farms, situate in badly-infested districts, with no thistles to speak of. What man has done, man can do. Prevention of seeding and frequent shallow cultivation are the key to success.

**Ox-eye Daisy.**

Ox-eye Daisy (*Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*) is a weed naturalized from Europe, and is closely related to the chrysanthemum, or national flower of Japan. It is a perennial, with short, thick rootstocks, possessed of much vitality. Many stems spring from a single root. It grows from six inches to three feet tall. The leaves slightly clasp the stem, the lower ones narrow, long, and toothed along the edges, the upper ones small, and without teeth. They are slightly aromatic, more so if bruised. The flowers are one to two inches broad, on long stalks, with from 26 to 30 white rays, and bright yellow disk. The seed is about 1-1/2 inch long, and angled with alternate white and black longitudinal ribs. It has a short point, but no pappus. An average plant produces 7,500 seeds. It flowers from June to August, and seeds June to September. It is dispersed in grass seeds and by birds. It is most troublesome in pastures and meadows, often coming in thickly in spots where the clover has made a poor stand.

### Seed Control Act Appreciated when Understood.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Now that the June field meetings have closed, I would like to say a word or two in regard to a few of the things that have come under our notice.

In the first place, I think I am safe in saying that the perennial sow thistle is becoming one of the worst weed pests that the Ontario farmer has to contend with, although the extreme south-west of the Province has so far escaped it, comparatively, and we find many farmers do not recognize it, wherein lies the danger. In fact, failure to recognize most of the perennial weeds by the average farmer seems to be the common verdict, and if these field meetings accomplished nothing more than helping to identify many of them, the results would amply justify the outlay. Ribgrass is getting a foothold in all parts, and in some places the bindweed is taking possession, and yet the owners of the fields take little heed of them.

The generally-recommended method of eradication for most of the perennials is either a bare fallow or a well-cultivated root crop or two.

The prospects for red-clover seed seem only fair, as the first brood of the clover midge has successfully escaped, so that the second brood will be on hand to do its work. I think we, as farmers, do not fully realize the importance of cutting the first clover crop earlier, and thereby destroying the clover-midge larva, which dies for want of food, and the whole second brood is done for; and as for cleaning the clover fields of weeds, very little is being done more than heretofore, labor being so scarce. Alsike seems rather weak, also; the hard winter, with backward spring, followed by growthy weather, has given weeds a good chance, and unless the seed merchants have the very best machinery to separate, I do not know what some of the farmers will do with the seed.

The Seed Control Act appears quite acceptable to the farmers, as well as dealers, where understood, but the Department, as well as the agricultural press, has quite a contract on hand before all our people are made aware that there is such a law in force. I would recommend care in enforcing the law until it is understood.

Crop prospects generally are good, except along the path of the great storm of June 8th, where many farmers will be losers to the extent of hundreds of dollars. In a few counties along Lake Erie the grain failed to come through the ground on the knolls during the cool weather, and new meadows are a trifle thin in places, and I might add that corn does not look so well as I expected to see it in the corn counties, but for the most of Central Ontario crops are good.

York Co., Ont.

L. E. ANNIS.

## THE DAIRY.

### Should the Dairy Act be Amended?

Notwithstanding the season's roseate prospects for make and prices of dairy products, the situation is not unalloyed with germs of trouble. Many of the same miserable old factories are still in business; a certain proportion of patrons seem indifferent whether their milk is kept in the barnyard or not. Many use their fingers for thermometers, and are satisfied to cease stirring when the milk is still about 80 degrees Fahr. In one way or another a shocking amount of filth gets into the raw material of nearly all our cheese factories and creameries, and conditions generally on farms and in factory are far from being what they reasonably might be, if everyone were to exercise conscientious care. Added to the aforementioned shortcomings, it is now reported that the tendency in the Northwestern portion of Ontario is for the cream-gathering creameries to gather only twice a week, even in summer. The result is much sour and more or less off-flavored cream, from which it is simply impossible to make the finest grade of butter. As the creameries usually do the hauling, it is a saving of expense for them to reduce the trips from three to two times per week, and the example of one creamery encourages another to do the same. The fact that this must sooner or later injure the creamery's reputation and reduce the price obtained for the butter, does not appeal very strongly to the proprietors, since any such loss will be the patrons', not theirs. Until the patrons rise up and insist on more frequent hauling of cream, it is doubtful if much improvement will be made. The trouble is they will be slow to take action, because they do not ordinarily see any direct loss to themselves. The creamerymen can easily manage it so that any cut in prices is covered up. This sort of thing is done right and left in the United States, and then, too, the less frequent gathering may not in all cases result in an immediately noticeable deterioration in the butter. Much depends on weather conditions, but we know from long experience that, in the course of a year the quality of butter will average lower in a

creamery which gathers twice a week than it would in the same creamery employing the same maker, but gathering three times; and the price will be lower, particularly during critical times, such as hot, sultry weather.

The difficulty of persuading creamerymen of their duty to the industry in this regard, and the improbability of early or effective action by the patrons, has raised the question in the minds of some whether it is not time to amend the Provincial Dairy Act, so as to give syndicate instructors authority, either directly or indirectly, to prevent such practice.

Most of our readers are aware that the Eastern Ontario and Western Ontario Dairymen's Associations have for many years been employing expert practical cheese- and buttermakers to visit cheese factories and creameries which request and help to pay for their services, and do what they could to advise and assist the makers to improve the quality of their output. They have, also, in some few cases, visited the farms with a view to encouraging patrons to take better care of their milk by removing milkstands from unsuitable places, being more cleanly in milking, more particular about cooling, and also about the cows' water supply, etc. The instructors have always been up against the fact, however, that they had no power to insist on necessary reforms, either at the factories or on the farms. Too often, where conditions are the worst, their recommendations are totally ignored. Then, again, they have no authority to visit any factories or creameries except those which solicit their services. This leaves out a minority of the factories, which are in the worst condition of all, and these have gone on turning out a product which certainly injures the reputation of our cheese and butter abroad. To find a way of compelling these, as well as a

complaint, but it is manifest that such a law, to be useful, should be made more explicit. It has accordingly been proposed to amend the Dairy Act by substituting and adding provisions, substantially according to the following rough draft. Section 8 (referred to above) should be amended to read:

"No person shall sell, supply, bring or send to a cheese or butter manufactory, or owner of manager thereof, to be manufactured, any milk or cream that is tainted or overripe, that has not been properly strained, that has been exposed after milking to odors from stables, hogpens, barnyards, milking-yards, whey barrels, or any other foul-smelling matter or place, that has been kept in or delivered in rusty cans, unclean cans or utensils, or that has been drawn from cows suffering from lump jaw or any other infectious diseases, or in which a preservative of any description has been used to prevent the milk or cream from becoming sour, without notifying in writing the owner or manager that such milk or cream is tainted or overripe, unstrained, or has been kept in above surroundings, kept in such cans or utensils, drawn from cows so affected, or that such a preservative has been used."

Clause 2 of Section 9, dealing with evidence for violation of Section 8, would be amended by adding explicit definitions, something like the following:

"The test for tainted milk shall be the fermentation or curd test: any milk that will show a gassy or tainted curd from such test, shall be considered tainted milk."

"Any milk in which sediment or any other foreign matter appears shall be unstrained milk."

"Any milk or cream testing 25 of acid or over, with the acidimeter test, shall be considered overripe milk or cream."

"Any milk that has been kept within two rods of a any stable, hogpen, barnyard, milking-yard, whey barrel, or any other foul-smelling matter or place, shall be considered as being exposed to these conditions."

"Cans from which the tinning is worn off any part of the inside or cover shall be considered rusty cans. Cans or utensils in which any curdy, yellow or slimy matter is visible, or where holes are stopped with any other material except solder, shall be considered unclean."

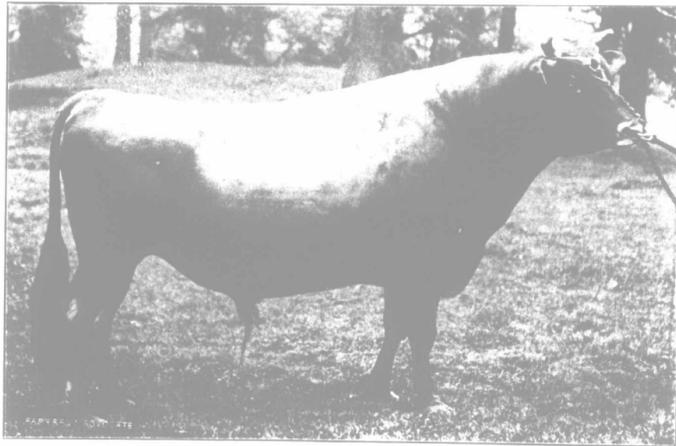
"Milk from cows suspected to be suffering from infectious diseases, shall be condemned only upon the report of a properly-qualified veterinary surgeon."

The following new section is also proposed:

"Any owner, manager of, or assistant in, a cheese or butter manufactory who shall knowingly receive, or make into cheese or butter, any milk or cream that is tainted, overripe, delivered in rusty cans or unclean cans or utensils, in which a preservative of any description has been used, or which has been drawn from cows suffering from lump-jaw, or any other infectious disease, shall be liable to a fine of not less than \$10 or more than \$100."

With such provisions incorporated in the Statutes, regular dairy instructors would be able to insist on the milk supply being kept up to the standard, and in the case of cream-gathering creameries it would be necessary to gather frequently enough to ensure that the cream should arrive in a not overripe condition. It will be noticed that none of the above prescriptions apply to the creameries or factories directly. This is because the special sanitary inspectors, whose powers are ample, may be relied upon to look after conditions at the places of manufacture. And, anyway, it is unfortunately true that the weakest spot in our dairy business to-day is not the manufacture, but the raw material.

There are objections to such a law as the above. Patrons may contend it is the makers' business to refuse bad milk, and if he does not, he should bear the consequences. On the other hand, it may be pointed out that some makers are not alive to their responsibility, and these careless ones turn out goods which damage our export reputation. Another objection is that some creameries or factories, particularly the small stock enterprises, might decline to employ the instructor if there were danger of his causing trouble in the district. Taken all round, the proposed amendment is a somewhat radical departure, and will not be made without due



Glorious Lad.

Champion Jersey bull, Royal Show, England, 1905-6. Exhibited by Capt. L. G. Gishorne.

few of the poorer syndicate factories, to either improve or close up, a system of licensing was suggested in these columns a few years ago, and warmly discussed. As a result of conclusions reached in discussing the pros and cons of the question, an amendment to the Dairy Act was passed last winter providing for a substitute for licensing, in the form of sanitary inspection by special officers of the Department of Agriculture. Two have been appointed, one for Eastern Ontario and one for the Western part of the Province, and their subvention includes authority to compel, under penalty, all cheese factories and creameries to be kept in a clean, sanitary condition. They are also authorized to inspect the farms whence the milk supply comes, and insist on sanitary conditions there also. As was anticipated, however, it is impossible for two men to inspect all the factories satisfactorily, to say nothing of the farms, and the prospect of any great improvement in milk or cream supply as a result of their efforts is not bright.

The body of dairy instructors, however, upwards of thirty in number, and consisting of men who know their respective districts thoroughly, being, in the aggregate, acquainted with a large number of patrons, could do much to improve the milk supply if they had authority to insist on the observance of their recommendations. Under the existing statute, all they can do is to investigate and prosecute in the case of adulteration of milk, watering, skimming, and the like. It is true, also, that Section 8 of the Act to Prevent Fraud in the Manufacture of Cheese or Butter, specifies that no one shall supply, or bring to a cheese factory or creamery to be manufactured, any milk that is tainted, or partially sour, without distinctly notifying in writing the owner or manager of the factory or creamery. Under this section, an instructor or anyone else may lodge

deliberation. Between now and next winter is the time to discuss it and lodge protests, if any are forthcoming. What have our dairy readers to say about it? These columns are ever open to discuss propositions of interest to factorymen, creamerymen, and dairy farmers.

**Clean Out the Flies' Breeding Places.**

A manure pile about the barnyard makes an ideal breeding place for flies. These then drop into the milk, or perhaps find their way into victuals on the table, and inoculate our dairy products and other foodstuffs with myriads of bacteria from the dung pile. These bacteria are swallowed innocently by people who would gag at a little manure coloration in their drinking water.

Moral.—We cannot well abolish the fly nuisance, but we can minimize it. Do not let manure accumulate in the barnyard in the summer.

**Chronicles of the Khan.**

**THE ASTONISHED COW.**

The outraged cow went forth and joined  
The herd among the greenery,  
"What d'ye think they did just now?  
They milked me by machinery."

Butter is frequently spoiled at the milk-pail.

**POULTRY.**

**A Splendid Trade in Poultry Awaits Us.**

Edward Brown, F. L. S., Assistant Director, Agricultural Department, University College, Reading, England, is in Canada studying our possibilities as a source of supply for Britain's requirements in dressed poultry and eggs. The British farmers, he says, simply cannot meet the demand of their own markets. At present, Britain's main source of supply is Northern and Eastern Europe. Last year she paid Russia alone nearly \$15,000,000 for poultry products.

The best eggs received come from Denmark, but, on the whole, the quality of the foreign poultry products is not good.

Prof. Brown believes that Canada can supply a better quality of eggs and a finer type of dressed poultry than any of her competitors. Unfortunately, the farmers in this country are at present unable even to meet the home demand, and consequently the exports of these products to Great Britain have been materially reduced. The markets are there, and why cannot the Canadian people supply them? The United States are developing their trade in dressed poultry with Great Britain in a marvellous manner. Up to the end of April this year they had supplied fully half of the total dressed poultry consumed in Great Britain, and the quality was very good.

Discussing the methods adopted in shipping Canadian eggs to Great Britain, Prof. Brown expressed a preference for limed eggs over those shipped in cold storage, as the latter had to be consumed immediately after being taken out, for they rapidly deteriorated in quality; but limed eggs were fairly safe as a market commodity. He was complimentary to Canadian chicken-fatteners, inasmuch as they were following the same methods which had been approved for many years in the Old World. Good breeding and correct conformation in chickens intended for fattening purposes could not be too strongly emphasized.

Prof. Brown was delighted with the facilities for education and experimental work in agricultural science provided in Canada. He thought the Macdonald Agricultural College at St. Anne de Bellevue, Quebec, was destined to be the greatest institution of its kind in the world, while the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph was worthy of all praise.

**Improving the Flock.**

There are three practical ways to improve farm poultry. One is to buy a mating or two of well-bred birds, and use their eggs for hatching. This is an expeditious, comparatively inexpensive and satisfactory method. If it represents too much money for you, buy two or three sittings of eggs from some good reputable breeder. Mark the chickens hatched, and start next year's flock with these. This method is a little slower, but oftentimes equally successful. The third, and most inexpensive method, is one which every farmer can practice if he will. It has been used time and again, and when common sense is exercised, it is decidedly satisfactory. Simply cull out your flock every season, saving only the choicest birds of uniform color and quality. Exchange male birds regularly with someone who is raising the same kind of poultry. The results will surprise you.

**Hens Laying for the Church.**

Farmers of the neighborhood of Sykesville, Carroll Co., Maryland, have organized their chickens to provide funds for the church. The eggs laid on Sunday will be placed in a basket at the pulpit every Sunday afternoon at the hour of the Epworth League meeting. Each egg will be stamped with the date on which it was laid, and the next day the eggs will be taken to Baltimore, and the originator of the plan undertakes to realize two cents an egg. In Canada such a scheme might be criticised as placing a premium on Sunday labor.

**Shade for Chickens.**

The little chicks, as well as the older ones, need shade during the summer months. The coop is not enough. If it can be placed under a tree or in the shade of a large building it will be much better. The best plan is to have a few trees in the chicken-yard. Many poultrymen plant plum trees in their yards. This provides shade for the fowls, and the fowls help the fruit by destroying many injurious insects which attack the trees. Sunflowers planted in the poultry-yard also make a good shade, as well as producing seed that is an excellent poultry food. You have doubtless noticed that the hens and chickens are not very active in the hottest part of the long summer days. They prefer to scratch and dust themselves in the shade. This adds to their comfort, and anything which makes them more comfortable makes them more profitable.

**Grandma Hen.**

Do you know how to make the toughest old hen nice and tender? An old German tailor gave this recipe, and it is good. The night before you cook the ancient fowl, wrap it closely in a damp cloth, thickly sprinkled with baking soda, and the next morning boil an hour for every year old before you roast it, with a teaspoonful or two of soda in the water. The taste of the soda goes off in the boiling water, and your chicken will be so tender as to fall from the bones. This was tried with an old hen who had seen eight summers, and it all fell apart after long cooking.

Don't think that because your chicks are now three or four weeks old that you can "take things easy" in looking after them from now on, and that they will still fare all right. They need careful, intelligent attention at this time just as badly as they have heretofore; and the more of it they get, the more profitable they will be.

**GARDEN ORCHARD.**

**Market Prospects for Apples.**

The June crop report of the Fruit Division, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, comments as follows on market conditions for apples, and the situation in regard to the apple supply:

Buyers are already in the field, and the question of prices for the crop of 1906 is being discussed. Germany and France, as well as other continental countries, report a medium good crop. The United States report a large apple crop, almost equal to that of 1904, and larger than the 1905 crop. The prospects in Great Britain are much poorer than was reported last month. The crop in Ireland will be almost a failure. The Canadian crop will probably have a large export surplus of fall and early winter apples, and a medium crop of winter apples. Canadian apples will be excluded from Germany on account of the duty, and their place will be taken by American stock. This will not affect the Canadian market seriously, as it will remove a corresponding quantity of American apples from competition in the British markets.

It must be taken into account that the European crop comes into competition largely with the summer, fall, and, to some extent, early winter apples. If the crop in Great Britain will not supply home demands, as now seems probable, the preference is given to Canadian and American apples. In fact, the superior packing and grading of Canadian apples give them a preference with dealers over all but the choicest brands of the home product in Great Britain; this is particularly true in the markets of Liverpool and Glasgow. It must not be forgotten, too, that the Canadian winter apples have the preference over American apples, at least to the extent of 25 cents per barrel to the grower.

The exports from Canada to France have been Ben Davis and Russets, for the most part, varieties not competing with the French-grown fruit.

Another factor somewhat new in the apple situation is the enormous increase in the demand for early apples from the Northwest.

**BARRELS.**

As Canadian cooper stock is freely exported to the United States, the American crop must be considered in the supply of barrels. New York

growers report the price of barrels at 28 to 30 cents, with the prospect of an increase. Growers who have a full supply of barrels for their stock, have a much better chance of disposing of their apples than those who have not. They can then take the choice of buyers, and can sell or hold for a limited period, without danger from frost or other contingencies. Look after the supply of barrels early.

**June Fruit Crop Report.**

**APPLES.**

As was to be expected, the reports for the month of June on apples are not quite so favorable. There are many reports of serious dropping, and the general tone of the reports would place the crop at not more than medium. In forming an estimate of the crop, the classification of apples into early, fall and winter should be kept in mind, inasmuch as the three classes may have an entirely different value.

In district 1 (counties along Lake Erie) early apples are reported almost a full crop, the fall and winter apples a medium crop, Baldwins and Spies light. If, however, the season should prove a warm one, the whole of the apples in this district will be classed by apple buyers as early shipping stock.

In district 2 (counties on Lake Huron and inland to York County) early apples are almost a full crop, the fall apples less and the winter apples only a medium crop.

In district 3 (Lake Ontario counties north to Shabot Lake and Georgian Bay), 21% of the correspondents reported the crop light, 53% medium, and 27% a full crop.

Reports from the Annapolis and Cornwallis Valleys, district 6, indicate a crop above medium, but not quite a full crop. The tent caterpillar, the bud moth and canker worm have all been particularly severe, as well as several minor pests, in different parts of the Valleys, and it is not improbable that the codling moth will appear later. Wind storms and other contingencies will probably reduce the crop of winter apples to medium or less. Summer and fall apples will be slightly above a medium crop. Gravenstein has set very heavily, and, where they are sprayed thoroughly, will doubtless yield a large crop. Nova Scotia Kings and Russets have also set well. The Baldwins in Nova Scotia will be light.

The British Columbia crop of apples will be about the same as last year.

**PEARS.**

The prospects for pears have been less bright during the month. In districts 1 and 2, producing the largest commercial crop, Kieffers are reported a full crop; Bartlett's a medium crop, with many failures; Clapp's Favorite, Anjou, Bosc, and similar varieties, less than medium. This condition will also hold good for British Columbia.

**PLUMS.**

Plums are almost a failure, no large section reporting even a medium crop. The American varieties are producing best; the Japanese varieties are almost a total failure.

**PEACHES.**

Correspondents report 17% of the crop of early peaches a failure, 17% light, 35% medium, and 31% a full crop; late peaches, 12% of the crop is a failure, 21% light, 43% medium, and 24% a full crop. Early peaches will probably be sufficient to supply the demands of the market, but there will probably be some shortage of good canning peaches.

**CHERRIES.**

Cherries are everywhere being marketed a large crop, of good quality, and freer from insects than usual.

**GRAPES.**

Grapes are reported in good condition, almost equal to last year, with some complaints of winter-killing, especially north of Lake Ontario.

**SMALL FRUITS.**

The strawberry crop maintained the conditions reported last month. The principal markets report fair receipts, of good quality; prices were 10% higher than last year.

The estimate for raspberries, black and red, is about the same as for strawberries.

**TOMATOES.**

The prospects for tomatoes continue good. In the neighborhood of Weston there is a shortage of plants, owing to the burning of a greenhouse which supplied the district. A few fields have been badly injured with cutworms, but what is more remarkable is the fact that correspondents report a very serious damage from the depredations of potato bugs, which are not particularly numerous this year. One hundred acres of tomatoes are reported in the neighborhood of Wallaceburg, Ont., for canning purposes.

**FOREIGN COUNTRIES.**

The continental apple and pear crop is reported medium to good. The prospects for the English apple and plum and pear crop have fallen off seriously, and if this is confirmed by next month's reports market conditions will be materially changed for early and fall apples.

A. McNEILL,

Chief, Fruit Division.

The Dominion Senate has thrown another shovelful of earth out of its grave by peremptorily striking out from the bill to amend the Railway Act Mr. Lancaster's amendment limiting to ten miles an hour the speed of trains at level crossings in thickly-populated cities, towns and villages.

### A Foe of the Potato Beetle.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I have received from my esteemed correspondent, Mr. Richard Gibson, of Middlesex Co., Ont., a specimen of a kind of ground beetle which he had found upon his potatoes when he was spraying them. This beetle was devouring the grubs of the potato beetle, and was very actively engaged in this work. Mr. Gibson found several other specimens in the same field, and thinking that an account of the beetle would be of interest to your readers, he asked me to write a short account of it for publication.

This useful beetle belongs to a group of the predaceous ground beetles which have their bodies very much flattened, and, as a rule, frequent flowers, feeding upon the insects which are attracted to them by their nectar. These insects are frequently red and blue, or even brilliant metallic green in color, with the wing-covers squarely cut off behind so as to expose the tip of the body. Among these we find Mr. Gibson's good friend, whose name is *Lebia grandis*. It is a moderate-sized species for the group to which it belongs, has a yellowish-red head and thorax, and dark-blue wing-covers. This insect is a well-known predator upon the eggs and grubs of the Colorado Potato Beetle, and seems to be rather more abundant in the London district than elsewhere in Canada. Dr. William Saunders, in his annual address for 1878, before the Entomological Society of Ontario, and again in 1881, spoke of its frequent occurrence near Hamilton and in potato fields near London. Mr. Moffatt also spoke of its frequent occurrence near Hamilton in the latter year. Unfortunately, this active and elegant little beetle, which is a little less than half an inch in length, is not common enough to affect the abundance of the Colorado Potato Beetle, which it preys upon. There are, besides, several other insects which prey upon the Colorado Potato Beetle, such as the Spined Soldier-bug, the Belted Soldier-bug, the Many-banded Robber-bug, several kinds of Ladybird beetles, and many members of the Carabidæ, or Ground Beetles, besides the *Lebia* above mentioned. One particular enemy of this troublesome enemy of the farmer should be mentioned. It is a kind of fly somewhat resembling the house fly, named *Lydella doryphoræ*, which lays its eggs on the grubs, and of which the maggots destroy many before they become beetles. Anyone spraying their potatoes with the poisoned Bordeaux mixture to prevent the injuries of the potato beetle and the fungous disease, potato rot, need have no fear of destroying these friends at the same time, because they would not eat the Paris green, nor would they devour the dead grubs after they had been killed by the poison. The maggot of the fly, which is a parasite inside the grubs of the Colorado Potato Beetle would, of course, die with the grub, but, unfortunately, these friends are too few in numbers to make it worth while to give up spraying on their account.

J. FLETCHER.

Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

### Tent Caterpillars — Oyster-shell Bark-lice — Pear Blight.

The June crop report of the Fruit Division, Ottawa, contains the following notes on insects and fungous diseases:

#### INSECTS.

The presence of the Tent Caterpillar is reported in many parts of Canada. In Nova Scotia it has defoliated many orchards, which will undoubtedly affect the volume of the crop. The best orchardists are holding it well in check by spraying and by hand-killing. A reference to last year's reports shows that Tent Caterpillars were noted in considerable quantities in the Annapolis Valley, after a series of years during which they were not numerous. The conditions in Nova Scotia last year are duplicated this year in several places in Ontario. Orchardists should therefore watch very carefully to destroy the nests and, later, the egg-cases, even if they have not been troublesome for some years. The Tent Caterpillar can be readily controlled by early spraying with arsenical poisons.

The Bud Moth is again reported very frequently, more especially on the younger trees. The best treatment for Bud Moth is arsenical poisons, applied very early.

The Tussock moth is causing much damage to orchards in the neighborhood of towns and villages, the shade trees of which are permitted to be breeding places of this insect. Hand-pick egg-clusters when the leaves have fallen, and spray early with Paris green.

From the apple district north of Lake Ontario a correspondent writes: "The oldest inhabitant has never seen anything like the swarms of young Oyster-shell Bark-lice that are now moving on the trees. The habits of this insect and the remedies for it are being studied for the first time. Many different mixtures are being used." This insect will probably seriously injure the trees this year. Trees affected should be sprayed with kerosene

emulsion while insects are moving, and with lime whitewash when the trees are dormant.

The Aphis is, apparently, one of the most troublesome insects in British Columbia. A lime spray when the trees are dormant, and kerosene emulsion very soon after the first leaves show, will hold this insect in check.

The Cutworms have been doing considerable damage to the tomato crop.

The Codling Moth and Curculio are beginning to attract attention.

The cherries are remarkably free from the cherry worm the present year.

Rose bugs are reported very prevalent on light soil.

#### FUNGUS DISEASES.

Pearl Blight is developing somewhat seriously, unfortunately, in the best-cared-for orchards. A correspondent in the Niagara District reports that he had to cut out and burn seventy-five twelve-year-old Clapp's Favorite pear trees affected with this blight. Another correspondent has taken out fifty Dwarf Duchess, and the disease is still progressing. Blight does not yield to spraying with the Bordeaux mixture. The best treatment is to cut out infected twigs and limbs, taking care to cut back well into sound wood at any time when the disease is noticed. In practice, this cutting is usually begun soon after midsummer, and continued so that all infected branches are cut out and burned before the opening of the following spring. It is important that this should be done the first year the blight is noticed, as this early removal may prevent a serious epidemic later on. Unfortunately, the disease is more liable to attack orchards making a vigorous wood growth; hence, if there is any serious damage, the cultivation and fertilization should be withheld, and pruning should not be done in such a way as to induce strong wood growth.

Only a few correspondents have noted the apple scab, but this may be expected later.

W. A. McKinnon, Canadian Commercial Agent Bristol, Eng., formerly Chief of the Fruit Division, Ottawa, writes that, from all accounts, a fair crop of apples may be looked for in England. "On the whole," he says, "unless exporters have reliable advices, they should be sparing in their shipments of early apples, as I am inclined to think this market will be well supplied with the common sorts of apples until Christmas."

The Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, is advised by its Australian representatives that a strict inspection be exercised of Australian fruit-landing in British Columbia, in order to exclude the Queensland fruit-fly.

## THE FARM BULLETIN.

Pursuant to a vote of the directors of the Ontario Entomological Society, the headquarters of that body will be moved from London to the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, some time in the latter part of August.

### The Toronto Exhibition.

The Canadian National, Toronto, the greatest of all the annual agricultural and industrial exhibitions in America, this year claims the dates August 27th to September 10th, and promises to be better and greater than ever. Entries for live stock close August 4th. Dairy and grade-dairy cattle will be judged Friday and Saturday, August 31st and Sept. 1st; beef breeds, Monday and Tuesday, September 3rd and 4th; horses, in breeding classes, Monday, Sept. 3rd and following days. It is announced that a splendid consignment of Shire horses from the King's Sandringham stud will be on exhibition. The horse show in all classes will be the strongest ever seen in Canada. With a \$4,000 prize-list, and the noted Scottish breeder, Mr. Wm. Duthie, as judge, the grandest display of this breed ever seen at Toronto is assured. All the cattle, sheep and swine classes will be exceptionally well filled. Many new buildings have been added this year, and among these one of the most interesting will be that devoted to process manufacturing, in many lines. The Toronto Exhibition is a great educational institution for farmers and their families, which they cannot afford to miss; and the excursion rates on all railway lines are so low that none need miss the opportunity for a pleasant and profitable outing after the stress of the harvest is over. A well-earned recreation should be taken by all after the toil of the season, and no better opportunity is offered than that of the Toronto Exhibition.

### The King's Shires for Canada.

A Canadian Associated Press despatch states that the Yorkshire Post says the King will send representatives of his famous Shire horses, from his stables at Sandringham, to the Toronto, Ottawa, London, and American exhibitions this fall. Lord Rothschild, at the request, it is said, of the King, is also sending exhibits from his stud at Tring.

### Denatured Alcohol in Canada.

The agitation pending the consideration of the bill recently passed by the American Congress, freeing from internal revenue tax denatured alcohol (i. e., ordinary alcohol which has by some process been rendered undrinkable), suggested the question to leading Canadian newspapers and periodicals, why should not Canada adopt a similar measure, and thus reap the advantages claimed for tax-free alcohol as a fuel, source of light, and generally useful commodity in manufacture and arts? One of the advantages claimed for tax-free alcohol on the strength of the findings of American Congressional and British Parliamentary Committees, was that alcohol manufactured from corn, potatoes and waste products of various kinds, and denatured by the addition of a small proportion of the more expensive but bitter and pungent wood alcohol, could be produced cheaply enough to reduce by one-half the present cost of lighting with kerosene. In Germany, denatured alcohol (made chiefly, we believe, from potatoes) is used extensively to run alcohol engines, as well as for many other purposes. It is also employed to a considerable extent in Great Britain. There seemed good reason to anticipate substantial benefits to the United States from removing the excise tax, which hitherto has made the price several times what the mere cost of production would be, and the natural conclusion was that Canada would gain by a similar move. "The Farmer's Advocate," believing that anything likely to reduce the cost of light and power should be welcomed, lent its assistance to the demand (which was favorably commented on by Hon. W. S. Fielding), although we were inclined to question the optimistic predictions made by some of our contemporaries. For instance, we did not see how agriculture and industry were to be revolutionized by alcohol made from refuse apples, to assemble and distill which would seem likely to cost a large proportion of the value of the alcohol produced. Nevertheless, tax-free alcohol promised, and still promises, to be well worth while. However, after our leading journalists had delivered themselves on the subject, an anonymous correspondent came out with an assertion indicating that we were better off than we thought we were, there having been in force in Canada for the last ten years a provision whereby the Department of Inland Revenue, Ottawa, manufacture two grades of denatured alcohol, by mixing with ordinary grain alcohol two different percentages of wood alcohol, the cost in each case being such as to bear only a small profit to the Department. To ascertain the facts of the matter, we wrote to the Department of Inland Revenue, and received from the Deputy-Minister, W. J. Gerald, the letter appended to this article. It appears that the American legislation was to some extent adapted from ours, and our manufacturers have been for years enjoying the boon of comparatively cheap alcohol, though not nearly so cheap as, rightly or wrongly, anticipated in the United States, where manufacture and denaturation are now to be permitted to private enterprise; nor have we heard of alcohol being used to any extent in this country for lighting. On the whole, it is possible we might, with advantage, go further than we have done in freeing from restrictions the manufacture of and trade in denatured alcohol for fuel and lighting purposes. The matter will be considered, no doubt, at the next session of Parliament. Meanwhile, the Secretary of the Association of Manufacturers in the United States warns the people not to expect a millennium after January 1st, 1907 (the date when the removal of the tax goes into effect), but promises that after two or three years of experimental work, alcohol will be applied successfully to many uses, and the anticipated benefits will be realized. American distillers claim the denatured spirit can be distilled for 20 cents a gallon. If so, the present prices charged in Canada should be capable of great reduction.

Following is the Department's reply to our letter:

"Prior to 1889, the manufacture of methylated spirits (denatured alcohol) was carried on in licensed establishments, and under the supervision of officers of this Department. It was believed, however, that the interests of the revenue required that the Department should take over the production of this article, in order that the denaturing might be thorough.

"The Department supplies two grades, one consisting of 25% of wood alcohol and 75% of grain alcohol, and which is sold to the trade at \$1.10 per gallon; the other grade consists of about equal proportions of wood and grain alcohol, and is supplied the trade at \$1.50 per gallon.

"The first-mentioned grade, containing a much larger percentage of grain alcohol, is supplied only to manufacturers who use it in the production of a certain line of articles approved by this Department, and its use is under a bond that it shall be employed only for the purpose specified and on the premises described in the application.

"The manufacture of denatured alcohol is a very simple one, as it consists solely of the admixture of spirit produced from grain, potatoes, etc., with alcohol the object of such admixture is to render the spirit unfit for potable purposes, and to enable the trade to procure a solvent at a price much less than that of duty-methylated spirit (denatured alcohol) is used free of

"Respecting its manufacture by private enterprise, and the lowering of the price thereof, I do not see how

the price charged the trade can be as low as when supplied by this Department, which does not require any profit in connection with its production and sale, and, if the raw material used, viz.: alcohol and wood naphtha, can be procured at a lower price, there is nothing to prevent present charges being very materially reduced.

With regard to the introduction of legislation permitting the manufacture of denatured alcohol in the United States, I think it well to call your attention to the fact that the manufacture of this article has been permitted in Canada for a great many years, and that the United States is now permitting to be done that which has been allowed in this country for many years.

As to the claims on behalf of the economy of alcohol for fuel and lighting purposes, I regret to state that I have no reliable data to enable me to form an opinion thereon.

I am enclosing you herewith a copy of a circular issued by this Department respecting the conditions under which methylated spirit is supplied to the trade.

REGULATIONS RE METHYLATED SPIRITS.

The Departmental regulations are as follows:

Methylated spirits of the undermentioned grades will, from the date hereof, be supplied by this Department under the provisions mentioned below:

Grade No. 1, containing not more than 25 per cent. of wood naphtha, will be supplied only to varnish manufacturers, and other parties engaged in the mechanical arts, holding permits from the Department, and having entered into substantial bonds (A 9) in the sum of two thousand dollars, that the methylated spirits so received by them shall be used solely for the purposes named in their application for a permit, and solely in the premises described in the permit. Applications for permit, which will be issued from this Department, should be made on the printed forms (B 14) supplied for that purpose, to the Collector of Inland Revenue of the Division in which the business of applicant is carried on, and by him forwarded to the Department for approval. When returned approved, the bond is to be executed for the sum of two thousand dollars and transmitted to the Department, whence the permit will be issued and forwarded through your office, in order that you may keep a record of the names of those to whom issued. Price as follows: When consigned to points east of Toronto and west of Quebec, both inclusive, \$1.10 per imperial gallon; when consigned to points beyond Toronto and Quebec, \$1.08 per imperial gallon.

Grade No. 2, containing not more than 50 per cent. of wood naphtha, will be supplied for burning or other purposes without the issue of a permit, and without entering into bonds. Price, \$1.50 per imperial gallon.

All methylated spirits will be shipped in iron drums, containing about 80 gallons, except where barrels are specially ordered, and shipped at risk of consignee. No claim for loss by leakage will be allowed when methylated spirits are shipped in barrels.

All orders must be for a quantity not less than one barrel, and methylated spirits must be paid for on delivery.

The freight charges on all methylated spirits shipped by the Department are to be borne by the person to whom consigned.

The charge made for packages—bbls. \$3.00, drums \$10.00—will be refunded upon their return, in good order, freight prepaid, to the Departmental Warehouse, Ottawa.

P. E. Island.

After an exceedingly cold June, we are now having warm weather. The grain crops, though backward for the time of year, are looking well, and making good growth now. There has been a fine catch of clover and grass in the land seeded down. Turnips have come well, but there are complaints of potatoes and fodder corn not coming right. We think most of the potatoes will come now that there is heat enough to bring them up, but much of the corn has perished in the ground, and the stand of it in many cases will be thin. Haying will be late; not much done at it here till the last of July. The new meadows have a fine, thick mat of clover that will turn off a good swath of hay, but old meadows are thin. Pasturage is pretty good, and the milk supply at the dairy stations is increasing. The cheese make was small in June, but will be pretty large in July, as the high price realized for June cheese will encourage farmers to patronize the cheese factory to the full extent.

Our cheese board has only had one meeting yet (on the 22nd of June), and all the cheese boarded sold at 11 1/2 cents. The apple prospect is excellent. A fine lot of fruit is set, and we expect a bumper crop. Cherries and plums promise a fair crop. Strawberries were to a considerable extent winter-killed. Horses are very much sought after, at good prices. A good fair driver or a twelve-hundred plug will bring \$150. Buyers are here from Boston after heavy draft horses, and are offering high prices. Those farmers who have stuck to the sheep are right in it now, with washed wool at 32c a pound, and a prospect of a big price for lambs. Not more than half the sheep are kept here that were kept ten years ago. Many who had gone out of sheep a few years ago see their mistake, and are now trying to begin a flock again, with prices of breeding stock away up. The lesson from this is, don't get panicky when the price of any kind of stock goes down temporarily, but stay by the business, and don't sacrifice a stock you have for years been grading up. Hogs are scarce here. Suckers cannot be bought under \$3.50 to \$4 a pair. At present we have no market for finished hogs as the weather is too warm to handle carcass

pork. Parties in Montreal who own the plant of late Dominion Packing Co. are offering it for sale, and there is a possibility of it being operated again in the near future. Institute lecturers are now at work on the Island. Duncan Anderson and D. Drummond, of the Agricultural Department at Ottawa, with some local men, are the speakers. Prof. Lochhead, of the new College at Ste. Anne de Bellevue, and J. A. Clark, are just beginning a series of seed and weed meetings, which will extend over a large part of the Island. Our new

in his judgment, qualifications and fairness in dealing with the important interests with which he has been entrusted. While he has been almost entirely identified with the Veterinary Department for a number of years, he has long been associated with live-stock matters in other lines. He was, we believe, one of the charter members of the Manitoba Cattle-breeders' Association, and manifested a keen interest in all the live-stock associations in that Province. He was for a number of years at the head of one of the largest horse-breeding establishments in the United States, and in his capacity as head of the veterinary service has become acquainted with the stockmen, and familiar with the conditions and requirements of the live-stock industry throughout the whole Dominion.

Mr. Spencer, who has been for some time Acting Live-stock Commissioner, is well and favorably known to the stock-breeders of Ontario and other provinces, having been brought up in close touch with pure-bred stock-breeding on his father's farm in South Ontario, the home of many prominent breeders. On graduating from the Ontario Agricultural College, he turned his attention to agricultural journalism, which he learned in the office of "The Farmer's Advocate," and in which he proved eminently successful, doing his work faithfully and well. His courteous manner and integrity of character have won for him the esteem and confidence of the breeders generally, and the Minister of Agriculture, Hon. Mr. Fisher, is to be commended for his good judgment in making these appointments, and congratulated on his selections, which we are confident will meet with the unanimous approval of breeders of all classes of stock.

Congress of the Chambers of Commerce.

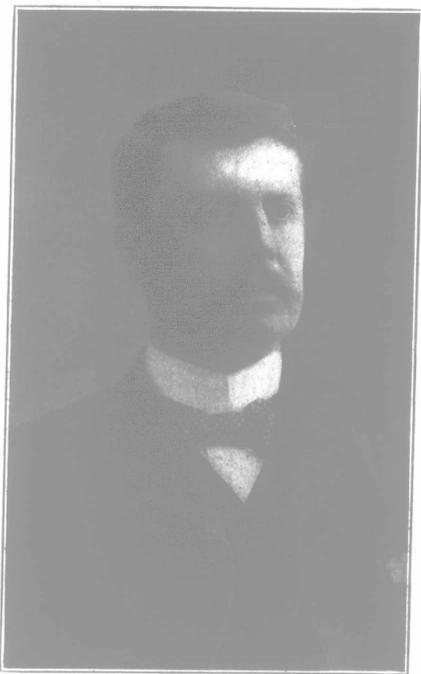
On July 10th, 11th and 12th, there was held in London, Eng., the annual convention of delegates representing Chambers of Commerce and Boards of Trade from all parts of the Empire, the body being known collectively as the Congress of the Chambers of Commerce. Canadian representatives this year played a conspicuous part throughout. Canadians introduced a resolution for preferential trade within the Empire. This passed by a large majority, 105 Chambers voting for the resolution, 41 against it, and 21 recording a neutral position. Again, on the initiative of the Canadian delegates, a nearly unanimous resolution was passed, urging the formation of an Advisory Imperial Council. Another Canadian moved a unanimous resolution, in favor of a reduction in the postage on British newspapers and periodicals. The seconder of the motion said it cost \$184 to send a ton of literature to Canada, but only \$12 to send a ton of Canadian literature to England. Adoption by colonial post offices of uniform rates for parcel post was recommended in a motion passed, with the dissent of Toronto and South African delegates. Universal penny postage was endorsed as a means of promoting international relations. The Imperial Government was requested to devise means whereby cable and telegraph news to and from all parts of the Empire might be furnished through imperial channels. Fast steamship service for mails and trade between the colonies and mother country was endorsed. Resolutions were also carried, recommending that the consular service of the Empire be supplemented by appointing intercolonial commercial agents, and urging the Imperial Government to appoint experienced commercial men as agents in the colonies. A resolution, favoring removal of the British cattle embargo, was defeated, on the ground that the Congress, not being representative of agricultural interests, were not qualified to advise on this matter. It was resolved that steps should be taken to establish uniform patent, insolvency and copyright laws throughout the Empire. The Canadian Government was urged to pass a uniform bankruptcy law, removing provincial anomalies. A resolution was offered to take steps to promote technical and commercial education. A resolution was also placed on record, recognizing the Canadian railways as being for the general advantage of the Empire, and urging that they should receive Imperial consideration in any plan of Imperial federation or defence.

Last year's Congress was held in Montreal. The place where the next will be held is not decided, though a vote taken resulted in a majority for Sydney, N. S. W.

Crop and Dairy Outlook.

A "Farmer's Advocate" correspondent, traversing the country between Montreal and London, reports magnificent crops nearly everywhere. Except in isolated cases, where the natural conditions are peculiarly unfavorable, the prospects for cereals are above the average, and a hay crop of excellent quality has been in many cases already secured. Corn, though late in starting, promises to overtake the record; field roots are coming on well, while potatoes and garden truck present a luxuriant appearance. The pastures do not as yet show any material effect from summer drouth, though from now on a shrinkage in the output of butter and cheese may be looked for, but the splendid prices prevailing, particularly for the latter, will stimulate careful supplementary feeding of the cows to sustain, as far as practicable, the milk flow. This season the cheese-factory cow is giving a golden stream. This is another "Farmer's Year."

Gratifying to Canadians should be the decision of British War Secretary Haldane, to reduce the standing military forces by seven battalions of infantry abroad, and three at home. His policy is more economical administration, and more efficient maintenance of the army.



Dr. J. G. Rutherford.

Chief Veterinary Inspector and Live-stock Commissioner for Canada.

Secretary of Agriculture and Superintendent of Institutes, who succeeds J. C. Readey, is Mr. Theodore Ross, an Island man, who has been employed here in introducing nature study in the schools. The appointment is a good one, and we look for an improvement all round in our agricultural educational work as a result. Mr. Ross knows our people, and is better acquainted with our conditions and wants than a stranger. July 4th. W. S.

Dr. Rutherford to be Live-stock Commissioner.

A press despatch from Ottawa announces what has for some time been rumored and anticipated, namely, that the Veterinary and the live-stock branches of the



J. B. Spencer, B. S. A.

Assistant Live-stock Commissioner.

Dominion Department of Agriculture have been merged, Dr. J. G. Rutherford, the efficient Veterinary Director-General, being appointed Live-stock Commissioner as well, with Mr. J. B. Spencer, B.S.A., as Deputy Commissioner. Dr. Rutherford has proved a very capable, careful and judicious official, and is popular with the stock-breeders of the country, who have full confidence

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MARKETS.

Toronto. LIVE STOCK.

Receipts of live stock at the City and Junction markets have been fairly large. With the exception of cattle, the markets for all kinds of live stock remain firm.

Exporters—Receipts of shipping cattle have been fully equal to the demand. Owing to unfavorable reports from British markets, prices have declined fully 30 cents per cwt.

Butchers—Butchers' cattle declined from 15c. to 30c. per cwt. Prime butchers', \$4.60 to \$4.80; loads of good, \$4.30 to \$4.50; medium loads, mixed with cows, \$4 to \$4.25 per cwt.

Feeders and Stockers—Light deliveries, and light demand, with prices easy. Good steers, 900 to 1,050 lbs., at \$4 to \$4.25; good steers, 800 to 900 lbs., \$3.70 to \$3.90; light stockers, \$3.25 to \$3.60; medium, \$3 to \$3.25; common, \$2.75 to \$3 per cwt.

Milch Cows—Receipts not large; generally of common to medium quality. Prime-quality cows are scarce; \$20 to \$52 each; bulk, \$35 to \$45 each.

Veal Calves—Offerings have not been so large as usual; demand good; prices firm, at \$4.50 to \$6.50 per cwt. for the bulk. Prime new-milk-fed calves are still worth \$7 per cwt.

Sheep and Lambs—The receipts, last week, not equal to the demand, and prices are firm at \$6.50 to \$7.50 per cwt., live weight, for lambs; export ewes, \$4 to \$4.25 per cwt.; bucks, \$3.50 to \$3.75 per cwt.; light handy shearing

sheep, \$4.50 per cwt. for butchers' purposes.

Hogs—Receipts light, with prices, firm, \$7.75 per cwt., fed and watered. Drivers report finished hogs very scarce in all parts of the Province, and the probabilities are growing stronger that \$8 per cwt. will be reached before the month is out.

Horses—The horse market has not been quite so brisk or busy as usual, but a fair trade was transacted last week, about 100 horses changing hands in one day at the Repository. In fact, considering this being the holiday season, trade was never known to be so good at this time of the year in Toronto.

Butter—Receipts moderately large, but not greater than demand, firmer feeling at steady prices. Creamery prints, 21c. to 22c.; creamery boxes, 20c. to 21c.; dairy pound rolls, 19c. to 20c.; tubs, 17c. to 18c.; bakers' tub, 14c. to 15c.

Eggs—Receipts moderate; prices firmer, 19c. to 20c.

Cheese—The supply somewhat limited. Prices are firmer at 12 1/2c. to 13c. per lb.

Poultry—Supplies are growing larger as the season advances. Spring chickens, alive, are selling at 15c. to 17c. per lb., and 20c. to 23c. per lb., dressed; spring ducks, 18c. per lb. alive, and 18c. to 20c. per lb. dressed. Fat hens, dressed, 10c. to 12c. per lb.; turkeys, dressed, 14c. to 16c. per lb.

Potatoes—The season for old potatoes is nearly at an end; prices easy at unchanged quotations: Ontario choicest white sell at \$1 per bag, and Eastern, \$1.05 to \$1.10 per bag, by the car lot, on track, at Toronto.

Hay—Baled, receipts fair; prices steady at \$9.50 to \$10 for No. 1 timothy, and \$7.50 for mixed, on track, at Toronto.

Straw—Market dull at \$5.50 to \$6 per ton for carloads of baled, on track, at Toronto.

Beans—Hand-picked steady, at \$1.70 to \$1.80; prime, \$1.50 to \$1.60; under-grades, \$1 to \$1.50 per bushel.

Honey—Steady at 9c. to 10c. per lb. for strained, and \$1.25 to \$2 per doz. for combs.

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat—Red and white winter quoted at 80c., outside, for No. 2; spring, 75c.; Goose, 73c. to 74c.; Manitoba, No. 1, sellers at 84 1/2c., Owen Sound; No. 2 northern, sellers at 82 1/2c.

Oats—No. 2 white, buyers, 39c., 'outside'; sellers, 39 1/2c.

Corn—No. 2 is quoted at 59c. to 59 1/2c., at Toronto.

HIDES AND TALLOW.

The market for hides and wool unchanged. E. T. Carter & Co., wholesale dealers in wool, etc., have been paying: Inspected hides, No. 1 steers, 12 1/2c.; inspected hiles, No. 2 steers, 11 1/2c.; inspected hides, No. 1 cows, 11 1/2c.; country hides, dried, cured, 11c.; calf skins, No. 1 city 14c.; calf skins, No. 1 country, 13c.; sheep skins, \$1.60 to \$1.90; horse hides, \$3.25 to \$3.60; wool, washed, 26c. to 27c.; wool, unwashed fleece, 16c. to 18c.; horse hair, 30c. per lb.

FRUIT MARKET.

Up to the present, the supply of Canadian fruits has been irregular and unsatisfactory. Only on two or three occasions has there been a supply of seasonable fruits equal to the demand. The strawberry crop was not an average one; prices have been high, and the quality, on account of wet weather, has not been good.

Montreal.

Live Stock—Export market situation somewhat mixed, immediate outlook not very bright and freights dull in consequence. Canadian market said to be below the American, and some look for American buyers to take Canadian stock shortly.

Milch cows in fair demand, \$25 to \$50 each. Hogs fairly steady, 7 1/2c. to 8c. for selects, weighed off cars. Dressed Hogs—Abattoir fresh-killed, 10 1/2c. to 10 3/4c. per lb., with good demand for everything offering.

Hides and Tallow—Lamb skins and calf skins still scarce, but prices steady at 35c. for lamb skins, each, and 13c. per lb. for No. 2 calf skins, and 15c. for No. 1. Quality of beef hides improving slowly; prices, 12 1/2c. per lb. for No. 1, 11 1/2c. for No. 2., and 10 1/2c. for No. 3, Montreal, tanners paying 1/2c. advance. Rough tallow is somewhat higher, 1 1/2c. to 3c. per lb.; rendered, steady, at 5c. Horse hides, \$1.50 each, for No. 2.

Butter—Market again firmer, supposedly due to a firmer feeling in England. Exports for the past week one-half what they were a year ago. To July 7th, season's shipments of butter from Montreal amounted to only 98,124 packages, or 40,000 less than for the corresponding period last year.

Cheese—Since last quotations the market has responded to the firmer feeling then indicated. Finest Quebec, 11 1/2c. to 11 3/4c.; finest Eastern Townships, 11 1/2c. to 11 3/4c., and finest Ontario, 12c. to 12 1/2c. The activity in the market is shown by

(Continued on page 1152.)

Contents for this Issue.

ILLUSTRATIONS.

Monk's Polly 1135
Bapton Viceroy 1136
Okeford Emperor 1137
Cameronian 1137
Two-shear Shropshire Ram 1138
Golden Garland 1138
Main Building Manitoba Agricultural College, Winnipeg 1139
Glorious Lad 1140
Dr. J. G. Rutherford 1143
J. B. Spencer 1143

EDITORIAL.

The Vilest Evil is Not Dirty Meat 1133
Can't We Beat the Egyptians in Roadmaking 1133
Rotation the Best Remedy for Weeds 1133
Our Maritime Letter 1134
The Country in July 1134

HORSES.

Influenza or Pink-eye 1135
Care of Horses' Feet 1135
Alsike Poisoning 1136
Shires at the Royal Show 1136
Grinding Oats for Horses 1136
The Belgian Draft Horse 1136

LIVE STOCK.

The Beef Type for Feeding 1137
American Stock May be Carried 36 Hours Without Unloading 1137

THE FARM.

Lucerne Does Best on Clay 1137
Let Some Grain Mature Well for Seed 1137
Clover versus Corn for Ensilage 1138
More Pains Being Taken to Grow Clean Seed 1138
Heavier Material for the Wide-cut Machines 1138
The Summer Field Meetings 1138
Perennial Sow Thistle 1139
How to Eradicate Canadian Thistles 1139
Ox-eye Daisy 1139
Sandy Fraser's Motor-car Philo-sophy 1139
Seed Control Act Appreciated When Understood 1140

THE DAIRY.

Should the Dairy Act be Amended? 1140
Clean Out the Flies' Breeding Places 1141
Chronicles of the Khan 1141

POULTRY.

A Splendid Trade in Poultry Awaits Us 1141
Improving the Flock 1141
Hens Laying for the Church 1141
Shade for Chickens 1141
Grandma Hen 1141

GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

Market Prospects for Apples 1141
June Fruit Crop Report 1141
A Foe of the Potato Beetle 1142
Tent Caterpillars—Oyster-shell Bark- louse—Pear Blight 1142

THE FARM BULLETIN.

The Toronto Exhibition; The King's Shires for Canada; Denatured Alcohol in Canada 1142
P. E. Island; Dr. Rutherford to be Live-stock Commissioner; Congress of the Chambers of Commerce; Crop and Dairy Outlook 1143
Of Doubtful Service; The New Normal School 1152
"Dr. Ovens" 1154
Sheep at the Royal Show; The Barr Colonists Making Good 1155
Important American Legislation 1156
How to Reach Safety in Fires 1157
Horse Notes 1158
The Vehicle Industry 1160
French-Canadian Cattle 1160
How to Wash White Fowls; The Holstein as a Dairy Cow 1163

MARKETS.

HOME MAGAZINE.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Miscellaneous.

Sweet or sour milk for pigs; stack covers wanted; shrinkage of milk; hired man quitting; a municipally-permitted nuisance; gneiss—time to prune spruce trees—planting strawberries—transplanting roses; turkeys dying; ducks dying 1153
Bean Harvester; Asparagus 1155
Cow leaking her milk 1156
Half-mile race track; butter from 100 pounds fat; bloody milk 1157
Veterinary.
Eczema; failure to breed—hog spavins, etc. 1153
Sichone and spavins; chronic spavins 1154
Furriest humitis; foal in feet or ergotism 1156
Fertility in pigs 1157

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Life, Literature and Education.



Harriet Beecher Stowe.

Harriet Beecher Stowe, famous as the author of Uncle Tom's Cabin, was born at Litchfield, Conn., on June 14th, 1811, the sixth child of Dr. Lyman Beecher, a prominent preacher of New England. The seventh child of the family was the celebrated Henry Ward Beecher.

Although Mrs. Stowe did not meet with celebrity until she was forty years of age, she showed some trace of literary ability even in childhood, and it is told that at twelve she essayed so ambitious a task as the writing of an essay on immortality.

In 1836 she married Calvin E. Stowe, a teacher in a school which her father had instituted, but for many years afterwards her life was one of poverty, ill-health, and the drudgery that comes in attending, unassisted, to a numerous family of children. In the midst of all this, nevertheless, and probably with the idea of adding to the resources of the family, she found time to write, and in 1843 a volume of her stories, which, however, did not meet with much success, was published.

In 1850 her husband was appointed to a professorship in Bowdoin College, Maine, and in 1851-52, after the birth of her seventh child, and when pressed on every hand by household cares, she wrote Uncle Tom's Cabin. Prior to the writing of this book, it appears, strangely enough, Mrs. Stowe was not much interested in the question of slavery, had even professed dislike of the abolitionists. Then, one day she received a letter from her brother Edward's wife, beseeching her to write something that would "make this whole nation feel what an accursed thing slavery is." Immediately the resolution came to her, and she set to work, writing, often, "in the small hours of the night, after the tacking, mending,

child-nursing, house-painting, and other drudgery, of the day." As she wrote her sympathy grew; she was carried away with her subject, and from an anti-abolitionist became a leader of abolitionists. She seems to have carried out the task in a most desultory way, without plan either for plot or character. The death of Uncle Tom was, in fact, the first part written, and upon this the rest of the story was hinged and arranged.

When the MS was finished, the first right of publishing it was sold to the National Era, an abolitionist journal, for \$300; and while running in the paper as a serial it attracted little attention. Afterwards a Boston publisher consented to publish the story in book form, and a new era had dawned for Mrs. Stowe. Like "The Jungle," of our own day, "Uncle Tom's Cabin" had appeared at the right moment.

Faulty though it was in the matter of literary excellence, in style, in plot, in delineation of the Southern character, of which Mrs. Stowe knew next to nothing, it contained the chord that appealed to human sympathy, and the country was ready for the chord. Inside of six months Mrs. Stowe's share of the proceeds, at a royalty of ten per cent., amounted to \$20,000.

Later, being freed from the stress of poverty, and with more time to write, she wrote "Dred," "The Minister's Wooing," "Old Town Folks," "Agnes of Sorrento," and "The Pearl of Orr's Island," the first three of much higher standard, from a critical standpoint, than "Uncle Tom's Cabin." Nevertheless, it is as the author of the latter that she is and will be known.

There has been much discussion about this book. Many have held it to be one of the most powerful influences in inciting the great Civil War, and it is recorded that Lincoln, on meeting the author, when hostilities were at their fiercest, said to her, "Are you the little woman who has made this great war?" Others have held that the war was bound to come, anyway, and that "Uncle Tom's Cabin" was only an expression of a great throbbing feeling that was already sweeping, as an irresistible undercurrent, that must one day break forth through the country.

If Mrs. Stowe was really a means of stirring up the Civil War, a terrible responsibility surely was hers—a war in which over 360,000 lives were lost, and which ran the public debt of the United States up to \$2,808,549,437, which retarded the progress of the United States for over half a century, and yet which won out for a noble principle. There are those to-day who say that it was all a mistake, that the race problem, in consequence of that very freedom which was so dearly bought, is becoming a serious one to the United States, and that the end is not yet. Yet, upon one thing, every British subject, at least, is assured, that the principle for which Wilberforce contended and the Northern States shed their blood, is a just and right one. The terrible calamity of the Civil War is to be deplored, but Mrs. Stowe's book has offered no ideal but the highest.

A River Through a Mountain.

By Aubrey Fullerton.

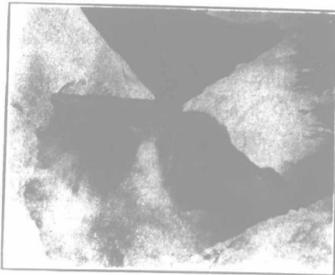
Famous as have been for many years the varied attractions of the Canadian Rockies, with their wonders of scenery, and wilderness life, and natural resources, a new attraction has now been added to the list, and one that quite remarkably illustrates Nature's genius. One of the most recent discoveries among the mountains is a mammoth cave that runs through the base of one of the peaks for a distance of more than a mile. The cave appears to be, in its way, as remarkable a formation as the famous Mammoth Cave in Kentucky.

The site that Nature chose for this



Main entrance to cave.

unique tunnelling is on the west slope of the Selkirks, in British Columbia, and the particular peak is known as Cougar Mountain, only a few miles from the tracks of the great transcontinental railway. But how Nature dug out this tunnel is the wonderful feature about it. It was cut by water, long ages ago, and an underground stream still rushes through its winding passages, and empties into a creek beyond the mountain. The raging torrents that



Where the stream empties by the cave.

have been powerful enough to hew out such waterways as these are fed by the Rocky Mountain glaciers, and in certain seasons their volume is tremendous. Nothing less than gigantic force could have carved immense caverns and chambers out of solid rock.

An exploring party made a careful examination of these strange passages last year, and found that they could be reached through a number of different entrances. The original discoverer, Chas. Deutschman, had, some time before, accidentally come upon one of these entrances, which appeared to be no more than a hole in the side of the mountain, but which, on investigation, proved to

extend an unknown distance into the very heart of the mountain. The exploring party set out to examine thoroughly into the character and extent of the mysterious caverns, and one of the explorers thus wrote of their first experiences:

"By crawling through a very narrow passage on hands and knees, and then descending a steep, narrow water groove for about fifty feet, the brink of a very large cavern was reached, that was estimated to be 256 feet deep, but its length and breadth were, owing to their great extent, and to the insufficiency of lights at hand, inestimable. It was observable, however, that several openings led off from this great cavern. The plunge and roar of a great waterfall, somewhere down in the depths of this cavern, reverberated in every inch of space, and produced in the listener sensations so weird that all were startled."

Following on from the main entrance, some 330 feet from the surface, a square chamber, fifty feet wide by sixty feet long, comes into view, and as it is the explorer's privilege, always, to name places and things, this unique chamber has been styled the "Auditorium." From it, again, two branch passages lead off, the larger of which is from ten to thirty feet high. The walls of these passages are light-colored rock, curving gracefully, and in fantastic shapes.

Exploring in unknown regions like these has fascinations, since one is face to face with the secrets of nature. A river flowing through the base of a great mountain seems very different from an ordinary river, and yet it has to be navigated much the same as a river out in the open. The party built a raft and crossed the stream at one point, and at another they made a temporary crossing by raising a dam.

In and out among the windings of these underground passages, around sharp corners, and down steep declines, the walls and roofs bore marks of a strange and a very bold artist's hand. The hard limestone of which the mountain is formed has been hewn and carved into a thousand forms, and in places the walls are covered with a beautiful, lace-like drapery of carbonate of lime. On a smaller scale, the inside of Cougar Mountain seems to reproduce the peaks and passes of the Rockies themselves, and the limestone draperies take the place of the coverings of eternal snow outside.

On the east side of the cave are five waterfalls, which contribute largely to the volume of water flowing into the cavern. The largest of these is Douglas Falls, a very pretty waterfall which pours a glacier-fed torrent down the creek, and empties it out of sight within the mountain. All the streams thereabout are glacier and snow water, and the strange work they have been able to accomplish is due not only to their own volume and force, but also to the peculiar character and lay of the country around Cougar Mountain. Away back in some prehistoric time, this water probably first found its way through a fissure in one of the limestone rocks of the mountain; it

loosened some grains of fine sand, and carried them on with it as it beat against the rocks farther on, and, repeating this process as it went, the stream soon became gritty, and gained a remarkable erosive power, or the power to cut and wear away whatever lay in its path. Thus winding in and out, wherever the limestone was soft enough to yield to it, and in places even through solid beds of hard marble, this strange underground river made a way for itself, and in doing so, cut out many curious passages, and carved the rock into an art gallery of wonderful sculptures. Then, at the other side of the mountain, it emptied out again, and went on quite like any other mountain stream. The cave of Cougar Mountain has until now been one of Nature's secrets, but it will henceforth be one of the most interesting points in the Selkirks. It is a striking illustration of what Nature, unaided, can do. To tunnel a mountain through solid rock is an achievement that would do credit to the highest skill of modern engineers and scientists, who could do it only with much display of tools and labor; but Nature does it quietly.

### A New Entomology.

"Entomology with Special Reference to its Biological and Economic Aspects" is the title of an octavo volume of 485 pages, published at \$3, by Blakiston, Son & Co., Philadelphia. It is well printed and profusely illustrated, and to say that its author is Dr. J. W. Folsom, of the University of Illinois, guarantees the merit of the text. As a book, it is good value for its price.

Although the title page bears the phrase, "economic aspects," the work is not one in which you may look to find recipes for kerosene emulsions and sulphur-soda washes, nor keys and illustrations for the identification of insects; but if you are an observer and student of insect life, you will find in it very satisfactory and up-to-date, if not completely exhaustive, treatment of the anatomy, physiology, development and adaptations of insects and their general relations to each other, to plants, to man, and the lower animals. Its sixty pages of insect bibliography will be found exceedingly helpful to the working entomologist who has access to a good library.

In writing of "Economic Entomology," the author highly compliments the work done by Dr. James Fletcher and Dr. Wm. Saunders, of Ottawa, and the Rev. Dr. Bethune, as well as that of the society, whose headquarters are in the city of London, Ontario. To quote his words: "The work in Canada centers around the Entomological Society of Ontario, whose excellent publications, sustained by the Government, are of great scientific and educational importance."

### Three Words of Strength.

There are three lessons I would write,  
Three words, as with a burning pen,  
In tracings of eternal light,  
Upon the hearts of men.

Have Hope. Though clouds environ  
round,  
And gladness hides her face in scorn,  
Put off the shadow from thy brow;  
No night but hath its morn.

Have Faith. Where'er thy bark is  
driven,—  
The calm's disport, the tempest's  
mirth,—  
Know this: God rules the hosts of  
heaven,  
The inhabitants of earth.

Have Love. Not love alone for one,  
But man, as man, thy brother call;  
And scatter like a circling sun,  
Thy charities on all.

—Schiller.

The Methodist Magazine and Review for July begins its sixty-fourth volume with a handsomely-illustrated July number, containing no less than six articles on Canada, its resources and outlook. This periodical has certainly earned its title to rank as a worthy, enduring and successful pioneer in Canadian magazine literature.

### Brown Thrasher

(*Harporhynchus rufus*—Thrasher and Mockingbird family).

The Brown Thrasher is a very lusty fellow, as his name would suggest. He does not hide away in the depths of the forest to sing his song, but pours it out from the most conspicuous spot he can find—a very fine song it is, too, as would be expected from his cousinship with the Catbirds and Mockingbirds. As a rule, he spends his time in low trees or in the lowest branches of trees near the edge of woods, or along fences or roadsides; but often he may be seen hopping and running along the ground, thrashing his long tail to and fro very energetically as he searches for the worms and insects which, with fruit, when in season, make up his bill-of-fare.

The Brown Thrasher is about an inch longer than the Robin. He is of a reddish-brown color above, the wings being darker and marked by two whitish bands. The under part of his body is white, speckled and streaked, except on the throat, with dark brown. The bill is long, and the tail, like that of the Catbird, very long in comparison with the wings. The eyes are conspicuously yellow. The female is paler in coloring throughout.

The Brown Thrasher's nest is built either on the ground or in shrubs or low trees, and is rather roughly constructed of twigs, vine tendrils, rootlets, etc., occasionally with a lining of horse-hair. The eggs (three to five in number) are whitish, or tinted with blue or green, and are finely speckled with light brown. Two very noisy broods are reared in season.



Brown Thrasher.

### Current Comment.

A Sunday street-car service, inaugurated in Winnipeg July 8th, was remarkably well patronized, citizens gladly availing themselves of it to escape the 90- to 95-degree temperature in the blaring streets.

It is announced that electric power from Niagara Falls will be delivered to the Toronto Railway Co. on Oct. 1st. Recent preliminary scientific transmission tests by electrical experts have proven in every way satisfactory.

There is no falling off in the influx of immigrants to the United States, though the origin and quality are such as to give slight ground for elation. Over a million entered at the Ellis Island Station, N. Y., during the fiscal year ending June 30th. The largest number, 222,006, came from Italy, Hebrews being second, with 125,000.

A press despatch last week announced that there was still wild consternation in the Russian Imperial Palace at Peterhof, following the discovery of several dynamite bombs in the garden of the palace. Although evident that the bombs had been placed there by connivance

of someone connected with the palace, investigation failed to reveal the perpetrator. The following day an attempt was made to assassinate Vice-Admiral Clouknin, the hated commander of the Black Sea Fleet. He was wounded, and taken to a hospital.

Recent gold finds seventy-five miles to the north of Ville Marie, Que., have created much excitement, and prompted the prediction that a district promising to rival Cobalt has been opened up. Ville Marie is a pretty town on a bay on the Quebec side of Lake Temiskaming, and the new discovery recalls a prediction made over twenty years ago by the owner of the Wright silver mine, of that place, that Northern Ontario and Quebec were the richest mining countries in North America. If not the richest, they may still turn out to be the best, having a tremendous advantage in geography and topography over Rocky-mountain and Klondike regions.

One of the most shameful chronicles of current Russian history is the indictment of Admiral Rojestvensky, for unwarranted surrender to the enemy after the battle of the Sea of Japan. Not less discreditable is the contemptible excuse for acquittal, viz., that he was not in his full senses, and therefore not accountable. Four officers of the torpedo-boat destroyer, *Bedovi*, who were placed on trial with him, were found guilty of having premeditatedly surrendered.

### RESTITUTION FOR A FRENCH NATIONAL SCANDAL.

A long-standing blot on the national escutcheon of France has been partially atoned by a decision of the French Supreme Court, declaring the complete innocence of the celebrated Captain Dreyfus. Captain Dreyfus, of the Artillery, member of a wealthy Hebrew family, of Alsace, was, on October 14th, 1894, arrested on the charge of communicating French military secrets to a foreign power. Two months later he was tried by court-martial, found guilty, and on January 5th publicly degraded, and deported for life to Devil's Island, near Cayenne, French Guiana. His friends and relatives, believing him guiltless, have never since ceased their efforts to establish his innocence. The whole nation and the "honor" of the army finally became embroiled in the controversy. In November, 1897, Dreyfus charged Count Esterhazy with having written the documents. Esterhazy was tried and acquitted by court-martial. When subsequently M. Cavaignac became head of the French War Office, he read in the Chamber of Deputies documents which he said established the guilt of Dreyfus. For charging that these were forgeries, Col. Picquart, formerly Chief of the Intelligence Department of the Army, was arrested and degraded. Then followed the arrest of Col. Henry, Picquart's successor as Chief of the Intelligence Department, who finally confessed he had forged one of the incriminating documents, and later committed suicide in prison. In June, 1899, after the whole world had been aroused by stories of the barbarities to which Dreyfus had been submitted on Devil's Island, a fresh court-martial was ordered. It resulted in a second conviction, and a sentence to ten years' imprisonment in a fortress. Later he obtained a full pardon from President Loubet, and was set free. The last act of the drama has now been completed by the Supreme Court annulling the condemnation of Dreyfus without re-trial. The effect of the decision is a complete vindication, restoring him to his rank, as though he had never been accused. Thus ends a tragedy of real life which pales the most vivid fabrications of novelists. Truth is stranger than fiction—and let it not be overlooked that the hero has triumphed.

### EARTHQUAKES PLUS GREED.

It has taken a Jap to discover that a contributory cause of San Francisco's downfall was poor mortar, faulty construction and cheap bricks. Dr. T. Nakamura, Professor of Architecture of the Imperial University of Tokio, and one of the most distinguished members of a committee dispatched to the stricken city by the Japanese Government to investigate the effects of the earthquake and succeeding fire, after several weeks, says that dishonest mortar, a conglomeration of sea sand and lime, was responsible for much of the earthquake damage in the city.

"I find," said Dr. Nakamura, "that much of the damage from the earthquake was due to poor mortar and faulty construction, and the greater portion of the damage to class 'A' buildings by fire was the result of misguided use of hollow tiling and so-called fire-bricks instead of concrete. It is an easy matter, I have found, to design a building that will be not only earthquake-proof, but practically fireproof. There has developed, as a result of the earthquake in San Francisco, great prejudice against brick buildings. However, they are largely employed in Japan, where earthquakes of greater severity than the one experienced in this city are not uncommon. The secret of their success, however, lies in the fact that good mortar is used. The mortar should either be composed of one part cement to two parts of sand or of one part cement, three of lime and five of sand. The bricks should be thoroughly wet before being laid, and when the mortar has set under these conditions, a wall becomes practically one stone." "Be sure that your sins will find you

out" is as good a moral for communities as for individuals.

TO INTRODUCE SILK INDUSTRY INTO CANADA.

According to the Vancouver World an attempt is to be made to establish the silk industry in Canada by a young Japanese named T. Oye, who has just completed a University course in England, and for two years made the study of silk-production his hobby. Convinced that silk-production could be profitably added to Canada's industries, he broached the idea to his father, a prominent man in Japanese commercial and Government circles, who represented the matter to the Mikado, who, after consultation with the Government, appointed Mr. Oye to handle the project in America. The Japanese Government is to be kept posted with data regarding the progress of the experiment, Mr. Oye going to Japan once a year to report in person. Said Mr. Oye to a World reporter: "The silk industry may become a part of the new commercial life of Canada. In Japan the farmers are given the care and keeping of the silkworm, and the more industrious and successful a farmer proves, the more silkworms the Mikado allows him to keep. The product is turned over to the Government and paid for. As Canada is a land where everything under the sun is grown, I see no reason why the production of silk should not be followed with profit.

"I will first experiment a few years in the Northwest," continued Mr. Oye, "unfolding his intentions and plans. If my efforts are any way successful there, I will extend operations to Ontario, and from there to the Southern and Western States. All that is necessary in growing silk is experience and industry. With these it can be followed with success in any climate where the soil is rich and the sunshine plentiful."

A Plea for an Even Balance.

Educationists nearly everywhere are becoming more and more keenly alive to the necessity, if the best and the most far-reaching results are to be obtained, of the co-ordination of practice and theory, of bringing into unison the hand and brain of the pupil. Hence the provision in at least some of our Canadian public schools for technical training for the boys and the teaching of domestic science for the girls, thus carrying out Froebel's theory of true education, "the development of every faculty of the mind and body for the duties of actual and practical life.

Education along purely intellectual lines, education from books only, with its strain upon eyes and memory, is very apt to produce undue weariness, and in young girls often a brain-fag which becomes positively stupefying, creating inertia which often ends in a positive distaste for home duties. True education provides for a judicious combination of the practical and theoretical, giving every faculty a chance of development, and enabling the observant teacher to learn the true bent of the child's nature. The object of technical training is not to make the lad a good mechanic, though, if his taste lies in that direction, to have learnt the skillful use of tools may be of great value to him in his after days of apprenticeship; nor is Domestic Science the mere teaching of the art of cooking. It goes much farther than that: It trains the child in the habit of cleanliness, carefulness and method; it includes physiology, temperance and hygiene; in fact, it not merely shows how to cook, but how to live. Whilst it teaches the little fingers that there is a right and a wrong way, even in the handling of the dust-pan and brush, the rolling-pin and the potato-masher, it also trains them to cut out

the garments the girl will wear, to make, to mend, to wash, and remove from them grease spots and stains. The girl who has at school learnt the value of foods, will not be likely to fritter away her husband's salary in useless purchases; she will have learnt that "money saved is money made." By her housewifely thrift and wise economy, she will be able to smooth away many of the little difficulties which but too often bring disaster and recrimination into homes where the young wife enters upon her new life with but the haziest idea of how to boil a potato or roast a joint.

Someone has said that it takes a double supply of love to make a happy home if the wife is a poor cook. Whether or no that be true, it certainly takes a double supply of almost anything else to get up a meal in a house where the presiding angel has only "picked up" the art of cooking. She may paint lovely pictures, she may be a finished performer on the piano, and she may have been a prize essayist in her school days, but if she has had no training in the knowledge of how to keep her house healthy, orderly and comfortable, with the least possible expenditure of time and money, there will be lacking a vital element in the mutual happiness of her husband and herself. In an excellent article upon this subject, in the Normal Instructor of April, 1900, the writer asks some practical questions. He says:

"The husband and the wife are the warp and woof of the home; he furnishes the sustaining material, she the filling that gives grace and beauty to the web. Can it be said that, in general, the instruction given in the public school tends to make the boy a good husband and the girl a true helpmate for him? If it does, does it give to each, in equal measure or degree, the fitting requisites? Is not some specific training needed for both, in the home-making? Love is a great thing, but there are some things which even love cannot endure. Burnt meat, soggy potatoes, heavy bread, cracked crockery, soiled table linen and dirty surroundings have destroyed more homes than all other agencies combined. A juicy steak, done to a turn, is better than a synopsis of a Greek verb, and a mealy boiled potato is more

The soldier needs to be trained, and so do the lawyer, the doctor and the merchant. It would be deemed unreasonable to expect of the lad, as he leaves his school or completes his college course, that he should enter upon his trade or profession full-fledged, and already able to compete with his fellows; whereas, of the young girl, merely because she is a girl, it has seemingly hitherto been expected that she should be born a ready-made house-keeper or cook.

For both sexes alike, then, we would plead for a fair adjustment of the educational balance, due allowance being made for their limitations, as well as for their capacities, physically as well as mentally.

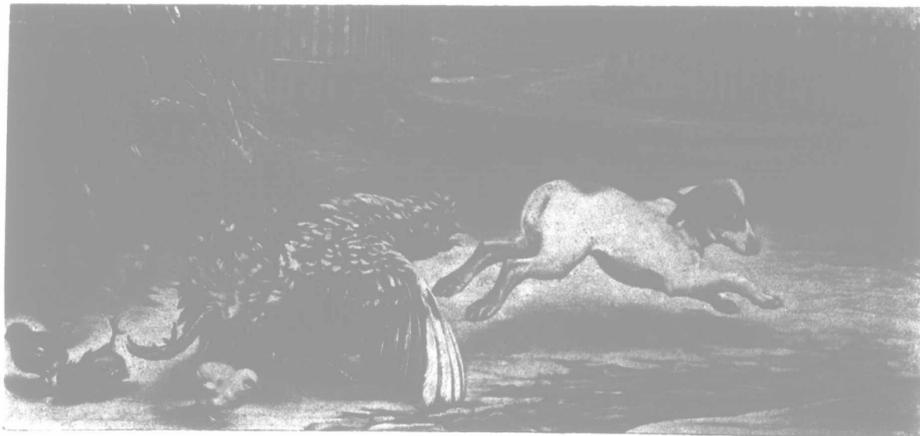
Let there be room for play as well as work, for the old adage, that "all work and no play will make Jack a dull boy," is just as applicable to Jill, who may be his wife some day. H. A. B.

Great Churches of the World.

A Roman journal gives a list of the great churches of the world. The estimate allows four persons to every square yard of space available. Milan Cathedral stands at the head, with capacity for 37,000; St. Peter's holds 32,000; St. Paul's 25,600. The capacity of San Petronio, Bologna, the Florence Cathedral and the Antwerp Cathedral is about 24,000 apiece; that of St. Sophia, Constantinople, is 23,000; that of St. John Lateran, Rome, about the same (22,900); that of Notre Dame, Paris, 21,000. These are the nine great churches of the world. The Pisa Cathedral comes tenth, with a capacity of 13,000. The Cathedral of the City of Mexico and that of Notre Dame, in Montreal, are the two largest churches in North America, though they belong to the second class with St. Stephen, Vienna (12,400), and St. Dominic, Bologna (12,000).—[Everybody's Magazine.

Cock-a-Doodle-Do!

When Frank Stockton started out with his Rudder Grange experiences, he undertook to keep chickens. One old motherly Plymouth Rock brought out a brood late in the fall, and



"Discretion the Better Part of Valor."

potent than 'a binomial theorem' as a homemaker. The knowledge that will produce proper food, well cooked, and daintily served in a neat home, is a greater bulwark of safety to a nation than the largest standing army it can support."

Without, perhaps, being quite able to follow that argument to its final conclusion, our plea is for a fair adjustment of the educational scales, by which, when, in the planning of the school curriculum, technical instruction is provided for our boys, similar provision along womanly lines shall be also provided to prepare our young girls for their life's duties when the days of their pupilage shall have come to an end.

Stockton gave her a good deal of his attention. He named each of the chicks after some literary friend, among the rest, Mary Mapes Dodge. Mrs. Dodge was visiting the farm some time later, and, happening to think of her namesake, she said:

"By the way, Frank, how does little Mary Mapes Dodge get along?" "The funny thing about little Mary Mapes Dodge," said he, "is, she turns out to be Thomas Bailey Aldrich."—[Everybody's Magazine.

A new definition of "friend" was given by a Manchester schoolboy the other day in an essay. "A friend is a person who knows all about you, and likes you just the same."

The Quiet Hour.

Give Ye Them to Eat.

(St. Matt. xiv. 14.)

If I have . . . eaten my morsel myself alone.—Job xxxi. 17.

"If I have eaten my morsel alone," The patriarch spoke in scorn; What would he think of the Church, were he shown Heathendom, huge, fo-lorn, Godless, Christless, with soul unfed, While the Church's ailment is fulness of bread. Eating her morsel alone?"

Is the Bishop of Derry's stern rebuke entirely undeserved, do you think? Think of the rich spiritual advantages laid at our feet, to be taken up or carelessly pushed aside, according to our mood. Think of the frivolous excuses which keep us from meeting together to praise and thank our God and seek help and wisdom from Him. If we were far away from any church, we should soon learn to value the privileges we regard so lightly now. When I look round the church and see all the empty seats—emptied by a little hot weather—I wonder what our Lord thinks of us, His disciples. Many of His disciples have braved more than a little heat for Him. Think of the African boys who only a few years ago sang hymns of praise to Him while they were slowly dying an awful death—they had not so learned Christ as to give up their worship because of a little inconvenience. Let us wake up to the knowledge of our privileges and of our corresponding responsibilities. Our Lord's command to those to whom He has given anything is to minister to others. "Give ye them to eat," He says to us. Job seems to think that it was an impossible thing to eat his morsel himself alone, are we—Christians!—willing to sit down comfortably and enjoy the good news of God's love to the world, as shown in the Cross of Christ, without trying to pass on the glad message?

Let us look at a picture painted long ago, but still fresh in its clear coloring. A city has been besieged until the people inside the walls are reduced to the lowest state of starvation and misery. Provisions are so scarce that the head of an ass is sold for eighty silver pieces, and one woman, maddened by hunger, has even killed and eaten her own son. Outside the gates are four miserable lepers who desperately resolve to throw themselves on the mercy of the enemy. To stay in the city is certain death, while there is a chance that the Syrians may spare their lives. They rise up in the twilight and go to the Syrian camp, where they are met by a strange silence. Tent after tent they enter, unchallenged and unmolested, finding rich treasures of gold and silver, and, richer treasures still for starving men, immense quantities of food lying ready to be taken by anyone who wants it. Thinking only of their own needs, they eat and drink in ravenous haste, then past swiftly from tent to tent, seizing gold and silver and hiding it. Then their human instincts assert themselves, and they realize suddenly that they are acting in a most inhuman fashion. Near at hand are men and women, groaning in the agony of hunger, can they enjoy this abundance while their brothers and sisters are starving so near them, and all they have to do is to tell the good news? There is enough and to spare for everybody, and they say one to another: "We do not well: this day is a day of good tidings, and we hold our peace: if we tarry till the morning light, some mischief will come upon us: now, therefore, come, that we may go and tell the king's household."

They knew that it was not only selfish, but actually criminal, to secure plenty of good food for themselves while their fellows were left in the darkness of despair and famine. To wait even a few

hours—until the morning—to be slow in spreading the good tidings that would turn misery into gladness, would be a terrible sin. God's swift judgment was to be feared in such a case. He had led them into the midst of plenty, not that they might eat by themselves alone, but that they might be His messengers to His other children who did not know that rich treasures were lying there—treasures for all who would put out a hand to take them.

What a parable this wonderful story of the relief of Samaria is! People talk so easily about missionary work being of little or no use. Some even say that the heathen are better if left alone in their old religion. They sit down comfortably after making such remarks, feeling that the matter is settled and that they are quite free from responsibility. How would such persons like to change places with the heathen? How would they like to be deprived of their rich Christian heritage of joy and light? They are thankful to know that a loving Father is watching over them. They can accept even pain and trouble as blessings in disguise, knowing that He has sent these trials to perfect them. They can face the last great enemy fearlessly, because they know that death only opens the gate of a fuller and more abundant life. They are drinking in unconsciously the thrill of that marvellous life that for nearly two thousand years has inspired men to suffer and to die. They rejoice in the good things provided for them; but how few, comparatively, seem to recognize the responsibility of their privileges. How few are like the lepers in fearing that punishment will follow if they are content to leave others a moment longer than is absolutely necessary in the darkness of doubt and uncertainty. We may say that, of course, souls are of far more consequence than bodies, and yet any of us would act as the lepers did, and eagerly proclaim to a starving city the good news that bodily food was to be had in plenty. But spiritual food

is quite another thing. We don't really believe that the heathen suffer much for the want of it, or we couldn't be so indifferent. How could we face death calmly, for ourselves or our friends, if we knew absolutely nothing about the after life? God has proclaimed to us the good news that He loves not only the human race, but also each individual man, woman and child. Will he not call us to account if we keep this knowledge selfishly to ourselves? We have no more right to withhold the good news than those lepers had. Do we realize our responsibility as they did? Certainly the world has its eyes open to the fact that each of us is his brother's keeper. We all—or nearly all—give something in the way of time or money to help others. But is the gift of a little money to the mission fund all that is required of us in the way of missionary effort? Any kind of knowledge is a stewardship, and we are bound to use it for the world. It is like seed grain—to hoard it up is to waste it. Every servant of God is called to be a witness for Him. Missionary effort is not always preaching to savages; it is far more often letting the light of a holy life glorify God before men.

The Master still "proves" His disciples by saying to them as He draws their attention to the hungry multitudes: "Whence shall we buy bread, that these may eat?" Shall we answer as they did, "Send them away . . . that they may buy themselves bread"? To whom should they go for any really satisfying spiritual food? Don't we know quite certainly that Christ, and He alone, can satisfy their soul-hunger? and He still repeats the command: "Give ye them to eat." As it was then, so it is now. He is ready and waiting, longing to show His compassion toward the weary and heavy-laden in all lands. He, and only He, can supply their need—but notice how He did it. The food used was provided by His own company, it is carried by the

disciples to the multitude. They must work the miracle by His power, beginning with the placing of the crowds expectantly to be fed. "Make the men sit down," He says, and we must not seat them at an empty table, but be quick and eager to carry them the food their souls need so terribly. The multitudes are so great and so needy that we should lose heart and confidence if we were not careful to return continually to the only One who can be in any degree rightly called "The True Bread." There are so many souls, and they have such different needs, it seems hardly possible that even He can fully supply everything. The Apostles must have felt that, as they set out to feed the whole world; but if they had shrunk from the heavy, glorious responsibility think how different the world would have been to-day. Let us never be content to do nothing for the souls of others, just because we have only five loaves and "what are they among so many?" Without God they would, indeed, be worth little, but with God all things are possible. You can do something, if you have only one loaf to offer. God can work wonders with that. But your talent, whatever it may be, must be consecrated, placed in His hands to be used as He may choose. The more utterly it is consecrated, the greater will be the result—though, perhaps, the result may be hidden from sight for a while. There are hungry souls everywhere, children, young people, and old people too, need just what you can give them. The great thing is to make a beginning and reach out somewhere. You have a work to do that no one else in the world can do as well as you. Are you doing it, or even trying to do it? If not, now is the time to begin.

"Launch out into the deep,  
The awful depths of a world's despair;  
Hearts that are breaking and eyes that weep,  
Sorrow and ruin and death are there,

And the sea is wide, and the pitiless  
tide  
Bears on its bosom—away,  
Beauty and youth in relentless ruth  
To its dark abyss for aye—for aye.  
But the Master's voice comes over the  
sea,  
'Let down your nets for a draft' for  
Me!  
He stands in our midst on our wreck-  
strewn strand,  
And sweet and royal is His command.  
His pleading call  
Is to each—to all;  
And wherever the royal call is heard,  
There hang the nets of the royal Word.  
Trust to the nets and not to your  
skill,  
Trust to the royal Master's will!  
Let down your nets each day, each  
hour,  
For the word of a King is a word of  
power,  
And the King's own voice comes over  
the sea,  
'Let down your nets for a draft'  
for Me!"

HOPE.

Dear Hope,—I have been reading "The Quiet Hour" for about six months now, and I want to say that I've been helped and cheered by the very encouraging "talks" that it contains. I might mention a number of articles that I have appreciated more than others, but I won't take up your time and space, but would say that the poems in last number, June 21st, "Keep Well Thine Heart" and "Apart with Christ," by Mrs. Hayward, have been of special blessing. They seem to come in time of need. I think I allowed the cares and duties of every-day life to rob me of that quiet place, alone with the Master. I would like to thank Mrs. Hayward for giving the readers of "The Farmer's Advocate" these beautiful verses.

Yours truly,

MAY VIRTUE.

Homestead, Verdun, Que.

## Children's Corner. Cousin Dorothy's Letter Box. An Honest Newsboy.

### The Punctuation Marks.

Six little marks from school are we,  
Very important, all agree,  
Filled to the brim with mystery,  
Six little marks from school.

One little mark is round and small;  
But where it stands the voice must fall,  
At the close of a sentence all  
Place this little mark from school.

One little mark, with gown a-trailing,  
Holds up the voice, and, never failing,  
Tells you not long to pause when hailing  
This little mark from school.

If out of breath your chance to meet  
Two little dots, both round and neat:  
Pause, and these tiny guardsmen greet—  
These little marks from school.

When shorter pauses are your pleasure,  
One trails his sword—takes half the measure,  
Then speeds you on to seek new treasure,  
This little mark from school.

One little mark, ear-shaped, implies,  
"Keep up the voice—await replies";  
To gather information tries,  
This little mark from school.

One little mark, with an exclamation,  
Presents itself to your observation,  
And leaves the voice at an elevation,  
This little mark from school.

### Post-card Collectors.

The following would like to exchange post cards: Dora William, White Oak P. O.; Stanley Canfield, Vandecar, Ont.; Hilda Baldwin, Coaticook, Que.; Isabel Oliver, Branchton P. O., Ont.; Edward Body, White Oak, London, Ont. If you are a collector, write out these names before you lose the paper, and send your own name to Cousin Dorothy, 52 Victor Ave., Toronto.

### Cousin Dorothy's Letter Box. An Honest Newsboy.

One Saturday evening a kind person invited about eighty newsboys to supper. A man was to address or speak to the boys after supper. He said: "One morning I gave a boy a two-and-a-half-dollar gold piece for a penny. The boy told me of my mistake. That boy is present to-night."

He called him forward to receive the money. He came and got it. The man told the boys always to be honest, and their reward would come sooner or later.

EDITH MACDERMAID (age 11),  
Teviotdale, Ont.

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I have never written to "The Farmer's Advocate" before. I enjoy reading the Children's Corner. We have taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for several years, and we think it is about the best paper for farmers. We have three horses—their names are Fanny, Tob, Caesar; and also three colts—their names are Doll, Maud, Lady. One of these is a pet colt. We give it milk six times a day. It is nearly three months old. We give it three cups of milk, one cup water, two teaspoons brown sugar, and warm the milk a little. We have also 40 pigs, a number of calves, about 90 hens, 100 little chickens. We have two geese and four goslings. I go to school, and have about half a mile to walk. I enjoy the walk very much. We are having a good time cleaning sugar beets and turnips. We have three acres sugar beets and two acres turnips. I have two sisters. I guess I will close, as I do not like to take too much of the precious Corner. Wishing "The Farmer's Advocate" every success.

BELLA MAY WEBER (age 12),  
Spring Creek Farm, St. Jacobs, Ont.

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—This is the first time I have ever written to the Children's Corner, but I enjoy reading the letters. I go to school quite regularly. I am in the Third class. We live on a farm, and have nine cows. We have one colt and four horses. We call the colt Prince, and the horses, Nell, Tom, Min, Bess, and, besides, we have three cats and six little kittens. We have taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for about five years,

and we like it fine. Well, I guess I must close, wishing "The Farmer's Advocate" every success.

ALLAN RAYMER (age 10),  
Markham, Ont.

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I have been going to write to "The Farmer's Advocate" for a long time. I go to school every day, as we live close to the school. We have eight cows milking, but we will have nine this summer. We have seven horses. We have twelve pigs. We have a lot of chickens and seventeen turkeys. We have two cats and one dog. Our dog's name is Collie. There were two little boys drowned here on Wednesday night while going home from school. They undressed and got into the water, as they were going along. They slipped into a hole and were drowned. They were both brothers. There was a flood up here this spring, and washed a number of bridges away. We have taken your paper for quite awhile, and I am delighted to read the "Children's Corner." I am in the Fourth class at school. I think I will close, wishing "The Farmer's Advocate" every success.

MABEL CALDWELL (age 12),  
Edgar, Ont.

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I see so many letters in "The Farmer's Advocate," I thought I would write to the "Children's Corner." My birthday is on the seventh of March. I wonder if any little girl's birthday is on the same day as mine. I go to school. I am trying for the Second Book, and have a mile to walk. My teacher's name is Miss Stevenson. I like her very well. We live about one mile from the floating bridge. I went fishing with my father last Saturday. Father caught thirty pike. I didn't get any. I have for pets two little grey kittens. We have five horses. Their names are Minnie, Jim, Jennie, Lucy and Nelly. I have one sister and two brothers. Their names are Mary, Willie and Dave. I intend taking music lessons in the holidays. I close, wishing "The Farmer's Advocate" every success.

Galbraith, Ont. JEAN RINTOPL (age 8)

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I have never written to the "Children's Corner" before. We have taken "The Farmer's Advocate" three years. I have one sister and one brother. I go to school

every day. I am in the Part Second Book, and am trying for the Second. I have two chums at school, Sadie Robertson and Joy Cornell, and Sadie sits with me. I have got a pet cat and a pet dog. Papa has four colts and two horses. HAZEL SANDERSON (age 7),  
Reaboro.

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—Will you let me join your club? I am a country girl, and would not change my country home for a city one. We live on a farm, and have four horses and a colt, fifteen cows, six pigs, twenty hens, thirty-one chickens, eleven turkeys, a dog, and other young cattle. There is a mine of silver, zinc and lead about a quarter of a mile from my home, also a school and church. The school is one mile from here, and the church half a mile. I go to school, and am in the Fourth Reader. Our teacher's name is Miss Stewart. We like her very much.

MARTIE DREW (age 13),  
Long Lake, Ont.

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I have read with much pleasure the different letters in the "Children's Corner" of "The Farmer's Advocate." I feel as though I would like to be one of the members. I am at present staying with my uncle and aunt. We have a big dog, whose name is Speed. He does the churning and separating. We milk ten Holstein cows. We have a very fancy team of horses, whose names are Frank and Charlie. I have piece two quilts and made five sofa pillows. We take "The Farmer's Advocate," and would not like to do without it. I know a few riddles, which I will send in if they will be acceptable. These are my riddles:

Through the woods and through the woods and never touched the woods? A knife in a man's pocket.

When is an engine like a dressmaker? When making up trains.

As I went out into the garden, I met my neighbor, Nan, pulled off her head and sucked her blood and let the body stand? A strawberry.

What is the difference between a donkey and a postage stamp? One you lick with a stick, the other you stick with a lick.

I will close, hoping to see this in print soon. LOTTIE DAVIDSON (age 13),  
Frankville, Ont.

**About the House.**

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I have never written to the "Children's Corner" before. I am nine years old—the youngest of the family? I have one sister and one brother. My sister is fifteen years old, and my brother is thirteen. I live on a farm of two hundred acres. There is a big river running through the middle of our farm, and I have lots of fun fishing. My brother has some rabbits and pigeons. We have eleven horses and 38 cattle and a lot of pigs. We have a pet pig, and we call him Buffer, and he will follow me all around. I go to school, and am in the Senior Second. I go to Sunday school. I and my sister are going to sing at our junior league. We have taken "The Farmer's Advocate" five years, and could not live without it.  
EVA COULSON.  
Unionville P. O., Ont.

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—As I have never written to "The Farmer's Advocate" before, I will now write. I am twelve years old, and I am in the Senior Fourth Book. I live on a farm of one hundred and fifty acres. I have to walk a mile to school, but it is not very lonesome, as I have a brother, who will be nine in August, to go with me. One of my pets is a little lamb that the sheep would not have, and we have to raise it ourselves, and now it will follow us everywhere if we let it. I am afraid I will be taking up too much room if I write any more. Wishing "The Farmer's Advocate" much success.  
BESSIE McRUER.  
Ayr, Ont.

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—We have taken "The Farmer's Advocate" about a year, and I am very much interested in the "Children's Corner." School closed on the tenth of May here, and will start again on the first of September, which is a much longer vacation than we used to have in Ontario. I always lived in Ontario until last February, and I like Canada best yet. The electric cars go past our gate, and I can often get rides on them. I have no pets, except a hen which eats out of my hand. I call her Polly.  
ALICE McLEOD.  
Fayette, Ohio.

**From a Country Girl.**

I have been very much interested in "The Farmer's Advocate" for about three years. I always look at the "Children's Corner" as soon as we get it home. I go to school, and have a mile and a half to go. We have a very pretty dog called Nero. We have nine little ducks, seven horses, and a pretty little colt called Topsy. I have two brothers and one sister. I study these subjects at school: Reading, spelling, writing, geography, history, arithmetic, and grammar. I wish "The Farmer's Advocate" every success.  
NELLIE L. WALLACE (age 12).  
Glen Morris, Ont.

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I have never written to the "Children's Corner" before. I always read the letters, and enjoy them very much. We have taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for about four years. I have four sisters, and one brother. I live on a farm. We have a team of working horses, and a team of drivers, and 27 head of cattle, 17 sheep, 2 dogs, and 58 turkeys, and a lot of other fowl. I have over a mile to go to school. I am in the Second Book. I don't like going to school very well. Well, I mustn't take up too much room. I will close, wishing you every success.  
A HAPPY BOY (age 10).  
Mansfield, Ont.

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I have seen so many little letters in the "Children's Corner" that I am very anxious to write. I live on a farm. We have twelve milking cows, sixteen young cattle, twelve fat pigs, four horses, and two colts. Our farm contains one hundred acres. I draw the milk, and go to school in the winter. I have a dog trained to draw me to school in the winter. His name is Scottie. I am in the Second Book, but I am going to try the entrance at summer holidays. Well, I guess I'll close my letter now, hoping this will be accepted.  
WILLIE STEWART.  
Menie P. O., Ont.

**Raspberry Pie.**—Raspberries are much improved by being mixed with red currants for pies, but the fruit should be very lightly cooked. The following method has been recommended as good: Bake the pastry first, filling it with dry rice to keep the shape. A top may be put on also, if preferred. While hot remove the rice quickly and put in the fruit and sugar. Replace the top, and set back in a rather cool oven for ten minutes. If the top crust is not used, simply put on a thick covering of whipped cream.

**Lemon Pudding.**—Make an ordinary bread pudding with bread, milk, sugar, and the yolks of 2 eggs. Bake it in a deep dish. On top of the stove, make a thin lemon filling of 2 cups boiling water, a bit of butter, sugar, and a little cornstarch. When cooked, pour this over the bread pudding; cover with a meringue made of the two whites, and set in a hot oven to brown a little.

**Muffins.**—Sift 1½ cups flour, 1½ teaspoons baking powder, 1 teaspoon (small) salt into a baking bowl. Add 2 tablespoons sugar. Beat an egg, and add to it 1 cup milk. Pour this upon dry ingredients, mixing quickly to a smooth batter. Have gem pans buttered and very hot. Fill two-thirds full and bake in a hot oven 15 or 20 minutes. For corn-meal muffins, instead of 1½ cups flour, use 1 cup flour and 1 cup corn meal.

**Lemon Buns.**—Four small cups flour, ½ lb. butter, 2-3 cup sugar, 2 eggs, 2 teaspoons baking powder, grated rind of a lemon, sweet milk. Rub butter in flour, add dry ingredients, and a pinch of salt, and the grated rind of one fresh lemon (grate the rind before lemon is peeled). Beat the eggs, and add to them ½ cup sweet milk. Pour into the flour, etc., and make into a soft dough with as little working as possible. Make into buns, brush over with a little of the beaten egg kept back for the purpose, and bake in a brisk oven 15 minutes.

**Peanut Soup.**—Cook until tender 2 cups shelled peanuts (skins rubbed off) with a slice of onion. Press through a sieve. Pour over one quart rick milk; reheat; thicken slightly with flour or cornstarch. Add a bit of butter; season and serve.

**Lemon Filling for Pie.**—Three-quarters of a pint water (boiling). Add butter, size of an egg, and 1½ tablespoons cornstarch dissolved in a little water. Add 1 cup sugar, juice and grated rind of 1 lemon, yolks of 2 eggs, a pinch of salt. Use whites of the 2 eggs for a meringue, beating with them 2 tablespoons sugar.

**Improvement to Fruit Pies.**—Do not press tops down too firmly. When cold raise top and pour in 1 cup whipped cream. When cooking juicy fruit pies, a little cornstarch sprinkled over the fruit before putting on the top will be found an improvement.

**Egg Salad.**—Boil hard, cut in two, rub yolks through a sieve with a little salt. Mix in a little butter and salad dressing. Pile on whites of eggs, and serve on a lettuce leaf.

**Some Tested Recipes.**

**Welsh Cake.**—Beat together ½ cup butter and lard (mixed) and 1 cup sugar. Next add 1 beaten egg, 1 cup milk, 1 cup currants, a little grated nutmeg and vanilla. To 4 cups flour add 4 (small) teaspoons baking powder. Mix the whole to a soft dough; press, or roll lightly, out into a thick sheet, and bake. When cold, cut in squares, and serve. To be eaten with butter.

**An Excellent Salad Dressing.**—Two eggs, butter size of an egg, 1 tablespoon mustard mixed in a little milk, 2 tablespoons sugar, 1 cup vinegar, ½ cup cream, pepper and salt to taste. Mix beaten eggs, sugar, mustard and salt; then add vinegar, and heat in double boiler until smooth and creamy. When cold, whip in the cream.

**Buttermilk Pie.**—First bake the shells with a nice paste. For filling use 2 cups buttermilk, 1 cup sugar, 1 tablespoon flour, 2 eggs, and a pinch of salt. Boil to a custard, then fill pie.

**Cream Pie.**—Bake shells as above. For filling make a boiled custard of 1 beaten egg, 1 large cup milk, 1 teaspoon cornstarch, sugar and vanilla to taste. Pour

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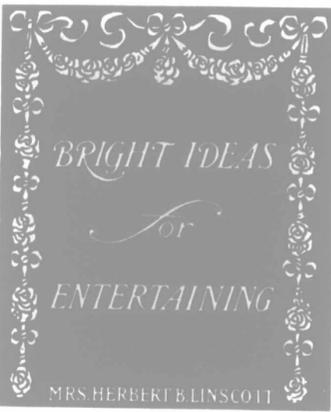
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in shells, and when quite cold cover very thickly with whipped cream.

**Lemon Pie with Crust.**—For the filling beat 2 eggs light, and stir into them 2 cups sugar. Add a pint of water, 3 tablespoons of cracker rolled fine, the same amount of flour rubbed to a paste in a little water, the grated rind of 1 and the juice of 2 lemons. Beat hard. Add a pinch each of cinnamon and nutmeg, and bake as other covered pies.

When baking pie-shells, difficulty is sometimes found in getting the shells to keep their shape. To avoid this, either line the pans with pastry and fill with dry rice while baking, or smooth the pastry over the outside of the pans, and bake it that way.

Fruit pies are usually the better of a little dredging of flour or cornstarch over the fruit to absorb a part of the juice. It is said that pies of a juicy nature may be prevented from running over by making a good opening in the top and inserting a paper funnel of firm writing paper.

**Filling for Charlotte Russe or Cream Puffs.**—Whip 1 cup of thick sweet cream until stiff. Beat the white of one egg dry, then beat in 1-3 cup sugar and a teaspoon of vanilla. Mix the egg mixture with the cream, and use at once.

**Cherry Pie.**—Line a plate with pastry. Fill with stoned cherries; sprinkle with a scant 1/4 teaspoon salt, 2-3 cup sugar, and 2 tablespoons flour. Dot with bits of butter. Brush the edge of pastry with water. Put on top crust and bake.—From Boston Cooking School.

**How to Dry Berries.**

Black raspberries or the purple Columbian berry are the best for this purpose. They should not be overripe. The fruit should be free from dust and gathered by clean hands, so that it need not be washed before drying.

Look over carefully, and spread in layers, three berries deep, on earthen plates or granite tins. Set in the oven or on the back of the stove until brought to a scalding-point, then at once remove to a place that is simply warm enough to keep the moisture slowly evaporating, but where there is no possible danger of burning. Stir occasionally with a spoon. In twelve hours the fruit should be reduced to one-third its original bulk, when three plates may be put together, giving room for a fresh supply.

It will take from thirty-six to forty-eight hours to remove all the moisture. Then the berries will be ready to pack away. At the last the berries should be again brought to a scalding-point, to insure freedom from insects. In doing this, watch constantly, lest the berries burn.

Pack the fruit in small pails with tight covers, or baking-powder cans may be used.

Before putting on the cover, spread over the top as many thicknesses of clean paper as will shut down with the cover, the edge showing below the cover when it is on firmly, so as to make it moth-proof.

In a day or two take off the cover, and, if any moisture appears on the paper or sides of the pail, heat enough to remove it, and put on a dry paper. The dishes may be set in any dry place. Fruit dried in this way will keep for years; and, although an old-fashioned way, it is an agreeable change from ordinary canned and preserved fruits.—Boston Cooking School.

**Recipes.**

**Sponge Drops.**—Beat 3 eggs, add 1 cup sugar, and beat. Stir in 1 1/2 cups "Five Roses" flour in which 1 teaspoon cream tartar and 1/2 teaspoon soda are mixed. Flavor with lemon. Drop in spoonfuls on a buttered tin, and bake.

**Boston Tea Cakes.**—One beaten egg, 2 tablespoons sugar, 1 cup sweet milk, 1 teaspoon soda dissolved in the milk, 2 teaspoons cream tartar sifted with 2 heaping cups "Five Roses" flour, 1 tablespoon melted butter.

Our Curate (who is going to describe to us his little holiday in lovely Lucerne): "My dear friends—I will not call you 'Ladies and Gentlemen,' since I know you too well!" —[Punch.

**The Ingle Nook.**

I wonder how many of you have cameras, and how many of you have rushed boldly at it with little or no instruction, as I have been foolish enough to do this last week. Verily is it true that "Fools rush in where angels fear to tread." I remember doing the same thing (the "rushing in" business, I mean) when the wheeling fever was on, and I had just learned to bowl along nicely on the level. Before my mind's eye yet there arise visions of that hill down which I flew like a cyclone, scarcely able to follow with my feet the revolving of the pedals. I couldn't stop—I knew no more than the man in the moon how to "hold back"—there was nothing for it but to dash on among the stones and gravel. How I ever escaped without breaking my neck was a miracle. When I knew how to wheel well, I wouldn't try that hill for anything, but I got down somehow, and lived to tell the tale.

With an equal bumpiness have I been trying the camera lately. Such beautiful, beautiful spots there were, hills and ponds and trees, and little cool pools in the wood with shadows miles deep in them, and cattle and horses and boys fishing, to supply just the life one wanted. I think it is with picture-taking as with fishing, the pleasure you get isn't in what you have to show for your outing, but in the outing itself—an outing with an object in it. You browse around, taking a bit of the landscape here, another there, choosing, observing, comparing. Would this make a pretty picture, or that? And all the time your power of observation is being sharpened, and you are feeling the beauty of everything and the joy of living at every moment.

"A perfect day  
Wherein it is enough for me,  
Not to be doing but to be."

By the way, it seems rather a matter of the fox and the grapes that I should philosophize thus at this juncture—but "a nos moutons!"

There was such a pretty bit. It was to be our crowning glory, and my friend and I exclaimed over the perfection of our photo-to-be; a stretch of water with willow bushes and a boy with a straw hat fishing, some noble elms in the background, and a grassy, reedy patch in the immediate fore. All that was needed to complete the view was a group of horses on this grassy patch. Well, there were the horses, and my friend volunteered to drive them down. Would those horses stop and group themselves? Not a bit of it. On they stalked, one after the other, with the distance between marked off as with geometrical precision. In fact, they wouldn't do anything else but stalk past one by one, so, in despair, we "snapped" them anyway. We were a little afraid they were too close to the camera, that they would loom up like elephants and blot out half of the water scene, and the boy maybe, and an elm or two, but, well, it would be an interesting picture any way.

"Would you believe it? When that plate was developed there wasn't a blessed thing on it—not even a horse of elephantine proportions. "Over-exposed," the Oracle said, and "over-exposed" he said in regard to every plate we had taken. Of course, it was disappointing. Then, too, there was a sort of opprobrium about that word "over-exposed" as applied to ourselves. We couldn't just think at first why this should be, and then it dawned upon us. Why yes, a few people across the line would probably agree with us that over-exposure is rather a bad thing.

By the way, have you seen that clever little parody on Kipling in a recent N. Y. Independent? Here it is:

"THE MUCK-RAKERS."  
"What are the bugles blowing for?" said Lawson-on-Parade.  
"To turn us out, to turn us out," D. Graham Phillips said.  
"What makes you look so white, so white?" said Lawson-on-Parade.  
"I'm dreading what I've got to hear," J. Lincoln Steffens said.  
They're exposin' the exposures; it would make your hair turn gray  
To reflect what will come when they expose each exposure.

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

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

TWO FARMS for sale in Guelph township. These are first-class stock and grain farms; well fenced; good brick dwelling houses and first-class outbuildings. Seven miles from Guelph and the O. A. C. G. D. Hood, Guelph, Ont.

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

A Comfortable Journey is Assured

IF YOUR TICKET READS VIA THE

**MICHIGAN CENTRAL**

"The Niagara Falls Route."

**TO NEW YORK.**

Five through express trains daily, carrying Standard Pullman Sleepers. All trains arrive at and depart from Grand Central Station, in the heart of the city.

Further information gladly furnished by nearest M.C.R. Agent, or

W. J. Lynch, Passenger Traffic Manager, Chicago; O. W. Ruggles, General Passenger Agent, Chicago; S. H. Palmer, Can. Passenger Agent, St. Thomas

When they find a newer frenzy or a treason every day—  
They're exposin' the exposers in the mornin'.

"What makes Charles Russell breathe so 'ard?" asked Lawson-on-Parade.  
"It's bitter cold, it's bitter cold," U. Jungle Sinclair said.  
"What makes Miss Tarbell look so faint?" said Lawson-on-Parade.  
"A touch of sum, a touch of sum," S. Hopkins Adams said.  
They're exposin' the exposers, they are callin' of 'em down,  
They are huntin' of 'em hotly from New York to Packin' town.  
They will chuck 'em in a lake o' ink an' let 'em swim or down—  
They're exposin' the exposers in the mornin'.

"I started all this bloomin' raw," said Lawson-on-Parade.  
"I think Miss Tarbell saw it first," Rex Beach rose up and said.  
"What's all that noise that shakes the ground?" said Lawson-on-Parade.  
"It's Teddy Roosevelt's muck-rake speech," a pale reformer said.  
They're exposin' the exposers, there is trouble in the air,  
There are Folks and Hadleys coming from concealment everywhere,  
And they'll all write stuff, and talk, too, when they've got the time to spare—  
They're exposin' the exposers in the mornin'.

—W. D. Nesbit.

But I will stop this ramble. What are you all doing this summer, anyway? If you're having any "fun" with a camera or anything else, I wish you'd write us about it. We've been down on rock-bottom for a long time, and can stand a little froth in the hot weather.

DAME DURDEN.

"The Farmer's Advocate," London, Ont.

**Margaret Guthrie Answers.**

Dear Dame Durden,—Perhaps some of the Ingle Nook friends would like a glimpse into our "cookery scrap-book." To save Advocate for seven or eight years and more means a fine nest for moths and dust. To avoid this, and also to choose what suits best, we cut out recipes, suggestions, prize essays, farm hints, and save a year's papers for reference, then generally burn a quantity of old papers at housecleaning time. Our grocer kindly gave enough brown paper to make a good-sized book, which, with the aid of colored ribbon to secure the back, and mullage, the recipes are all ready and handy. For variety, a page here and there contains pictures of faces, as Mary Anderson, Eva Booth, Mrs. Parkhurst, Lord Strathcona, etc., animals, scenery, babies' photos, and also a few jokes are pasted in now and again to relieve the monotony of cooking. Two or three recipes for one cake only adds interest. Just lately I cut out "Interested Reader's" white cake and coffee cake, but could not keep track of them until, with a teaspoonful of flour and water, they were placed. Here are Nora Creina's scented soap recipe, Aunt Paisy's letters, Thyra's pies, gingerbread from Busybody, Cheery and Desire-to-Help, an essay from Help-onabit, another from Wrinkles, and One of the Maids, also Western Annie, and a host of others, whose names I carelessly clipped off, but who have my gratitude just the same. Did you get a recipe for preserving linoleum? The Montreal Weekly Witness had one; if you like, it is here. Inform Wrinkles I left my dishes to inspect an old superannuated bedstead, and find a capital one to make a veranda seat, and many thanks for her suggestion. Space will not allow me to let some ladies know how their hints are utilized. For Busy Bee: This salad is for a large tableful of ten or twelve, so perhaps halving it will suit: Six tablespoonfuls butter, 6 tablespoonfuls cream, 1 tablespoonful salt, ½ tablespoon pepper, 1 teaspoonful mustard, 3 eggs (well beaten), 1 cup vinegar. Put all in a saucepan, but eggs and vinegar. Boil a little. Then cool slightly. Add vinegar slowly so as not to cause cream to curdle. Add the eggs. Beat five minutes. Have enough mashed potatoes for two large dishes, with onion finely minced. Pour on the mixture, and stir well. Ornament the top with a covering of mashed potatoes put through a ricer or colander. Ed. Polly get

dessert for her dinner? Try Perrin's or McCormick's cream biscuits—two for one person—steamed well, with cream, sugar and nutmeg. Allow them to be cold.

Another is cornstarch custard spread on a platter, and thickly covered with ripe fruit and sugar. Add cream when serving.

Tapioca cream never fails to please. Chatterbox's snow pudding is capital. Then one we used often with a lot of men was cream biscuit, split, buttered, a cherry-fruit covering, and cream added. It was like shortcake.

MARGARET GUTHRIE.

Many thanks for the nice private letter I wish I had time to answer it personally, but I enjoyed it all the same.

D. D.

Dear Dame Durden,—Recipes for raisin pie in my cookbook are conspicuous by their absence, so would you please publish one?

WILD-BRIAR.

In Dame Durden's cookbooks also, "raisin pies" are conspicuous by their absence. Can someone of the Ingle Nook circle supply the deficiency?

Dear Dame Durden,—We have taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for a long time, but I have never written before. I read the Ingle Nook Chats, and think them very interesting. Would you please tell me how to take iron rust out of linen?

WELLWISHER.

Dip the stained part into a basin of boiling water, then stretch it tightly over the basin. Sprinkle the stain with salts of lemon, and rub this well in with a piece of rag. Allow the stain to steam for a short time with the salts on it, when it should entirely disappear. A solution of oxalic acid may be used in the same way. Rinse at once.

**Two Lovers.**

"Two lovers by a moss-grown spring:  
They leaned soft cheeks together there,  
Mingled the dark and sunny hair,  
And heard the wooing thrushes sing.  
O budding time!  
O love's best prime!

"Two wedded from the portal step:  
The bells made happy carollings,  
The air was soft as fanning wings,  
White petals on the pathway slept.  
O pure-eyed bride!  
O tender pride!

"Two faces o'er a cradle bent:  
Two hands above the head were locked;  
These pressed each other while they rocked,  
Those watched a life that love had sent.  
O solemn hour!  
O hidden power!

"Two parents by the evening fire:  
The red light fell about their knees  
On heads that rose by slow degrees,  
Like buds upon the lily spire.  
O patient life!  
O tender strife!

"The two still sat together there.  
The red light shone about their knees;  
But all the heads by slow degrees  
Had gone and left that lonely pair.  
O voyage fast!  
O vanished past!

"The red light shone upon the floor  
And made the space between them wide;  
They drew their chairs up side by side,  
Their pale cheeks joined, and said, 'Once more.'  
O memories!  
O past that is!"

—George Eliot.

The Westminster begins volume IX, with the July number in a new and decidedly-attractive typographical garb of standard magazine form. This magazine has made a distinct place for itself. The subjects discussed are fresh and important to Canada, and the writers have breadth of view and vivacity. While Canadian topics deservedly hold prominent place, others of world-wide interest receive attention, as we would expect in a periodical of cosmopolitan character. Its contributed articles and well-executed, original photogravures strike one as particularly effective.

Do you know you can buy Red Rose Tea at the same price as other teas? Then, why not?

**Red Rose Tea**

"is good tea"

Prices—25, 30, 35, 40, 50 and 60 cts. per lb. in lead packets

T. H. ESTABROOKS, ST. JOHN, N. B. WINNIPEG, TORONTO, & WELLINGTON ST., E.

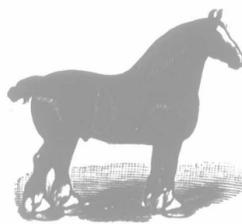
**Dain Hay Press**  
STILL TO THE FRONT.



Greatly improved and strengthened in every detail.  
The only pull power press.  
Full circle, two feeds to round.  
No breaks with the Dain.  
Will make bales as high as 200 pounds.  
Has an automatic tucker, and makes smooth bales.  
Greater capacity than ever. 12 to 16 tons a general day's work with experienced operators.  
Easy on team. Send for catalogue.

**The Dain Manf'g Co., Preston, Ont.**

The Fairchild Co., Winnipeg, Man., Agents Manitoba and Western Provinces.



**Unreserved Auction Sale**

OF IMPORTED REGISTERED

**Clydesdales**

Twenty-three females. 26 Three stallions.

**ON TUESDAY, JULY 31ST, 1906,**

At the sale stables of Messrs. Archibald & Cudmore, Seaforth, at 1.30 p. m.

Their breeding is absolutely gilt-edged. They were pronounced by the inspector at Montreal as the best lot of fillies ever landed from Scotland.  
They will be sold: Terms cash.

**McMillan, Archibald & Cudmore,**  
SEAFORTH, ONTARIO.

Capt. T. E. Robson, Auctioneer.

This ad. will not appear again.

**WHITMAN'S "WORLD'S" VICTORIOUS & IN USE THE WORLD OVER**

**LARGEST & MOST PERFECT GUARANTEED TO ALSO LARGE LINE FIRST CLASS SEND FOR WHITMAN AGRIC. CO.**

**"STANDARD" BALING PRESSES LINE IN AMERICA. HAVE NO EQUAL AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY CATALOGUE. ST. LOUIS, MO.**

Received the GRAND PRIZE, highest award, on Belt and Horse Presses, World's Fair, St. Louis.

Lullaby Song.

Through Sleepy-Land doth a river flow,
On its further bank white daisies grow;
And snow-white sheep, in woolly floss,
Must one by one, be ferried across,
In a little boat they safely ride
To the meadows green, on the other side—

Lullaby, sing Lullaby!

The boatman comes to carry the sheep
In his little boat to the Land of Sleep.
Upon his head is a poppy wreath;
His eyelids droop and his eyes beneath
Are drowsy from counting, "One, two, three,"—

How many sheep doth the baby see?
Lullaby, sing Lullaby!

One little sheep has gone over the stream;
They press to the bank: How eager they seem!

Two little sheep alone on the shore—
Only two sheep, but he's bringing one more;

Three little sheep in the flowery fields,
Cropping the grass which Sleepy Land yields,

Lullaby, sing Lullaby!

Four little, five little sheep now are over;

Six little, seven little sheep in the clover—

Deep in the honey-sweet clover they stand,

Eight little, nine little sheep; now they land;

Ten, and eleven, and twelve little sheep!—
And baby herself, is gone with them, to sleep!

Lullaby, sing Lullaby!

—Selected.

The Best Hour.

"Get down on the floor here, Daddy,
Get down on the floor and play."
And that is the song my baby
Sings to me at close of day.
"Get down on the floor and tumble,
Get down with me, daddy, do;
Get down on the floor now, daddy,
Me 'ants to sit down on you."

Then overboard goes the paper,
And down on the floor goes dad;
And onto him clambers baby,
And baby is more than glad;
And daddy's a horse and wagon,
Or daddy's a ship at sea,
And rolls with a little baby
As happy as she can be.

Yea, rolls with the babe and tumbles,
And grumbles, and haws, and gees,
And always a dimpled baby
With rounded and dimpled knees
Sits perched aloft unfearing,
And laughing with childish glee
As the daddy ship goes tossing
And tumbling across the sea.

And, oh, but that ship is careful;
The waves may foam and curl,
But never the ship goes plunging
Too much for the baby girl,
And never the horse gets fractious,
Or plunges or jumps aside
So much as to mar the pleasure
Of the wee little girl astride.

Oh, good is the hour of gloaming,
When labor is put aside,
And daddy becomes a horsey
A wee little girl may ride;
Or daddy becomes a plunging
Big ship on the stormy seas,
And is guided and captained onward
By a baby with dimpled knees.

Afterward.

So many little faults we find,
We see them; for not blind
Is love. We see them; but if you and I,
Perhaps, remember them some by-and-bye
They will not be
Faults then—grave faults—to you and me,
But just odd ways—mistakes or even less,
Remembrances to bless.
Days change so many things, yes, hours—
We see so differently in sun and showers.
Mistaken words to-night
May be so cherished by to-morrow's light.
We may be patient for we know
There's such a little way to go.

MARIE REDFERN.

Montreal Markets.

(Continued from page 1144.)

Shipments of 108,681 boxes during the first week of the month; 14,000 more than the shipments for the same week last year. Total exports since May 1st amount to 650,000 boxes, exceeding last year's record by 63,000 boxes. The average price to the farmer must have been 2c. a pound more than a year ago.

Eggs—Hot weather and supply of fruit has reduced the demand for eggs. Eggs have been temporarily scarce, however, and the market is firm and steady at 16 1/2c. to 16 3/4c. for straight-gathered; No. 1 candled about the same; No. 2 candled a drug at 12c. to 13c., and select candled, 19c. to 20c.

Potatoes—Old stock now being sold to grocers at 50c. to 70c. Car lots not wanted. New potatoes coming in, but, as all sorts of prices are being paid, they are scarcely quotable.

Grain—Oat market, perhaps, a shade easier. Although there are probably 200,000 bushels here in store, over half is for export. Local consumption goes on at the rate of 25,000 bushels a week; 4 1/2c. to 4 3/4c.

Hay—Market dull and declining. No. 1 timothy, track, \$9 to \$9.50; No. 2, \$8 to \$8.50, and clover, mixed, \$7 to \$7.50 per ton.

Millfeed—Bran, steady and easy, at \$17 per ton, in bags, for Manitoba; shorts, \$19 to \$20.

Cheese Board Prices.

Woodstock, 11 1/2c. Stirling, 11 1/2c. to 11 3/4c. Picton, 11 1/2c. Tweed, 11 1/2c. Kingston, 11 1/2c. to 11 3/4c. Madoc, 11 1/2c. Listowel, 11 1/2c. Napanee, 11 1/2c. Perth, 11 1/2c. bid. Ottawa, 11 1/2c. Iroquois, 11 1/2c. to 11 3/4c. Huntingdon, Que., white, 11 1/2c. to 11 3/4c.; colored, 11 1/2c.; butter, fresh, 22 1/2c. to 23 1/2c.; salted, 21 1/2c.

Buffalo.

Cattle—Prime steers, \$5.50 to \$5.85; shipping, \$5 to \$5.40; butchers', \$4.50 to \$5.25. Veals—\$4.50 to \$8. Hogs—Heavy, mixed Yorkers and pigs, \$7.25; roughs, \$6 to \$6.40; stags, \$4.50 to \$5; dairies, \$6.90 to \$7.15. Sheep and Lambs—Lambs, \$6 to \$8.50; a few at \$8.65; yearlings, \$6.75 to \$7; wethers, \$6 to \$6.25; ewes, \$5 to \$5.25; sheep, mixed, \$3 to \$5.75.

Chicago.

Cattle—Common to prime, \$4 to \$6.25; cows, \$2.75 to \$4.50; heifers, \$2.75 to \$5.25; bulls, \$2.75 to \$4.25; calves, \$5.75 to \$7; stockers and feeders, \$2.60 to \$4.30. Hogs—Choice to prime, heavy, \$6.85 to \$6.92 1/2; medium to good, heavy, \$6.70 to \$6.80; butchers' weights, \$6.85 to \$6.92 1/2; good to choice, heavy, mixed, \$6.75 to \$6.80; packing, \$6 to \$6.70. Sheep and Lambs—Sheep, \$4.50 to \$6.25; yearlings, \$5.50 to \$6.25; spring lambs, \$6.50 to \$8.

British Cattle Markets.

London.—Cattle, 10 1/2c. to 11 1/2c. per lb.; refrigerator beef, 8c. per lb.; sheep, dressed, 14c. to 15 1/2c. per lb.

Of Doubtful Service.

The Dominion Parliament has passed the Lord's Day Act. The Senate's contribution to this particular piece of legislation consisted in the introduction of an amendment to the effect that before bringing a prosecution under the Act, the consent of the Attorney-General of the Province in which the offence was committed must be obtained. Other amendments made by the Senate were rejected by the Commons, and the Upper House, reconsidering its position, allowed them to drop. A digest of the new Act will be given our readers in connection with a general review of the past session's agricultural legislation.

The opinion of the National Hay Dealers' Association, of the United States, is that the hay crop in that country will not exceed 75 per cent. of the average of the past decade. A short crop has also been reported from England.

Contracts have been let for building the enlargement of the greenhouses at the Ontario Agricultural College. The cost of the work will be \$5,000.

Sharples TUBULAR CREAM SEPARATORS

We want you to know Tubular Cream Separators as they are

Investigate the low can and enclosed gears. Tubulars have neither oil cups, tubes, nor holes—they oil themselves. They have bowls without complicated inside parts—hold the world's record for clean skimming, durability, capacity, easy turning and easy washing—save half the work—greatly increase the amount and quality of butter—are wholly unlike all other separators. Write for catalog R-198

THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO., Toronto, Can. West Chester, Pa. Chicago, Ill.

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

The New Normal Schools.

The Ontario Government have decided to establish the four new Provincial Normal Schools for which provision was made at the last session of the Legislature, at the following points: Peterborough, Hamilton, Stratford and North Bay. The wisdom of at least two of these locations is questioned. Kingston, the seat of Queen's University, is pre-eminently the place for an Eastern-Ontario Normal School; and, in the opinion of many, the Macdonald Institute, at Guelph, should be converted into a Normal School for the special purpose of training rural teachers, instead of erecting a new institution at Stratford, which is close to the existing Normal School at London.

AN INEXPENSIVE WAY TO INCREASE THE VALUE OF LAND.

An unusual offer is made to our readers by The Manson Campbell Co., Ltd., Chatham, Ont., manufacturers of the famous Chatham fanning mill. This machine has been perfected by years of work and experience. It has seventeen screens, the full set of which go with the mill. It is designed to take weed seeds out of grain (cockle and oats out of wheat), and separate one kind of grain from another. It is a mill which, introduced into a neighborhood, creates a demand for itself. The Manson Campbell Co. deal direct with the farmer. On writing them, you will receive, postpaid, full particulars of their liberal selling plan, according to which on receipt of order they will ship you, at their own expense, a Chatham fanning mill, which you can use 30 days free. If, after trying it a month, you are not satisfied that the mill is exactly as represented, you can return it, and the use of the mill will not cost you a cent. By mailing at once your name and address you will receive, free and postpaid, their book, "How to Make Dollars Out of Wind." The company is a responsible concern, as may be learned from the commercial agencies, or any Detroit bank. Address The Manson Campbell Co., Ltd., Chatham, Ont.

DO DOGS REASON?

S. L. De Fabry, in Outing Magazine, writes: This dog when let out would never disturb anything in the poultry-yard, but the moment a stray chick lost her way into this yard the savage got the better of him; he would catch the unfortunate straggler, kill and devour it, leaving only a few feathers as evidence of the "murder." Punishment always followed. The comments of fathers were shown to the dog so as to impress on him his wrongdoing and make the cause of the punishment clear to him. From time to time young chickens would be missing, and all efforts to locate the guilty one were vain. The dog's yard was always scrutinized, but nothing found.

My best broilers were disappearing at a rapid rate, and I decided to have the dog watched. Soon he was caught in the act, and the mystery solved. The moment the dog had finished his meal he scratched the feathers in a heap and carried them with his teeth to a corner of his yard, where he buried them. The dog had the most embarrassed and helpless expression at the time he was caught that I ever noticed on a dog. An extra severe punishment was dealt out, and I do not know if the prohibition of being trapped or the prohibition of the work, but the dog was cured from that moment on.

The related observations show reasoning in order to accomplish something for a set purpose. I believe most animals possess the quality in some degree, more or less, according to their mental development.

In the last case described, the dog's instinct led him to catch and kill the chicken, but memory told him that punishment would follow if found out. He reasoned that by hiding the evidence of his guilt he would escape punishment for his actions, which he understood to be wrong. The very fact of being able to discriminate between right and wrong and trying to check the consequences of the latter shows the necessity of thinking, and, therefore, of reasoning power.

His Interpretation—Little Amzi (who has an inquiring mind)—Uncle Tim, I saw the word in the newspaper—what is the "curriculum," of a college? Uncle Timrod (promptly)—Curriculum, em? Why, that's what them 'ere nōtheaded college students comb their hair with.

An Athelston man, The Globe of that city says, was showing a fine horse that attracted the attention of a man who was looking for a family horse. "Can a woman drive him?" inquired the would-be purchaser.

"Yes, a woman might drive him," replied the owner; "but I would hate to live with the woman that could drive him."

A well-to-do Scotch lady one day said to her gardener, "Man, Tammas, I wonder you don't get married. You've got a nice house, and all you want to complete it is a wife. You know the first gardener that ever lived had a wife." "Quite reet, missus," said Tammas. "Quite reet; but he didna keep his job lang after he got the wife."

The Rev. Edward A. Horton, of Boston, told this story at a recent banquet of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company:

"A woman went marketing in Faneuil Hall," said the minister. "She stopped before a stall where were displayed fowl so used as to seem almost unsalable.

"What do you sell those for?" inquired the woman, wondering if the proprietor would dare call them chickens.

"We usually sell them for profits, marm," was the curt response.

"Oh," said the woman; "I thought they were patriarchs."

Over the shoulders and slopes of the dune I saw the white daisies go down to the sea.

A host in the sunshine, an army in June, The people God sends us to set our hearts free.

The bobolinks rallied them up from the dell.

The orioles whistled them out of the wood.

And all of their singing was, "Earth, it is well!"

And all of their dancing was, "Life, thou art good!" —Bliss Carman.

It was at the Port Arthur siege, during the assault on the celebrated 108 Metre Hill, which cost the Japanese so many men. Before sending forth to certain death a regiment held until then in reserve, General Nogi, addressing the Colonel, said: "Your regiment is the first in all this world!" "General," replied the officer, gravely, "it will be the first in the next."

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

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

Miscellaneous.

SWEET OR SOUR MILK FOR PIGS.

Would fresh sweet milk from separator be any better for pigs, two or three months old, if it were soured before feeding with shorts? W. P.

Ans.—Many feeders believe that sour milk is better than sweet milk for shoats. It should not, however, be rancid, as is sometimes the case.

STACK COVERS WANTED.

Where may a stack cover be obtained? If such an article is manufactured, what is price of same? A. A. R.

Ans.—Any reader who knows of a firm manufacturing stack covers will oblige us by sending name and address of the company, together with any information he can give as to the serviceability and economy of the article.

SHRINKAGE OF MILK.

What would be the cause of milk cows in flush of milk drying up, and, after acting a little dumpy, gradually coming back to milk again, but not so good as before? High land pasture, chiefly white-clover, and apparently free from any weeds, except mulleins.

Ans.—Such a condition as you describe may be produced by such a number of causes that it would be impossible to say just which one affected your cows. Change of temperature, fright, electric storms, conditions of pasture (moist or dry), methods of handling, etc., any of which may produce it. R.

HIRED MAN QUITTING.

Hired an Englishman through the Colonization Office, Toronto, at \$100 a year. After the expiration of two months he informs me that he intends to quit at the end of the third, and when asked his reason for quitting, he had none.

1. Can he quit by giving a month's notice and collect his pay? 2. Can I hold him to the agreement? Ontario. SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—1. No. As to the matter of recovery of wages, a court might award him some amount in respect of the time he actually worked, but certainly not full wages.

2. You are legally entitled to do so, but there is usually a practical difficulty in the way of enforcing such legal right.

A MUNICIPALLY PERMITTED NUISANCE.

Some years ago the council of this municipality passed a by-law, allowing sheep to run at large on the public highways from June 1st to November 1st. My farm is so situated, and the barns located in such a position, that most of the crop must be hauled along the public road. This, of course, necessitates the keeping open of the gates very frequently. A number of sheep pasture on the road and, of course, run into every open gateway at every opportunity. When they rest during the day, they persist in lying at the front gate and making a shady walk that we keep raked and mowed too filthy to walk on. At night they lie on another portion of the road between a pair of gates that are used many times a day, this portion of the road being our only way to our daily work with the team. This road is in an intolerable state of filth every morning during the summer. The attention of all the members of the council has been drawn to this state of affairs, and, while they say it is "too bad," they do nothing to lessen the nuisance. How can I proceed to compel the council or the owners of the sheep to end the nuisance? Can I bring an action against the council for the maintenance of a nuisance? Is the aforementioned by-law constitutional? If you can suggest any way by which this nuisance could be overcome you would oblige. FAIRPLAY, Ontario.

Ans.—While we think it would be quite in order for you to agitate for a re-

peal of the by-law in question, we do not see that you are in a position to successfully proceed against the council, either by way of action or indictment for maintaining a nuisance, or for the quashing of the by-law. Your more prudent and effective course, it seems to us, would be to treat the owner of the sheep as the trespasser, warn him by letter against continuing the nuisance, and then, if necessary, take legal proceedings against him as for trespass.

GNEISS TIME TO PRUNE SPRUCE TREES—PLANTING STRAWBERRIES—TRANSPLANTING ROSES.

1. What kind of stone is the enclosed sample?

2. What time of year is the best to trim spruce trees?

3. When should strawberries be planted out?

4. When should rosebushes be transplanted? W. D. S.

Ans.—1. The sample should not have been "enclosed." It is against the law to send letters in parcels as was done in this case, unless full letter rates are paid. The specimen is a broken-down gneiss, in which the mica has a golden sheen. It is common, and carries no economic minerals. The composition of gneiss is the same as that of granite, viz.: mica, feldspar and quartz. The only difference is that the gneiss is the next later geological formation, and is a metamorphic rock, whereas granite is igneous. There is no true granite in Canada.

2. It is better for the sake of appearances to prune spruce in the dormant season. The effects of the cutting will not be so noticeable.

3. About the first of May is the best time.

4. They may be transplanted in the fall, but spring is better.

DUCKS DYING.

What is the cause of my ducks dying? I feed bread crumbs for the first week, and some buckwheat, chopped corn, oat chop, barley chop, mixed all together, that is the present feed just now, and have them under shade and on a fresh plot of grass every little while, and plenty of grit and fresh water. They are four weeks old, and some are dying every day. They cripple up, cannot walk, and die in a few hours; the trouble is apparently either in their legs or in their backs. I had no trouble with the first flock. Do you think it is in the feeding, or what would be the matter? M. W.

Ans.—From the information given in your letter you would require to wet this mash with milk, or better wet with water and add beef scrap, or other animal food. Your ducks should have at least 15 per cent. of their ration of meat. Milk would help take the place, to a certain extent, curds would be better. You will require to mix the grit with the feed. Often ducks will not eat enough grit of their own accord. Put 1 pint of grit with about every gallon of grain. Also give your ducks more range, or, in other words, allow them to travel more freely. I think the trouble is that they are not eating enough grit, and that the ration does not contain animal food; also lack of exercise. O. A. C., Guelph. W. R. GRAHAM.

TURKEYS DYING.

My turkeys, six weeks old, are dying. The symptoms are drooping, standing with head down, back humped, feathers ruffled, and tail drooped; seem to be thirsty. I opened one. There was no food in stomach; gizzard seemed healthy, with plenty of grit, but the liver was a little spotted, and I noticed the droppings to be very yellow. Birds are fed on stale bread, with dandelion leaves mixed, shorts mixed dry with new milk, and a little whole wheat. Have the run of the farm, and coops are kept clean. They die four days after taking sick. A. F.

Ans.—But for two facts we should diagnose this disease as cholera. The two apparently contradictory symptoms are, absence of food in crop, and the fact that the liver is not mentioned as being enlarged and filled with dark blood. Symptoms of cholera are: Loss of appetite; great thirst; the bird drinking till it cannot retain the water in the crop, and spits it whenever its head is lowered; high fever; temperature running up to 108 and 110 degrees; crop usually dis-

tended with food, which cannot pass on, on account of the paralysis of that organ; bird sleepy, bunching itself into a dumpy ball of ruffled feathers, with drooping wings; comb pale, and of a sickly yellowish color; face and wattles bloodless; eyes dull, and almost closed; bird loses flesh and strength rapidly; frequently an attempt to move results in the bird falling, unable to rise again. Diarrhoea is always present. At first there is slight looseness of the bowels, the part of excrement which in health is pure white, becoming yellowish, or yellowish green. Copious discharges of glary mucus follow rapidly—may be frothy and streaked with yellow and green. Droppings voided frequently, varying from deep yellowish color to mottled yellow and green, becoming later a deep green. Excrement thin, often frothy; feathers about the vent soiled and caked by the excrement. Death usually occurs in a few days after appearance of first symptoms. Some cases appear in mild form, and merge into chronic infectious diarrhoea. All birds thus affected should be killed and burned. Post-mortem examination shows wasting of flesh, pale face and comb, full crop, inflamed and discolored intestines, greatly enlarged liver, soft, and filled with dark blood; gall bladder distended, contents thick and dark greenish; kidneys and the small tubes leading from them usually filled with yellow or yellowish-green masses. Medicinal treatment is of little use. Strangle and burn sick birds; disinfect runs and houses with a five-per-cent. solution of sulphuric acid. Disinfect drinking and any other water used, by putting in each two-gallon bucket from one to two teaspoonfuls of napreol. Permit no particle of the flesh or blood of a diseased bird where another may get it. Give any bird showing a suspicious looseness of the bowels, though not apparently sick, a three-drop dose of spirits of camphor, made into a small pill, with bread crumbs and a little sugar, twice daily, for three or four days. Mercury bichloride 3X tablets are an effective remedy. Give one tablet three times daily, or dissolve twelve tablets in each pint of drinking water. A specific that has proven a good preventive, and in mild cases a remedy, at several poultry stations, is a teaspoonful of sulpho-carbolate of zinc to a gallon of drinking water, given for several days. We have described symptoms and treatment of cholera thus fully that you may diagnose the case for yourself, and know what to do if you decide the trouble is cholera. There is a special turkey disease—which is now known to attack chickens as well-called black head, which cannot be satisfactorily diagnosed from any symptoms of the live birds. It runs a chronic course, and birds do not show signs of illness till just before death. The pathological symptoms are certain changes in the liver and caeca. The caeca are two elongated blind pouches at the lower end of the small intestines. In the normal fowl they are of uniform diameter throughout, the walls being thin, and the mucous membrane pale; they are filled with a rather dry greenish excrement. In cases of black head, one or both of the caeca have their walls greatly thickened, either throughout or in spots. The mucous membrane is deeply reddened and eroded, and from this inflamed surface there is poured into the caeca a quantity of creamy material, or exudate, more or less tinted with blood. The liver is enlarged and darkened, due to engorgement with blood, and scattered over its surface are round spots, sometimes whitish, or again with yellowish tinge. The spots are distinct and easily recognizable. The treatment is prevention. Isolate—indeed, it is probably best to destroy—all sick birds. Guard especially the young birds, which are more susceptible to the contagion. Remove them to new quarters, where the disease has never before existed. Disinfect the old quarters, by using lime generously, and raise no turkeys on that ground for a couple of years. If from the foregoing you are in doubt as to which disease your turkeys have, send a carcass to the Bacteriological Department of the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph.

Prof. John A. Craig, Director of the Texas Experimental Station, and Dean of the Agricultural College, he resigned, to engage in ranching at Roswell, N. M.

TURKEYS DYING.

Our turkeys are dying. They don't seem to be sick any length of time. They will eat right along, and seem all right, till all at once they seem to just droop and die in a little while. From symptoms we think it must be lice, but cannot see any on them. Are there any kind of lice that cannot be seen by the naked eye, and how should they be treated?

A CONSTANT READER.

Ans.—This is a good example of the way most turkey ailments are explained, and answers requested. "They don't seem to be sick any length of time." How long is any length of time? "They seem to just droop and die in a little while." How many hours is that?

Parties who make enquiries such as this should state how the birds are fed, giving all details; state if the bowels are acting as in health, and exactly how long the birds are noticed ailing before death. It takes all this to be moderately sure that one is diagnosing the disease correctly. It is not usual for a sick turkey to eat up to death, unless a lousy turkey can be called a sick one, and then you can easily tell if lice are there, as the birds are nothing but skin and bone. Large head lice are supposed to be hard to find, as they bury themselves almost in the flesh, and for these a very small quantity of grease should be applied to the head. For the small body lice, which are not hard to find, place the affected ones in a rather small box, according to the number to be treated. After dusting them thoroughly with insect powder, close the top almost over, and you will find plenty of dead lice in five minutes, if they are on the birds. In twenty years' experience I have never had to grease a poult, and I think only one season did I have to dust them with insect powder. I prevent this by dusting the sitting hen thoroughly just before the poults hatch with insect powder. W. J. BELL.

Veterinary.

ECZEMA.

Small lumps appeared on neck and back of my horse. He is very itchy, especially when warm. R. I.

Ans.—This is eczema. Purge with 8 drams aloes and 2 drams ginger, follow up with 1 ounce Fowler's solution of arsenic night and morning for a week. Wash thoroughly with strong hot soft soap suds applied with a scrubbing brush, and after this dress, twice daily, with a solution of corrosive sublimate, 15 grains to a pint of water, applied warm and well rubbed in. V.

FAILURE TO BREED—BOG SPAVIN, ETC.

1. Mare failed to conceive. Would the yeast treatment, recommended for cows in your issue of July 5th, be successful?

2. Nine-year-old mare has bog spavin. Give treatment that will remove it without blistering.

3. I am feeling young mare baking soda and ginger for her stomach. Can you suggest anything better? C. V. B.

Ans.—1. It is not probable the yeast treatment will be successful in your mare, but it can do no harm, and you might try it. The cause of sterility is probably closure of the entrance to the womb. Before breeding her next time, get your veterinarian, or a groom who understands the operation, to examine, and, if necessary, dilate the opening.

2. Bog spavins are very hard to remove, and we are always thankful if we succeed by repeatedly blistering. As you do not want to blister, try the daily application, with smart friction, of the following liniment: Take 4 drams each resublimed crystals of iodine and iodide of potassium, and 4 ounces alcohol and glycerine. Shake well, and allow to stand for about 12 hours before using.

3. You do not state what is the stomachic trouble, and, of course, treatment depends upon this. If she is troubled with indigestion, give a purgative, and follow up with dram doses each of ginger, gentian and nux vomica, three times daily. V.

### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

#### SIDEBONE AND SPAVIN.

1. Have a six-year-old mare beginning to show signs of sidebones on front foot, also jack spavin on hind leg. Kindly give some treatment other than blistering, as I can scarcely give her the necessary rest.

2. Am enclosing a sample of clover which we occasionally find in our hay. Kindly give name.

A. E. B.

Ans.—1. Sidebones are practically incurable. Blistering and firing give relief only in the early stages. Some people have the animal nerved if lameness continues. We know of no other treatment than blistering and firing for bone spavin, except removal of the nerve, which requires the services of a competent veterinarian.

2. The plant is black medick, or yellow trefoil, known to botanists as *Medicago lupulina*. It is of comparatively little value for hay. The seed is often used to adulterate alfalfa seed.

#### CHRONIC SPINITIS.

Two-year-old colt, after being on pasture during the day for about a week in May, became unable to rise without assistance. She was stabled at night and turned on grass during the day in June. She was also fed oats and bran. She gained in flesh, but appears weak and easily upset. She wobbles and trips easily, especially with hind feet.

J. R. S., W. S.

Ans.—This is a disease of the spine, sometimes called locomotor ataxia, but it differs from a disease of that name in the human being. Probably chronic spinitis is the better name. Recovery is usually very slow, and in some cases a perfect recovery does not take place. Keep her as quiet as possible in a large, well-bedded and well-ventilated box stall. If necessary help her to rise. Purge her once every five or six weeks with 6 drams aloes and 2 drams ginger, and give her 1½ drams nux vomica, either in her food or a little cold water as a drench twice daily.

V.

#### GOSSIP.

The American Yorkshire Club, of which Harry G. Krum, White Bear Lake, Minnesota, is secretary, has issued an annual publication, the contents of which comprise a history of the Large Improved Yorkshire breed of hogs, the addresses of the members of the Club, a treatise on the place of the Yorkshire in American Swine Husbandry, by Prof. J. J. Ferguson; one on "Breeding and Selection of Hogs," by Andrew Ross, Minnesota Experiment Station; the constitution, rules and by-laws of the Club, rules of registry, and special prizes offered by the Club in 1906. Copies may be had by addressing the secretary.

Mr. James Bowman, Guelph, reports: "Since writing you last, we have sold a very good young Aberdeen-Angus bull, Elm Park Raider, to the O. A. C. He was first in yearling class at Toronto and London Shows last September, and champion Aberdeen-Angus bull, any age, at London. We also sold his mate, Elm Park Ranger, that stood second to him at these shows, to Jas. D. McGregor, of Brandon, Manitoba. Both of these bulls are sired by Prince Penton (imp.). Elm Park Kym 11th, the young cow that won as a two-year-old at the Winter Fair, at Guelph, in 1903, and at Guelph Central Exhibition, same year, beating her stable mate that won at Toronto, has found a good home with Thos. B. Broadfoot, at Fergus, along with her bull calf, Elm Park King 5th. Mr. Thos. Mitchell, of Solway, has purchased a vigorous calf in Elm Park King 4th, to head his herd of pure-bred and grade Angus. Mr. William Patterson, of Petrolia, has also purchased a promising young bull to head his pure-bred herd. A few days ago we had a call from Mr. J. A. Barrie, of Clarke, Ont., and he took a fancy to a bull calf, somewhat under a year old, Elm Park Mail Boy, an extra well-grown one for his age, sired by Heather Homer, the first son of the Highland champion, Bion, that was calved on American soil. We hope Mr. Barrie will raise something good from this bull and his herd of pure-bred females."

#### "Dr. Ovens."

Editor, "The Farmer's Advocate":

The name at the head of this article does not belong to a horse, hog, or any other quadruped, yet, I think, it should prove of considerable interest to farmers and stock breeders in general.

Some time ago I received a telegram from an Eastern breeder, saying, "Received a letter supposed to be from you, recommending a Dr. Ovens coming to buy cattle. Is the letter genuine?" I wired back, "Don't know Dr. Ovens. Letter a forgery. Trap him." Mr. B. sent me along the letter that he received describing "Dr. Ovens." The letter was supposed to be written by me, and has my name signed to it. The whole thing was a forgery, and if he should have put in an appearance at Mr. B.'s, the Eastern breeder, he would have had a very interesting time, but not, perhaps, in the way that he wanted. The letter describing "Dr. Ovens" is a gem of its kind, makes a most interesting piece of reading, and is as follows:

(Copy of Forged Letter.)

"Mr. B—:

"Sir,—It is with pleasure I drop you these few lines that my old and one of the finest of neighbors we have in Oxford Co., Dr. Ovens, told me he thought he would take a run down and visit your herd. The Dr. is an Englishman, but a thorough gentleman. Mr. E— and Mr. R— and Mr. S— and myself, we tried hard to get the Dr. to go into breeding prize-bred Holsteins, and we have succeeded at last, owing to him having the gold-medal farm of 400 acres in the county and the gold-medal farmer and feeder. As a feeder, he has us all beat up in Western Ontario. He has a beautiful stock farm at Oxford Centre, three and a half miles south and east of Woodstock. The Dr., four years ago, built a barn on a 15-ft. deep basement, 60 x 150. Now, this summer he is building another barn, 60 x 200. He is our Warden of the County of Oxford, and, I think, will most likely be our next representative at Toronto—either Toronto or Ottawa. The Dr. carries the record as a surgeon in Canada, and us Oxford County people are proud of him. He was through the South African War for two and a half years, and performed on an average five operations per day for two and a half years, and only lost eleven. It is a pleasure to hear the Dr. talk if he will. He is the wealthiest man we have in the county. His income from cash alone is \$111,000 per day, and mortgages all around him, and with all his wealth he is a plain everyday farmer, and a wonderfully clever man. I am doubtful if we have a more clever doctor in Canada. He drew from the stomach of my wife a cancer, what she used to pray to die from the pain, and the last four years been a strong, healthy, hearty woman; never cost me one dollar since the Dr. drew it out, four years ago; and drew one from each one of Mr. E—'s sisters, and healthy women to-day, and draws them without pain or chloroform. As a Dr. he cannot be beat in America, and if he does come, I am sure you will enjoy his visit; and let me give you a pointer, if he does come price your cattle well. Don't be afraid. He paid me \$5,000 for five head, but, of course, they were dandies. He has just paid Mr. Morroce \$2,000 for four head. He is going to lift the Holsteins out of the mire. We have the right man in the right place. He has just invented a milking machine, and it is just the ideal thing we want. The Dr.'s milking machine will milk one cow in five minutes, or it will milk 50 or 100 cows in five minutes. He intends to manufacture them in Woodstock. He has bought the grounds and the factory. It is a complete thing to milk with a two-horse-power, or ten- or twenty-horse-power steam engine, and after the milking is done, turns the steam on and sterilizes the rubber pipes out in two minutes. A person milking 20 to 30 cows, you can put the tubes on the tits, milk and separate and sterilize in 30 minutes, and no pails to wash. Ontario alone, now, will be able to supply the mother country with cheese, and the Hon. John D— said since the perfect discovery, the Ontario cheese will go up. So, Mr. B—, I hope sir, you will do your best to make the Dr. at home, as there

is no pride with him. He is a man of firm nerve and will, and a man who's word is as good as his bond, and as a Dr. I don't think his equal is in Brockville or Montreal. You have heard how deaf I was, no doubt, but now I can hear a conversation as good as you, but I had a hard time to get the Dr. at me. I am, Yours truly,  
GEO. RICE."

Mr. B— says the "Dr." has not turned up there yet, but the same day that I received this letter from him, I received a letter from another breeder, Mr. F—, thanking me for sending the "Dr." to him, and saying he had just selected nine head of cattle. I immediately got busy to make Mr. F— wise as to what I did know of this man, "Dr. Ovens." I have no idea who the man is at all. Somebody has made himself familiar with the names of people in this and other localities. There is, of course, no such farm or farmer in the county. Possibly he may be in safe keeping before this appears in print. If not, farmers and stock breeders will do well to keep a sharp lookout for all such gentry. Possibly they do not hope to do much more than sponge a few days' board out of the farmers, and then again they may give a man considerable trouble.

GEO. RICE.

#### GOSSIP.

Dr. D. E. Salmon, former Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, will go to Uruguay to organize a similar bureau there, at a salary of \$8,000 in gold, and expenses.

#### BACK NUMBER WANTED.

Any of our readers having on file "The Farmer's Advocate" for 1900 will oblige by sending to this office page 740 of the issue of December 15th, the Xmas number, of that year.

Last week the Rajah of Kolapore's Imperial Challenge Cup for rifle shooting by teams (eight), was for the eighth time, won by the Canadian team; score, 729, against 758, by the winning Canadian team last year.

By a slip of the pen, an error occurred in our notes on the dairy department of the Ontario Agricultural College, page 1099, issue of July 12th. Writing of the two cheese made from the milk of two different degrees of richness, we said: "Cheese A was very much larger than cheese B." It should have been reversed. The larger cheese was, of course, made from the richer milk.

#### PIGS AT THE ROYAL.

Following is a list of the principal winnings at the late Royal Show, at Derby, in the classes in which Canadian breeders are most interested:

BERKSHIRES.—Boars farrowed in 1904 or 1905—1 and 2, R. W. Hudson (Oxford Emperor and Danesfield Donovan); 2, Duchess of Devonshire (Polegate Dictator); 3, E. J. Morant. Pen of three boars farrowed in 1906—1, R. W. Hudson; 2, Godfrey Chetwynd; 3, Julius A. Fricker. Breeding sow farrowed in 1902-03 or 1904—1, Middlesex Co. Asylum; 2, Sir A. Henderson; 3, Duchess of Devonshire. Sow farrowed in 1905—1, Duchess of Devonshire; 2, J. A. Fricker; 3, E. J. Morant. Pen of three sows farrowed in 1906—1, Fricker; 2, Godfrey Chetwynd.

Yorkshires.—Boar farrowed in 1904 or 1905—1, Sir Gilbert Greenall (Walton Tartar); 2, Sanders Spencer & Son; 3, C. J. Tong. Pen of three boars farrowed in 1906—1, D. R. Daybell; 2, Thos. Henson; 3, Spencer & Son. Breeding sow farrowed in 1902-03 or 1904—1 and 3, Sir Gilbert Greenall; 2, R. M. Knowles. Sow farrowed in 1905—1 and 2, Spencer & Son; 3, Sir Gilbert Greenall. Pen of three sows farrowed in 1906—1 and 2, D. R. Daybell; 3, Thos. Henson.

TAMWORTHES.—Boar farrowed in 1904 or 1905—1 and 2, R. Ibbotson; 3, H. C. Stephens. Pen of three boars farrowed in 1906—1, Ibbotson; 2, F. W. G. Heath & Co. Breeding sow—1, Ibbotson; 2, J. Myall. Sow farrowed in 1905—1, Ibbotson; 2 and 3, H. C. Stephens. Pen of three sows farrowed in 1906—1, Stephens; 2, Myall; 3, Ibbotson.

A statement by Robt. Bickerdike & Co. of live stock shipped from the ports of Montreal and Portland, for the week ending July 8th, 1906, shows that the number of cattle was 4,937, and of sheep, 1,100.

A 400-acre grain and stock farm in Wellington County, Ont., one of the best farming districts in the Dominion, is advertised for sale in this issue by Messrs. Neilson & Turnbull, Newton, Ont. Two hundred acres are cleared and in cultivation, and 200 acres in bush. First-class farm buildings, house for hired man, 1½ miles from railway station. Sawmill and chopping-mill on premises, and terms easy. Here is an opening that should appeal to someone, and may prove a profitable investment.

#### MR. R. J. WHYTE PROMOTED.

At the last regular monthly meeting of the Board of Directors of the Frost & Wood Co., Limited, manufacturers of agricultural implements, Mr. Charles B. Frost, the President and General Manager of the concern, resigned his position as general manager, and Mr. R. J. Whyte, who for some time past has been assistant general manager, was elected to the position of general manager. Mr. Whyte has been with the Frost & Wood Co., Limited, for the past sixteen years, and during that time has risen from post to post, until now he directs the affairs of one of the largest industrial concerns in Canada. This last promotion is a well-deserved tribute to the ability of Mr. Whyte, both in his mastery of the details of a large business, and of his close attention to the best interests of the company. In the position from which he has just been promoted, Mr. Whyte has been brought into particularly close touch, not only with the members of the agricultural implement trade, but with a very large number of users of Frost & Wood implements, and with all of these, his wide and intimate knowledge of every feature of the business, and his personal charm of manner, have won him a high degree of esteem. These friends throughout the Dominion will be greatly pleased to learn of his promotion to the important position he now occupies.

#### IMPORTED CLYDESDALES AT AUCTION.

In the town of Seaford, at the sale stables of Messrs. Archibald & Cudmore, on Tuesday, July 31st, 1906, Mr. R. J. McMillan will sell, as advertised in this issue, to the highest bidder, 26 imported registered Clydesdales—23 females and 3 stallions. The stallions are: First King, bay two-year-old, by Baden-Powell, by Sir Everard, the sire of Baron's Pride, dam by Flashwood, one of the best all-around colts we have seen lately. Badde of Honor, a bay yearling, by the champion, Everlasting, by Baron's Pride, dam by Prince of Carruchan, is a big colt, combining size and quality, and will be a winner. Young Claymore, bay, seven years old, by Fortune Still, by Prince Fortunatus, by Prince of Wales, dam by Claymore, an Old County premium horse of sterling character. The mares, all old enough, have been bred before leaving Scotland, and are by such noted sires as Royal Champion, Sterling, Macgregor Champion, Royal Everard, Top Baron, Jubilee Lord, Scotland's Stamp, Lord Lothian, Lord Fountleroy, King of Roses, The Dean, Pride of Blacon, Baron Gartley, Baden-Powell, Fashion's Plate and Royal Favorite. They are certainly a grand lot; were sold by the inspector at Montreal to be the best lot of fillies he ever saw landed from Scotland. This sale will afford an excellent opportunity to purchase young mares that will produce the best selling class of stock, and do all the farm work as well. See the advertisement, and take in the sale at Seaford, on July 31st.

A leading American politician recently took his little son to Washington, where they paid a visit to the Senate gallery. The young Edward Everett Hale specially interested the boys, and his father explained that Mr. Hale was the chaplain of the Senate. "Oh, he prays for the Senate, doesn't he?" asked the lad. "No, he doesn't pray for the Senate," he gets up and takes a look at the Senate, and then prays for the country."

Sheep at the Royal Show.

The prize-list for sheep at the Royal Show, held this year at Derby, June 27th to 30th, provided for 22 different breeds, of which 20 were represented by entries totalling 564. The strongest classes numerically were those for Shropshires and Southdowns, the former having 87 entries, and the latter 71, and the quality in all was well up to the average of former years. The order of the principal winnings in the classes in which our readers are most interested, as reported in the Live-stock Journal, were as follows:

SHROPSHIRE.—Two-shear ram—Sir R. Cooper; A. S. Berry; Hon. Victor Cavendish. Shearling ram—Sir R. Cooper; Sir P. A. Muntz; Hon. V. Cavendish. Pen of five shearing rams of same flock—M. Williams; Thos. A. Buttar; Sir R. Cooper. Pen of three ram lambs—Sir R. Cooper; Noah Morgan; M. Williams. Pen of three shearling ewes—Sir R. Cooper; Hon. Cavendish; Sir P. A. Muntz. Pen of three lambs—Sir R. Cooper; Sir W. Corbet, E. Nock.

SOUTHDOWN.—Aged ram—C. R. W. Adeane; Duke of Northumberland; H. M. the King. Shearling ram—H. M. the King; Adeane; Exors. of Col. McCalmont. Pen of three shearing rams—Adeane; Duke of Richmond; J. Coleman. Three ram lambs—H. M. the King; Exors. Col. McCalmont; Adeane. Three shearling ewes—Duke of Devonshire; Earl Cadogan; Duke of Richmond. Three ewe lambs—The King; Exors. Col. McCalmont; J. Coleman.

OXFORD DOWNS.—Shearling ram—1, A. Brassey; 2, J. T. Hobbs; 3, H. W. Stilgoe. Three ram lambs—1 and 2, G. Adams; 3, Hobbs. Three shearling ewes—1 and 3, Hobbs; 2, Jas. Horlick. Three ewe lambs—1, Adams; 2, Stilgoe; 3, Horlick. HAMPSHIRE.—Two-shear ram—1, J. Flower; 2, T. E. Buxton; 3, H. C. Stephens. Shearling ram—1 and 2, Flower; 3, Stephens. Three ram lambs—1, Flower; 2, Coles; 3, Buxton. Three ewe lambs—1, Flower; 2, Coles; 3, Sir Wm. Pearce.

SUFFOLKS.—Aged ram—1, R. Barclay; 2, S. R. Sherwood; 3, H. E. Smith. Shearling ram—1, Smith; 2, Barclay; 3, Sherwood. Ram lambs—1, Smith; 2, Sherwood; 3, Barclay. Shearling ewes—1 and 2, Barclay; 3, Earl Cadogan. Ewe lambs—1, Smith; 2, Barclay; 3, Sherwood.

LINCOLNS.—Two-shear ram—Chas. E. Howard; T. Casswell; Exors. T. C. B. Dixon. Shearling ram—H. Dudding; R. & W. Wright; S. E. Bean & Sons. Pen of five shearing rams—Dudding; Wright; Bean & Sons. Three ram lambs—Wright; Howard; Dudding. Three shearling ewes—Dudding; Wright; Casswell. Three ewe lambs—Wright; Howard; Dudding.

BORDER LEICESTER.—Shearling ram—Hon. A. J. Balfour; Jos. James; Thos. Winter. Ram lambs—Balfour; James; Winter. Shearling ewes—Winter; Balfour. Ewe lambs—Balfour; James; Winter.

COTSWOLDS.—Shearling ram—W. T. Garne; W. Houlton; R. Swanwick. Three ram lambs—1 and 2, Garne. Three shearling ewes—Garne; Houlton; Garne. Ewe lambs—1 and 2, Garne.

DORSETS.—Shearling ram, dropped after 1st November, 1904—1, 2 and 3, W. R. Flower; 4, E. A. Hambro. Three ram lambs, dropped after 1st November, 1905—Jas. Attrill; W. R. Flower; Hambro. Shearling ewes—1 and 3, Flower; 2, Hambro. Ewe lambs—Attrill; Flower; Hambro.

The Barr Colonists Making Good

Rescued from discouragement and disaster by the optimism of Archdeacon Lloyd and established as a prosperous settlement in the Canadian West is the comment of the Toronto Globe correspondent on the contingent of Britishers who came out three years ago as the Barr Colony. Though mismanaged as to details, the outcome of this colonization scheme has been a success. Lloydminster is a thriving town on the Canadian Northern Railway, boasting twenty-two shops and stores, three churches, two schools, a bank, a brickyard, five restaurants, a newspaper, and other facilities in keeping. The town has been built by Eastern Canadian and Western Americans, both of which classes are also now well represented among the settlers. Homestead entries show encouraging returns, and it is estimated that there are now four thousand Eng-

lish settlers in the region. Of these, twelve hundred comprised the original contingent that reached the scene of settlement. Some twelve hundred more consist of men who had stopped off at Winnipeg, Battleford and Saskatoon, but subsequently came to Lloydminster on the recommendations of their friends. The balance of the English settlers have been lured from the Old Country by favorable report of the colonists. The town and surrounding country is thoroughly Canadian, retaining no distinctive Old Country features. The immigrants have gradually adopted the methods of the Canadians and Americans who have settled among them, and though some of them are a little slow to learn new ways, necessity and example are gradually having their effect. The settlers are making good citizens, and the general condition of the community is prosperity and contentment. A recent advertisement for a quarter-section of land brought only two replies, one from a man whose wife's folks wanted her at home, and one from a man who would not sell unless he got a good price. This fact is after all the most eloquent evidence of contentment.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

BEAN HARVESTER.

I saw an article in "The Farmer's Advocate," by a man giving his experience in bean culture. He spoke of using a bean harvester. I would like to know what make.

E. M.

Ans.—The writer of the article to which we presume, our querist refers, replied to our letter of inquiry as follows: "There is an attachment that goes with the Frost & Wood two-horse cultivator for the pulling of beans, called the bean-puller attachment; or a person can purchase a one-horse puller. I think the Erie Iron Works, of St. Thomas, make them. Different firms make them, but I use the two-horse one, which I consider the best. Beans look fine, so far, in our section this year. We have 23 acres, and they look good—never much better at this time of the year."

WM BLUE, Kent Co., Ont.

ASPARAGUS.

Give some information on how to cultivate asparagus, the kind of soil and when to set the plants, and, in fact, all that is known about the plant. Where could I obtain a few thousand plants?

A READER.

Ans.—It would be quite a contract to tell all that is known about asparagus. Practical information about its culture appeared on page 746 of "The Farmer's Advocate," issue of May 3rd, 1906. The use of asparagus dates back a long time. First as a medicinal plant and then as a vegetable, it was known to Romans. All our market forms and varieties have been derived from one species, Asparagus officinalis. It is a branching herbaceous plant, growing to a height of three to seven feet, from perennial rootstocks. The rootstock or crown makes a new growth each year of from one to three inches, extending horizontally and generally in a straight line. It may propagate from both ends or one, but, in either case, the older part of the rootstock becomes unproductive and finally dies. The grower may secure his plants either by purchasing or saving seed from which to raise them, or by purchasing the plants from a seedsman or grower. The second is the quickest and easiest way. The plants are set out as early in the spring as the ground is fit to work. It will grow on most soils, and will yield well on stiff soils, but for the purpose of the market gardener, a light sandy soil of fair fertility is to be preferred, both because of earliness and ease of cultivation. The ground should be well prepared—made rich and kept so. A good plan is to set in rows, three or four feet apart for convenience of cultivation, and about two feet apart in the row. Depth of planting varies according to nature of soil. On light sandy soil plant deeper than on heavy soil to guard against draught. On an average, set the plants with the crowns four or five inches down. Give good cultivation throughout the season. Salt may be applied to asparagus with slight benefit to the crop, and with advantage in that it helps to keep down weeds. For plants, write the seedsman who annually advertises in these columns.

Advertisement for Dr. Fowler's Wild Strawberry Extract. Text includes: "... FOR ... Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Colic, Stomach Cramps, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Seasickness, Summer Complaint, and all Looseness of the Bowels in Children or Adults. DR. FOWLER'S Extract of Wild Strawberry is an instantaneous cure. It has been used in thousands of homes for sixty years, and has never failed to give satisfaction. Every home should have a bottle so as to be ready in case of emergency. MRS. GEORGE N. HARVEY, Roseneath, Ont., writes: "I can recommend Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry as the best medicine I have ever used for Diarrhoea and all summer complaints. I always keep it in the house and praise it highly to all my friends."

Advertisement for Every Subscriber. Text includes: "Every Subscriber should be a member of our Literary Society and wear one of our handsome Rolled Gold and Enamel Stick Pins. They are beauties. Send us only one new subscriber to THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE, at \$1.50, and we will send you a pin, and enter your name on our Society membership roll."

Advertisement for GRAHAM BROS. Text includes: "GRAHAM BROS. 'Calmbrogle,' CLAREMONT, IMPORTERS OF HACKNEYS and CLYDESDALES. Established 30 years, and winners at all large shows in Canada and United States. Best of stock always on hand for sale. New importation of Royal winners just arrived."

Advertisement for Graham & Renfrew's CLYDESDALES and HACKNEYS. Text includes: "Graham & Renfrew's CLYDESDALES and HACKNEYS. Our Clydes now on hand are all prizewinners, their breeding is gilded. Our Hackneys, both stallions and mares, are an exceedingly high-class lot. We also have a few high-steppers and carriage horses. Yonge Street cars pass the door every hour. Phone North 4488. GRAHAM & RENFREW, BEDFORD PARK, ONT."

Advertisement for CLYDESDALES AND FRENCH COACHERS, IMP. Text includes: "CLYDESDALES AND FRENCH COACHERS, IMP. Scottish and Canadian winners at the leading shows of both countries. The Clydes represent the blood of such noted sires as Baron's Pride, Up-to-Time, Royal Favorite, Ethiopia and Acme. They combine size, quality and action. The French Coachers are a big, flashy, high-stepping lot, and are winners in both France and Canada. Our prices are right, and our horses as good as the best. Long-distance telephone. ROBT. NESS & SON, Howlok, Quebec."

Advertisement for 42 Imp. Clydesdale Fillies and One Stallion. Text includes: "42 Imp. Clydesdale Fillies and One Stallion. Just arrived from Scotland, representing the blood of Scotland's greatest sires; one, two and three years of age. Several of them in foal. A number of them Old Country winners. Size and quality was my standard. They are all for sale at living prices. Geo. A. Brodie, Bethesda P. O., Stouffville Sta. Local Phone connection."

**Horse Owners! Use**  
**GOMBAULT'S**  
**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 Blemishes from Horses**  
**and Cattle. SUPERSEDES ALL CAUTERY**  
**OR FIRING. Impossible to produce scar or blemish**  
**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.**

**The Repository**  
**BURNS & SHEPPARD, Props.**



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

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

Special Sales of Thoroughbred Stock conducted

Consignments solicited. Correspondence  
 will receive prompt attention.

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

**Dr. Page's English**  
**Spavin Cure.**

For the cure of Spavins, Ringbone, Curbs,  
 Splints, Windgalls, Capped Hock, Strains of  
 Bruises, Thick Neck from Distemper, Ring-  
 worm 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 guar-  
 anteed to kill a  
 Ringbone or any  
 splint.

Spavin, or money refunded, and will not kill  
 the hair. Manufactured by **Dr. Frederick**  
**A. Page & Son, 7 and 9 Yorkshire Road,**  
**London, E. C. Mailed to any address upon**  
**receipt of price, \$1.00. Canadian agents: om**

**J. A. JOHNSTON & CO., Druggists,**  
**171 King St. E., Toronto, Ont.**

**Shire Horses**



We breed the  
 very best and  
 soundest, which  
 from birth are  
 kept in their nat-  
 ural condition,  
 neither forcing  
 nor overfeeding  
 for showing pur-  
 poses.  
 Canadian buy-  
 ers visiting Eng-  
 land are invited  
 to call and see  
 what we have.

No fancy prices, and all delivered free Liverpool  
 landing stage. Correspondence invited. om

Station: Atherp Park, L. & N.-W. Ry.

**JOHN CHAMBERS & SONS,**  
**Holdenby, Northampton, England**

**HACKNEYS and**  
**CLYDESDALES**



From such  
 noted cham-  
 pions as Ba-  
 ron's Pride,  
 Hiawatha, Mar-  
 cellus, Macgreg-  
 or, Baron's Fa-  
 shion and Lord  
 Lothian, etc.  
 Inspection in-  
 vited.

For fuller description and prices, write  
**T. H. HASSARD, Millbrook, Ont.**

No more blind horses - For Specific  
 Ophthalmia, Moon Blindness and other sore  
 eyes, **BARRY CO., Iowa City, Iowa,** have sure cure.

**Important American Legislation**

Canadians will be interested in the fol-  
 lowing synopsis of the three big bills re-  
 cently passed by the American Congress:

**PURE FOOD.**

The pure-food law prohibits the manu-  
 facture, sale, delivery for shipment, or  
 introduction into any State or territory  
 or the District of Columbia of adul-  
 terated, misbranded, poisonous, or de-  
 terious food, drugs, medicines, or  
 liquors, and imposes a penalty for any  
 violation of the law. It provides for  
 making rules and regulations for execut-  
 ing the provisions of the Act, requiring  
 an examination of specimens of foods and  
 drugs, and if the law be violated, the  
 offender will be proceeded against with-  
 out delay in the courts.

If drugs differ from standards in  
 strength, quality, or purity, which are  
 fixed in the National Formulary, they  
 will be held to be adulterated. Con-  
 fectionery will be declared adulterated if  
 it contain any ingredient or coloring  
 matter deleterious or detrimental to  
 health. Foods will be considered adul-  
 terated if containing any substance inju-  
 riously affecting its quality or strength.  
 Preservatives may be applied externally  
 when directions for their removal are  
 printed on the package.

Drugs or foods will be deemed mis-  
 branded if falsely described by their  
 labels. Drugs in packages must bear a  
 statement on the labels of the quantity  
 or proportion of alcohol, morphine,  
 opium, cocaine, or heroin alpha or beta  
 cocaine, chloroform, cannabis indica,  
 chloral hydrate, or any derivative there-  
 of. The word "compound," "imita-  
 tion" or "blend" must appear on  
 mixed liquors, and only harmless coloring  
 or flavoring ingredients can be used.  
 False labelling of foods or drugs im-  
 ported into the United States will pre-  
 vent their admission.

**RAILROAD RATES.**

The railroad rate bill requires all in-  
 terstate carriers to make through routes  
 and reasonable joint rates. It makes  
 oil-pipe line companies, express com-  
 panies, and sleeping-car companies, com-  
 mon carriers and subject to the law.  
 Railways are forbidden from engaging in  
 any other business than transportation.  
 Pipe lines are excluded from this prohibi-  
 tion.

While permitting railways to use  
 private freight cars, it requires that all  
 incidental charges arising from re-  
 frigerating and other services be in-  
 corporated in the transportation charge.  
 It requires publication of all rates,  
 fares, or charges, and forbids changes  
 save on thirty days' notice. Jurisdic-  
 tion is conferred upon the Interstate  
 Commerce Commission to hear complaints  
 of unjust and unreasonable rates, and to  
 fix rates that are just and reasonable.

Rebates and other discriminatory prac-  
 tices are forbidden and subject to pen-  
 alties.  
 A limited review of orders or require-  
 ments of the commission may be made by  
 the courts, but no injunction, interlocu-  
 tory order, or decree suspending or  
 restraining the enforcement of an order  
 of the commission shall be granted, ex-  
 cept after not less than five days' notice  
 to the commission.

Free transportation is limited to cer-  
 tain specified persons.

The Interstate Commerce Commission is  
 enlarged to seven members, whose com-  
 pensation is fixed at \$10,000 annually.

**MEAT INSPECTION.**

Before any cattle, sheep, swine or  
 goats are taken into any establishment  
 for slaughtering and preparation for mar-  
 ket, they must be examined while alive  
 for any signs of disease, and if such are  
 found they are to be slaughtered  
 separately and the carcasses given a  
 special examination.

All carcasses are to be carefully in-  
 spected, and if found, healthful, and fit  
 for human food will be tagged, "In-  
 spected and passed," and if not, will be  
 tagged "Inspected and condemned," and  
 in the latter case must be destroyed in  
 the presence of the Government inspector.

After this first inspection, another in-  
 spection of carcasses or parts of  
 carcasses may be had to see if

the meat has become unfit for human  
 food since the first inspection.

An inspection must also be made of all  
 meat-food products, and this inspection  
 will follow the product into the can,  
 pot, canvas, or other receptacle into  
 which the same is put, until the same is  
 sealed.

Any meat or meat-food products put  
 into can, pot, canvas, or other re-  
 ceptacle, must have a label attached to  
 it under the supervision of a Government  
 inspector, which shall state the con-  
 tents.

All establishments which prepare meat  
 for interstate or foreign commerce must  
 be inspected by expert sanitary inspec-  
 tors, and kept in perfect sanitary con-  
 dition, according to rules and regulations  
 provided by the Government.

Government inspectors are given the  
 right to enter any part of any establish-  
 ment at any and all times.

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

**PARTURIENT LAMINITIS.**

Mare had to be delivered. In  
 two days she became stiff and sore, and  
 would not lift a foot off the floor. My  
 veterinarian treated her for founder, but  
 I think the trouble is in the muscles.  
 She did not lie down for nine days.  
 She can walk a little now, but is very  
 weak, and apparently suffers pain. W. B.

Ans.—Your veterinarian was quite right.  
 She suffered from parturient laminitis or  
 founder. I would advise you to get her  
 shod with bar shoes, giving good frog  
 pressure, and blister around the coronet  
 with 2 drams each biniodide of mercury  
 and cantharides, mixed with 2 ounces  
 vasoline. Clip the hair off for two  
 inches high all around the hoofs; tie so  
 that she cannot bite the parts; rub  
 the blister well in daily for two days;  
 on the third day wash off and apply  
 sweet oil; let her in a nice paddock, and  
 oil every day. If necessary, repeat the  
 blistering in two weeks, and again, if  
 necessary. If you attend to her properly  
 she will make a perfect recovery. V.

**FOUL IN FEET OR ERGOTISM.**

Four of my cows got lame, coronets  
 swelled, and in a few days they cracked,  
 broke and discharged a bloody pus.  
 They were so lame they could not stand  
 long. I bathed with hot water, and ap-  
 plied turpentine, and they are getting  
 better. P. G. D.

Ans.—This is either foul in the feet,  
 caused by standing or walking through  
 irritating substances, as liquid manure,  
 soil, damp ground, with rushes, etc., etc.,  
 or else it is ergotism, caused by eating  
 ergotized grasses or grain. The symp-  
 toms given indicate the latter, but the  
 fact that they are yielding to your treat-  
 ment indicates the former. Keep them  
 in a perfectly dry, clean place. Apply  
 hot poultices, renewed every three or four  
 hours, to the feet for two or three days,  
 then dress, three times daily, with car-  
 bolic acid, 1 part; sweet oil, 20 parts.  
 Examine the pasture very closely for er-  
 got, which appears as small sometimes  
 very small—dark, hard objects. If any  
 be found, move the cattle to non-  
 affected pastures. If the above treat-  
 ment does not affect an improvement, get  
 your veterinarian to examine the herd  
 and investigate. V.

**Miscellaneous.**

**COW LEAKING HER MILK.**

Cow, three years old, that leaks her  
 milk, sometimes in a stream and at  
 others only in drops. C. H. G.

Ans.—This trouble is the result of a re-  
 lax condition of the muscles of the  
 teat. Put on a rubber band, strong  
 enough to stop the leak, but not strong  
 enough to stop the circulation of  
 blood in the teat. Take off the band at  
 milking time, and leave it off for half an  
 hour.

Attention is called to the adver-  
 tement of the Down Draft Furnace Co.,  
 Galt, Ont., offering \$10 in cash for  
 for lists of names of parties building  
 houses this year, or intending to install  
 a furnace in an old house. Here is an  
 opportunity to make a little pocket  
 money after working hours.

**Fistula**  
**and**  
**Poll**  
**Evil**



Any person, however inexperienced,  
 can readily cure either disease with  
**Fleming's**  
**Fistula and Poll Evil Cure**  
 —over a bad old case that skilled doctors  
 have abandoned. Easy and simple; no  
 cutting, just a little attention every fifth  
 day—also your money refunded if it ever  
 fails. Cures most cases within thirty days,  
 leaving the horse sound and smooth. All  
 particulars given in  
**Fleming's Vest-Pocket**  
**Veterinary Adviser**  
 Write us for a free copy. Ninety-six  
 pages, covering more than a hundred vet-  
 erinary subjects. Durable bound, in-  
 dicated and illustrated.  
**FLEMING BROS., Chemists,**  
**45 GERRARD STREET, Toronto, Ontario**

**CLAYFIELD STOCK FARM**

Now offers at reduced prices, for  
 next 60 days,

**CLYDESDALES**

(8 head) mares and fillies; also one stallion, com-  
 ing 2 years old. These are a first-class lot, some  
 of which are winners at some of the best fairs in  
 America. Also young **Shorthorn** cows and  
 heifers, and two bulls, age 9 to 14 months.

**J. C. ROSS, Prop., Jarvis, Ontario.**

**CLYDESDALES**

Imp. Stallions and Fillies. The  
 get of such notables as Sylvan-  
 dor, Baron o' Buchlyvie, Clan  
 Chattan and Revallanta; they  
 combine size and quality, their  
 breeding is unsurpassed, and I  
 will sell them cheap.  
**GEO. G. STEWART, Howick, Que.**  
 Long distance Phone.

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

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

**BROXWOOD**  
**HEREFORDS.**

A few choice bull calves from my  
 imported stock.

**R. J. PENHALL, NOBER P. O., ONT.**

**FIVE NICE, SMOOTH**  
**HEREFORD BULLS**  
**FOR SALE.**

Two about 16 months and three from 8 to 10  
 months old. Priced right to do business.

**W. BENNETT,**  
**Chatham, Ont.**

**THE SUNNYSIDE HEREFORDS**

Twelve high-class bull  
 calves and 4 yearling and 5  
 year-old bull, we will place at  
 a price that will move them  
 quick. Some choice cows and  
 heifers are yet left for sale.  
 Address:  
**A. F. O'NEIL, Maple Grove P.O.**  
**or M. H. O'NEIL, Southgate P.O.**  
**Olderton Sta., L. H. & B.; Lunan Sta., G. T.**

**FOREST VIEW FARM HEREFORDS**

Four bulls from 8 to 12 months old; prizewin-  
 ners and from prizewinning stock. Several heif-  
 ers bred on the same lines; choice individuals,  
 for sale.  
**JOHN A. GOVENLOCK,**  
**Forest Sta. and P.O.**

**HEREFORDS**—We are now offering a few  
 thick, smooth young bulls and  
 a number of females—a low-down, even, beefy  
 lot. If in want of something extra good, corre-  
 spond with us. We can please you.  
**J. A. LOVERING, Coldwater P.O. and Sta.**

**Four Aberdeen-Angus Bulls**—Two herd-  
 heads and two yearlings and  
**Rock eggs at \$1.00 per 100.**

**JAMES BOWMAN, Elm Park, Guelph, Ontario.**

**Aberdeen-Angus bull for sale, Black Dia-**

mond, No. 826, 3 years old  
 better; has never been beaten in show ring;  
 price reasonable. Also one Chester White boar,  
 old enough for service.  
**A. G. SPAFFORD, Compton, Que.**

**THE HAYES**

**BULLETIN**

DEVOTED TO  
**ASTHMA &**  
**HAY-FEVER.**

Send quarterly, containing  
 latest articles on the origin  
 and cause and the principles  
 and methods of the successful  
 treatment of Asthma and Hay-  
 fever. Special Hay-Fever  
 and Asthma number  
 sent free of charge.  
**DR. HAYES, Dept. D. D.,**  
**Buffalo, N. Y.**

**Well**

**GRILLING &**

**PROSPECTING MACHINES,**

and all other machinery  
 for sale. Money earned!

**W. H. TAYLOR & CO., TIFFIN, OHIO.**

ADVERTISE IN THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

PURE SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

Herd bulls: Imp. Prime Favorite =45214=, a Marr Princess Royal. Imp. Scottish Pride =36106=, a Marr Roan Lady. Present offering 2 imported bulls. 15 young bulls. 10 imported cows with heifer calves at foot and bred again. 20 one- and two-year-old heifers. Visitors welcome. New catalogue just issued.

W. G. PETTIT & SONS, Freeman, Ont. Burlington Jct. Sta. Long-distance telephone in residence.

Scotch Shorthorns

HOLLYMOUNT STOCK FARM

Young bulls and heifers from imported sires and dams for sale at reasonable prices. For particulars, write to

W. J. THOMPSON, Mitchell, Ont.

MAPLE LEAF STOCK FARM

4 Choice Young Bulls for Sale. Also some cows and heifers, and prizewinning Berkshire pigs. Terms reasonable.

ISRAEL GROFF, Alma P.O. & Stn., G.T.R.

Shorthorn Bulls—Imp. Scottish Peer =4024=, 4 years old, sire, and a good sire. Also 3 excellent young bulls of his get, and an 8-year-old Clyde stallion. Come and see, or address.

JAMES SNELL, Clinton, Ont.

SMITHFIELD FARM SHORTHORNS.

Herd headed by the Missie bull, Aberdeen Beau, by Imp. Scottish Beau. Present offering: One red 15 months' bull, good quality; also young Yorkshire pigs.

R. E. WHITE, BALDERSON, ONTARIO

Shorthorns Have several good ones for sale between 5 and 10 months old. Also a few heifers at very reasonable prices, bred to sons of Imp. Royal Sailor and Imp. Wanderer's Last.

J. R. McCallum & Sons, Iona Stn., Ont.

SHORTHORNS

Young bulls for sale, sired by Spectator, Imp Prices reasonable. Apply to

JOHN McCALLUM, Springbank Stock Farm, M. C. R. and P. M. E. Box 21, Iona Station.

SPRING VALLEY SHORTHORNS.

Herd headed by Imp. Bapton Chancellor =40350= (78286). A choice lot of females, mostly with calves at foot or safe in calf. Also a good six-month-old bull calf. Inspection and correspondence invited.

KYLE BROS., Ayr P.O.

For Sale: 1 Choice young bull seven months old, Dark roan, by Queenston Archer =4838=

BELL BROS., The "Cedars" Stock Farm, Bradford, Ont.

SUNNYSIDE STOCK FARM.

For sale: The two-year-old show bull, Blyth-some Ruler =52436=. Also cows and heifers in calf.

James Gibb, Brooksdale, Ont.

MAPLE HILL STOCK FARM.—Scotch Shorthorns of the best families. Young stock for sale of either sex, sired by the grandly-bred bull, Wanderer's Star =58585=.

Wm. R. Elliott & Sons, Guelph, Ont.

Give fools their gold and knaves their power.

Let fortune's bubbles rise and fall, Who sows a field or trains a flower

Or plants a tree, is more than all.

—John Greenleaf Whittier.

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS FOR ALL KIDNEY DISEASES. CURES RHEUMATISM, BRIGHT'S DISEASE, DIABETES, BACKACHE, GRAVEL, NEURALGIA, MIGRAINE, HEADACHE, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE URINARY TRACT. Beware of imitations. Sold only in boxes.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

HALF-MILE RACE TRACK. Would you kindly let me know the dimensions of a half-mile race track—oblong? A. S. R. Alta.

Ans.—It is usual to allow 220 yards for the back and home stretches, and planning the distance between to make turns, also 220 yards, or 880 yards in all.

BUTTER FROM 100 POUNDS FAT. How many pounds of butter will 100 lbs. of butter-fat make? A SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—The amount of butter that may be made from a given quantity of butter-fat will depend upon three conditions, viz., the losses of butter-fat in skim milk and buttermilk, the amount of water, salt and casein incorporated in the butter, and the mechanical losses. The factor which varies most widely is the water content, which may vary from, say, 8 or 9 per cent. up to 19 per cent., which is the maximum allowed by law. Under normal conditions, the overrun (i. e., the amount of butter in excess of the pounds of fat) ranges from 10 to 16 per cent., which means that 100 lbs. fat would make 110 to 116 lbs. butter. The rule commonly adopted by dairy breed associations is to calculate a cow's butter production by adding one-sixth to her yield of butter-fat.

BLOODY MILK. Two-year-old heifer gives bloody milk from one teat, it seems to be just in the strippings. There is a lump in the udder just at top of teat. Her milk was all right when she first calved. What is the cause and remedy, if any? Will a separator take the blood all out, or is any of the milk of that quarter fit for use? G. S. D.

Ans.—The bloody milk is altogether likely caused from a rupture of a small blood vessel in one quarter. The only thing that can be done is to strip this quarter separately, and the milk should not be used. I would advise giving the cow about 1 1/2 pounds of Epsom salts in the form of a drench. If the lump is in the teat, it is altogether likely that this will grow and entirely obstruct the teat canal, in which case it will be advisable to sell the heifer for beef, as it is likely she will get lumps in the other teats. It is never advisable to raise calves from such a cow, as her stock is very likely to have similar trouble. The separator would, no doubt, remove most of the blood from the milk, but it should not be put in with the good milk. H. H. DEAN.

Veterinary.

FATALITY IN PIGS.

Pigs were healthy at six weeks old, when I weaned them. I fed milk and shorts, then whey and shorts, then whey, shorts, chopped oats, barley, wheat and buckwheat. I kept them in a pen with hens roosting over them, and then turned them out, but the change makes no difference, they continue to die. They refuse feed, lie down and get poorer, and die in a day or two. G. H. B.

Ans.—Without more definite symptoms, it is hard to make a definite diagnosis. I am of the opinion the trouble is constipation, caused by too high feeding and want of exercise, in an unsanitary building after weaning. Purge each with two ounces Epsom salts. Feed on new milk and shorts only, and allow to run on grass. If they improve, add gradually to their feed a little chopped oats from which the hulls have been sifted, and later on a little stronger meal. Keep their bowels moving regularly by giving a little of equal parts sulphur, powdered charcoal and Epsom salts in their food. V.

Some people are fitted to work for and with others, and some are not. It is a tough job to try to make people over in these respects unless you begin with their great-grandams.

How to Reach Safety in Fires.

Familiarize yourself with the location of windows and natural escapes. Learn the position of all stairways, particularly the top landing and scuttle to the roof.

Keep the doors of rooms shut. Open windows from the top. Wet a towel, stuff it in the mouth, breathe through it instead of nose so as not to inhale smoke.

Stand at window and get benefit of outside air. If room fills with smoke keep close to floor and crawl along by the walls to the window.

Never jump unless the blaze behind is scorching you; not then if the firemen with scaling ladders are near.

Never go to the roof unless as a last resort and you know there is escape to adjoining buildings.

In big buildings fire always goes to the top. Never jump through flames in a building without covering the head with a blanket or heavy clothing.

Never get excited; try to recall all the means of exit.

Grand Trunk Through System of Checking Baggage to England.

The system adopted by the Grand Trunk Railway System in connection with the Trans-Atlantic Steamship Lines for through checking of baggage to Liverpool, England, via the ports of Montreal and Quebec, is proving very popular, and is being more and more used as the system becomes generally known, and the company is receiving many complimentary letters and notices for inaugurating this improved method for checking and handling Trans-Atlantic baggage.

Passengers contemplating a Trans-Atlantic trip, desiring to avail themselves of this system of through checking to Liverpool, are requested to see that all baggage is properly labeled with the steamship label of the line by which they intend sailing, and that labels reading "Wanted," or "Not wanted," as the case may be, are attached in order that stateroom baggage may be kept separate from baggage not wanted until arrival at destination. Labels for this purpose will be furnished by the different steamship agents from whom transportation is purchased, and should be attached to baggage by owner before presenting baggage at Station for checking.

GOSSIP.

Mr. R. H. Reid, Pine River, Ont., writes: "I have recently sold to Jas. Thompson, Giamis, Ont., a six-month-old bull calf, from imported sire and dam. Besides his excellent breeding, I think this is one of the nicest things we have bred. His dam, Lovely (imp.), is a cow weighing 1,800 lbs., carrying an udder that would tempt the eye of a dairyman. His sire, Golden Cross (imp.), is a bull which, in point of individual merit, has few superiors, and his breeding we consider second to none. Have had a number of enquiries already for Golden Cross calves for fall and winter shipment."

Mr. H. J. Davis, Woodstock, from on board the S.S. Parthenia, under date of June 30th, writes: "I am landing next week at Quebec a fine importation of Shorthorns, consisting of bulls, cows and heifers, from noted herds in Scotland, and bred by such breeders as Duthie, of Collynie; Gordon, of Newton; Campbell, of White House; Young, of Tilbouries, and Messrs. Young, Cadbull, Fern, N. B., and the Earl of Rosebery, Dalmeny Park. The importation, with a draft of many of the best things in the herd, will be sold by public auction at the home farm, Woodstock, Ont., in Oct. The offering will consist of 40 head in all, about fourteen of which are bulls suitable to head herds, nine of them will be imported. The females will be equally as good, over half of them imported, some of which are recorded in A. S. H. B. This will be the best opportunity of the year to select choice breeding stock bred right on the lines for future usefulness. Catalogues will be ready by Sept. 1st, and will be sent on application."



ARTHUR JOHNSTON Greenwood, Ont.

Offers for sale, at moderate prices, 12 high-class yearling BULLS

All sired by imported bulls, and most of them from imported dams. Also imported and home-bred cows and heifers of all ages.

KENWOOD STOCK FARM. SHORTHORNS.

Headed by (Imp.) Jilt Victor =45187=, 10 grand young bulls; also heifers; from imp. and home-bred cows, for sale. Choice Lincoln sheep; Berkshire and Tamworth hogs offered.

HAINING BROS., Highgate, Ont. Kent Co.

SHORTHORN BULLS FOR SALE

1 roan calf, 15 months old, of the Duchess of Gloster family.

1 roan, two years old, from imp. sire and dam. Also a number of good registered Clyde mares.

JOHN MILLER, Brougham, Ont.

Glenoro Stock Farm SHORTHORNS AND LINCOLNS.

Imp. Marr Roan Ladys, Missies, Broadhooks and Miss Ramsdens. Three choice young bulls for sale. 100 Head of Dudding-bred Lincolns. Grand crop of ram and ewe lambs. Twelve choice yearling rams for sale.

A. D. McGugan, Rodney, Ont.

White Hall Shorthorns

Missies, Cecillas, and Lady Victorias. 4 young bulls, 7 heifers, and a few older females. Bred right and will be sold right.

N. A. Steen, Meadowvale P.O. and Station, Peel Co.

J. Watt & Son SHORTHORNS

A number of extra good young cows for sale, three of them each raising a nice heifer calf; also a number of yearlings, just bred.

SALEM P.O. Elora Stations, G.T.R. and C.P.R.

SHORTHORNS.

We have for sale several young heifers and cows, which we are offering at a bargain; also two young bulls, one by Derby Imp., our noted bull. Young Derby Imp. is in good trim for fall shows. W. J. Shear & Co., Box 856, Owen Sound, Ontario.

MAPLE + GROVE + STOCK + FARM Scotch and Scotch-Topped SHORTHORNS

Present offering: Two choice nine-months-old bulls, by Captain Masfy 2nd; also young cows and heifers at very reasonable prices. For particulars write to

L. B. POWELL, Elmira Stn. and Tel. Wallenstein P.O.

Shorthorns, Cotswolds and Berkshires.

For sale: 4 yearling bulls, cows, heifers and young calves. Orders booked for Cotswolds and Berkshires.

CHAS. E. BONNYCASTLE, P.O. and Stn. Campbellford, Ont.

SHORTHORNS and BERKSHIRES

Present offering: Several good young bulls, and a choice lot of young pigs.

JOHN RACEY, JR., Lennoxville, Que.

SHORTHORNS, LINCOLNS & OXFORD DOWNS

Herds headed by imp. Royal Prince and imp. Abbotsford Star. For sale: Nine bulls, six months to one year, three from imp. dams and imp. sires; also females. Oxford Down sheep and Barred Rock cockerels. John McFarlane & W. H. Ford, Dutton, Ont., Elgin County.

**Horse Notes.**

Sluggish horses are usually made so by the way they are handled.

It is often dangerous to feed musty hay on account of the liability of lung trouble.

Figure out whether it costs less to produce horseflesh worth but five cents a pound than that worth two or three times that much.

It is not so much the quantity of food that requires attention as the assurance that it is suitable.

A diet plentiful and healthy but not excessive, modifies the size, the form and the temperament of all animals.

The health of your horses depends as much upon the quality of the food given them as upon the amount of work they are obliged to do.

When the colts are too young to work or train, the best way to develop their muscles is to give them the run of a pasture large enough for them to find room to romp or play.

A horse is never vicious or intractable without a direct cause. If a horse is restive or timorous, you may be sure that these faults arise from defects in his education.

Horse-raising is certainly as full of promise now as any other business farmers can engage in. The greatest object is to start right, and the result will be all right.

There are gluttons among horses as well as among men, and whenever a horse has a tendency to eat more than he can properly digest, he should be prevented from doing so by limiting his rations.

Select the feed with a view to quality. The less bulk the better, so that the strengthening qualities are contained in the food.

Horses, when out of condition, are liable to sweat more freely than other times, and by this sign are derangements of the system often detected.

When a horse is able to go fast when called upon, there is a greater reason for saving him than if he were a plug and too slow for either pleasure or profit.

When the development of a horse has to be made in three or four years to make the most of it, there is no portion in that period in which a half year can be lost.

Usually in the fall is a good time to purchase a stallion. The change from one place to another, even in the same latitude, has quite an effect upon the condition of a good horse, and by making this change in the fall instead of the spring, quite an advantage is gained.

It never pays to work a weak horse beside a strong one.

Change the feed of the horses sufficiently often to have them relish it.

It never pays to work a slow, lazy horse beside a quick, spirited animal.

Cool a heated horse gradually. It is not in the heating up that the danger lies, but in the cooling off.

A moderately quick walk, either under a load or empty, exhausts the animal less than a snail's pace.

Teach the colts to walk well, and a good foundation is laid for all of the other gaits.

A little patience in teaching the horses to be gentle and obedient will often add dollars to their value.

It is the steady gaited horse that covers the greatest number of miles in a day and does it with the least injury to himself.

A colt wants to be kept eating, and growing and exercising, and anything except fattening, as long as he has a time assigned him by nature to grow.

In training the colt to harness, it should not be worked by the side of the sluggish or worn-out horse, but should be hitched by the side of a steady horse that is quick and active, but unexcitable.

Avoid too heavy shoes when shoeing young horses. It tends to make them awkward, and is an unnecessary burden for them to bear.

If colts are handled rightly from the time they are foaled, there will be no trouble in picking up their feet and working them as long as it is necessary to put on shoes.

What is meant by a systematic feeding is simply knowing how much each horse

requires per day, how much grain and how much rough food, and what proportion to give each horse, and at what intervals.

A colt once stunted never fully recovers from the effects. It is quite necessary, then, that the colts be kept growing steadily, even if it requires special care and attention.—[Live-stock Journal.

**G. A. BRODIE'S IMPORTED CLYDESDALE FILLIES.**

There never was a time in the history of Canada when the demand for draft horses was so great, or the prices offered so high; in fact, the price seems to be no object, as the demand so far exceeds the supply that available animals are exceedingly scarce, and, looking at the question from all sides, there is nothing in sight to indicate a falling off in the demand or a weakening of prices. All this means that the wide-awake farmer is taking advantage of any opportunity offered to improve his stock of brood mares. Recently Mr. Geo. A. Brodie, the well-known Shorthorn breeder, of Bethesda, Ont., a short distance west of Stouffville Station, G.T.R., has arrived home from Scotland with 42 head of one, two and three-year-old Clydesdale fillies, several of which are in foal to leading Old Country sires, and a number of them first, second and third-prize winners at leading Scottish shows, also one stallion, Royal Heir (13170), a bay two-year-old, got by the noted Royal Blend, a son of Royal Favorite, dam Mary of Gigha, by Clan Roy, and on sire's side closely related to Baron's Pride. This is one of the largest two-year-olds we have ever seen, and looks like making a 2,300-lb. horse; and coupled with that is an extra good quality of bone, ankle and foot, and he will have plenty of quality and will fill up smooth and even, and from his great size, quality and rich breeding should make a great sire. Space forbids an individual mention of all the fillies, therefore we mention a few: Gipsy Maid, by Baron's Pride, dam by Royal Gartley, is a thick, well-balanced mare, full of quality, a grand mover, and heavy in foal to Fullerton. A two-year-old daughter of hers is Gipsy Girl, by Ascot, a rare good filly. Lady Yester is a black, three years old, by Prince Thomas, dam by Royal Gartley. As a foal, this filly was never beaten. Miss Webster, a bay two-year-old, by Linesman, dam by Golden Sovereign, grandam by Topsyman, was a winner as a foal and as a yearling. Pretty Lass, a bay two-year-old, by Sir Hugo, dam by Good Gift, has won wherever shown as a foal, yearling, and this year, and is a show mare of a high order. Lady Kinlock, bay filly, by Royal Everard, dam by Royal Carrick, grandam by Baron's Pride, won first this year in a class of 20. Lady Montague, a bay year-old, by Royal Everard, dam by Prince of Erskine, won third this year in above class. Lady Elderslie, a brown yearling, by Clan Chattan, dam by Captain Alexander, was highly commended this year at Edinburgh. Evangaline, a bay yearling, by The Dean, dam by Darnley's Last, won two seconds this year; and thus we might go on, but enough has been said to show the shipment to be a gilt-edged one, representing as they do the blood of such horses as Baron's Pride, Sir Everard, Clan Chattan, Royal Chattan, Linesman, Royal Everard, Sir Hugo, Kintyre, Gay Everard, Baden Powell, The Summit, The Dean, Prince Thomas, Marmion, Prince Alexander, Prince of Wales and Darnley—everything that has made Clydesdales famous. These fillies can be bought well worth the money, as Mr. Brodie is not looking for extortionate profits. Parties looking after brood mares, or show animals, should move quickly, as they are sure to go rapidly. Write Mr. Brodie, to Bethesda P. O., or, if visiting the farm, Stouffville is the station, or the farm can be reached easily by driving from Richmond Hill, or Aurora, on Yonge St. Mr. Brodie has also on hand about 25 head of up-to-date Shorthorns.

requires per day, how much grain and how much rough food, and what proportion to give each horse, and at what intervals.

A colt once stunted never fully recovers from the effects. It is quite necessary, then, that the colts be kept growing steadily, even if it requires special care and attention.—[Live-stock Journal.

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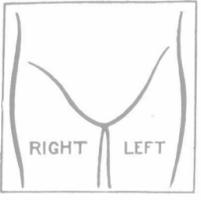
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**THE NEW QUICK WAY TO CURE RUPTURE**  
Is Without Operation, No Pain, No Danger, No Loss of time From Daily Work.

This Remarkable Simple NEW WAY TO CURE RUPTURE has opened up a new era in the treating of this terrible dangerous, dreaded, hitherto considered incurable malady, Rupture. You ruptured people who have borne the painful agonies of Rupture surely will be glad to see this notice, for it means a NEW lease of life for you—one free from pain and suffering. Won't it be grand to be cured? You can be sure—hundreds of Canadians have been. Cut out this notice. Mark on the diagram position of Rupture. Answer questions and send all to me at once. I will send you Free A FREE TEST to show you how quickly you can be cured right in your own home. I'll also send you a valuable Book of Information for the Ruptured. You must write for these at once. Remember they are FREE. No ruptured person who has had these would part with them for money. You wouldn't either. Write at once.



**DR. W. S. RICE, 2 1/2 East Queen St., Block 279 Toronto, Ont.**

Do you wear a truss? ..... Does rupture pain? .....  
On which side ruptured? ..... Ever operated on for rupture? .....  
Age ..... Time ruptured .....  
Name ..... Address .....

**SCOTCH SHORTHORNS**

9 heifers, yearlings. 4 bulls, yearlings.  
29 heifers, calves. 27 bulls, calves.

All out of imported sires and dams.  
Prices easy. Catalogue.

**JOHN CLANCY, H. CARGILL & SON,**  
Manager. Cargill, Ont.

**Maple Shade Shropshires AND CRUICKSHANK SHORTHORNS.**

We offer about thirty extra good yearling rams of our own breeding, among them some ideal flock headers; also a few home-bred yearling ewes. Twenty imported yearling rams and thirty imported ewes the same age. Bred by Buttar, Farmer and other breeders of note in England. All are for sale at moderate prices.

**JOHN DRYDEN & SON, Brooklin, Ont.**  
Stations: Brooklin, G.T.R. Myrtle, C.P.R. Long-distance telephone.

**JOHN GARDHOUSE & SONS, Highfield P.O., Ont.**  
Breeders of Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorns, Lincoln and Leicester Sheep and Shire Horses.

A good selection of young stock of both sexes always on hand for sale. Scottish Prince (imp.), Vol. 49, at head of herd. Royal Albert (imp.) 3257, at head of stud. Farms 34 miles from Weston, G. T. R. and C. P. R., and electric cars from Toronto.

**CEDARDALE SHORTHORNS**

For immediate sale: Four young bulls and a few heifers, a nice thick, well-put-up lot, and bred on heavy-milking lines. Will be sold cheap.

**DR. T. S. SPROULE, M.P., Markdale, Ont.**

**BELMAR PARK SHORTHORNS**

10 bull calves.  
16 heifers under two years.

All of the choicest breeding and practically all of show-yard quality. You can buy anything in the herd at a reasonable figure.

**JOHN DOUGLAS, PETER WHITE, JR.,**  
Manager. Pembroke, Ont.

**Shorthorn Cattle and Lincoln Sheep**

Shorthorn bulls, cows and heifers for sale at greatly reduced prices for the next 60 days.

**J. T. GIBSON, Denfield, Ont**

**SHORTHORN BULLS and HEIFERS**

Sired by the Scotch bull, Scottish Lad 45061

**FOR SALE.**

**S. DYMENT, Barrie, Ontario.**

**PLEASANT VALLEY SHORTHORNS**

Herd headed by imp. Old Lancaster = 50068 =. Grand champion, Toronto, 1906, and consisting of females of the leading Scotch families; can spare a few young cows bred to imp. Old Lancaster.

**GEO. AMOS & SON, Moffat Stn. and P.O., C.P.R.**

**Clover Lea Stock Farm SHORTHORNS**

**FOR SALE:** Choice bull calves by Golden Cross (imp.). All dark roans. Some from imported sire and dam. Visitors met at Ripley station.

**R. H. REID, PINE RIVER, ONT.**  
Ripley Station, G. T. R.

**Pine Grove Stock Farm.**  
Breeders of High-class Scotch Shorthorns.

Choice Shropshire Sheep, Clydesdale and Hackney Horses.

Herd catalogue on application. Address:  
**JAMES SMITH, Supt., Rockland, Ont.**  
W. C. EDWARDS & Co., Limited Props. Ont.

**Peargrove SHORTHORNS AND SHROPSHIRE**

Have sold all the sheep we can spare at present, but have a few Shorthorn heifers. No fancy prices asked for quick sales.

**T. H. MEDCRAFT & SON, Sparta P. O.**  
St. Thomas station. Long-distance telephone.

**SHORTHORNS AND BERKSHIRES.**

For sale: 2 very fine pure Scotch bulls fit for service; also 2 boars of bacon type fit for service, and grand young sows bred to imp. boar. 25 males and females (Berks.) 2 and 3 months old.

**S. J. PEARSON, SON & CO., MEADOWVALE, ONT.**  
Stations: Streetsville and Meadowvale, C. P. R.

**SHORTHORNS**

Still have a few bulls, one roan and three reds, one red from Imp. Mary Ann 6th, got by Kinellar Stamp; also a few females for sale, all by Kinellar Stamp.

**SOLOMON SHANTZ, Hayville, Ont.**  
Plain Grove Stock Farm. Baden Station.

**GEO. D. FLETCHER,**  
Breeder of Scotch Shorthorn Cattle, Yorkshire Pigs, and S. C. White Leghorn fowl.

Herd headed by the (but to be) 1. (imp.) Joy of Morning (1907), winner of 1st prize at Dominion Exhibition, Toronto, 1907. Young stock for sale. Price for breeding 50¢ per setting.

**Brookline P. O., Ont. Erin Station and Telegraph**

MAPLE GROVE SHORTHORNS

Imp. and Canadian-bred. Males and females, as good types as the breed produces. With breeding unsurpassed. C. D. Wager, Enterprise Str. & P.O., Addington Co.

GREENGILL HERD SHORTHORNS

of high-class. We offer ten young bulls ready for service, a number of them from imported sire and dam; also high-class females, all ages, either imported or Canadian bred. The herd is headed by (Imp.) Lord Resberry. R. MITCHELL & SONS, Nelson P.O., Ont.; Burlington Junc. Sta.

R. A. & J. A. Watt, Salem, Ont. Home of the first and third prize aged herds, Canadian National, Toronto, 1905. Mayflower grand champion Toronto and Winnipeg, 1904-05; Olga Stamford, grand champion New York State Fair, 1905; Gem of Bellechim, grand champion Toronto, 1903; Tiny Maude, reserve senior champion Toronto and Winnipeg, 1905; Mildred's Royal and other leading winners. A choice number on hand to make your selection from at all times.

GLENAVON STOCK FARM Shorthorns and Lincoln Sheep. I have one Shorthorn bull calf, with imported cross near the top, and a registered Lincoln ram, which I will sell cheap, or will change rams. W. B. ROBERTS, Sparta P.O. Station: St. Thomas, C.P.R., M.C.R., G.T.R.

Hillhurst Shorthorns. Registered bull calves for sale, by Broad Scotch = 46315-, from imported English and home-bred dams of good milking strains. JAS. A. COCHRANE, Compton, P. Q.

SHORTHORNS AND LINCOLNS. Present offerings: 4 choice young bulls 9 to 14 months; also a few good heifers, Lincolns, descended from the best English Stocks. JOHN LEE & SONS, Highgate, Ont. 40 miles west St. Thomas, on M.C.R.E. & P.M. Ry.

SHORTHORNS. Imp. Keith Baron 36050. Six young bulls from 10 to 18 months old. A lot of 2-year-old heifers in calf and a few young cows. A bunch of heifer calves, cheap. CLYDESDALES. Just now: One pair of matched geldings 5 and 6 years old; show team. JAS. McARTHUR, Goble's, Ont.

Riverview Shorthorns and Oxfords. Shorthorns represent Crimson Flowers, Athelstanes, Lady Janes and Roses. We have for sale three yearling bulls and some spring calves, also a few females. A thick, straight, mossy lot. Also some Oxford Down ram lambs. Peter Cochran, Almonte P. O. and Station.

Queenston Heights SHORTHORNS. I am offering extra value in yearling and two-year-old heifers. Bull calves that will make high-class sires. Straight Scotch. HUDSON USHER, Queenston, Ont.

SCOTCH-TOPPED SHORTHORNS. Three young bulls, from nine to thirteen months old; also several young heifers by Scottish Baron (Imp.) for sale. Prices reasonable. H. GOLDING & SONS, Thamesford, Ont. Stations: Thamesford, C.P.R.; Ingersoll, G.T.R.

Glen Gow Shorthorns—Our present offering is 9 bulls, from 6 to 14 months of age, sired by Imp. Ben Louisa and Imp. Joy of Morning, and out of imp. and Canadian bred cows. Also a number of very choice heifers. No fancy prices asked. Long distance telephone. WM. SMITH, Columbus, P.O. Brooklin and Myrtle Sts.

Brown Lee Shorthorns—Present offering is 3 young bulls from 9 to 15 months old, a nice straight, good-doing lot, sired by Blenheim Stamp; also females of all ages, daughters of Imp. Sir Christopher and Imp. Benoum. Prices very reasonable. DOUGLAS BROWN, Ayr P.O. and Station.

GOSSIP

A DESIRABLE LOCATION. "Fore miles from a nabur Sixteen miles from a postoffice Twenty-five miles from a rail road A hundred and atey from timber 250 feet down tew water God bless our home We've gone east to spend the winter with my wife's folks " Probably this is in Montana or Illinois, or, perhaps, Ontario. It really doesn't sound like the Canadian West.

PICKING POTATO BUGS BY MACHINERY.

An Illinois farmer, says a correspondent of the Prairie Farmer, is picking potato bugs by machinery. He contrived and built the machine, and it may be hauled by hand or a larger and heavier one may be drawn by a team of horses. The machine is but little larger than a boy's two-wheeled cart, and it straddles a row of potato plants. Oscillating brushes that brush first one side and then the other reach the plants from a framework above. The bugs are thrown into a pair of galvanized iron troughs, one on either side of the machine. The brushes and troughs may be raised or lowered to suit the varying height of the plants, which are brushed clean and an acre patch may be cleaned up in two hours.

THE RULING PASSION STRONG IN DEATH.

The agricultural machine agent died. He died hard, for the doctor, who has a small farm, he knew needed a gang plow. He had great hopes of selling him a moving machine and a turnip sower. He fought death in the hopes of getting the doctor on a string, and that is more than likely the reason he died suddenly; but there has been no inquest held.

It is when you die of the faith cure that they sit on your body and put someone in jail. Anyway, it is simply indecent for a man who is about to meet his Maker to try to sell his earthly physician a land roller and a manure spreader. His thoughts should be fixed on higher things. Saint Peter admitted him without demur.

"I should keep you out," remarked the old saint, "but I can't help recognizing the fact you have helped our old world below yonder along. I realize that some farmers who will cut their season's crops this year with an up-to-date binder, would cut it with an old-fashioned hand sickle if it hadn't been for you. I've watched you. You drive up just before dinner, and talk. You talk to the old man, to the old woman, to the children. 'A fine farm this; you want to be up-to-date,' says you, and you hang on there till you sell a binder, and get his notes—and the old sickle is kept for cutting burrs and mullions.

"I recognize the fact that that there farmer would never have got a binder if he had been left to his own devices. Half the women wouldn't have washing machines to-day if it hadn't been for fellows like you. The farmer's wife would be chasing blue flannel shirts and smocks and socks and blankets and grain bags and overalls up and down a washboard, like they did in the year 1, if it hadn't been for you.

"You jes' came along and laughed, and shamed and hoorawed the boss into buying the old woman a washing machine, and thus give the poor old girl a lift. Then you got her a patent churn and a double boiler. There's things about you I don't entirely approve, but you have done too much for your fellow man to be turned down now."

"Why don't you get a revolvin' door?" queried the ex-machine agent. "Now, I can put you in a beauty, an up-to-date one, in three annual payments—we never put our notes in the bank, and if you want a little more time, why, we are never hard on our clients. Jes' drop us a note, stating why you can't pay, an' when you expect to be able to pay, an' we'll arrange things."

Saint Peter smiled and ordered him on, and as we go to press he is in the office of the Revolving Angel, trying to sell him a typewriter, fifty dollars down, and ten dollars a month till it's paid for.—The Khan, in Toronto Star.

WHAT SHEEP WILL DO.

Prices for mutton have been very satisfactory for the past year, and are likely to continue. Americans are learning to eat more mutton and less beef.

Prices for wool are not apt to run below the present level. In marketing wool, growers should use wool twine, tying the fleeces shorn side out and making the clip as attractive as possible. Manufacturers object very seriously to sisal or binding twine.

It is an open question whether it pays to wash wool. The cleaned article brings a higher price, but weight is lost in washing, and it takes time and labor.

If the shepherd living near a large city wishes to take special pains and earn extra profits he may grow winter lambs, which is not only a profitable business when intelligently conducted, but furnishes employment during a season not filled with the rush of field work.

A farmer who does not wish to buy fresh meat finds some difficulty in placing home-killed beef upon his table, owing to the size of the carcass. He can more easily dispose of a carcass of mutton either by placing a portion in cold storage or by dividing with two or three neighbors.

The value of sheep as weed killers must not be forgotten.

A reasonable amount of diversified industry is the safeguard of farm practice.

THE WOOL MARKET.

So far it has been a waiting season in wool, but the movement period is evidently here. The American Wool and Cotton Reporter has the following to say of the situation:

"The market is firm, with no indication at this writing that wools are going to be bought on a lower basis—indeed, a number of the merchants are anticipating a moderate hardening in the price of domestic wool as the summer months go by, in view of the favorable outlook for the goods market, the large consumption of wool now in progress, the recent improvement in and more favorable prospects for woolsens, and the excellent position of dress goods, manufacturers of the latter being prominent among the buyers of wool. Of course, wool is on a high-price level, and there is some question as to whether any further advance can be established at the London auctions, which begin next Tuesday, but no recession of any consequence seems to be anticipated, considering the small offerings, which, it is reported, will be in the neighborhood of 110,000 bales.

"It will be the policy of many of the manufacturers, however, unless unexpected events cause them to change their minds, to buy wools only as necessity warrants. But they are not, as a rule, largely stocked, and if they are to continue to run their machinery as at present, the consumption of wool, it would seem, would be such as to force them to buy large amounts between now and the end of the year, although they may not, at any one time, take on such huge blocks of the raw material as characterized their operations last year. But the demand, after it fairly sets in, is likely to be steadier, if not for such enormous lines. The high prices at which some of the clips will be held will naturally operate against any plunging tendency on the part of consumers, but the latter are not going to close their mills, when they have orders in hand which necessitate their running, when they can get sizable selections of raw material, even if they have to pay a little more for them than they expected."

Low Summer Tourist Rates West

During the entire summer, the Chicago and North Western Ry. will have in effect very low round-trip tourist rates to Colorado, Utah, California, Oregon, Washington and British Columbia points. Choice of routes going and returning, with favorable stop-overs and time limits. Very low excursion rates to the Pacific Coast from June 25th to July 7th. For further particulars, illustrated folders, etc., write or call on B. H. Bennett, General Agent, 2 East King St., Toronto, Ont.

Tuttle's Elixir

Well nigh infallible cure for colic, curb, splint, spavin and other common horse ailments. Our long-time standing offer of \$100 Reward for failure, where we say it will cure, has never been claimed. All druggists sell it. Tuttle's Family Elixir, the great household remedy. Tuttle's American Worm Powder cures American Condition Powders, White Star and Hoof Ointment 100 page book, "Veterinary Experience," free. Be your own horse doctor. Makes plain the symptoms, gives treatment. Send for a copy. TUTTLE'S ELIXIR CO., 66 Beverly Street, Boston, Mass. Canadian Branch, 32 St. Gabriel St., Montreal, Quebec.

Shorthorns & Leicesters

4 extra choice young bulls ready for service 4 Also bull calves, all from imp. sires. Leicester ewes and lambs of both sexes for sale. Address: W. A. Douglas, Tuscarora P. O. Caledonia Station, Wyebridge, Ont. Importers and Breeders of SHORTHORN CATTLE and OXFORD DOWN SHEEP.

FOR SALE—Females and bulls, of all ages, from noted Scotch families. MAPLE HALL SHORTHORNS. For immediate sale are two yearling bulls—one a Crimson Fuchsia, the other a Duchess of Gloster; both by Imp. Royal Prince, and both herd leaders. Also a number of heifers that are strictly high-class. Send for catalogue. DAVID BIRRELL, Greenwood P. O. Pickering, G. T. R. Claremont C. P. R.

ROWAN HILL SHORTHORNS. Herd bull for sale: Greengill Archer, Imp. 45184, as some of his heifers are of breeding age, and herd is not large enough to keep more than one bull; also a few young bulls and heifers. A. DUNCAN & SONS, Carlisle, Ont.

Maple Lodge Stock Farm. Established 1854. CHOICE SHORTHORNS, LEICESTERS. THE BEST. FOR SALE. A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge P. O., Ont.

A. EDWARD MEYER, Box 378, Guelph, Ont. Scotch Shorthorns. The Sunny Slope herd comprises Cruickshank Bellonas, Mysios, Villages, Bravish Buds, Broadhooks, Bruce Augustas, Mayflowers, Campbell Bessies, Urys, Minas, Clavets, Kibblean Beautys. Herd bulls: Scottish Hero (Imp.) (90065), a Shethin Rosemary, and Chief Ramsden = 62548-, a Miss Ramsden. Correspondence solicited. Visitors welcome. Long-distance phone in house.

D. Bartlett & Sons, Smithville, Ont. Breeders of Shorthorns and Dorsets. For sale: Young cows and heifers at all ages. Dorset shearlings and lambs of both sexes, of choice quality, suitable for show purposes, at moderate prices. P. O. and Station Smithville, Ont.

WILLOW BANK STOCK FARM. Established 1855. Will offer imported Rociucian of Dalmeny = 45220-. Recorded in both Dominion and American herdbooks. Also young stock of either sex. "Shorthorns." James Douglas, Caledonia, Ontario.

Oak Grove Shorthorns—Present offering: heifers and young bulls, all sired by Imp. Nonpareil Duke and out of imp. dams; also the stock bull, Imp. Nonpareil Duke, a choice offering. Prices right. W. J. ISAAC, Cobourg Station, Harrow P. O.

DON JERSEYS. Don Jerseys rank second to none in Canada. Present offering is 3 year-old bulls, bred from prizewinners and producers, and are a grand lot; as herd headers they have few equals. A few females could be spared. D. DUNCAN, - Don P.O. Close to Toronto.

Brampton Jersey Herd—We have now for immediate sale 10 bulls, from 6 to 18 months old, descended from St. Lambert or imported stock; also females of all ages. In order to reduce our stock, we are making a special offer. For full particulars, address, B. H. BULL & SON, Brampton, Ont. Phone 68.

HIGHGROVE JERSEY HERD. Our present offering is: a few choice heifer calves from 2 to 8 months old, which, considering quality, will be sold reasonable. ROBT. TUFTS & SON, Tweed P.O. & Sta.

**Cows from the ANNANDALE HOLSTEIN HERD**

Have won during the past show season at Ottawa first and sweepstakes on cow, first on 3-year-old, first on 2-year-old class. At Guelph (dairy test) first and sweepstakes on cow, first and second in heifers. At Chicago (National) first and sweepstakes on cow, also second-prize cow, second and third on 3-year-olds, second on 1-year-old heifers, and a host of other prizes (different cows at different shows).

Bull calves, 4 months and under only, for sale from great dams and greatest of sires. Buy young if you want them from Annandale Stock Farm.

**GEO. RICE, Tillsonburg, Ont.**

**HOLSTEINS FOR SALE**



Four imported and one home-bred bulls, from 8 to 12 months old; also our entire crop of spring-bull calves, from week old up.

Sired by the grandly-bred imp. bull, Sir Howitje B. Pieterke, whose dam record is over 82 lbs. milk in one day, and from great-producing cows of the most fashionable strains. Can spare a few cows and heifers, from one year up; 75 head to select from. Cheese 13c. Don't delay if you want one from this herd.

**H. E. GEORGE, Crampton, Ont.**

**WOODBINE HOLSTEINS**

Herd headed by Sir Mechthilde Poseh, absolutely the best official-backed sire in Canada. Dam Ianthe Jewel Mechthilde, 25.8 pounds butter in seven days. Champion cow of Canada over all breeds. Sire's dam, Aalke Poseh 4th, holds the world's largest two-day public test record—8.6 pounds butter. Young bulls of the choicest quality for sale.

**A. KENNEDY, Ayr, Ont.**  
Ayr, C.P.R.; Paris, G.T.R.

**A FEW HOLSTEIN BULLS**

fit for service, for sale at reasonable prices. Choice females, all ages. If you are willing to pay good prices for good stuff, write me.

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

**Lyndale Holsteins.**

For Sale A number of bull calves from one to four months old, out of Record of Merit cows, and sired by Beryl Wayne Paul Concordia, whose four nearest dams have official butter records averaging 22 lbs. 11 ozs. each.

**BROWN BROS., LYN, ONT.**

**SPRINGBROOK HOLSTEINS & TAMWORTHS**

Two rich-bred bulls, ready for service, from Official Record cows; also a few choice females. One Tamworth boar ready for service. Some nice spring pigs just weaned, both sexes. All high-class stock. Come and make your own choice.

**A. C. Hallman, Breslau, Ont.**

**Centre and Hill View Holsteins**

We have four yearling bulls left which we will sell at reduced price to quick buyers; from good producing strain: our own raising. Sold out of females at present. **P. D. EDE, Oxford Centre P. O., Woodstock Station, C. P. R. and G. T. R.**

**MAPLE GROVE HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS**

For Sale: Three bull calves, sired by Lord Wayne Mechthilde Calamity, and all out of Advanced Registry cows. Apply

**WALBURN RIVERS, Folden's Corners.**

**Maple Glen Holsteins**

Three sons of Sir Altra Posch Beets, whose grandam holds world's largest official record for her age, and grand sire has over 60 tested A. R. O. daughters—the most by any bull on record. Brother of Auggie Cornucopia. Secure the best. **C. J. GILROY & SON, Glen Buell, Ont.**

**Grove Hill Holsteins**

Herd contains 55 head, a number of which are in the advanced registry. Our stock bulls have all been backed up by high records. Present offering: Several young bulls and a few females. **F. R. MALLORY, Frankford P. O. and Sta., C. O. R.**

**IMPERIAL STOCK FARM HOLSTEINS**

A prizewinning herd of imported, officially tested stock. Bulls of all ages for sale, also a few cows. **W. H. SIMMONS, New Durham, Ontario.**

**"GLENARCHY" HOLSTEINS**

We have for immediate sale several young bulls and a number of young females, that for ideal type and superior quality, backed up by gilt-edged breeding, are unsurpassed. **G. MACINTYRE, Renfrew P. O. and Stn.**

**QUEEN CITY HOLSTEINS**

If you would like to purchase a young Holstein bull whose sire's dam has an official record of 550 pounds of milk and 26 pounds of butter in seven days, write to **R. F. HICKS, Newton Brook P. O., York Co.**

**Holsteins at Ridgedale**

A few choice bull and heifer calves on hand for sale, sired by Prince Pauline DeKol 6th. Ages up to ten months. Write for what you want, or come and see them. Shipping stations: Port Perry, G. T. R., and Myrtle, C. P. R., Ontario Co. **R. W. WALKER, Utica P. O., Ont.**

**The Vehicle Industry.**

In America, for nearly the whole of the first two centuries after its discovery by Columbus, there were no coaches or carriages in use. There were very few in use in the succeeding century until after the Revolution, and most of these were imported from England. The travel was on horseback, and the only vehicles used were wagons, built by the wheelwright and blacksmith, and noticeable more for their strength than for the beauty of their construction. The old-time "Conestoga" wagon derived its name from the Conestoga, a stream in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, and was famous in its day, prior to the building of railroads, as the means of conveyance between Philadelphia and the western parts of Pennsylvania. The Conestoga was a long wagon with very broad, heavy, iron-tired wheels, canvas-covered top, and with the front and back ends higher than the middle of the body. It was drawn by four or six yoke of oxen, and in later years by four or six horses.

Similar wagons were afterwards used in the mountain districts of North Carolina, East Tennessee, and Georgia, and on the Western plains, where they received the name of "prairie schooners." For travel in the newly-opened regions and over rough roads "Concord" wagons were much used, first in the Eastern States and later in the Pacific States.

The first line of mail stages between Boston and New York was established in 1784, prior to which time the mails were fortnightly carried on horseback. Stage coaches did not come into general use until about 1817; the rack and boot were of American invention. In 1791 there were only 1,905 miles of railroads in the United States; but during the first half of the next century the roads were greatly improved, and with them mail facilities and stage coaches, which usually accommodated nine passengers inside, and six, including the driver, outside. About the middle of the eighteenth century there were not more than four or five coaches in New York City, and in Philadelphia only thirty-seven four-wheeled chaises, though single chaises were more numerous; in 1872 the number of four-wheeled carriages in Philadelphia had increased to eighty-eight, including three coaches and two landaus.

After the Continental Congress had organized the Government, "the importation of coaches, chairs and carriages of all sorts from England was forbidden." In 1794, Congress, looking on carriages as articles of luxury, imposed a tax upon them. At that time there were in Philadelphia 33 coaches, 157 carriages, 35 chariots, 22 phaetons, 80 light wagons, and 520 chairs and sulkeys.

Omnibuses were introduced into this country about 1830, on Broadway, New York City, and their number increased largely, but they were driven out by street cars.

Some idea of the number of the various changes and improvements in the industry may be gathered from the number of patents granted in connection therewith. The United States Patent Office has a separate division especially for carriages and wagons and parts thereof, and an examination of the records shows that from its establishment in 1836 to January 1, 1902, patents to the number of 26,397 have been granted for this class alone. A considerably larger number have been granted for some of the articles used in the manufacture.

In 1900, there were reported as manufactured 1,697,272 vehicles, or an increase of 17.4 per cent. over 1899. In considering the increase in the industry, the fact must be borne in mind that in its earlier stages almost the entire work of manufacturing was done at the establishment, only certain lines of hardware being purchased. Gradually certain parts were manufactured in establishments making a specialty of certain of the component parts of the vehicle, such as rims, spokes, hubs, etc., and, later on, wheels and carriages and wagon bodies. Finally almost all parts were manufactured in establishments making a specialty of one or more of the parts, and many of the smaller manufactories purchase most of the parts, generally in the white, and from these produce the

manufactured article. In fact, there are very few, if any, manufacturers who produce all the parts, but purchase more or less of the same in fully or partly manufactured form. The census classification for these establishments is "carriage and wagon materials," and they form, in point of fact, a part of the general carriage and wagon industry. The census of 1880 was the first at which the classification of carriage and wagon materials appeared, and the statistics for that and succeeding censuses show to what extent the industry had grown at that time, and its continued expansion. The general statistics for the industry at the censuses of 1880, 1890 and 1900 afford valuable information as to this collateral branch of the carriage and wagon industry.

The capital invested (\$137,273,613) and the value of products (\$146,500,449) show the magnitude of the industry and indicate its prosperous condition.

In this connection it will not be amiss to call attention to the natural effect produced on the industry by the remarkable and rapidly-increasing extension of the electric traction systems during the last few years. These systems connect the thickly-populated cities with the surrounding towns and villages, and afford not only the residents thereof, but also the rural communities through which they pass, rapid and convenient methods of communication. Thus at a minimum expense rural and suburban communities are brought into close touch with the city markets, and, in consequence, the use of carriages and light wagons has been slightly reduced. The introduction into such general and increasing use of the rubber tire for light vehicles has had the effect of prolonging the stability and life of both wheels and wagons, and of largely reducing the cost of repairs.—The Spokesman.

**French-Canadian Cattle.**

Following is the standard for registration in the Record of Performance opened by the Dominion Department of Agriculture for pure-bred dairy cattle after a test of 365 consecutive days.

Bulls—Admitted after having four daughters in the Record of Performance, each from a different cow.

Cows—Admitted after fulfilling requirements of production and breeding as supervised by the live-stock branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture. All cows admitted must equal or exceed both the records specified below.

Two-year-old class, 4,400 lbs. of milk, 198 lbs. of butter-fat, equal to 4 1/2 per cent.; three-year-old class, 5,200 lbs. of milk, 234 lbs. butter-fat, equal to 4 1/2 per cent.; four-year-old class, 6,000 lbs. of milk, 270 lbs. of butter-fat, equal to 4 1/2 per cent.; mature class, 6,800 lbs. of milk, 306 lbs. of butter-fat, equal to 4 1/2 per cent. The per cent. of butter-fat shall be determined by Babcock test.

Year's Milk Record.—If the test be commenced the day the animal is two years old, or previous to that day, she must produce within 365 consecutive days, from that date, 4,400 lbs. of milk. For each day the animal is over two years old at the beginning of her year's test, the amount of milk she will be required to produce in the year will be determined by adding 2 1/5 lbs. for each such day to the 4,400 lbs. required when in the two-year-old class. This ratio is applicable until the animal is five years old, when the required amount will have reached 6,800 lbs., which will be the minimum amount of milk required of all cows, five years old or over.

Year's Butter-fat Record.—If test be commenced the day the animal is two years old, or previous to that day, she must produce within 365 consecutive days, from that date, 198 lbs. of butter-fat. For each day the animal is over two years old at the beginning of her year's test, the amount of butter-fat she will be required to produce in one year will be determined by adding 1/10 (one-tenth) of a pound for each such day to the 198 lbs. required when in the two-year-old class. This ratio is applicable until the animal is five years old, when the required amount will have reached 306 pounds, which will be the minimum amount of butter-fat required of all cows five years old and over.

All applications to the Dominion Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, or to the Cattle Breeders' Association of Ontario, should be made to J. A. Couture, 49 Guelph St., Quebec, Secretary of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

**Bog Spavin**

Cure the lameness and remove the bunch without scarring the horse—have the part looking just as it did before the blemish came.

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

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

**FLEMING BROS., Chemists,**  
45 Church Street, Toronto, Ontario

**AYRSHIRES**

The famous Reford Herd at St. Anne de Bellevue, Que., now owned by Sir William C. Macdonald.

Several yearling bulls for sale; also a number of bull calves. Quality and appearance extra good, bred from the best milking strains, noted for robust constitution and large teats.

For particulars apply to

**MACDONALD COLLEGE**

St. Anne de Bellevue, Quebec.



**ROCK SALT** for horses and cattle, in ton and car lots. **Toronto Salt Works, Toronto**

**Hillview Herd of Prizewinning AYRSHIRE CATTLE.**

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

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

**SHANNON BANK STOCK FARM FOR AYRSHIRES AND YORKSHIRES**

Young stock of both sexes for sale from imported stock.

**W. H. TRAN, Cedar Grove, Ont.**

**SPRINGBROOK AYRSHIRES.**

Gave over 7,000 lbs. of milk, testing 3.9 per cent. butter-fat, during 1901. For sale: One bull 4 years old, Comrade's Fancy of Glenora 1570; bull calves of this year; also females of all ages.

**W. F. STEPHEN, Huntingdon, Que.**

**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.**

**BARREN COW CURE**

makes animals breed. Abortive Cow Cure prevents animals aborting. Cures guaranteed or money refunded.

**L. F. SELLECK, Morrisburg, Ont.**

**AYRSHIRES**—Choice stock of either sex, different ages, for sale. Prices reasonable. For particulars apply to

**N. DYMENT, Hickory Hill Stock Farm, Dundas Stn. & Tel. Clappison, Ont.**

**Maple Cliff Dairy and Stock Farm**

Breeders of Clydesdale Horses, Ayrshire Cattle, Berkshire and Tamworth Pigs. Young stock for sale at all times.

**R. REID & CO., Hintonburg, Ont.**  
Farm: adjacent Central Experimental Farm.

**Ayrshires and Yorkshires**

We always have on hand choice animals of above breeds, of any desired age. Prices reasonable. Write us before buying. Intending purchasers meet at Hounds. Alex. Hume & Co., Menie P. O.

**SOUTH DOWNS**

Having sold short, I am now looking orders for future delivery of show and breeding flocks.

**COLLIES**

Prize-winning imported Holywell Clinker, out of imported and from first prize-winning dams.

**Robt. McEwen, Byron, Ont.**

**COTSWOLDS**

Two ewes and two lambs, and a ram, of the best Cotswold type, for sale.

**W. F. FARR, Burgessville, Ont.**

Please mention this Paper

**COOPER DIP**



**250 Million Sheep Dipped in It Every Year.**

Has no equal. One dipping kills ticks, lice and nits. Increases quantity and quality of wool. Improves appearance and condition of flock. If dealer can't supply, send \$1.75 for \$2 (100 Gal.) Pkt. to Evans & Sons, Ltd., Montreal & Toronto.

**Shropshire & Cotswold Sheep**

**SCOTCH SHORTHORNS and CLYDESDALES**



Choice ram and ewe lambs. Also 50 shearing ewes for sale. Apply to

**JOHN BRIGHT, Myrtle Station, Ontario.**

**I Have Imported**

more prizewinning and high-class breeding sheep in the past twenty years than all other importers combined.

**I WILL IMPORT** anything you may need this year in cattle or sheep. Will leave for England on the 18th May. My address there will be: Care of Alfred Mansell & Co., Shrewsbury, Eng.

**Robt. Miller, Stouffville, Ont.**

**DORSET HORN SHEEP and SCOTCH SHORTHORNS**

The latter representing the Nonpareil, Miss Ramsden, Missie and Gloster families exclusively, and the former comprising more Royal winners and more St. Louis prizewinners than any other flock in the world. Stock for sale always on hand.

**JOHN A. MCGILLIVRAY, North Toronto, Ontario.**

**Farnham Farm Oxfords.**

We have some extra good yearling rams for flock headers, all sired by imported ram. We also have 50 yearling ewes and 100 ram and ewe lambs. These are principally sired by our famous imported ram.

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

**FAIRVIEW SHROPSHIRE**

Have the world's record for the largest per head winners at the greatest of world's fairs—St. Louis.

Also have the record for their 22 years in the leading show rings, including three world's fairs, of winning more first and champion prizes than all competitors combined.

Do you need a few real good ewes? Or a choice ram to head your flock? If so, write for circular and quotations to

**JOHN CAMPBELL, Fairview Farm, Woodville, Ont.**

**BROAD LEA OXFORDS.**

Present offerings are 28 ranch shearing rams, seven shearing ewes, one show ewe four years old. Will also book orders for ewe and ram lambs from imported ram.

Correspondence promptly answered. Visitors always welcome.

R. R. Stations: Mildmay, G. T. R. **W. H. ARKELL, Teeswater, C.P.R. Teeswater, Ont.**

**WOOL**

Consignments solicited. Write and get our prices.

**E. T. CARTER & CO., TORONTO.**

Canadian Agents for the Original **McDougall's Sheep Dip & Cattle Dressing** Imported direct. Price: Imperial pints, 55c; Imperial half gallon, \$1.25; Imperial gallon, \$2.25. Sold by druggists, or charges prepaid on one gallon tin. **THE WORTHINGTON DRUG CO., Toronto, Ontario.**

**Oxford Down Sheep, Shorthorn Cattle, Yorkshire Hogs.**

Present offering: Lambs of either sex. For prices, etc., write to **John Cousins & Sons, Buena Vista Farm, Harriston, Ont.**

**Idella and the White Plague.**

(Continued.)

"See, pa," she said, holding the magazine before her parent's eyes. "See that picture. That's a tent where two consumption folks lived and slept for over two years. 'Twas thirty below zero there sometimes, too, but it cured 'em. And see this one. 'Twas forty-five below where that shanty was, but—"

"Take it away," shouted the invalid. "If you expect me to believe such lies as them you're—"

"They ain't lies. Dr. Saunders had lots of patients with consumption, and he cured 'em the same way. And I'm goin' to cure you, or die myself a-tryin'." Our woodshed out back here is just the place for you. It's full of cracks and the windows are broken, so there'll be plenty of air stirrin'. Bill took the lounge out there a little while ago; didn't you, Bill?"

"I thought I missed that lounge!" exclaimed Mrs. Sparrow, who had been listening, open-mouthed.

"Yes, it's there. There's plenty of bedclothes, so you'll sleep warm. You can wear your own clothes and Bill's old overcoat, and set in the sun daytimes. We'll fetch you your meals. You mustn't come in the house at all. If you live that way all winter, why—"

"All winter?" The alarmed Washington leaped to his feet. "The gal's gone loony!" She wants to kill me so's I'll be out of the way. I don't stir one step. You hear me? Not one step!"

"Some of Dr. Saunders' patients talked that way first along," observed Idella, "but they had to do what he ordered. Bill, take pa out to the shed. I'll carry the lamp."

Mr. Burke rose, spared his mighty shoulders, and advanced towards his father-in-law. He looked as if he rather enjoyed the situation.

"Betsy," shrieked Mr. Sparrow, dodging into a corner, "he you in this? Do you want to see me murdered?"

Mrs. Sparrow was troubled. She had implicit confidence in her daughter, but she sympathized with her husband's infirmities.

"Idella," she protested, "seems to me I wouldn't remember them nervous attacks he's subject to."

"Nerves," declared Idella, "come from the stomach. I'll tend to them later. We must cure his lungs first. Bill, fetch him along."

Mr. Burke's hand settled firmly on the back of the invalid's neck. "Trot along, dad," he commanded. Mr. Sparrow fought and hung back. The other hand descended and seized him by the waist-band. He moved toward the door, "walking Spanish," like a small boy in the schoolyard.

Idella opened the door. "Nobody can say," she remarked with emphasis, "that I let my father die of consumption without tryin' to cure him. Come on, pa."

"Remember, Washy, it's all for your good," faltered Betsy, wringing her hands. The procession moved across the yard and into the rickety woodshed. Idella placed the lamp in a sheltered corner on the floor.

"Bill'll stay till you get to bed, pa," she said. "Good-night."

The woodshed door shut. The agitated sufferer looked at the bare walls, the heap of cordwood saved and split by Lyeurgus, and the lounge.

"Get undressed," commanded Mr. Burke. "Hurry up."

"I'll freeze to death," protested Washy.

"No you won't, not yet. Anyway, freeze's a quick death, so they say, and I've heard a n' b' a-k'-'em to die quick ever sense I got here. Git to bed, see?"

Mr. Sparrow threw off his outer garments, and shiveringly encamped on the lounge. Mr. Burke took up the lamp and looked at him.

"Good-night," observed the carpenter. Then he added, "There's one thing more I ought to say. To-

morrow I'll be away to work, but you're not to come into the house. You'll stay outside, same as Idella tells you. If you come in or try any funny business, why—" he meditatively opened and closed a fist like a hammer—"Well, you don't die of consumption anyhow."

He withdrew. Mr. Sparrow was alone. The fresh-air cure had begun.

Next day the invalid, wrapped in Mr. Burke's trailing ulster, spent a lively series of hours chasing the patch of sunshine as it moved round the exterior of his dwelling. His meals were brought to him by Idella. Betsy had evidently received orders not to interfere. Through the window he could see the fire in the cook-stove, and the luxurious rocker that had been his throne. He legged and pleaded to come in, had spasms of coughing and attacks of nerves, but his daughter was adamant. "It's all for your good, pa," was her one reply. Washington was strongly tempted to enter by force, but the thought of his son-in-law's fist, and the gentle hint with which it had been displayed, prevented his yielding to the temptation. He slept in the shed that night.

The following afternoon he had an idea. After dinner, eaten on the back steps, he watched his chance, and hurried off through the woods, on a mile walk to the billiard-room in the village. There he found a roaring fire and a comfortable chair; also some free lunch, which served for supper. When he reached the shed at ten o'clock that evening, he figured that he had found a way to outwit his guardians.

But Mr. Burke made a pilgrimage to the village next morning on his way to work, and when Washington opened the billiard-room door that afternoon he was received with a roar from the proprietor.

"Git out of here!" shouted the latter. "Git right out and don't show your nose in here again. You've got consumption, and it's catchin'. Git!"

The discomfited Mr. Sparrow "got," and tried the store. There he met the same reception. After loafing about the wharf till twilight, he returned home to a picnic meal and the lounge.

He stood it for a week, and then announced that he felt enough better to risk a day inside. But Idella didn't see it in that light.

"I'm glad your lungs feel better, pa," she said. "I cal'lated they would. But, of course, you must stay outside this winter, anyhow. Now, I guess it's time to start in on the dyspepsy line."

She produced the sheet of paper that had been the beginning of her father's troubles. "For dyspepsy, pa," she said, "and particular for nervous dyspepsy, which is the worst kind, you have to diet and take exercise. We'll begin on the dietin'." In severe cases, patient should take nothin' but milk. Well, we've got plenty of milk; that's lucky."

Washy sprang from the wash-bench where he had been sunning himself. "Do you have the face to tell me," he screamed, "that I can't have nothin' to eat but milk? Why, that's—"

"That's doctor's orders, pa. I'm goin' by doctor's orders; and see what they've done for you already."

"I can't live on milk! I hain't a baby. I hate the stuff! I don't believe no doctor ever—"

"Well, we'll call Dr. Bailey and see what he says. I'll bet he'll back me up."

Mr. Sparrow didn't take the bet. He knew Dr. Bailey, and the latter's opinion of the case.

"Aw, Idella, please—" he pleaded. "For your own good, pa," said Idella. "I'll fetch you the hot milk."

She did, a quart of it. He drank it because there was nothing else. For a week he lived on milk and fresh air. He tried every neighbor, and they were few, within two miles, but they had been posted, and refused to feed him. Also they told

(Continued on next page.)

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100 Pigs to Offer of the long deep, heavy sort. Breeding stock selected from the most noted families, with a view to size and quality. Booking orders for choice spring pigs; also a few fall pigs for sale. Pairs furnished not akin. Express charges prepaid. Pedigrees and safe arrival guaranteed.

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# WEAK MEN



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I claim that I can cure you weak men; that I can pump new life into worn-out bodies; that I can cure your pains and aches, limber up your joints and make you feel as frisky and vigorous as you ever did in your life. That's claiming a good deal, but I have a good remedy, and know it well enough to take all the risk.

**Dr. McLaughlin:** Steelton, Ont. Dear Sir,—I take much pleasure in writing to you to let you know that I would not be without your Belt for any money if I could not get another as good. I don't think it can be beaten. It has helped me wonderfully, and I cannot recommend it too highly. I feel like a different man entirely. I still beg to remain,

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Owen Sound, Ont., March 15, '06.

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I know that no man remains a weakling because he wants to. I am sure that you want to overcome every indication of early decay that has shown itself on you. I don't think the man lives who would not like to feel as big and strong as Sandow, and I know that if you have a reasonable foundation to build upon I can make you a bigger man than you ever hoped to be. I want you to know that you who can't believe it, and I want you to have my book, in which I describe how I learned that strength was only electricity, and how I learned to restore it; also I want to tell you the names of some men who will tell you that when they came to me they were physical wrecks, and are now among the finest specimens of physical manhood.

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Sires in use: Concord Triumph 1333, got by Perfection (imp.) 990, possibly the best sire in Canada to-day. Stoll Pitts' Winner (imp.) (12133), first at Le Royal. On hand, young sows, sired by Concord T., bred to Stoll Pitts' W. These are choice and lengthy.

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We keep 35 brood sows, and have constantly on hand between 100 and 200 to choose from. Can supply pairs and trios not akin. Quality and type unsurpassed. Prices right.

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Of the largest strains Imported fresh from England. The produce of these and other noted winners for sale reasonable. Let me book your order for a pair or trio not akin.

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### Rosebank Berkshires

FOR SALE: Young stock from six to eight weeks old; sired by Maple Lodge Doctor and Concord Professor. Some choice sows bred and ready to breed. Express prepaid.

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Choice young stock from imported prizewinning stock for sale.  
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Now on hand, a number of sows, 5 and 6 months old, for spring farrow; also a large number of September sows and boars. Booking orders for spring pigs.

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Sows bred to farrow in July, August and September. Young pigs from three to six months old. Pairs not akin. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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**E. D. GEORGE, Putnam, Ont.**

### Blmfield Yorkshires

Have still a few choice young boars from Summer Hill Chester, some young sows from imp. sire and dam, also a fine lot of suckers coming on. A few sows 7 months old, bred again.  
**G. B. MUMA, Ayr P.O.**  
Ayr and Paris stations.

him it was all for his good. He could not smoke, because his daughter said tobacco was the worst thing possible for both his ailments. As for the prescribed exercise, he got running about to keep warm.

"Aw, Idella," he pleaded, one Sunday morning, when the sky was overcast, and the cold wind gave promise of a north-east snowstorm. "Aw, Idella, won't you let me have some-thin' hearty? Only a hunk of bread, say? I've drowned my insides with milk till I feel like a churn. I can't keep on drinkin' the stuff; it goes agin me even to smell it. The bare sight of a cow makes me seasick."

But it was no use. "All for his good," his daughter said. These words had become to him almost as unpalatable as the milk.

The northeaster developed. By night the woodshed shook and rattled like a hencoop. The snow streaked in through the cracks and sifted over his nose whenever he brought it above the blankets for air. Also he was tremendously hungry.

At midnight he arose, desperate, and shook himself into all the garments on hand, including the ulster. Then he opened the shed door and went out. The thought of Bill and the fist pursued him like a Nemesis, but he didn't care. He was going to be warmed, and fed, even if pounded to death afterwards.

He crept about the house, trying every door and window. He had tried them on previous nocturnal excursions, but had always found them locked. This time he was more thorough, and at last—oh joy! he found a nail loose behind a cellar window. He worked it back and forth, while the snow drifted over his back. Finally the nail gave way and fell inside with a jingle. He waited, breathless, but there was no sound from within. Then he squeezed himself through the window.

He tiptoed up the creaking cellar stairs, and into the warm kitchen. The storm was making a terrific racket around the house, and that was a Providence for him. He held his hands over the stove for a moment, and then tiptoed to the pantry.

He knew where the matches were kept, and took some. They were of the "eight-day" variety and noiseless. He lit one, and by its light saw, on the pantry shelves, cold ham and bread and ginger cake and mince-pie. Also there was milk, but he didn't look at that.

Mr. Burke was the first of the family to finish dressing next morning. He came downstairs, lamp in hand, and opened the door leading into the kitchen. Then he stopped, stared, and went back after Idella. He led her to the door and pointed.

There, in the rocking-chair before the cookstove, sprawled Washington Sparrow, fast asleep. His feet were on the hearth, a fragment of pie-crust was on the floor by his hand, his countenance was turned upward toward the ceiling, and on it was an expression of perfect peace and comfort.

As the Burkes stood and stared, Mrs. Sparrow came from her room and joined them.

"My soul and body!" she exclaimed.

Wasny heard her and awoke. At first he merely opened his eyes and blinked at the ceiling. Then he sat upward and turned around. His jaw fell.

"Well, pa," said Idella, sharply, "what sort of don's is this? What do you mean?"

Mr. Sparrow looked at his daughter. He assayed to speak. Then his glance fell upon his son-in-law's feet and remained fixed. He said nothing.

"The idea!" cried Idella. "After all I've done to cure you! Rootin' in this bed hot kitchen and eatin'! To see a man's feet by your hand!"

"I'm all right now, anyway," protested Mr. Sparrow. "I ain't coughin' none, and the grub don't distress me a mite. Not ha'f so much as that dratted milk."

ly. "I—I didn't mean to, but I was starved and froze and—"

"Mince-pie!" exclaimed Idella. "Well! Now we're in a nice mess, and all to do over again."

"I'm all right now, anyway," protested Mr. Sparrow. "I ain't coughin' none, and the grub don't distress me a mite. Not ha'f so much as that dratted milk."

"All to do over again!" repeated Idella. "And I don't know as we'll ever cure you now. Git out-door this minute. And you mustn't eat a thing, even milk, for three or four days. Open the outside door, Bill."

Bill opened the door. A howling gust of wind-driven snow swept in. Mr. Sparrow felt its freezing breath and shivered.

"I'm all right, I tell ye!" he shouted. "I feel fine. I'm cured. Better'n I ever was, dunno's I ain't."

"Are you sure, pa?"

"Course I'm sure. Don't I know? I'm all cured."

"Well, that's a mercy!" said Idella. "I knew 'twas the right receipt, but I didn't think 'twould work so quick. Bill, pa's cured. He'll go with you to take the job at the hotel this very day."

Washington's facial barometer sank to "cloudy." He choked and hesitated.

"Course you mustn't go if you ain't surely cured, pa," said his daughter. "Maybe you'd better try the shed and milk for a month or so longer."

The snow danced along the kitchen floor. It reminded Mr. Sparrow of the previous evening in the woodshed. "I'll go," he said, "but I'll work kind of easy fust along, so's—"

"Oh, no! You must work real hard, so's to git the exercise, else you'll have a relapse. You'll see that pa works the way he ought to, for his sake, won't you, Bill?"

Mr. Burke nodded. "He'll work," he said sententiously.

The news of the wonderful cure spread quickly. Dr. Bailey laughingly congratulated Idella upon it.

"Yes," said that young lady, "I callate he's cured, at least for a spell. Anyhow, the 'Everyboy Works but Father' song don't fit our family no more."

#### A NEW SECT.

A farmer who is an elder in the Auld Kirk advised for a cattleman. A man applied whose personal appearance and credentials seemed all right. After he was engaged, the farmer asked: "By the way, what is your religion?" "Well, to tell the truth," said the cattleman, "I'm a Methusalahite." "Indeed," said the farmer, "that is surely a new sect. In what do you believe?" "In leevin' as long as I possibly can," replied the cattleman, with a grin.

"Do you know," said the cheerful idiot, "that it is the easiest thing in the world to tell whether a man is going out on a journey or returning by the way he carries his portmanteau." "I never thought of that," said the simple young man. "What is the difference?" "It is just this way," he went on. "When a man is going away he carries his portmanteau towards the railway station, and when he is coming back he carries it in the other direction."

Representative John Sharp Williams tells a story of a dandy in Mobile who recently became a convert to Christian Science. It appears, says Harper's Weekly, that meeting a friend on the street, the convert made enquiry touching the health of the former's aunt. "She's got de pleuris pretty bad," was the answer. "You and she are both wrong," was the solemn assertion of the convert. "As a matter of fact, she only thinks she got de pleuris. Lett ain't no sich thing."

Nothing further was said on the subject, but a few days after the two again met, the convert repeated his enquiry touching the aunt's condition. "She's got de pleuris, dat she's got de pleuris," was the reply. "de pleuris is dead, dat she's dead. We bein' all yestaday."