

**PAGES
MISSING**

The Farmer's Advocate

and Home Magazine

"Persevere and Succeed."

Established 1866.

Vol. XLIII.

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1874.

LONDON, ONTARIO, AUGUST 13, 1908.

No. 829.

EDITORIAL

THE WILES OF THE LIGHTNING-ROD AGENT.

The article by Mr. A. Lindback, Provincial Fire Commissioner of Manitoba, on "Lightning Losses and Prevention," which appeared in our June 25th issue, has excited considerable interest among our readers, if we may judge from the number of questions on the subject since received. It will be remembered that Mr. Lindback recommended simply the use of lightning rods, without expressing preference for any kind or make. With him, we believe that any kind of metallic rod, properly grounded and connected, is a great protection. Any kind is better than none. But, on the ground of expense, we have for years advised the use of galvanized wire for this purpose. Nine strands of No. 9 wire makes a very efficient lightning conductor, one that has the hearty endorsement of the best authorities we have been able to consult.

As to expense, the materials for rodding a seventy-foot barn, forty feet high—wire, standards, staples, nails and corks—will cost but \$4.50. As about two hundred feet of rod are needed, that is less than two and a half cents per foot. Any farmer may make and erect such a rod. Many have done so—there is nothing very difficult about it—or he may hire someone to do it who has a better head than himself for going up high. Some carpenters, and others of our acquaintance who make a speciality of such work, charge five cents per foot, all fittings included. The lowest charge that we have heard of lightning-rod agents making is eleven cents per foot, though, no doubt, they may sometimes, rather than lose an order, do it for less. This we do know, that a lightning-rod man, only this summer, who had erected rods at eleven cents, tried to secure an order at twenty cents, stating emphatically that that was the lowest price he had ever accepted, although prepared, of course, to come down in price and make the farmer believe he was getting a bargain. We had hoped that they were improving, but lightning-rod agents are the same slippery sharks as of old.

Next, as to efficiency. Agents, especially when talking to a victim who has some notion of putting up wire rods, make a great deal of what they claim to be the superiority of copper rods. They will even advise the tearing down of iron rods and the substitution of "proper" ones—that is, the ones they are selling. Now, in the first place, these rods are usually miserably flimsy, breaking easily, and are sometimes copper only in name. In the second place, while copper is undoubtedly a much better conductor of electricity than iron or steel, it is not recommended by the best authorities to be used for lightning rods. Sir Oliver Lodge, the best authority on the subject in the world, while not discouraging the use of copper entirely, recommends the use of iron instead. In smoky and inaccessible situations, he says, where iron would rust more readily and be difficult to replace, copper may with advantage still be used, but, in general, iron is much to be preferred. The reason he gives is that while copper is the best conductor, yet a discharge of lightning onto a copper rod is apt to be of so violent a nature as almost to amount to an explosion, causing risk of fire, while with iron it is withdrawn more quietly and harmlessly.

Properly-erected lightning rods are a valuable protection to farm buildings, and none should be without them, but anyone who yields to the specious plea of the lightning-rod agent, and consents to pay \$30.00 for a job that could be better done by himself or a handy neighbor for \$10.00 or less, by following the directions so often given through these columns, pays dearly for his whistle indeed.

BROADENING THE EDUCATION OF THE PEOPLE.

The aim of the new movement in education is not less schooling, but better; not narrower education, but more rational and broader; not sordid ideals, but high ones, based on a recognition of the true dignity of manual toil, the rightful wage of the worker, and a constant aim further to intellectualize labor in the factory, as well as on the land, so that the ninety or ninety-five per cent. of our people may earn more, live better, and learn to take that pride and active interest in their work that will go to make prosperous, intelligent, well-disciplined, well-read, well-travelled, thinking, moral people, with as little poverty as possible, without slums, and without that forlorn and hopeless element of population known in other countries as the submerged tenth.

It is well to be educated in the liberal arts; it is even better to be educated in the science and art of one's employment, for such education is pursued in after-life, developing with the experience of the individual, whereas one who is educated only in things that have no direct bearing on his occupation, too often loses interest in these, after his schooling ceases, and, having no broad avenue along which his intellectual faculties may lead, these, for want of exercise, commence to atrophy, and he sinks to the dead-level of hopeless mediocrity. In short, he becomes a clodhopper, or human automaton, according as he labors on the farm or in the factory.

The new education is calculated to uplift the everyday citizen, not only as regards his material prospects in life, but intellectually, aesthetically, and morally, as well. It aims, in short, to stem the constant recruitment to the ranks of clodhoppers and ambitionless, animated machines. Vocational education, as a supplement to the so-called "liberal" subjects now offered, will make for the betterment of the individual in every way, and wonderfully contribute to the progress of the state.

WHAT PATRIOTISM IS.

Patriotism is love of country. Its truest manifestation generally occurs, not in war, but in time of peace, as in the personal sacrifice occasionally exhibited by one who would rather live frugally in his own country than to forsake it for alluring fields abroad. We have no desire to disparage the courage of the soldier. A brave soldier is worthy of all emulation, and yet it must be recognized that the hot-blooded ardor which carries one into the excitement of battle is not nearly so rare, not nearly so noble, not nearly so well deserving our praise, as the patient fortitude that enables one to bear up manfully under besetting temptation and incessant petty annoyance, discouragement and frustration. The active quality of courage is good, but the passiveness of fortitude is much better.

We dwell a moment on this point because there is a prevailing tendency to exaggerate the physical courage of the soldier as being the chief factor of patriotism. Patriotism does not, by any means, consist in giving oneself up to battle in the service of his country. Often the truest patriot is the one who remains at home, boldly criticising the jingoistic policy that brings on and sustains the war. In fact, much that parades as patriotism is jingoism, pure and simple.

Patriotism is enduring, and deep as the depths of the sea. Jingoism is impetuous; it is a perverted form of a shallow patriotism—a froth which churns up and splashes over under the influence of a warlike breeze. Jingoism and patriotism are antitheses. The latter is to be cultivated; the former repressed.

PETULANCE AT EXHIBITIONS.

Attendance at exhibitions, either in the capacity of exhibitor, visitor, official, or even as a press representative, often conduces to a peevishness of disposition. If one wants to hear a choice line of complaint, all he need do is to foregather with a party of tired exhibition folk. The management of the fair comes in for a proper rating; all the evils of which a judge could possibly be guilty are laid against him; rival exhibitors have their lesser sins magnified out of all recognition; directors in the ring are declared partial to men they have never seen, and, in some cases, to whom they do not speak; and, in short, the whole thing is a big graft. It's the easiest thing in the world to work oneself up to such a pitch of dissatisfaction with the world at large, and just as easy to view things with more equanimity.

The cause of it all is over-worked nerves. For weeks preparations for the exhibition are under way. Extra care is given to the exhibit, whether it be live stock or merchandise; additional work is undertaken; arrangements that are entirely new to many have to be made, and then the tension of the showing and judging comes on top of tired nerves. Afterwards there is a relaxation, but between the two stages is a period of peevishness. When the exhibition frequenter feels this condition coming on he can save his reputation for agreeableness, and also avoid the ill effects of an irritable disposition, by going away to some quiet room and taking a good long sleep. The world will never take the knocker seriously.

EXHIBITION CATALOGUES.

A pretentious exhibition in this age which fails to provide a catalogue of the entries of live stock is certainly behind the times, and lacking in ambition. A few of the leading Canadian Exhibition Associations have displayed the necessary enterprise—notably those of Toronto, Winnipeg and Halifax, and the Ontario Winter Fair at Guelph—but there are at least half a dozen others in the Dominion which, for their own credit, should follow the example set by the fair boards mentioned. The only practicable means by which visitors can intelligently view the exhibits of live stock is that of a carefully-prepared and correct catalogue, with numbers assigned for each entry, and a corresponding number attached to the animal or its stall; or, better, to both. The numbers should be large and plain enough to be seen and read from the judging ringside, or when on parade, and exhibitors given to understand that their exhibits will not be considered unless the rules in this regard are complied with. It should be insisted that in every instance certain information should accompany the application for entry, which should include the name and address of the exhibitor, and the name of the animal, date of birth, and name and registry number of sire and dam.

Exhibitors are, perhaps, nearly as much to blame for neglect of this excellent advertising medium as are fair boards, as the former often show little interest in supplying the needed information and in conforming to the rules involved. The people who patronize the show and pay for the privilege of seeing the exhibits are entitled to as full information regarding the entries as can reasonably be given. The rules in this respect should be strictly enforced, unless satisfactory reasons are given justifying the failure to conform. In order to the preparation of a correct and reliable catalogue, entries must positively close in time to admit of correspondence, if need be, in order that possible errors or omissions may be obviated, and the compilation and printing done so that the catalogue may be available

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE
DOMINION.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED).

JOHN WELD, MANAGER.

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

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

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

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

before judging commences. The objection is, we know, raised by fair boards and exhibitors alike, in some cases, that those exhibitors who contemplate attending a circuit of fairs cannot decide which they will take in until they have met their competitors at the first show of the season and found their relative position, and, consequently, cannot make entries for following fairs with any certainty that they will materialize where catalogued. This difficulty, however, must be faced as it is in England, where catalogues are prepared for a large number of shows, and exhibitors have learned to accommodate themselves to the circumstances. Where there's a will there's generally a way.

AGRICULTURAL OPPORTUNITIES IN NOVA SCOTIA.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Having received letters asking about agricultural conditions in Nova Scotia, and more particularly Cape Breton, and believing many others desire the information, I decided to write to "The Farmer's Advocate," as it is extensively read by those engaged or interested in agriculture.

Climate varies; the spring is generally a week or two later than in parts of Ontario, and some seasons there is considerable fog and wet weather about haying time; in other years, and some localities, fog is unknown.

Parts of the country are hilly, and the numerous and extensive valleys are very fertile, producing large crops of hay year after year, without being plowed or reseeded, and many of the hillsides and tops produce good crops when properly cultivated. In some parts the hillsides and tops are stony and uncultivated, but timber grows abundantly in these parts, as well as on all hills, and fields neglected grow up to forests very quickly. Turnips grow abundantly when given proper cultivation, and have good keeping qualities, as well as a pleasant flavor. Potatoes yield large crops of superior quality. Oats produce well. All garden vegetables yield well, and apples grow when the necessary attention is given the proper kinds. In some sections they are producing fairly good quality without any attention. Small fruits do well when properly cared for, and the prices received for food stuffs are very high, milk in Sydney selling for nine cents per quart, and other

things in proportion. Dairying is followed successfully by some, but not nearly enough to supply the demand. Some splendid cows are to be found, but many are not good.

There is always a demand for hog products at high prices, and not nearly enough produced. Some good beef animals are produced, but not sufficient for home requirements, consequently the prices are high. The country is suitable for growing sheep, but not enough are raised, so that large quantities of meat are imported from other Provinces.

Good horses are bred, but not nearly enough, horses for heavy work being imported from Prince Edward Island, Ontario and Scotland, and an effort is being made to improve the work horses, by increasing the size and quality. Light horses are also in strong demand, and some splendid animals are to be found, still there is room for many more.

The social conditions are good, as are also the educational opportunities. Annoying insects are not numerous. During a week's driving in Cape Breton in June I was not once bothered by mosquitoes. Along with these conditions land is cheap, the reason being that there are so many ways of making a living that many of the young people have left the farm and gone to the cities, the mines, lumber camps, or to the sea, in some of its various requirements, leaving the land idle for want of workers, which makes wages high and farm products scarce and dear, so that to the laborer or capable farmer with small means, who can control labor, Nova Scotia offers opportunities for making a comfortable home with a reasonable amount of intelligent work, and as a district for a summer's outing, Cape Breton is ideal—splendid boating, good fishing, beautiful scenery, and agreeable people. However, to realize the good that is there, it is necessary to drive through the country, for the railroads pass through the most uninviting parts. The farmers are prosperous. Thousands were at the Agricultural College in Truro in June, and a better-dressed or more prosperous-looking crowd of excursionists I have never seen, and the townspeople appreciate the farmers. Truro cleaned up extra fine, and did all possible to make things pleasant, as does every town I have visited, either at farmers' picnics, conventions, or agricultural exhibitions.

Now, to sum up: Nova Scotia possesses productive land that can be purchased cheap; market prices for all good farm produce are very high; there is an abundance of good water, and the social and educational conditions are good.

Bruce Co., Ont. J. STANDISH, V.S.

HORSES.

GOOD HORSES WANTED.

While common horses and misfits are selling at lower prices than a year or two ago, first-class ones of either the lighter or the heavy class are scarce, and steadily in demand at high figures. Noticing the horses from the farms coming into the city on a market day, one cannot but be impressed with the fact that the overwhelming majority are of common and inferior character, and that desirable or salable specimens are few and far between. This condition is doubtless largely due to the tempting prices for the best prevailing in the last few years, farmers having been induced to part with horses for which high figures were offered, and content to plod along with a poorer class. While in many cases this course may be considered good policy, the margin of difference ought to be very considerable, as a rule, before the farmer consents to sell the sort that suits his purpose, and at the same time excites his pride, and that of his sons or his servants, and affords pleasure in their feeding and care. Buying horses one does not know is a risky undertaking even for experienced dealers, who are often deceived, or at least disappointed, with their purchases when put to every-day work. There may in many cases be justification for parting with geldings for which high prices are available, but if our general horse stock is to be improved the best mares should be retained on the farms and mated with the best sires of the class to which they belong, in order that the young stock may be sound and typical of the best of their class, whether of the heavy or the lighter breeds. It is practically certain that as more and more of the unsettled and unimproved lands in this country are taken up and brought into cultivation horses will be increasingly in demand, while as our towns and cities grow more heavy teams to move merchandise, and lighter ones for driving and delivery purposes, will be wanted in large numbers; and the large proportion of mares mated which every year fail to conceive, together with the usual death rate, reduces the probabilities of over-production to a reasonably safe basis. While, as a rule, the heavy breeds are the safest for the farmer to breed for sale, owing to higher prices available for high-class or even for average horses of that class, and to the fact that blemished or partially-unsound animals of this class may be used to advantage on the farm, yet on light lands and near to cities, where roads are good, horses of the carriage class, especially farmers partial to that class, and having mares likely to breed salable speci-

mens, may profitably indulge their fancy and preferences by raising that type. But a class of horse stock which farmers will do well to leave alone, and which is already too plentiful, is the roadster or trotting variety, which has commonly been bred for speed without regard to constitution or conformation, a large percentage of which prove misfits for their special purpose, and have not strength or endurance enough for even livery or delivery purposes, and, given to all manner of unsoundness, go early to the boneyard. There is room for much improvement in the carriage and general driving class of horses in Canada, and the leaders in the breeding and handling of this class will find ample scope for their energies in stimulating the enterprise of the admirers of that variety to raising the standard of its character.

THE ART OF DRIVING.

Those who have been brought up to the management of horses have naturally acquired that delicate touch and that firm and confident demeanor which so impress the horse that he forthwith subordinates his own will and wishes to that which he wisely and diplomatically considers as the overpowering will of the rider or driver. The touch on the driving reins or bridle is one of the most important acquisitions of the expert, and it is called good hands; but the terms are misleading, as the hands are ever rigid, and success lies in the well-regulated flexibility of the elbow, shoulder and wrist-joints. Beginners who note this fact will forthwith turn their attention to the cultivation of these joints, or, rather, to the nerves which control the muscles which work these joints, and when once so thoroughly acquired as to become a habit, that admits of no variation, no departure, no error; then, and only then, has a promising lad solved the first problem of driving a well-mannered and generous horse.

In harness, the driver has greater control over the quiet horse than can ever be attained in riding, as the shafts help to keep him straight, and the terrets on the collar cause the reins ever to pull in one and the same direction, subject only to the changed position of the horse's head. Many harness horses habitually toss their heads about, and this up-and-down motion of the head is annoying to drivers of small experience, and they then unwisely snatch the horse. When a harness horse annoyingly and excessively tosses his head up, the fit of the collar should be suspected, and another collar may be substituted. But if, in riding, the horse tosses his head similarly, it is, of course, useless to change the collar. It is a remarkable fact that a horse which tosses his head is usually an untiring animal, and if he be not hurried and flurried at starting, and time allowed him to adapt his entire system to the long journey before him, he will go fifty miles or more without flagging.

Many good long-journey horses are bad starters, they being called cold-shouldered; and some men of experience take the trouble to warm the collar at the saddle-room fire ere they put it on. The best way, however, is to start on an incline—down hill, of course—and as the horse warms to his work, he may go up-hill with the courage of a lion. Idleness is not the usual cause of balking, as may be seen in double harness; the horse that is difficult to start in single harness, now in double doing far above his equal share of the work.

If anyone can drive one horse well, the extra knowledge to drive a pair is easily acquired, and even a team or tandem can soon be handled. In putting strange horses on the pole, take the quieter horse first and attach him by the pole straps, then turn him to the pole, as one has seen bus horses changed in the streets. Then bring up the other horse, and, if wild, excitable or nervous, let him first speak to his already attached stable companion, and he will be less nervous. They know each other by the smell, but there is a decided objection to such indulgence to inquisitive, strange horses.

A gardener can almost drive an ordinary pair, as the horses do, not usually act in concert against him. If one horse shies or bolts, the other holds him; in fact, the wildest colt is fixed in strong, double harness. There have been cases where a pair have agreed to bolt, and if not stopped by ordinary means, the driver should imitate the pulley principle by throwing one leg over the reins, the while he remembers the steerage. Mischievous of this sort is traceable to bad stable management.—[W. R. Gilbert, in Rider and Driver.

PREMIUM PICTURE OF BARON'S PRIDE.

A splendid photo-engraving of the celebrated Clydesdale stallion, Baron's Pride, may be obtained by any present subscriber of "The Farmer's Advocate" who will send us the name of one new yearly subscriber, accompanied by \$1.50. The engraving is 7 1/4 x 11 inches in size, and is printed with a soft tone, combined with much clearness of detail, on a card of finest coated stock. It is a beautiful picture to frame and hang in the library or sitting-room of any horseman's home. Copies may be purchased from "The Farmer's Advocate" at 25 cents each.

LIVE STOCK.

MANAGING AUCTION SALES.

While, as a rule, the most satisfactory sales of stock are made by judicious advertising and private contract, there are times and circumstances in which an auction sale appears necessary and advisable, as in the case of a breeder retiring from the business, of the disposition of an estate, or of a farm being much overstocked for the feed on hand or available.

Having decided on holding an auction sale, the question of the best time and place for the sale to be chosen arises, and, while this may depend largely upon circumstances and conditions, experience and observation point to the late fall and early spring months as, on the whole, the most suitable for a successful sale. In the early autumn months, in most districts, fairs are fixed for nearly every week, and for nearly every day in each week; wheat-seeding, silage and root storing, and fall plowing, occupy the time and attention of farmers, and it is difficult to secure a large attendance. In the winter time, there is the liability of storms and blocked railways and roads to contend with, besides the greater danger to the health of animals shipped in cold weather, after being kept in warm stables. In the late fall, farmers know their feed supply, and those whose barns are full may see their way to put in more stock to advantage. In the early spring, cattle, where well cared for, generally look their best in flesh and hair, and may be shipped with greater comfort and safety.

June would appear to be the model month for a sale, yet we have seldom seen a successful vendue in that month, and many partial or complete failures. In the early fall months pastures are often short and flies abundant, and the hair of cattle dry and staring, making them look their worst. If making a choice of months for a sale, our preference would be, first, March or April; second, November or December. As to place, we should say, first, at home; second, at a central stock-yard, where comfortable stabling is available. In no other place do stock look so well as in their own stables, and, if arranged with a view to uniformity of size and age, without too much disturbance, they show to best advantage. Animals taken from comfortable stables, shipped a considerable distance, placed in strange surroundings, and with a change of food, are liable to shrink seriously and lose much of their bloom. Holding a sale at and during a fair or exhibition would appear to be a wise arrangement, the people being on hand and having the opportunity to kill two birds with one stone, yet we fail to recall more than a brace of successful sales at a show, and have seen many failures at such times. Combination sales, where contributions from many herds are offered at one time and place, have proved a distinct failure in this country, though tried repeatedly, and bonused and backed with Government and society grants. In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, sales liberally advertised and held at home are the most successful and satisfactory to all concerned.

The success of a sale, we need hardly state, depends very largely on the condition in which the stock is offered. It pays well to present them in good flesh and well groomed, trained to lead by the halter and to show to advantage. A wild or unmanageable animal greatly hinders a sale. In the case of pure-bred stock, a catalogue of the pedigrees, prepared early, and mailed to applicants, is almost indispensable to a successful sale. This need not be expensively gotten up, but it is well worth while to have it neatly printed, and correct in every particular, the corresponding numbers being pasted on or attached to the animals. A sale-ring, not too large nor too small, should be provided. With a very large ring, the salesman finds difficulty in catching the bids; he likes to look his bidders in the face, and keep track of them. With too small a ring, intending buyers fail to see the animals satisfactorily; they like to see them move. Sufficient help should be provided, in order that no delay occurs in bringing out the animals; one should invariably be ready at the entrance to the ring, to be marched in the moment the one in the enclosure is declared sold. Duplicate lists of the animals in the order they will be sold, one for the attendants, the other posted in the stable, should be prepared. It is generally considered best to sell the animals in the order in which they are likely to bring the most money—which they are likely to bring the most money—that is, the best first, or nearly so—for the reason that buyers will wait for the desirable numbers, and if they fail to secure those, they may take the next or a later number, the price more nearly meeting their views. The less interference with the sale by the owner, except to make necessary explanations, the better. Except in an extreme case of too low bidding, it is a mistake to withdraw an animal on which two bids have been

made, as it will generally be found that, while some go at less than their value in the estimation of the seller, others go beyond his expectation, and the average is fairly satisfactory. Almost invariably a withdrawal, or the suspicion that by-bidding is being practiced, puts a damper on the sale, and detracts from its success. Except in an extreme case of failure to attract a satisfactory attendance, it is a mistake to postpone a sale. We have seen many instances where the crowd present seemed to promise a partial failure, but the result was beyond expectations, and fairly satisfactory. The securing of a good crowd depends largely on the skill and liberality displayed in advertising. The experience of those who have used it judiciously is that printer's ink pays a good profit on its cost.

In the case of a sale of common or grade stock, a competent local auctioneer who knows the people, and whom the people know, will, as a rule, get as good prices, and perhaps better than a stranger; but, for pedigreed stock, it will, in most cases, pay well to engage a clever salesman, who knows the class of stock he is to sell and its value, and is acquainted with a considerable proportion of the breeders, though the terms for his services may be considerably higher.

MANAGEMENT OF A FLOCK.

In the course of a paper, read by Mr. A. Mansell, of Shrewsbury, before the International Conference of Sheep-breeders, he said: In a pedigree flock, a regular system of drafting at a certain age is not so easy as in a commercial flock, but it is important that the breeder should try and draft upon a plan which keeps the flock from de-

the first instance, before shearing, when one has a better opportunity of judging of the quality, evenness, and staple of the fleece; and then, finally, the selected ones should be carefully examined a month or so after shearing, when, probably, some which had a pleasing appearance, and looked well-developed, may strip somewhat ugly in feature, and prove leggy and shallow.

The breeder should spare no trouble in the selection of ewes to add to the flock; and the ultimate choice should receive confirmation by repeated observations, guided to a certain extent by the individual breeding in each case. Even with all the care, thought and knowledge the breeder possesses of his own flock, he will, without a doubt, make several mistakes; hence the great importance of adopting any and every means to ensure a right selection. On no account should the breeder be tempted to sell his best ewes. It is tantamount to selling the hen that lays the golden egg.

In preparing to show sheep, in the late autumn, or certainly not later than the turn of the year, some ten to twelve ram lambs, and about the same number of ewe lambs (if it is intended to show ewes), should be selected, with a view to giving them a little more care and attention than the rest for exhibition purposes.

In the first place, we would recommend that double the required number be drawn out, the lambs from the ewes which have recently bred exceptionally well being specially noted. After this, they must all undergo a careful scrutiny, and all that have defects which would bar their winning must be discarded at once, as it would only be time and trouble thrown away to prepare and feed for show an animal that could not be successful. What is a defect that cannot be passed over in a show-ring, must be left to the judgment of the breeder; but it is quite clear to any observant person that many breeders never exhibit their best sheep. They either do not take the care in selecting that they should do, or—what, perhaps, is very probable—they delegate the same to the steward or shepherd.

The young sheep intended for exhibition should be developed by every reasonable means, but one of the difficulties to be overcome is to impress upon the shepherd the fact that sheep grow and thrive better upon plenty of green food and good clover hay, with a moderate allowance of grain. All young or inexperienced shepherds make the great mistake of feeding grain too freely, and the watchful eye of the master should be ever on the alert to counteract the tendency of the shepherd to use artificials too freely. The most successful



Halstead Royal Duke.

Shire stallion, two years old. First in class and champion, Royal Show, 1908. Sire Lockinge Forest King.

generating into a lot of old ewes; for, should a dispersion, from some cause or other, be necessary, a young stock will be sure to realize good prices, as compared with one which has lost its bloom, no matter how good the previous record of these aged ewes may have been.

As to the number of ewes which should be drafted annually, one must be guided by circumstances. Should the young ewes be exceptionally good, and by one or more sires which you have a good opinion of, it will be politic to draft from the breeding flock more largely than usual. If, on the other hand, the shearing ewes are not to your liking, it may be well to add none to the breeding flock, and dispose of the young ewes in their entirety, when they usually sell exceptionally well. With care in drafting out the weak ewes yearly, and by using a ram of the right stamp, a flock may, without any other means being taken, be greatly increased in value at a moderate cost.

The selection of the shearing ewes to add to the flock is a matter of great importance, and every breeder who is wise will not fail to give it his personal attention. To begin with, we would recommend that the selection should be made, in

breeders of show sheep are invariably, warm advocates for a variety of green food in winter and summer, using, comparatively speaking, little else.

In most cases, as the spring advances, the show sheep are housed, but with many breeds it is only partially so, the sheep having a small paddock to roam in, with access to a shed at will. If the sheep are to be housed, a thatched building, with a wooden sparred floor, is recommended as being cool and easily kept clean.

Exercise is, however, essential, even after the sheep have been shorn and housed, and the shepherd should be made to understand that the chances of success are greater if the sheep have gentle exercise daily. It develops muscles and strength, keeps them well on their legs, gives them an increased appetite, and promotes health.

The remainder of the rams are best treated as field sheep, as they grow bigger and stronger, develop more muscle and flesh, and are more likely to prove stock-getters. They should have as much variety of food as the farm affords, and in the heat of the summer it is wise to give them access to a shed, or some other adequate protection from the sun's rays.

THE FARMERS AND THE BACON TRADE.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

The shortage of the supply of suitable hogs, of which the packers are at present complaining, is but the logical consequence of the advantage taken by those people last year when the supply was plentiful. The greed for fat dividends has resulted, in this case, as it often does, in losses to themselves in other directions. The packers were warned that farmers, finding it unprofitable—indeed, a losing game—to raise hogs at the prices being paid, would drop the business, and the sequel shows that they meant it, and have lowered the supply much faster than the buyers thought probable in so short a time. That there is no money in feeding hogs with the price where it was held, and with grain and millfeed at the high figures prevailing, should have been patent to anyone with a modicum of knowledge of the circumstances. And the part of wisdom for the packers would appear to have been to meet the conditions as far as possible by dividing their profits with the producers to such an extent as would have enabled them to continue the supply of suitable stock. The consequence of their cupidity, on the other hand, tends to cripple themselves, while discouraging an enterprise on the part of the farmers of this country that was distinctly commendable, and a transformation in the quality of product such as has seldom been equalled in any country in so short a period. The consequence of the course pursued by the packers was an inferior class of product—old sows and half-finished hogs—lowering the quality and the character of our product on the market, and at the same time forcing them to pay higher prices for an inferior class of stock. And to add to the misery of it, now that higher prices are being paid, the farmers have few hogs to sell, and will not receive nearly as much advantage from the advance as they would have received had prices been maintained at fair figures last year, as well as this. Farmers, however, should not be discouraged; present prices are fairly satisfactory; feed will be more plentiful, and probably somewhat lower in price this year. There is always a considerable amount of skim milk, whey, or swill from the kitchen and dairy which would be wasted if not fed to hogs, and, with this and a pasture plot, together with a little grain, they can be grown at moderate expense until the finishing period; and, if kept in limited numbers, of the proper type, will make satisfactory returns for what they get.

F. C. J.
Perth Co., Ont.

THE FARM.

COAL ASHES AS FERTILIZER.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

A great deal has been said and written relative to the use of hard-coal ashes as a fertilizer, and I have always been under the impression that they are of no value, until this spring, when I have proven to the contrary. My experience is as follows: At the rear of my residence, and adjoining my vegetable garden, last year I had plowed and raised potatoes on about one-eighth of an acre. The potatoes were a poor crop. Soil, a clay loam, not too heavy. Last winter I burned about twelve tons of hard coal, and the ashes were all dumped on this land at the house end, and in the spring spread over about three-quarters of the

land. I then gave the whole piece barnyard manure, at the rate of twelve loads to the acre, with a manure spreader, and the result is that I have as good oats as I ever saw on the portion where the coal ashes were applied, and can see very rank growth where the piles were; and where there were no ashes the crop is light. What are the properties?
J. H. M. PARKER.
Que.

HARVESTING AND STORING CORN.

Unlike last year, this season promises to be one in which the corn crop will ripen early and thoroughly. In sections where silos are common harvesting operations, if somewhat laborious and exhausting, are simple. The corn-binder lays the crop low, and at the silo the steam or gasoline engine driven cutter, with blower attachment, makes swift work of the bound bundles fed into it. The go-betweens—the men who pitch the sheaves on to the low truck wagons, and those who do the unloading and feeding—have heavy, straining work, but as there is generally a good-sized gang together, thus relieving the monotony of working alone or in pairs, and as there is a certain stimulus in the whizz and roar of the cutter, the work goes merrily on. The thought that once the job is done it is all done—no husking or chopping shocks out of the frozen ground to follow—is a great satisfaction, and has a great deal to do with the popularity of the silo.

In regard to the stage of ripeness at which corn should be cut for silage, the tendency has been more and more for corn thoroughly ripe; that is, corn in which the husks are dry or partly dry, though the leaves and stalks are still juicy and green. The experience of Mr. A. L. Currah, Oxford Co., Ontario, as given in his letter published in our issue of January 23rd, 1908, is very significant. On November 23rd he filled a silo with corn which had been stooked about two months. It made, he says, almost first-class ensilage, not being sour or acid, as green corn would make if put in silo at once, and cattle could eat a large quantity without any scouring or bad results whatever.

Cutting with the corn-binder, both for the silo and for dry curing, has become very popular of late, as it saves much hard work, and extra men for corn cutting have been almost impossible to secure. But it has disadvantages. The stubs are left rather long, and many ears are broken off and have to be gathered up afterwards. In some sections, indeed, after a trial of corn harvesters there has been a return to cutting by hand. The old-fashioned sickle or a specially-made corn knife are commonly used, but some, more particular, cut with short-handled heavy hoes, made on purpose. These last make the neatest work of any, the stubs left being only about one inch high. The improved appearance of the field is worth something, and the saving of corn fodder is considerable.

While silo filling is but of yesterday, and cutting and shocking corn for dry feed is from time immemorial, we yet believe that there is more carelessness to be seen and more errors made in the latter method than in the former. How often is corn cutting delayed until the leaves as well as the husks are paper dry, under the delusion that the grain is filling fuller, or else because of mismanagement or simple indolence? What careless shocking is done, to judge by the number of shocks leaned over or lying flat and rotting with the fall rains. The habits of the crows have changed in part because so many leave their corn shocks with good ears on out in the fields all winter. When we first remember, scarcely a crow stayed for the winter, now thousands and tens of thousands of

them do so. How they must laugh at the farmer's folly while feasting on his corn. All these forms of waste are needless, and should be prevented. Corn can be cut at the proper time, when the husks are just beginning to turn dry, and while the stalks and leaves properly cured make a palatable food for stock. Shocks can be set up so that they will not fall. We are told to "behold the fowls of the air," not to imitate them. "They sow not, neither do they reap nor gather into barns," but we ought to. Corn, especially if eared, should be taken under cover when dry, or stacked neatly in small stacks where it can be got at conveniently.

Corn for husking should, we think, be cut by hand. It is no advantage in husking, but rather the reverse, to have it bound. Some, for convenience in shocking, use a wooden horse, but a better method, and one that ensures the shock standing, is to tie four hills together and set the loose corn in equal quantities into the four corners of the X thus made. If done as it ought to be, and the top well tied, such a shock may twist a little, but will never fall. Some system in the placing of the shock and the cutting and handling of the corn will save much time. We have found a space of six hills, square, thirty-six hills in all, to make a convenient sized shock. Tie the four center hills together, then cut four hills and carry at once and set up in one of the corners. Do the same from hills handy for each of the four corners; then repeat the process and the shock is finished. The shock stands better when the corners are each half filled first and then finished at the next turn than if the full amount were put in each corner at once. Tie the top firmly with straw, twine, or one of the cornstalks. We prefer a cornstalk, as being the quickest, cheapest and best.

In two weeks or a little more husking can be begun. This work is often deferred until winter, or is kept for a bad-weather job in the barn, but where time will permit it is most economically done in the field. Before beginning at a shock, first cut the four hills which have held it up, and then pull over flat. Tie the stalks in bundles as they are husked, and in the evening set up again in larger shocks. The ears can be thrown into little heaps, to be gathered up afterwards, but labor is saved if a team is kept alongside and the baskets emptied at once into the wagon to be shovelled into the corn crib before unhitching. After being husked the stalks dry quickly, and should be housed or stacked before snow or late rains injure them.

We are of those who believe that where the corn crop is all to be fed to cattle the labor and expense of husking and grinding the grain is thrown away. Corn just as it grows—stalks with the ears on—is first-class cattle fodder, and if fed judiciously there is practically no waste. Experiments in cattle fattening in Kansas demonstrated to the experimenter's surprise that it was a more profitable method of handling and feeding corn than either having it ground or fed in the ear. If to be fed in this way, whether it is cut by machine or by hand, it is tied in bundles, each of the size needed for one feed, and these are shocked in the field until dry enough to be hauled in.

A word now as to the shocking of bound bundles. It is much better for one man to do his own shocking than for two to work together. One man can see to it better than two can, that the shock is evenly balanced and slanted on all sides. Corn bundles should be set up in pairs, or if they are too heavy for this to be done, then when one bundle is set up on one side another of equal size should be set up on the opposite side. Another important point to be observed is that each bundle as it is set up in the shock shall be first shocked forcibly down in an upright position before the top is leaned over toward its mate. Attention to little things like these we have suggested makes a very great difference in the standing quality of corn shocks. Another little detail worth attention is to have shocks set up in straight rows. If they are every way—higgledy-piggledy—they are an eyesore, while if in straight rows, evenly distanced, they are like soldiers in rank, a sight to see.

CREOSOTE AS A FENCE-POST PRESERVATIVE.

Experiments have for some years been conducted at United States stations to determine the best method of wood preservation. The growing scarcity of timber gives this question an interest for all of us. If the life of a fence post could be doubled, what a saving would be effected? Many substances have been tried, but the preservative now recommended is creosote. This is a by-product of coal tar, which is produced at most plants for the manufacture of illuminating gas. This tar is distilled, and during the process the condensed vapors are run into three separate vessels and thus separated into the light oil of tar or naphtha, the dead oil of coal tar or creosote, and pitch. Wood tar, when distilled in a similar manner, gives "wood creosote," which also possesses strong antiseptic properties. The treatment recommended for fence posts is to have an iron tank capable of holding fifty posts, filled, when the posts are in, to a depth of three and a half feet with creosote and kept hot. The posts are kept in this bath for from one to five hours, depending on the character of the wood, and are then transferred to a cold bath of the same material for an hour.

It is claimed that by this process low-grade woods, such as willow, cottonwood and elm, can be made as lasting as cedar or oak untreated.



Nonpareil Marquis.

Shorthorn bull, two years old. First at Calgary and Winnipeg, 1908. Senior champion at Calgary and grand champion at Winnipeg. Owned by Sir William Van Horne.

INTENSIVE FARMING.

It is certain that few farmers farm as well as they think they should, or as well as they know how. This may be due, in many cases, to circumstances they cannot readily avoid or control, but in most instances they will admit that with more attention to the details of their work, with proper drainage of the land, a judicious rotation of crops, more thorough cultivation, more attention to making, saving and applying manure, more care in the selection and cleaning of seed, and more regular growing of clover, considerably higher average yields would be ensured, and would probably pay well for the added labor and expense involved. In passing through the country and noticing the difference in the appearance and promise of crops on adjoining farms, evidently equal in quality of soil, one cannot but be impressed with the thought that one has been better farmed than the other, and that the better management will be liberally rewarded in the harvest field. Mother earth will stand a good deal of abuse, and will give back all the returns of profit that can be reasonably expected from the treatment she receives, and generally will respond generously to generous treatment, but to use a vulgar saying, "One cannot expect blood from a turnip," and land over-cropped and starved by lack of fertilizing elements returned cannot reasonably be expected to yield paying crops. Yet the recuperative properties of average soil are remarkable and exceedingly interesting. Farms are known to the writer in one of the best agricultural districts in Ontario, and less than thirty miles from Toronto, which forty years ago were considered "run out," and beyond hope of recovery because of bad management, and were sold for less than one-half the value of adjoining farms, but by better management, with a little more expenditure of labor and better cultivation, together with the growing of clover and feeding of cattle and other stock, were in a few years restored to fertility, and are regularly producing as bountiful crops as in the early years after being cleared of the forest when the soil was in its virgin condition.

Some people are unduly concerned about the future of the race of men, when all the farming land of the world has been taken up, and no place will be left for the ever-increasing population, but if they would consider that by more intensive farming the land could be made to produce from two to ten times as much in money value per acre yearly as is now received from the same area, there need be little anxiety about the future. Smaller farms, if need be, better tilled and more intelligently managed, will, as a rule, be found better for all, especially if cottages, at a moderate rental, are provided for married help, whose families might find employment on the land and in farm homes. Under such conditions farmers and their wives would not need to work as many are doing, much harder than their strength warrants or their financial circumstances demand, while their profits might readily be increased.

THE FARMER AND THE SCHOOLS.

Every autumn is disclosing the fact that the best results come to the farmer who combines in himself trained intelligence and industry. Theory is worthless without intelligent practice, while industry that is not guided by sound reason is but so much energy wastefully expended. The farmer who does aim to strike the happy medium between thought and action is very likely to reap more disappointments than wheat or barley. As the virgin fertility of our soil is exhausted, and as our original forests are stripped away, as new conditions evolve involving an ever-increasing multitude of problems connected with farm life, it becomes every day more self-evident that the farmer who is to take a successful part in the life of his community must be on the move upward, or be prepared to take an ever less important part in a losing battle.

Now, no better ally to the farm should be found than the school. Of course, the manual operations of the farm can be learned only by experience. But while this is the case, there is a deal that may be taught by way of encouraging the farm boy to observe conditions in his home and farm life. The life history of some insects and pests may be readily studied. The conditions under which certain blights occur may be noted. In this study our Agricultural Experiment Stations will be very willing to lend teacher and pupil, and parent alike, timely and helpful encouragement.

Perhaps the most important lesson the school can impress upon the minds of the pupils is the fact that nothing in connection with farm operations merely happens, or that one farmer succeeds and another fails because of mere luck. The teacher who has trained his pupil to do his own thinking and to make reasonably correct observations, or to conduct an experiment intelligently, has done a great deal in the way of preparing his student for a happy and successful life. As this is the month in which many of our public-school teachers are hired, it is all-important that the farmers bestir themselves to secure teachers who are educators rather than time-servers, and who aim to prepare their little charges for the graver problems that come with the advancing years, rather than for a certain expertness in passing examinations. O. C. Wentworth Co., Ont.

The area planted to corn in the United States this year is given as 100,976,000 acres, which is 11 per cent., or 1,065,000 acres more than last year.

SEED SELECTION.

The business farmer is looking out these days for next year's seed. If he has decided to sow his own seed he is making preparations for storing it where he can get at it readily for cleaning or sorting purposes. Not a few have found it advisable to label each lot of seed in order that no confusion may result when the hurry of spring seeding is on. There are plenty of instances where the reward for carefully-conducted experiments has been thrown away just because precautions have not been taken to label the product of expensive seed. It should be borne in mind that only the seed of fully-matured and carefully-harvested crops should be sown. The best seed is none too good for reproductive purposes. If, however, the farmer has decided to change his seed, it will pay him to secure his next year's sowing from a stand of grain grown amid conditions approximating those of his own soil. Further, he cannot be too careful to secure seed that is free from weeds, and to deal only with neighbors whose care and honesty are to be depended upon. It must be remembered that while a change of seed is desirable in some instances, that an agriculturalist may easily make a costly blunder by dispensing with a profitable seed for one of untried value. Seed is not likely to run out if care is exercised in sowing only the best upon a good seed-bed.

One cannot help thinking that this applies to our early potatoes. In the rush to get the early potatoes to market, all the larger tubers are sold, while the smaller and the immature ones are gathered for seed. The natural result is that the product gradually deteriorates. A better plan is to allow a portion sufficient for seed to come to full maturity. Let these be carefully harvested and placed away in a cool, dark, properly-ventilated storage, and from these the most vigorous growers should be used as seed. In this way the time for "running out" will be indefinitely postponed. O. C.

MR. HUNTER'S FARMHOUSE.

The photograph of a farmhouse on this page represents the home of Mr. John Hunter, Sr., a prosperous farmer of Halton County, Ontario, owner of 300 acres of excellent land, situated near Norval Station, on the Grand Trunk Railway, between Toronto and Guelph. Mr. Hunter is principally interested in dairy farming, keeping from 25 to 35 cows the year 'round, mostly grade Jerseys, and ships sweet cream to the City Dairy Co., Toronto.



Farm Residence of Mr. John Hunter, Sr., Norval, Halton Co., Ont.

ALCOHOL VS. GASOLINE FOR HEAT, LIGHT AND POWER.

The Agricultural Engineering Section of the Experiment Station of Iowa State Agricultural College, Ames, Iowa, has conducted experiments to learn something of the value of alcohol for lamps and gas engines. The law which permitted the withdrawal from bond, tax free, of domestic alcohol, when denatured or rendered unfit for a beverage by the addition of certain materials repugnant to taste and smell, and which came into force January 1st, 1907, excited much interest, and many inquiries were received at the College as to the value of alcohol for lighting, heating and power. We, in Canada, while not affected by United States law, have shared in the interest on account of the predicted possibilities of cheap light and power, and of a profitable market for low-grade farm products which might be used in the manufacture of alcohol. It was in response to inquiries received that the experiments referred to were conducted. In these experiments alcohol and gasoline were used for the purpose of making a comparison between (1) the heat value of the fuels, (2) their economy in the production of light, (3) their economy in the production of power, and (4) the relative safety of alcohol and gasoline for general use.

We regret that while for beverage purposes alcohol still maintains a bad pre-eminence, the result of these experiments show that gasoline is much superior as a

fuel and as a light producer. The amount of combustible material in one gallon of alcohol is about two-thirds of that contained in one gallon of gasoline. While analysis is not to be relied on in estimating the value of substances consumed either by living creatures or in engines, in this case it represents very accurately the comparative worth as determined by experiments with lamps and gas engines. It is pointed out, however, that as need rises engines may be specially constructed for fuel alcohol, in which it can be more economically used than by any at present made.

In the summary the case against alcohol is stated as follows:—

Alcohol of 94% purity must be sold for thirteen to seventeen cents per gallon to compete with gasoline for lighting, heating or power purposes at twenty cents per gallon.

On the other hand, these advantages are claimed for it:—

- (1) It is cleaner. It was found impossible to soot the mantels of any of the lamps with alcohol.
- (2) It is less offensive to the sense of smell.
- (3) There is much less danger from fire than when using gasoline, owing to the fact that alcohol does not vaporize as readily as gasoline, and its flame may be extinguished with water.

THE DAIRY.

AMONG THE CHEESERIES.

July 28th and 29th were spent by the writer among some of the cheese factories in the neighborhood of Woodstock, Ont. At the kind invitation of Mr. Frank Hens, Chief Instructor for Western Ontario, we took two holidays, visiting the "boys" in some of the cheese manufacturing establishments in the far-famed County of Oxford. We were accompanied by Mr. R. J. Guthrie ("Moir"), agricultural editor of the Sydney Mail, Australia, who was very much interested in the dairy farms and factories. Mr. Guthrie is an expert photographer, and we may expect to see a number of typical Canadian scenes reproduced in the Mail. There is one we should like very much to see. A patron is hauling a load of cheese to a near-by railway station; the tire of his wagon has come off on the hot, dusty road; a friendly milk-hauler is assisting him to put the tire on again. Our Australian friend, as soon as he saw it, exclaimed, "I must have a 'snap' at that with the camera." Polite, always, the photographer asked if they had any objections to having their photo taken. The farmer, backward in coming forward as usual, said not a word—he was too busy getting that fire on. The milk-hauler, forward by nature, exclaimed, "No, I haint no objections to havin' my picher took, if the other feller haint."

Some of the excellent farmsteadings to be seen in the neighborhood were the admiration of the whole party. A good deal of time was taken in getting snapshots of these homes of the enterprising Canadian dairy farmer. This, together with the great heat, prevented us visiting so many factories as we should have liked, and we hereby tender this explanation and apology to some of those who may have

been expecting to receive a call from us.

Taking the factories in the order visited, we shall first call in at the East Zorra and Blandford factory—more commonly known as the Innerkip. The first thing that strikes the visitor is the very pretty flower-bed along the south side of the factory. All the south windows are filled with flowers in bloom. Alongside the septic tank sweet peas bloomed in profusion, their rich perfume in nowise affected by the rather pungent odor coming from the septic tank.

Mr. "Ted" Johnson, and four helpers, have everything inside shining like the proverbial "nigger's heel." It is a pleasure to visit so clean and tidy a factory, which is as it ought to be, where food products are manufactured. The cool-curing room here, as well as at Bright, Cassel and Eastwood, were as "cool as a cucumber"—or at a temperature of about 60° F., while at other factories the temperature in the curing-rooms was 70° to 76°. The air outside was in the "nineties." The quantity of milk has fallen off considerably during the past week at all the factories visited, and it seems probable that the make of cheese from now on will decrease very rapidly, especially if the hot, dry weather continues.

The cheesemakers at the Innerkip factory used to be troubled a great deal with bad flavors in the cheese, but since they have adopted the method of pasteurizing the whey these troublesome flavors have almost entirely disappeared. This is true for all the factories

visited. The heating of the whey to about 160°, and allowing to remain at this temperature over night, destroys the organisms which formerly got into the milk because of returning whey in cans, which cans were improperly washed at the farm. All the men seem agreed that this "pasteurization" of whey at the factory has resulted in lessening the troublesome flavors which formerly gave much concern to the cheesemaker. However, it is well to be on guard, as they are likely to "bob up" in some other quarter.

Our next stop was at Cassel. Here we found a nice, neat, red-brick factory, with cement floors and cool-curing room. The racks in the curd sinks at this factory are worth special mention. They were made of long strips of Georgia pine, and presented a nice, clean appearance. Mr. Hens said that they find the soft wood for curd-sink slats much preferable to the old hardwood slats, which are very hard to clean. Mr. Francois is the cheesemaker at this factory. His cheese were of nice quality. We had expected to see nothing but "black-and-white" cattle in the neighborhood of Cassel, but we noticed that the greater number of the cattle there, as elsewhere through all the sections visited, were Shorthorn grades. We were somewhat surprised at this. The Shorthorn appears to have a hold on the affections of Ontario farmers which seems difficult to shake.

Eastwood factory is one of the older class of factories. The curing-room is a modern brick structure, with ice storage to cool the cheese. Mr. Brierly holds sway here. The machinery is not quite so up-to-date as in some of the other factories, but doubtless this and improved methods of handling the whey and sewage will receive attention at the hands of the directors as soon as they can do so.

The Lobo Cheese and Butter Company is a short distance south of Drumbo. Mr. Oliver is the maker and dispenser of justice to cheese patrons. He is assisted by the Babcock test, which is used for dividing proceeds among the patrons. No doubt the wooden floors in this factory will soon be replaced by cement floors.

From Drumbo to Bright the farms are for the most part excellent. A farm with nearly one-quarter of a mile of spruce hedge, nicely trimmed, was the admiration of the party.

At Bright factory we found the same general characteristics as at the "Big Sister" factory, near Innerkip. We presume it is because "Ted" Johnson's "Big Brother" is in charge, that we note family resemblances in methods of management. There are four Johnson brothers connected with the cheese trade in Western Ontario. "May their tribe increase!"

From Bright to Hickson the road passes through a continuation of good farms. Large fields of corn, siloes, milk cans, milk stands, good herds of cows, splendid crops of oats and barley, excellent homes—all these things testify to the value of the dairy cow as a messenger of hope and prosperity to the Ontario farmer.

The Strathallan Cheese & Butter Co. have an excellent man in "Billy" Bothwell, who is the manager of what is probably the largest factory in Canada. The output averages about 250 tons of cheese and 20 tons of butter annually. The value of their output annually is about sixty thousand dollars.

We had expected to visit Tavistock and Spring Creek factories before our return, but the extremely hot weather prevented our doing so.

IMPRESSIONS.

1. It would seem as if there is still room for improvement in the dairy herds of this good old County of Oxford, which improvement could be brought about by the introduction of more dairy blood. The average farmer, even in dairy districts, seems to be casting admiring glances at the dairy cow, and at the same time is favoring her beef sister. Or he may be trying to get milk and beef at the same time, which is a difficult matter in America.

2. Owing to the fact that all the factories visited reported a serious falling off in the milk delivery, there would seem to be room for improvement in methods of feeding, guarding against attacks of flies, etc., during a hot, dry spell. Cows standing about fighting flies nearly all day are likely to drop in milk. On making inquiry at one factory we found that those patrons who were applying mixtures to the cows to keep off flies were able to maintain the milk flow much better than those who were not doing so.

3. There is need for improvement at many factories in methods of sewage disposal, and in the handling of the whey, so as to prevent spilling about the tanks. Very few whey tanks and their surroundings are up to what the surroundings of a first-class factory ought to be. Pasteurization has done good work, but there is still room for improvement.

4. So far as we were able to learn, only one of the factories visited tests the milk and pays patrons according to cheese-producing value of the milk. There is room for missionary work along this line.

5. Nearly all the factories visited ship out the cheese weekly, and most of them did not have more than ten days' cheese on the shelves. This reduces the labor and risk at the factory, and is doubtless a wise policy on the part of factory managers. If the factories would go one step farther and build co-operative cold storages at central points, to which cheese may be shipped once a week, the expense of individual storages would be saved, and the factories would be able to reap the profits now being made by the "other fellow."

6. In order to hold the best men in the business of cheesemaking, factories will have to provide good accommodation, in the way of suitable houses, pleasant surroundings, and moderate hours for the men. The strain of handling the milk to make one to two tons of cheese daily through the flush of the season, with a double dose on Mondays, is too much for men, unless they have wholesome surroundings and are paid good wages. To do this, and also to make it profitable for the farmer, the price of all kinds of dairy produce must increase. It is a question of better pay or go out of the business. H. H. D.

COW-TESTING ASSOCIATIONS.

WHAT IS A GOOD AVERAGE?

At Ste. Emelie, Que., in June, 142 cows gave an average yield of 546 pounds milk, 3.8 test, 20.8 pounds fat. The best herd average was 631 pounds milk, 3.8 test, 24.3 pounds fat. The highest yield of any one cow was 1,030 pounds milk, testing 3.5. The poorest herd was one of 13 cows, that averaged only 392 pounds milk and 16 pounds fat. If the 13 cows in this herd had given only enough milk extra to bring them up to the average yield of all the 142 cows in the association, they would have given enough milk in the month to make an extra 182 pounds of cheese, worth \$20. That would not be much improvement to ask just to bring them up to the average, not the best, herd; and if the cows are such that they cannot be made to yield an average quantity, should they be kept?

At Warsaw, Ont., in June, 118 cows gave an average yield of 929 pounds milk, 3.2 test, 29.9 pounds fat. The best herd average was 1,042 pounds milk, 32.3 pounds fat, from a herd of 26 cows. This association record is in rather sharp contrast to the one above, and indicates the great differences that exist between the results obtained in different sections of the country. Stated in another form, if the Ste. Emelie cows were as good milkers as those at Warsaw, they would have given an extra weight of 54,340 pounds during the month. C. F. W.

Ottawa, July 9th, 1908.



Likely 6481.

Ayshire yearling bull. First in his class and reserve for male championship at Ayr Show, April 29th, 1908. Bred by Andrew Wilson, Ochiltree, Ayshire. Property of M. Logan, Bargaenoch, Drongan.

GARDEN & ORCHARD

SOW A COVER CROP.

The thrifty farmer is enjoying these days the product of his garden. Green peas, beans, lettuce, radishes, beets, onions, baby carrots and fresh potatoes all contribute their share towards making the meal hour a delight to the inner man. Here's a suggestion: Be getting ready for next year by keeping up the fertility of the soil. A very little effort will provide the next year's potato ground with manure, and half an hour will see that it is provided with a cover crop that will take up the manure and leave it in such a condition for next spring that the likelihood of potato scab will be greatly diminished. No better crop can be sown for this purpose than peas or vetches. An hour's labor now on the early potato plot will afford a thrifty farmer a return next year that will surprise him if he has not tried it. The cover crop means the death of weeds, increased fertility, and comfort and profit. P. G.

FRUIT-CROP REPORT.

The Dominion Department of Agriculture has issued the following report of fruit-crop conditions and prospects on August 1st:

Weather conditions in Canada have been favorable during the month of July for the fruit industry.

Apples are estimated somewhat lower for July than for June. Early and fall apples are estimated as slightly above medium. Winter apples at less than a medium crop. Quality good.

Pears are reported a light crop, except in British Columbia and Southern Ontario, where a medium crop is expected.

Early peaches are reported a full crop.

Late peaches are reported light to medium.

Cherries have proved a medium crop, and have sold at fair prices.

Plums are reported light generally. In British Columbia certain sections report a medium crop. In the Georgian Bay district three or four varieties promise well.

Grapes are reported a full crop.

Strawberries and raspberries have been reduced by dry weather, but the average has been very good.

Small fruits, other than the above, are yielding or promise a full crop.

Tomatoes are a medium crop, ripening early.

Insects and fungous diseases are not so prevalent as usual.

The United States report prospects for a medium crop of apples, evenly distributed in season and territory. Peaches are a full crop. Other fruits good.

Great Britain has prospects for a medium crop of apples, other fruits being good. A. McNEILL, Chief, Fruit Division.

NOT READY FOR CO-OPERATIVE SELLING.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

In reply to yours, re co-operative fruit selling, I may say that I do not think the Ontario Association is yet ready for such an undertaking. It takes some time to educate all the interests involved up to this point, and this, I think, has not yet been done; then, too, there is another important point that will have to be attended to before a central salesman can handle the business satisfactorily, that is uniform packing and

grading. We are not doing this properly yet, I am satisfied. It takes some time, in the first place, to educate the growers to realize that the fruit that would formerly do for local or less particular customers at a distance will not do for the class of buyers we are selling to now. The consumer is getting more and more particular. He is paying higher prices, perhaps, but certainly expects a better article than formerly.

Some of the associations, I believe, are still packing in the orchards—perhaps some members packing their own apples—and under these conditions it seems to me that uniformity is impossible. I think if the central organization brings the different associations into closer friendship and acquaintance, and encourages uniformity in packing and grading, keeping this idea of consolidation always to the front, it is about all they can do for the present. Personally, I should

be glad to see the fruit handled in this way, but we ought to be sure we have a good, uniform article ready, that we can with confidence push in an exacting market.

The central association may feel that it is not accomplishing much as yet, although I think it should not do so, but if it could manage to bring the different associations together—say at the time of the Provincial Fruit Show (which, I think, is one of the very best things ever undertaken for this trade)—a good deal more might be done, as already a good deal has been done, in improving the appearance of the fruit we are offering for the market.

As to our own association: We have a membership of 65, all shareholders (incorporated). We have been doing business for between 13 and 14 years, and although last season's returns were not as satisfactory as usual, I think we did well, in comparison with a great many fruit-growers, and prospects for this season are encouraging. W. D. A. ROSS.

Kent Co., Ont.

RAINY DAYS ON THE FRUIT FARM.

By Linus Woolverton.

With a little forethought, the rainy days may be employed almost as profitably as the fine days. The writer carries a note-book in which a page is devoted to hints for rainy days. It is surprising how many things can be set aside for them, especially if one has a little workshop and a few well-selected tools.

TOOLS FOR THE WORKSHOP.

Every fruit farm needs a fruit-house, and in it a tool-room, with a chimney, to permit of a fire on cold days. This should be fitted up with a work-bench, an iron screw and vise, a chopping block, a shave horse, a grindstone, a cross and a rip saw, a crosscut and a keyhole saw, a set of planes, brace and bits, augers, files, chisels, tri-square, screwdriver, a measuring square, wrench, awls, hammer, and an assortment of wire nails. It is surprising how many repair bills can be avoided by a small outfit of this kind, and what a satisfaction comes from learning the use of them.

SHARPENING AND PAINTING OF THE IMPLEMENTS.

Almost the first rainy-day job that will occur to mind is the sharpening and painting of the implements. The spade needs grinding to be ready for use, and so does the hoe, the cultivator teeth, the scythe, the sickle, and the knives of the mowing machines. Few people realize the importance of a sharp hoe in hoeing out the raspberry or strawberry plantation, or of a sharp spade in digging about trees. Time spent at the grindstone, or with a good file, will double its duration in the field work, and is therefore time saved, and not time lost. These tools should be ground or filed on the under side, not on the upper.

Painting the woodwork of the plows, harrows, heavy wagons, fruit drays, fruit ladders, etc., is a useful rainy-day job for master or men, for it not only makes them appear better, but it also makes them last longer, and thus utilizes time that might otherwise be wasted. Ready-mixed paints can now be so easily bought that a professional need not be called for such ordinary jobs. It is usual to thin these with turpentine, but for rough work I find kerosene oil answers quite as well, besides being a preservative itself, and much less expensive.

THE CARRIAGE AND HARNESS.

The fruit-grower in summer has little time for polishing his harness, and if he values a decent outfit, he will appreciate a rainy day now and again, when he can clean his harness and apply a good black dressing. For the carriage harness there are several makes of waterproof polish which may be used as a finish, and especially on the patent-leather parts, where they have lost their freshness. The brass mountings, too, need frequent brightening, and for this there are several excellent preparations, which act like a charm. Attention to such little things is the mark of persons of thrift, as well as of good taste, while the neglect of them, when time and means permit, is a mark of poor and slovenly management. It is no wonder that some of our Canadian farmers are dubbed "hayseeds and clodhoppers," when they appear so often in town with muddy boots, bespattered clothing, dirty carriage, and untidy horse and harness. Rainy days give opportunity to correct all these faults, and if time is still unoccupied, an extra grooming of the horses would often be in place.

THE USE OF OIL.

It is surprising how many men run their wagons without oil, until the screeching wheel or the heated axle, cutting into the box, makes it impossible to go farther. Sometimes this occurs on the road, and the blacksmith or the neighborly farmer is called upon to furnish oil and jack free of charge, to help the sloven reach home. Now, these rainy days give time to oil up the wheels of all carts, wagons, cultivators; also the machinery of the mowing machine, the lawn mower, or whatever implement is likely to be soon needed.

WET DAYS.

Sometimes the ground and the trees are too wet to go on with the regular jobs, and on such days the thoughtful farmer can find much suitable work for himself and the hired man. There are fences to repair or build; there are drains to dig, or, if choked, to find the obstruction and clear; old dead or useless trees to dig out, and sprouts and sods about the roots of the orchard trees to clear with the spade. In these and many other ways, the economical use of time, that might otherwise go to waste, or be spent in idle gossip at the corner grocery, will go far toward making a balance on the credit side of the bank account at the end of the year.

A horticultural exhibition is likely to be held in Winnipeg, Man., early in September. At a meeting of representatives of the Western Horticultural Society and the Winnipeg Florists' Association, F. W. Broderick, B.S.A., of the Manitoba Agricultural College, Winnipeg, was appointed Secretary and Manager.

TO DESTROY GARDEN MAGGOTS.

Mr. A. F. Judd, Doe Lake, Ont., writes: "To any who are interested in a vegetable garden, the troublesome root-maggot may be prevented by watering along the rows with a teaspoon of Zenoleum to two gallons of water. This can also be sprayed in propagating cases of cabbage and cauliflower; it does not hurt the foliage, and will drive out every insect. In spraying, I use three gallons of water to what the screw-top of a 50c. can will hold. This will keep away the cabbage-worm, also. I think you should have a "Good Idea" column, as it is sometimes hard to find the hints given."

GINSENG CULTURE.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

In reply to a question by G. W. S., re ginseng culture, Professor Hutt says, "I would not recommend the growing of ginseng as a profitable investment," etc.

ginseng-growing are made as nearly natural as possible, it may be grown as easily as carrots or beets. Elgin Co., Ont. WM. WALKER.

THE FRUIT CROP IN NIAGARA DISTRICT.

By Linus Woolverton.

On the whole, the weather conditions in the Niagara district have proved favorable for the fruit crop. The strawberry and raspberry crops were shortened, owing to a drouth in June, but the thunderstorms in July have given a thrifty appearance to all tree fruits, and prices for all kinds, while not so high as prevailed last year, are satisfactory to the grower.

WAYS OF SELLING FRUIT.

I think a better method of selling is prevailing; for at near-by shipping points there are buyers who take fruit from the grower at stated prices to fill orders. These men send frequent quotations to retail customers, and compete with each other in securing the fruit from the growers, so that very little has to be

shipped haphazard on commission. Our co-operative at Grimsby is the only one of its kind in Ontario, but it is on right lines also, and is sure to be followed in other places. We pack all fruit at a central packing house, guarantee the grade, and ship on order. We have a manager and a head packer as chief officials, and handle all kinds of fruit the whole season through.

APPLES.

This being an even year in numbers should give a full apple crop, judging by past records for many years, but the record will be broken, for many varieties are a comparative failure, and some of our staple kinds—such as Baldwin, Greening, Spy and Ben Davis—are showing only a medium crop. Kings look very full, an unusual thing for this large and beautiful variety. If we could depend upon such yields as it now promises, year after year, there would not be many of its trees dug out by the roots—even to make room for the peach—as we see in these parts. The old-fashioned Snow (Fimeuse), that most delicious of dessert apples, is this year laden with clean, bright, beautiful fruit, and even the delicately-flavored Early Harvest and the excellent Golden Fall Pippin are perfectly free from spot or blemish.

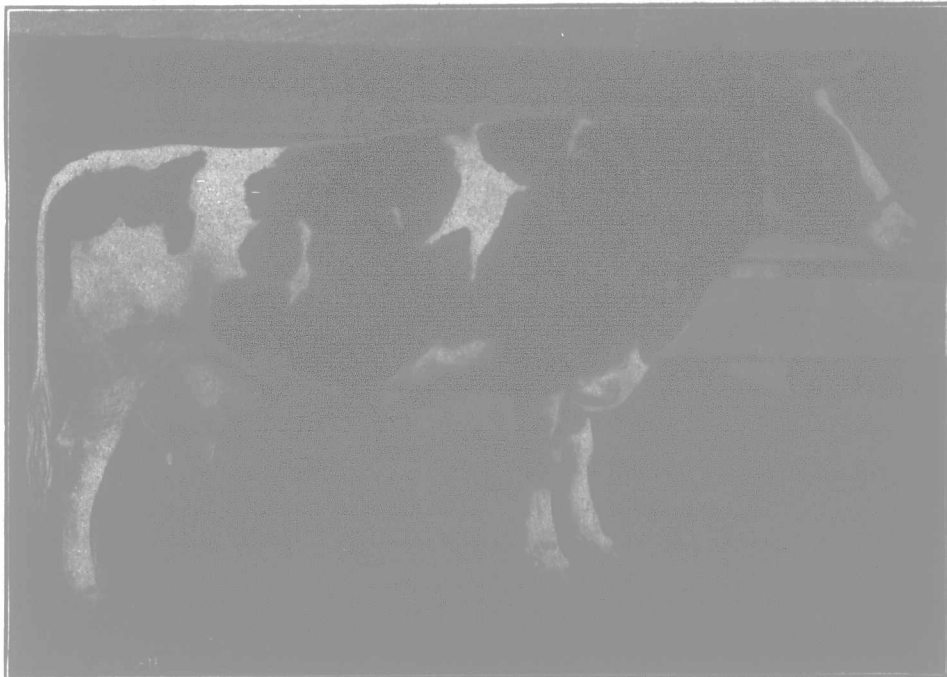
PEARS.

For quality and appearance, the present year's pear crop is seldom excelled. Even the scabby, gaarled and cracked Flemish Beauty of previous years has given place to dark-red, clean, beautiful pears, well meriting their old name. The Bartlett is still the main crop, and this year surpasses all previous records for an abundant yield. Anjou, Louise and Duchess, those excellent export varieties, are fairly well loaded, while

Giffard, the leading early pear for the home market, is showing up well. Some of the newer varieties do not count for much—for example, the Lawson, which is as deceiving as the ancient "apples of Sodom," beautiful to the eye, but dust and ashes to the mouth. Wilder is attractive in color, but not more desirable than Giffard; while Summer Doyenne, Chambers and Rosteezer are only desirable for small home gardens.

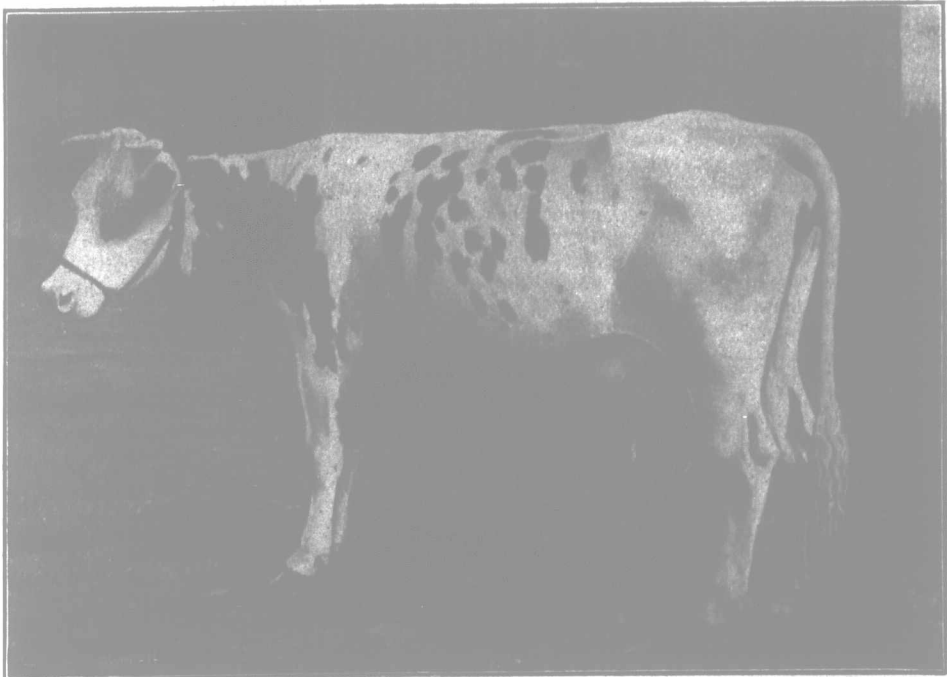
PLUMS.

There will be a nice average crop of plums, but not a great surplus, except it be of Japans. These foreigners took a rest last year, and this season they are in great abundance. A neighbor who has acres of Burbank, laden to the ground with fruit, is puzzling his brains about the sale of it. As usually shipped, while



Sara Jewel Hengerveld.

Holstein cow in herd of Brown Bros., Lyn, Ont. Record, 100.4 lbs. milk in 1 day, 685 lbs. milk, 28.10 lbs. butter in 7 days; 2625.95 lbs. milk and 110.13 lbs. butter in 30 days.



Sara Jewel Hengerveld 3rd.

Holstein cow in herd of Brown Bros., Lyn, Ont. Record, 93 lbs. milk in 1 day, 640 lbs. milk and 30.30 lbs. butter in 7 days; 2,613 lbs. milk and 121.30 lbs. butter in 30 days.

Previous to ten years ago little or no ginseng was grown in Ontario, and as it takes six years to mature, I think the Professor has very little grounds for making the statement that he does. Ginseng-growing in Ontario has come to stay, as long as the price of the root remains as high as at present, and I might state that the price is higher nearly every year.

Many who try ginseng-growing fail, just the same as many do in growing other crops. Ginseng can be grown in almost any soil, if rich and well drained. It requires about three-fourths shade. I began the culture four years ago with 200 young plants found wild in Elgin County. I have now more than 6,000. Many of the first-planted roots will weigh 6 ozs. in the green state. Last year I had 25,000 seed; this year I will have three times as many. If the conditions attending

hard and green in texture, though beautiful in color and skin, it is almost worthless. The Europeans are not very full, but will be large and fine, and should find a good market.

PEACHES.

This fruit is the chief for profit in the Niagara district, where from \$400 to \$700 has been received for the yield of a single acre, and peach land is being sold at \$1,000 per acre. However, the exceptional prices of last year seldom prevail, and the professional man, or the merchant, unused to agriculture, who enters upon fruit-growing, even upon peach-growing, late in life, will surely meet with sore disappointments.

We began picking Sneys July 20th, and now, August 4th, we are gathering Greensboro and Alexander, all varieties that sell at low prices, but as soon as the Golden St. John, E. Crawford, New Prolific and Elberta come in the prices jump sometimes into the clouds. Methods of pruning have completely changed with us, and instead of sprawling, bare branches, all the top is kept well headed in, and the whole tree fresh and green from center to circumference. There will be plenty of early and of late peaches, but the Early Crawford, that prince of early peaches, is a failure this season.

GRAPES.

These are a wonderfully fine crop this season, the vines being well laden, and the branches full and close. Even the Lindley, which so often shows loose and straggling, and is often subject to mildew, is this season well bunched and unblemished.

A neighbor is planting a large vineyard of Delawares, which is a surprise to other fruit-growers, who pin their faith almost wholly to the Concord. Delaware does bring the top price as a dessert grape, but the vine is such a poor grower, and such a light yielder. But my neighbor is planting them largely, nevertheless. He sets them about twice as close in the row, only four or five feet apart, and the rows only about six feet, so as to be worked with a one-horse disk, and counts on a paying investment.

POULTRY.

THE MUSICAL EGG: WHY NOT?

"Well, Pete, dis hab bin a long week, an' thank de pigs, it's ober. Me helpin' to milk, wen I should hab bin plowin' de summer-fallow, an' yo' cookin' de meals, washin' dishes, an' makin' de beds. Gess yo' ain' sorry eder?"

"No suh," I sed.
"Alice will be home on the 7.40, an' I will go to meet her. Yo' bettah git her a nice cup o' tea, an' some bacon an' toas—de train always uses her up."

"That's good of yo', to think ob me, Pete, an' git such a nice suppah. But I wish yo' would bile me an aig; I am gitten' very fon' ob dem."

De boss sat down wid her, to chat about her visit to their ole fren, Zeke Fern.

"Aaron, yo' may talk as yo' like, about ships not bein' able to fly in de air; dey will fo' suah, an' we will be able to jess press a buttin, an' de milk will be yanked outen de cows into one pail, an' de cream into anudder. An' eben de fahmehs are turnin' shoht hohn Durhams into Jersey mulays, so as to get Jersey but-tah, Durham beef, an' hohnless cattle all in one. Ezekiel says, dat whatevah a hen eats, she puts de flavoh ob into de aig she lays; an' if yo' feed her jess one ting only, fo' a week, dat de aigs she lays de nex' week will hab dat ting in dem. Fo' instance, ef yo' feed her de scraps ob ham fo' a week, yo' will hab ham an' aigs in de same shell de nex' week. Wouldn't dat be a time-savah ef yo' wuz in a hurry? Ezekiel is a deep thinkah, an' dis is what come of it:

"He says, 'if a hen puts all she eats into her aigs, why caint she be made to put soun' in too?' I'll try it."

"He sent fo' a lot ob wax dey make de recohds ob, an' fo' a Victor phonograf; he fed de hen on de wax

fo' a whole week, an' kep' de phonograf playin' in de henhouse all de time.

"Ezekiel's faith is a good deal biggah dan a grain ob mustahd seed; in fac', it is as big as an aig, an' so, in accohdin' to promise, his prayah wuz answered. Fo', after bilin' one ob de aigs hahd, he cut de top off it, wid a clip ob his knife, an' wen de cool air struck it, an' it began to cool down to the temprachuah ob de hen's body wen she wuz makin' it, it began to sing, 'I'm afraid to go home in de dahk.'

"Oh, Aaron, yo' needn' to laff; it's true. Don't dey graft pansies an' likes togedder, an' make de big lily pansy outen dem?"

"De ministah an' his wife came to tea, an' Mrs. Fern picked an aig fo' de ministah's wife, an' hoped it might be a hym' or a cahol; but it wuzent. Wen de lady snipped de top off, it began to sing dat song of Ada Jones', 'Let it alone—min' yo' own bizness, an' let it alone.' Mrs. Fern explained to her fren dat it wuz not de aig she tried to pick."

De boss took a long, troubled look at her, an' I thought ob de day she took me to de ole church, an' I wuz afraid her res' hed done her ve'y lil' good.

She did not seem to take enny notis ob our troubled looks, an' went on:—

"An' wen Mrs. Fern wuz takin' me to de station, as we drove away from de house, Ezekiel snipped de end offen a good hot aig, an' it sang out, 'Good-bye, Sweetheart, good-bye.' Mrs. Fern looked at me kin' ob quick, an' den in a minnit sed, 'Nevah min', Alice, he only ment it fo' a compliment; gess he got de wrong aig again.' An' I wuz glad to look at it in dat way, he bein' sixty, to say nothin' ob bein' married.

"Yo' hab bin a frs'-rate housekeeper, Pete, an' I won't worry wen I go way again. An' if I thought Ezekiel would not want a mortgage on de fahm, I would ask him to let us hab a settin' ob dem aigs."

YORK CO. PETE ORKA.

THE MARKETING OF EGGS.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Many poultry-raisers and farmers are able to get plenty of eggs in winter when prices are good, and may have a heavy laying strain of hens that produce the goods at all seasons of the year, but these seldom make all they should out of their hens. Why? Principally because they do not place their eggs on the market in the best possible condition; they failing to obtain the top prices for their eggs. It is not very much trouble to prepare eggs so that when placed on the market they will bring fancy prices instead of selling for an ordinary price. How can fancy prices be obtained?

First, by having the eggs placed on the market while perfectly fresh, so as to receive the price paid for "strictly new-laid," which means that the eggs must not be over three or four days old before sold. One might just as well ship eggs twice a week and receive the top price as to ship every week or two and only get the ordinary market price. It is a little more trouble to ship twice a week, but the difference in price will more than compensate.

In the second place, the eggs placed on the market should be perfectly clean. Any article of food loses in value if offered for sale in a dirty condition, and eggs are no exception. Clean eggs will bring better prices than dirty ones. Apart from the greatly improved appearance of clean eggs, the quality will be better. A dirty egg is bound to be tainted more or less by the dirt adhering to it. An egg is covered with minute pores that absorb any bad odors. To prove this, place an egg in close proximity to onions, for instance, and a faint odor of onions can afterward be detected in the egg.

Eggs, however, look better if not washed, so it should be the aim to have the majority of the eggs laid clean, so that they would not require washing. Of course the egg is clean when it is laid, but are the nest and the hen's feet always clean? Frequent changing of nesting material will insure clean eggs in this respect, and if the nests are so arranged that the hen

has to walk over a tray of dry sand and fine-cut straw before entering her nest the number of dirty eggs will be much reduced. Some will get soiled, however, and all such should be washed.

The last thing to be considered is the packing. Many people send clean hen fruit to market, but the specimens are of all sizes, shapes and colors. Of course, if all eggs were sold by weight the size would make less difference, but very few eggs as yet are sold by the pound. The eggs should be all one color in a crate, or if a whole crate of one color cannot be sent, divide them up as to color, so that they may readily be separated. Right here is a big argument in favor of keeping only one breed of fowls, for then the eggs are all one color. Of course, even hens of one particular breed will not lay eggs of an absolutely even color unless they are white eggs. Hens that lay brown eggs, even if all one variety, will not lay evenly-colored eggs, so it is, perhaps, best to keep some breed that lays white eggs. In some places, however, there is a decided preference for brown eggs, and in such cases you have to either supply brown ones or convince the public that white ones are just as good. Ship only eggs that are of a uniform size, retaining at home all big, little, or odd-shaped eggs. I wish to say a word here in regard to improving the size and shape of the egg.

Never breed from hens that lay queer-shaped eggs; few of them will hatch, and the pullets will nearly all lay off-shaped eggs—so our experiment stations tell us. There is no danger of getting the eggs too large, and by getting your pullets hatched early, and, therefore, fully grown by fall, little eggs will be few and far between. When a large number of eggs are being shipped it is not always possible to keep at home all but the uniform sized and shaped eggs; in which case the off-shaped ones should be shipped separately. It will pay in the end to follow this plan, rather than to try to mix in the poor eggs with the good ones.

It is a good plan to stamp all the eggs with one's name and address, and, perhaps, if large numbers are shipped, the date when laid. All this will take time, but purchasers soon find that they are perfectly safe in buying your eggs, when warranted by your name upon them. In this way a demand is created for a brand of eggs, and there will be no trouble in disposing of them all at top prices. Attention to these seemingly little things is what brings success to the man who backs up his eggs with a guarantee—his name and address.

YORK CO., ONT.

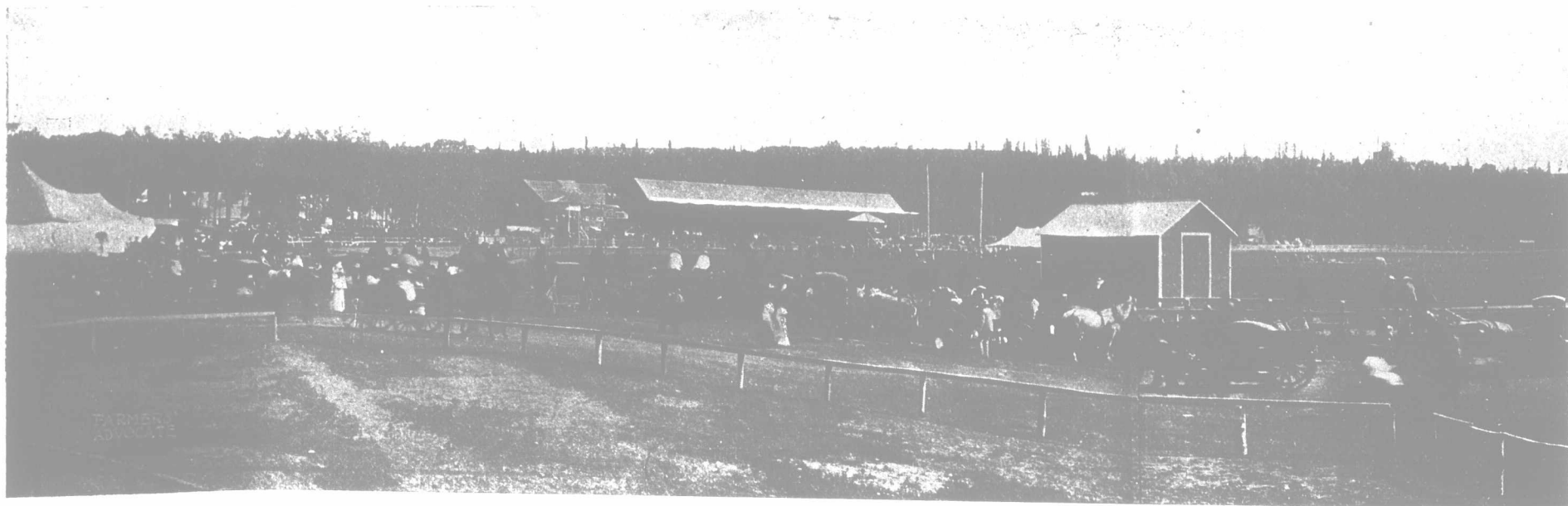
FATTENING CHICKENS.

The following remarks on fattening chickens are taken from the 1907 annual report of W. R. Graham, Poultry Manager at the Ontario Agricultural College:

Owing to the high price of feeds, we made some changes in our ration for fattening the chickens. The cheapest palatable ration we could find, locally, was one composed of equal parts of ground corn, low-grade flour and middlings. This mixture cost \$1.36 per hundred pounds. The gains made by the birds were not equal to those made in previous seasons when oats and buck-wheat were fed along with the corn, nor yet was the quality of flesh as good. The birds did not dress as white as we usually have them. Sour skim milk or buttermilk was used for wetting the ground grains.

Many of the dealers in dressed poultry complain of the thin chickens that are sent to market, and I have noticed that on many of the local markets the birds offered for sale were anything but fleshy, and the method of dressing was very bad. Scalded, thin chickens, where the skin is mostly torn off, are certainly unsightly, and, further, they decompose more quickly than those which are dry-plucked. All birds offered for sale, where they have to be kept a few days, should be dry-plucked.

It may be of interest to know what it costs to



View of the Edmonton Exhibition Grounds.

fatten chickens, and what the difference is between the cost price and the selling price. The following table gives the results in fattening 60 chickens hatched between June 15th and July 1st. The birds were reared in a corn field, and were put in the fattening crates October 1st. These were the cull birds—those that we did not want to use in our laying or breeding pens. We are keeping a number of June chickens as egg-producers for 1908. There were 12 chickens of each of the following breeds: Barred Plymouth Rocks, White Plymouth Rocks, White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, and Rhode Island Reds. These chickens could not have been worth more than 8 cents per pound, live weight, when taken from the corn-field. They were sold, when fattened, for 12c. to 14c. per pound.

Weight when put in the crate, 181.5 lbs.
 Weight after three weeks' feeding, 252 lbs.
 Grain consumed, 249.25 lbs.
 Milk consumed, 517 lbs.
 Cost of feed, \$4.26.
 Chickens cost, at 8c. lb., live weight, \$14.52.
 Total cost, \$18.78.
 Dressed weight, 212.5 lbs.
 Selling price, at 12c. per lb., \$25.50.
 Profit, \$6.72.

The profit on each chicken does not appear very large, yet, at the same time, one must consider that there is a gain of \$6.72 for the work, or we consider an amount over 50c. per hour. This is not an unusual lot of chickens. Many chickens have made greater gains than were made in this trial. There is nothing in the trial, so far as I know, but what can be accomplished by anybody.

To market thin chickens is wasteful, and it appears to me that there is at least sufficient margin of profit to pay a reasonable wage.

THE FARM BULLETIN.

ELECTRICITY TO PROMOTE PLANT GROWTH.

"Wonders never cease," is the trite ejaculation that rises spontaneously to the lips on perusal of a recent paper contributed by that noted British scientist, Sir Oliver Lodge, to the English press, outlining some recent experiments conducted under his supervision to test the efficacy of electricity to promote plant growth.

Some thirty years ago a Swedish professor, named Lemstrom, undertook to elucidate the Aurora Borealis, by trying to imitate its appearance by means of electrical experiments. He succeeded in producing an effect very like the northern lights, but in this, as in many another scientific investigation, the incidental result proved more important than the primary object of the research. Some of the experiments were conducted in his greenhouse, and he noticed that the plants seemed to thrive under the treatment. He also noticed as remarkable the flourishing development of plants in Arctic regions where the sunlight was very weak, and rightly or wrongly attributed part of this vigor of growth to the influence of electric discharges. He followed up his speculations by careful experiments with groups and pairs of plants, electrifying one group or plant by discharging some electricity into the air above it, and keeping the check group or plant away from the influence of the electricity. Companion photographs revealed in nearly all cases a marked improvement as the result of the treatment. He concluded that the needle-like shape of the leaves in fir trees, and the beards on the ears of most cereals, have the discharge of electricity as their chief function, and finds that they do act in this way. While these experiments of Prof. Lemstrom were not the beginning of the application of electricity to plant growth, pioneer attempts having been made long previously, they nevertheless marked the commencement of a thorough and scientific treatment of the problem.

There is a natural atmospheric electrification, Sir Oliver continues, and this must be playing an important part in many phenomena. The whole subject is a large one; a great deal is known about it, and vastly more remains to be known; but meanwhile it can hardly be doubted that the electrification of the air has some effect on growing plants.

For it is found that, under the influence of sunshine, electrified plants can give off electricity into the air from the leaves; and the fact that the air is electrified relatively to the soil requires that the plant shall be electrified too, so that in all probability they are in a constant state of slow electrical discharge, which becomes more rapid when the sun is up.

Possibly in some sunny countries the effect is excessive, and might, with advantage, be moderated; but in this (North Temperate) climate it turns out that artificial supply of electricity does increase the rapidity and assist the amount of growth. At any rate, the experiments of Lemstrom, which were repeated and extended by others, clearly pointed in that direction.

So, when, after some preliminary experiments at Bitton, Mr. J. F. Newman, of Gloucester, acting in conjunction with Mr. R. Bamford, of Salford Priors, determined to try the phenomenon on a large scale, and came to Sir Oliver Lodge to see whether he could help them electrically, and enable them to maintain a continuous high-tension discharge for hours together each day over ten or eleven acres, by means of power furnished by an oil engine and dynamo, he willingly as-

sented, and set his son, Mr. Lionel Lodge, upon the task.

The method is to stretch over the field to be treated a number of wires on poles, something like low telegraph wires, but high enough for loaded wagons and all the usual farming operations to go on underneath the wires without let or hindrance.

The wires are quite thin, and are supported by a few posts in long parallel spans, about 30 feet apart. They are supported on the posts by elaborate high-tension insulators, and they extend over all the acreage under experiment, a control plot of similar land under similar conditions being, of course, left without any wires.

The system of conductors is then connected at one post with a generator supplying positive electricity at

the revolving magnetic generator called a dynamo. The former is in many respects the simpler, and was used in the early and small-scale experiments, but it can hardly be regarded as an engineering method adapted to continuous or rough use. The latter is the one which in the trials now to be described was adopted.

The power is generated by a two-horse oil engine driving a small dynamo in an outhouse of the farm. Thence the current is taken by ordinary overhead wires to the field, where they enter a suitable weather-tight hut, which contains the transforming and rectifying apparatus.

The only moving part here is the "break," and if the original dynamo had been an alternator, even this might be dispensed with. The transformer is a large induction coil, specially made to stand continuous use, and its current is then rectified by means of vacuum valves in accordance with a patented device of the author's.

The negative electricity is conveyed direct to earth, while high-tension electricity, all of positive sign, is led by a specially insulated conductor out of the shed to the nearest post of the overhead insulated wires, which are thereby maintained at continuous high-positive potential.

The overhead system of wires covered about 19½ acres of ground. The wires were mounted on insulators placed upon larch poles, some 15 feet high, which were placed in rows, the rows being separated by a distance of 102 yards, and the poles in a row being 71 yards apart. Stout telegraph wire carried the current down each row, while thin galvanized iron wires, placed some 12 yards apart, were stretched between the rows, and acted as the discharge wires. In this way 22 poles were sufficient to support the wire over the 19 acres.

Roughly, only one pole per acre is required; therefore, the inconvenience is practically nil.

Owing to the flexible suspension, risk of breakage to the wires is very small.

(During the two years the wires have been up at Bevington, apart from a few wires broken at harvest-time by catching in top of extra high wagonload, only one wire has fallen.)

From the summary of returns showing comparisons of yield of electrified with unelectrified plots we quote these figures:—

SUMMARIZED RESULTS OF THE 1906 EXPERIMENTS.

Bushels of Wheat per Acre. (Estimated corresponding increase in straw not measured.)

	From the electrified plot.	From the unelectrified plot.	Increase.
Canadian (Red Fife).....	35½	25½	40%
English (White Queen)...	40	31	30%

The electrified wheat sold at prices some 7½ per cent. higher, several millers in baking tests finding that it produced a better baking flour.

The increase appears to be mainly due to better stooling. No marked difference was observable in the development of ears.

SUMMARIZED RESULTS OF THE 1907 EXPERIMENTS ON WHEAT.

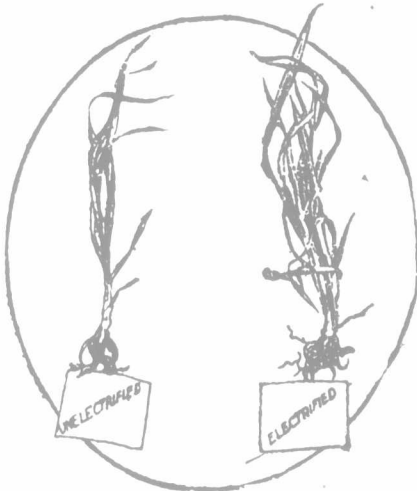
Red Fife, Spring Sown. Bushels per Acre (Head Wheat).

Electrified.	Unelectrified.	Increase.
41.4	32	29%

Electrified wheat brighter, and a better sample. Increase again due to better stooling and filling out of ears.

Experiments were made also with strawberries, raspberries, tomatoes and mangels. In case of strawberries, the crop of the first year showed a 35-per-cent. increase and ripened earlier on the electrified area. The estimated increase in the yield of mangels was 25 per cent., and analyses showed an increase of sugar, though results varied considerably. Small plots of tomatoes also showed a large increase in the crop, while raspberry canes exhibited a marked improvement in growth. A curious point about the raspberries was that the foliage and fruit on the old canes showed no difference, but that the new growth, particularly after the old wood was cut back, showed an enormous difference in favor of the electrified. Manurial treatment was exactly similar.

The International Apple-shippers' Association, in convention last week at Niagara Falls, N.Y., adopted a report protesting against an increase in freight rates, and demanded better classifications from the railroads, reciprocal demurrage, proper equipment and more icing stations. The shippers complain that only the southern lines have provided them with information regarding the running of cars, although all roads are requested to do so. Complaints were also made about the handling of fruit by steamship companies. The shippers represent that prospects for a big apple crop of fine quality are excellent this year, though their claims may be accepted with a degree of saline seasoning, now that the apple-buying season is so close at hand. Rosy crop reports are ever a favorite means to bear prices. The Canadian crop was estimated to be about equal to that of last year.



Electrified wheat compared with unelectrified, grown on the same farm.

a potential of something like a hundred thousand volts, and with sufficient power to maintain a constant supply of electricity at this kind of potential.

Leakage immediately begins, and the charge fizzles off from the wires with a sound which is sometimes audible, and with a glow which is visible in the dark.

A STIMULATING EFFECT ON PASSERS-BY.

Anyone walking about below the wires can sometimes feel the effect on the hair of the head, as of a cobweb on the face. He is then feeling the stimulating action of the electrification.

The electrification is maintained for some hours each day, but is shut off at night: it is probably only necessary to supply it during the early morning hours in summer-time, and in spring-time, or in cold, cloudy



Jos. Burgess.

Whose appointment to the position of Acting Referee of Butter and Cheese was announced through these columns last month. Mr. Burgess may be addressed at Department of Agriculture, Custom House, Montreal, or Telephone Main 4154.

weather, for the whole day, or during the time of the plant's greatest activity. In the case of wheat, both the ear and the straw are valuable, and the electrification is accordingly applied for a time each day during the whole period of growth until stooling begins.

The power required to generate the electricity is very small, for although the potential is high the quantity is insignificant, and the energy is accordingly comparatively trivial.

The electricity can be generated in more than one way. It can be generated by the revolving glass plates of a static influence, or as a Wimshurst machine; or it can be generated by transforming up to high tension, and rectifying to one direction, the current of

AN APPEAL TO FACTORY PATRONS.

The Provincial Department of Agriculture has 34 instructors whose sole duty it is, during the cheese-making season, to go from factory to factory and creamery to creamery with a view to assisting the makers in producing a first-class article of cheese and butter, and in establishing a uniformity which could not be secured in any other way. This work, which has now been carried on for some seasons, has had a marked effect in raising the standard and in establishing a uniformity in our dairy products.

Representatives of the New York Department of Agriculture recently visited a number of factories in Prince Edward and Hastings counties, in company with Mr. G. G. Publow, Chief Instructor for Eastern Ontario, with a view to gathering information which will enable them to establish a more effective system in that State. They were highly pleased with the thoroughness of the instruction methods in Ontario, and expressed the greatest surprise at the uniformity in our goods. The quality of Ontario goods is undoubtedly of high standard, as is shown by the price which it commands in the British market. The place which Canadian cheese has secured on this market, however, is due as much, probably, to the uniformity in our goods as to the high quality.

Mr. Publow visited the warehouses in Montreal recently, and was highly pleased to learn from the exporters that the quality of goods this season is superior to any previous year, the percentage of rejections being very much smaller. Even during the recent hot weather the quality has been kept up to the high standard which has been set. If we are to hold the market which we have, the quality of goods must be gradually raised, and no one factor will play a greater part in this improvement than the CARE OF THE MILK ON THE FARM. The makers are, for the most part, capable of dealing with the varying conditions met with in hot, cold, wet or dry weather, and with the raw material in proper condition when it reaches the factory, there is little to be desired from the manufacturing standard.

The efforts of the instructors to secure the co-operation of the producers in taking better care of their milk has had marked effect in raising the standard of the raw material sent to the factories. There is, however, great room for improvement, so far as this feature of the work is concerned. We were surprised last week in visiting some of what are considered the best dairying sections of Eastern Ontario to find that in some large factories not more than two or three patrons had put in an ice supply for cooling purposes, although a good quality of ice could be secured conveniently near the farms. This is to be regretted, and we are sure that if farmers generally appreciated the necessity for cooling their milk, and cooling it quickly, they would be more careful to make provision for doing the same.

It is not, of course, absolutely necessary to have a supply of ice for cooling purposes. If patrons would only utilize the facilities which they have or could secure at little cost for cooling with water, a marked improvement would result. Ice is, of course, better than water for cooling purposes, but water answers the purpose very well. The Department is spending thousands of dollars in sending instructors from factory to factory, and from farm to farm, to give assistance where they think it is most needed; also in furnishing speakers to attend the annual meetings of cheese factories, and it is very discouraging to those who have the work in hand to find that a great many of the producers are not carrying on their part in the endeavor to better the quality of Ontario cheese. It is to be hoped that they will show their appreciation of what the Department is doing for them, by delivering their milk at the factory in a clean, cool and sweet condition. No labor will repay producers better, both in the immediate returns and the increased asset in a more firmly established industry. COOL YOUR MILK, AND COOL IT QUICKLY!

It must not be inferred from the above that the whole responsibility rests with the producer. There are a few factories yet which are not in a sanitary condition. It has been found necessary recently for the chief instructors and some of the directors of the associations, both Eastern and Western, to bring pressure to bear upon some of the factorymen in order to get their places put in a proper sanitary condition. It is the intention of the Department to follow this work up. The producers have a responsibility, in this, and they should use their influence in inducing the factorymen to place their manufactories in a proper sanitary condition. It is only by hearty co-operation on the part of all concerned that we can look for that improvement which is desired.

GEO. A. PUFNAM,
Director of Dairy Instruction.

ICED CARS FOR FRUIT.

I am authorized to announce that arrangements have again been made with the railway companies to supply iced cars for the carriage of fruit en route, intended for export via Montreal or Quebec.

Cars will be supplied on request of shippers to railway agents, and the Department of Agriculture will pay icing charges to the extent of \$200 per car. This arrangement will be effective from the 1st of October 3rd.

J. A. McNEILL,
Dairy and Cold-storage Commissioner,
Ottawa.

COLD-STORAGE SPACE FOR FRUIT SHIPPING.

Growers of early apples and other tender fruits have in the past met with difficulty in securing suitable cold-storage temperatures on board steamships to Britain, because they did not have a sufficient quantity to fill a cold-storage chamber. Owing to the special temperature required, there is no other produce with which fruit can be successfully shipped in cold storage.

To meet this difficulty, and to provide suitable cold-storage temperatures for the shipment of early apples and other tender fruits in small lots, the Honorable the Minister of Agriculture has authorized me to contract for the entire space of one chamber on the steamship "Ontarian," sailing from Montreal for London on August 22nd, and also on the steamship "Sicilian," sailing for the same port on August 29th. The space in these chambers is now available for shippers at the regular rate of freight, which is thirty shillings per ton measurement (forty cubic feet), payable to the steamship company in the regular way. The proper temperature will be maintained in these chambers, regardless of the quantity of fruit which may be offered for shipment. The Government guarantees the earnings of the whole space.

As the space in these chambers is limited, intending shippers must notify the Dairy and Cold-storage Commissioner, Ottawa, without delay. First come will be first served, until the space is all engaged, when no further shipments for that steamer can be accepted. Applications for space should state the number and size of the packages which are to be shipped, in order that a proper estimate of the space to be occupied may be made.

The Department of Agriculture will assume no responsibility in connection with these shipments, but there will be the usual supervision by the cargo inspectors at Montreal and London, and a complete temperature record will be secured of the chamber during the voyage.

Shipments for the "Ontarian," on August 22nd, should reach Montreal not later than the morning of the 21st, and for the "Sicilian," not later than the morning of the 28th.

Chambers will be secured for later shipments if there is sufficient fruit to warrant making a contract.

J. A. RUDDICK,
Ottawa, Ont. Dairy and Cold-storage Comm'r.

LATE VS. EARLY-CUT TIMOTHY HAY.

A Frontenac County, Ont., subscriber, writing under date July 29th, mentioned that there was still in his locality considerable hay to cut, and asking for our opinion as to the nutritive value of timothy hay in its different stages. Many farmers, he remarks, contend that it is better to let timothy get partially ripe, claiming that it "goes farther" in feeding.

The facts of the matter are that while late-cut timothy may contain a greater weight of cured crop per acre, and a somewhat greater quantity of carbohydrates (starches, sugars, cellulose, etc.); on the other hand, the hay loses in digestibility, palatability, and in its proportion of digestible protein, which is the most valuable element in feeds, and the one that is specially important in the ration of growing animals and milking cows. The lesson of experience is that where timothy alone is to be cured for horse-feeding, the best stage to cut is immediately after the "second bloom" has fallen. Where mixed clover and timothy are to be harvested, cutting should commence as soon as the clover has reached the stage of full bloom. This is especially true if the hay is intended for growing young stock or dairy cows.

The idea that late-cut hay "goes farther" in feeding is unscientific and misleading. If the object were to fill up an animal with the smallest possible quantity of feed, the late-cut hay would be preferable to early-cut, but if the idea is to provide the cow with the maximum of nourishment in order that she may yield abundantly of milk, the advantage is with the early-cut.

GOOD PRICES FOR EARLY FRUIT IN BOXES.

It should be some encouragement to the growers of Astrachan apples to note that in a sale which took place at the beginning of the Astrachan season in Montreal, boxes 10x11x20 sold for \$1.70 per box. No. 1 Bartlett pears, California grown, sold for \$1.50 per box at the same time. The pears and apples were both nice, clean fruit, and, no doubt, the high price of the apples was due to the scarcity of Astrachans as compared with Bartlett pears; but at the time of the sale there were many hundreds of boxes of Astrachans in the orchards of Southern Ontario that might have been on the market if they had been well grown and properly packed and marketed.

A. McNEILL,
Chief, Fruit Division, Ottawa.

PRESENTATION TO MR. DUTHIE.

During the week of the Highland and Agricultural Society's Show at Aberdeen, Mr. Wm. Duthie, Culliniv, Tarves, was presented with his portrait, painted by Sir George Reid, and given by some four hundred subscribers. The presentation was made by the Earl of Aberdeen, Lord Pentlands of Ireland, and Mr. A. M. Wilson of Newton, presiding.

TWO MORE AGRICULTURAL HIGH-SCHOOL TEACHERS.

The Ontario Department of Agriculture has just appointed two additional representatives, Mr. J. H. Hare, B.S.A., for the County of Ontario, located at Whitby, and Mr. R. M. Winslow, B.S.A., for the County of Prince Edward, located at Picton. These young men will represent the Department of Agriculture just as the six agricultural high-school teachers have been doing, and it is to be taken for granted that the Department of Education will presently appoint them as agricultural instructors for the High Schools at Whitby and Picton, respectively, providing agricultural classes can be organized in these two schools.

Mr. J. H. Hare is the son of a farmer, born and brought up on a farm in Northumberland County. Immediately on taking his degree this year, he was appointed to assist in farm-drainage work, and was on the staff of Prof. W. H. Day. Live stock and crop production are his specialties. His training both in farm work and at the College fit him for the line of farming carried on in Ontario County.

Mr. R. M. Winslow was brought up on a farm in the County of Elgin, near Sparta. In his course at the College he has specialized in horticulture, and since graduation he has been attached to the Fruit Branch of the Department, inspecting spraying experiments and carrying on investigations in connection with crops for canning. Prince Edward County is the center of the most extensive canning operations in Canada, no less than thirteen canning factories being located there. Mr. Winslow's training eminently fits him for work in this County, which is peculiarly adapted to the growing of fruit and vegetables.

MAKE OF CHEESE FOR PRESENT SEASON.

Up to date the export of cheese is some 130,000 boxes below last year, which was considerably below the season of 1906. This is accounted for largely by the fact that many cows were sold and slaughtered because their owners had not sufficient feed to carry them over the winter, and those kept were, in many instances, in poor condition when the season opened. Then the percentage of farrow cows this year is said to be above the average. While the average production of the individual cow is, no doubt, above last year, the total output, especially in Eastern Ontario, is up to the present considerably short of 1907. The make at the present time in Eastern Ontario averages about one-half cheese per day per factory less than at the same time last year. The pasture, however, is much better now than a year ago, and the prospects are, according to official advices, that the make for the balance of the year will, with favorable conditions, be about equal to that of 1907.

WENTWORTH CROP PROSPECTS.

Crop conditions in this county are quite up to the average of the last few years. Some farmers report that the yield of fall wheat was somewhat disappointing, being thinner on the ground than was anticipated. The hay crop, with the exception of the last cut, was well harvested and quite up to the average in yield. The early potato crop was a light yield this year. While the size of the tubers is good, many growers report few in a hill. The corn and root crops are doing well. The prospects for a fine yield of oats and barley are bright. Small fruits are not over the average in yield, while many orchards bid fair to be short in winter apples. The pasture is first-class. Indeed, it is unusually good for this time of year. A. M. Wentworth Co., Ont.

FAIR DATES FOR 1908.

August 29th to Sept. 14th.—Canadian National, Toronto.
August 29th to Sept. 5th.—Sherbrooke, Que.
Sept. 2nd to 10th.—Nova Scotia Provincial, Halifax.
Sept. 11th to 19th.—Western Fair, London.
Sept. 12th to 19th.—St. John, N. B.
Sept. 18th to 26th.—Ottawa Central.
Sept. 22nd and 23rd.—St. Thomas Horse Show, St. Thomas, Ont.
Sept. 22nd to 25th.—Charlottetown, P. E. I.
Sept. 29th to Oct. 3rd.—New Westminster, B. C.
Nov. 28th to Dec. 10th.—International Live-stock Exposition, Chicago.
Dec. 2nd to 10th.—National Dairy Show, Chicago.
Dec. 7th to 11th.—Ontario Provincial Winter Fair, Guelph.

UNITED STATES CROP.

The Crop-reporting Board of the Bureau of Statistics of the United States Department of Agriculture finds, from the reports of the correspondents and agents of the Bureau, that the condition of corn on August 1st was 82.5 per cent. of a normal, as compared with 82.8 last month, 82.8 on August 1st, 1907, and 83.1 the ten-year average on August 1st. Preliminary returns indicate a yield of winter wheat of about 14.3 bushels per acre, or a total of 425,940,000 bushels, which compares with 14.6 bushels and 409,442,000 bushels, respectively, the final estimates of last year's crop. The average quality of the crop is 90.1, against 90.5 last year.

THE TRADERS BANK OF CANADA

Incorporated 1885.

Joint Deposit Accounts

A special convenience in force in our Savings Department, is the "Joint Deposit Account."

This means that an account may be opened in the names of two persons (husband and wife or any two members of a family) so that either may withdraw money on their individual checks.

In case of the death of either person, the entire account may be withdrawn by the survivor.

\$1.00 opens a Savings Account. Interest added quarterly.

One of the 75 branches of this bank is convenient to you. Your account is invited.

MARKETS.

TORONTO.

LIVE STOCK.

The total receipts of live stock at the Toronto and Union Stock-yards last week were as follows: 258 carloads, composed of 3,540 cattle, 3,899 hogs, 2,373 sheep and lambs, 573 calves, and 121 horses.

The quality of cattle at the Union Stock-yards was fairly good, while that at the city market there were few that could be classed higher than common to medium. Trade at the West Toronto market on Monday, August 3rd, was fairly good, owing to there being several buyers for shipping cattle, but prices have been steadily declining, even for the best grades, as will be seen by the quotations below.

At West Toronto, on Monday, August 10th, receipts of cattle numbered 1,325 head; quality fair; trade moderately good, with prices a little lower. Exporters, \$4.80 to \$5.50, with only one load at latter figure; bulls, \$3.75 to \$4.50; best butchers', \$4.50 to \$4.75; good, \$4.15 to \$4.40; medium, \$3.80 to \$4.10; common, \$3.50 to \$3.75; cows, \$2.50 to \$4.25; canners, \$1.50 to \$2.25; milkers and springers, \$35 to \$50; calves, \$3 to \$5.75 per cwt.; sheep, \$4 to \$4.25; lambs, \$5 to \$6.25. Hogs, lower; selects, \$6.40, f. o. b. cars at country points, and \$6.65, fed and watered at market.

Exporters.—Export steers sold last week from \$4.90 to \$5.50, but only two loads of the very best brought the latter price. Some few loads of butchers' steers and heifers, and light export steers, weighing from 1,100 to 1,200 lbs. each, were bought for the Manchester market at \$4.50 to \$4.90, and this kept the prices for butchers' cattle firmer than they otherwise would have been, although they did decline as it was. Export bulls sold at \$3.75 to \$1.50.

Butchers'—Prime butchers' steers and heifers, 1,050 to 1,100 lbs. each, sold at \$4.60 to \$4.90; loads of good, \$1.25 to \$4.50; medium, \$1 to \$4.20; common, \$3.50 to \$3.75; cows, \$2.50 to \$3.75; canners, \$1.50 to \$2.

Stockers and Feeders.—Few of either class were being offered, all being taken

at reasonable prices to fill orders. Steers weighing from 700 to 950 sold at \$3 to \$3.60.

Milkers and Springers.—Good milkers and choice springers, due to calve in a month or six weeks, were in excellent demand at \$40 to \$55 each, with an odd one of extra quality at \$60; common to medium light cows sold from \$25 to \$35 each.

Veal Calves.—Prices steady, at \$3 to \$5.75 per cwt., with extra choice new milk-fed calves at \$6 per cwt., but there were few of the latter class.

Sheep and Lambs.—There was a good demand for export sheep. Export ewes sold at \$3.75 to \$4.10 per cwt., rams at \$3 to \$3.50 per cwt. Lambs sold at about the same quotations, easy, at \$5 to \$6 per cwt.

Hogs.—Packers determined to lower the prices 15c. per cwt. and quoted selects at \$6.75, fed and watered at the market, and \$6.50 f. o. b. cars at country points.

Horses.—J. Herbert Smith, of the Union Horse Exchange, reports business very quiet on the horse market. Horses are hard to buy in the country, although there is a fair inquiry for all classes. It looks as though trade would not be very active till after the exhibition. Prices are about the same as in our last report.

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.—No. 2 white winter, new, 84c.; No. 2 mixed, new, 84c. Manitoba—No. 1 northern, \$1.10; No. 2 northern, \$1.07½; No. 3 northern, \$1.06½, at Georgian Bay ports.

Rye.—No. 2, none offering. Peas.—No. 3, buyers at 90c. Oats.—No. 2 white, 45c.; No. 2 mixed, 44c.

Barley.—No. 2, 59c.; No. 3 X, 56c.; No. 3, 54c.

Corn.—No. 2 yellow, 85c., Toronto freights.

Bran.—Sellers, \$17.50, car lots, outside.

Shorts.—Sellers, \$22, in car lots, outside.

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

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter.—Market quiet, but prices steady. Creamery pound rolls, 25c. to 26c.; separator dairy, 23c. to 24c.; store lots, 21c. to 22c.

Cheese.—Market firm and prices unchanged. Large, 13c. to 13½c.; twins, 13½c.

Honey.—Several large lots have been offered and sold at 8½c. to 9c., and one large lot at 8c. per lb. The quality of offerings is reported as being extra good.

Eggs.—Market fairly steady at 21c. to 22c.

Potatoes.—Prices easier. Prices range from 75c. to 90c. per bushel by the load from farmers' wagons.

Beans.—Hand-picked, \$2.10 to \$2.15; primes, \$2 to \$2.05.

Hay.—Baled, in car lots, on track at Toronto, \$9 to \$10.

Straw.—Baled, dull, at \$6, for car lots, on track at Toronto.

Poultry.—Spring chickens are becoming more plentiful, with prices easy at 16c. to 18c. per lb., alive; and spring ducks are plentiful at 10c. to 12c. per lb.

HIDES AND WOOL.

E. T. Carter & Co., 85 Front Street East, Toronto, have been paying the following prices: No. 1 inspected steers, 60 lbs. and up, 10c.; No. 2 inspected steers, 60 lbs. and up, 9c.; No. 1 inspected cows, 9½c.; No. 2 inspected cows, 8½c.; calf skins, city, 12c.; calf skins, country, 10c. to 12c.; horse hides, No. 1, \$2.50; horse hair, per lb., 5½c. to 6½c.; sheep skins, 90c.; wool, unwashed, 8c.; washed, 13c. to 14c.

FRUIT MARKET.

Receipts of fruit, Canadian-grown, were larger than at any time this season. Not much choice quality is coming to Toronto, but an over-supply of trashy stuff that is hardly worth carrying home, which certainly cannot pay the grower for shipping at the prices at which it is being sold. Prices ruled as follows: Red raspberries, box, 9c. to 10c.; black raspberries, 10c. to 11c.; cherries, cooking, 75c. to \$1; gooseberries, basket, 75c. to \$1.25; red currants, 70c. to \$1; black currants, \$1.25 to \$1.50; blueberries, \$1 to \$1.10; Lawton berries, 7c.

to 8c. per box; peppers, green, 15c. to 25c. per basket; red peppers, 50c.; tomatoes, 15c. to 20c. per basket; apples, 15c. to 25c. basket; pears, 40c. to 75c.; cantaloupes, (Canadian) basket, 50c. to 60c.; peaches, (Canadian) 75c. to 85c. per basket; plums, (Canadian) 50c. to 75c. per basket.

MONTREAL.

Demand for live stock of all kinds was rather on the light side last week and prices, generally speaking, were about steady. Choice cattle sold at 5½c. to 5¾c. per lb., fine at 5c., good at 4½c. to 5c., medium 3½c. to 4½c. and common and inferior down to 2½c. per lb., some canners' stock selling as low as 2c. per lb. Calves are becoming scarcer from week to week and the stock is larger. Prices ranged around \$9 to \$6 for ordinary and \$8 to \$11 each for best, an occasional one, perhaps, bringing more. Offerings of sheep continued light, prices around 3½c. per lb. for ordinary and 4c. for best, some export being taken at the latter figure. Lambs continued in good demand, prices ranging from \$3 to about \$6 each, according to quality. Deliveries of hogs were on the light side, farmers being occupied with their work and the weather being hot. Demand from packers, however, was not overly active, and prices held around the former range, at 7c. to 7½c. per lb. for selects, weighed off cars. Inferior stock and fats could be had down to 6½c.

Horses.—The market for horses showed little change. Quebec has fallen off almost entirely since the completion of the celebration. Heavy draft, 1,400 to 1,700 lbs. each, \$250 to \$300; light draft, 1,400 to 1,500 lbs., \$225 to \$275 each; good blocks, 1,300 to 1,400 lbs., \$200 to \$225 each; express horses, \$150 to \$200; common plugs, \$50 to \$75 each, and choice carriage and saddle animals, \$300 to \$500 each.

Dressed Hogs.—10c. to 10½c. per lb.; a good movement in smoked meats, both hams and bacon being in request. Pure lard, 10½c. to 12½c. per lb.

Potatoes.—Receipts of new Quebec stock continue to increase, both in volume and in size. Dealers claim to be getting \$1.50 per bag of 80 lbs., and \$3.50 per bbl. of 180 lbs.

Eggs.—This market continues to advance from week to week. Last week dealers claimed to be paying about 19c. per doz., country points, and selling here at 21c., for straight-gathered, while No. 1 sold at 20c. to 21c., and selects at 24c. Demand excellent and production light.

Butter.—The market showed a further easing off since last week's report. Purchases were made in the country last week as low as 23½c., though 23½c. was the ruling figure. Prices here were about the same as the week before, export sales being made at 23½c. to 24c., and even a shade more, according to the quantity of salt, and sales taking place in smaller lots at 24½c. to 25c. per lb. Shipments for the week ending August 1st were only 6,000 packages, against over 9,000 a year ago.

Cheese.—Market advanced last week. Dealers have been paying 12c. to a fraction more, on country boards, for West-erns, and holding these at 12½c. to 12½c. on this market, Easterns being 12c. to 12½c. Shipments for the week ending August 1st amounted to 77,000, against 73,000 a year ago.

Grain.—The market for oats showed steadiness last week. Demand good, stocks light, prices firm. Manitoba—No. 2 oats, 48c. per bushel, car lots, in store; No. 3 oats, 47c., and rejected, 46c.

Hay.—Market continued firm and supplies were light. Pending receipts of new hay in quantity prices are \$12 to \$13 per ton for No. 1 timothy, car lots, on track, Montreal; \$9.50 to \$11 for No. 2; \$8.50 to \$9 for clover mixed, and \$7 to \$7.50 for clover.

Flour.—Demand dull, the tendency of buyers being to hold off in anticipation of the new crop of wheat; \$6.10 per bbl. for spring wheat patents, and \$5.50 for seconds. Ontario patents are \$5, and straight rollers \$4.30 to \$4.50.

Millfeed.—Demand for bran and shorts active, and prices firm. Manitoba bran, \$22 to \$23 per ton, in bags; shorts being \$25; Ontario bran is \$20 to \$20.50, and shorts \$24.50 to \$25.

Hides.—Market strong and higher, beef hides being a cent up, at 6½c., 7½c. and

8½c. per lb. for Nos. 3, 2 and 1, respectively, calf skins being steady at 11c. per lb. for No. 2, and 13c. for No. 1. Lamb skins steady, at 20c. to 25c. per lb., horse hides being \$2 each for No. 1 and \$1.50 for No. 2. Tallow steady, at 1½c. to 3½c. per lb. for rough and 5½c. for rendered.

Wool.—The market dull and steady, at 17c. f. o. b., country points, for Canada pulled, unbrushed, and 19c. to 21c. for brushed; Canada fleece, 15c. to 18c. for washed, and 12c. in the grease. North-west wool is 12c. to 14c. per lb.

CHEESE BOARD PRICES.

Brockville, Ont., 12c. bid, no sales. Belleville, Ont., white, 12 1-16c.; colored, 12c. Tweed, Ont., 12c. Alder-ndria, Ont., 12 1-16c. Winchester, Ont., 12½c. Vankleek Hill, 12 1-16c. Russell, Ont., 12c. Iroquois, Ont., 12 1-16c. Brantford, Ont., 11 5-16c. to 12c. Ottawa, Ont., 12 1-16c. Cornwall, Ont., 12 1-16c. Picton, Ont., cool-cured, 12 3-16c.; ordinary, 12½c. Huntingdon, Que., 12c. Salted butter, 23½c. to 28½c. Napanee, Ont., 12 1-16c. Kemptville, Ont., 12c. Cobourg, Ont., 12 1-16c. Perth, Ont., 12c. London, Ont., 11 15-16c. Cowansville, Que., creamery butter, 23½c. to 28½c. Cheese, 11½c. to 12c. Chicago cheese, 11½c. to 13c.

CHICAGO.

Cattle.—Steers, \$4.75 to \$8; cows, \$3.40 to \$5.25; heifers, \$3.25 to \$6; bulls, \$3 to \$5; calves, \$6 to \$7.50; stockers and feeders, \$2.60 to \$4.50. Hogs.—Choice heavy shipping, \$6.80 to \$6.90; butchers', \$6.80 to \$6.90; light mixed, \$6.50 to \$6.70; choice light, 6.70 to \$6.80; pigs, \$4.50 to \$6.35. Sheep and Lambs.—Sheep, \$5.50 to \$4.50; lambs, \$4.75 to \$6.40; yearlings, \$4.50 to \$5.

BUFFALO.

Cattle.—Prime steers, \$6 to \$6.80. Veals.—\$5 to \$8.25. Hogs.—Heavy and mixed, \$7.10 to \$7.15; Yorkers, \$6.50 to \$7.10; pigs, \$4.50 to \$6.30; dairies, \$6.50 to \$7.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKET.

London cables for cattle 11½c. to 14½c. per lb., dressed weight; refrigerator beef is quoted at 10½c. to 11c. per lb.

GOSSIP.

The championship in the fat cattle section at the Highland Society's Show at Aberdeen last month, open to all breeds and crosses, was awarded to a pure-bred Aberdeen-Angus two-year-old steer.

Another excellent Jersey milk and butter record, on authenticated test, recently published, is that of the 3½-year-old Pedro's Estella, bred and owned by the Wisconsin Experimental Station. The report of her year's yield is 11,068 lbs. milk and 712.12 lbs. estimated butter. This is claimed as a record for Jersey cows of her age.

THE OBLIGING PRINCE.

The visit of the Prince of Wales to Canada recalls an amusing incident that occurred during one of his previous visits to the Dominion when he was a lieutenant in the navy. A colonial visitor of some importance had occasion to board the ship while the work of coaling was in full progress, and was shown round by a young officer. As the visit concluded, the officer was called away, and another was asked to show the stranger off the boat. "By the way," remarked the latter, "you have Prince George of Wales on board, have you not? I would very much have liked to have had a look at him." "Had a look at him," laughed the officer. "Well, seeing you have been talking to him for the best part of an hour, I don't quite see what more you want." "What," almost shouted the astonished colonial, "That black young chap the Queen's grandson! Why, I was on the point of offering him \$5 for the trouble he had taken showing me round."

The Quiet Hour.

THE VALUE OF A HOME.

I have just been reading a book by Jacob A. Riis, called "The Peril and the Preservation of the Home." It is a fascinating book, as his writings always are, at least to one who is interested in city life amongst the poor, and I am going to give you some bits from it today. He begins by declaring that the home-loving peoples have been the strong peoples of all ages, and that the Romans were wise in setting their altars and their firesides together, and in making their holiest oath that by their "household gods." When instead of a fireside we got a hole in the floor and a hot-air register we lost "not only the lodestone that drew the scattered members of the family to a common focus, but with it went too often the old and holy sense of home: 'I and my house, we will serve the Lord.'"

One proof of the value of a home is the experience of a New York Foundling Hospital. Practically all the babies died while the attempt was made to bring them up in squads. Then the experiment was tried of placing them in homes. "The first year after that the mortality among them fell to a little over fifty per cent.; the second year it was just beyond thirty per cent., and the fourth it had fallen to ten and seven-tenths per cent. . . . What did it mean? It meant this, and nothing less, that these children had come at last to their rights; that every baby is entitled to one pair of mother's arms round its neck; that its God-given right is a home—a home; and that, when man robs it of that right, it will not stay. And small blame to it! It shows that even foundling babies have good sense. They stayed, these, in such numbers—their death rate fell below the ordinary death rate of all the children of their age—because they were picked homes they were put into. It meant, friends, that God puts a little child in a home because He wants it to grow up with that as its most precious heritage; its spark of heaven that ever beckons it to its true home beyond. It means that you cannot herd human beings in battalions and expect them to develop the qualities of character that shall be the hope of to-morrow as well as the shelter of to-day." The writer goes on to describe the crowded tenement life which sends the children to the street as their only playground—these city children certainly do live on the street, playing and shouting there until late at night. They seldom go home, except to eat and sleep. Then a glimpse is given of homes where the children are locked while the mother goes to work in a factory, "locked in and left to the chance, the awful chance, of a fire in that tenement, with the children helpless to get out, and no one knowing of their plight."

Then the disappearance of the family altar is spoken of. "Hand to hand with the crowding of the home to the wall, has gone the crowding out of the things that make it the representative of heaven on earth; until now one seldom hears of family worship, so seldom that it almost gives one a start to be asked to join in family prayer. . . . It is my cherished privilege sometimes to break bread with a pious Jewish friend, and when I see the family gathered about his board giving thanks, a blush comes to my cheek—a blush for my own people. Whence the abiding strength of that marvellous people through all the centuries of persecution in the name of the Prince of Peace, but from the fact that they still hold to the God of their fathers in their homes?" Then the value of an optimistic outlook is shown, and Christ is declared to have been the great optimist of all ages. Riis goes on to say: "I learned something when I was last in Denmark, where they make butter for a living, and where they have two kinds of Christians—the happy Christians, as they are called, and the 'hell preachers.' I learned there that if you want good butter you must buy it of the happy Christians; they make the best. So it is in all things in the world—the happy Christians make it go round." Here is a story showing how a man may do deadly mischief and still be considered pious and respectable. A certain Quaker built houses for the poor, and his houses—at least in his own opinion—

of human kindness was soured in him when his neighbor, the alderman, knocked him down in a quarrel over the dividing line between their lots. It was against the Quaker's principles to fight, but he found a way of paying off his enemy that is a whole volume of commentaries on graceless human nature; he built a tenement upon his own lot right on the line, and with a big dead wall so close to his neighbor's windows that his tenants could get neither sun nor air. They lived in darkness ever after. The fact that, for want of access, his house was useless and stood idle for years, did

have been content to live in such a place without a loud outcry." If one way to prevent drunkenness is to give every man a clean and comfortable home, surely such shanties must be hotbeds of drunkenness.

Then another sad picture of homelessness is given—the almshouse on Blackwell's Island, where seventeen hundred old women, homeless and hopeless in their great age, were waiting for their last ride in the charity boat to the trench in the Potter's Field, which would be the last home on earth for their tired bodies. Think of the pitifulness of such



The Plains of Abraham, Showing Wolfe's Monument, Marking the Spot Where Gen. Wolfe Fell.

(It was on this plain that the military review and pageants were held during the Tercentenary.)

not stay his revenge. That old Quaker was a hater from 'way back. His 'wall of wrath,' as I used to call it, killed more innocent babes and cursed more lives than any other work of man I ever heard of. One wonders what that man's dreams were at night. The mere thought of it used to give me the shivers, and I never slept so sweetly as the night when I had seen that wall laid low by wreckers whom I had set on." And yet probably that man thought himself very saintly, and would have been terribly shocked if anyone had accused him of murdering innocent children. How different are the cool country homes, with all the air and light needed to make the children strong and rosy. In the city there are often breathless days and nights which make the people, crowded

an old age, you who have the dear privilege of caring for an aged mother or father! Oh, let them feel that they are treasured inmates of real homes, that their welcome is not worn out, that the hearts of all the family are tender towards them, and the hands of the young and strong are always ready to serve them. An uncared-for childhood is very sad, but this is the children's age, and many hands are stretched out to care for those who are neglected by their parents. But, to my mind, it is almost more pitifully sad to see someone neglected in old age. And the care of the old has a beauty all its own. Not long ago I saw a queer little old man helping a bent, crippled old woman up a public stairway. He was thinking only of her, stopping every step or two to straighten



View Showing Citadel, Docks, Chateau Frontenac and Dufferin Terrace.

into close little rooms in tenement houses, understand something of the horror of the Black Hole of Calcutta. Think of a "home" where the family teakettle was regularly used as a wash-boiler! Some of the "homes" described in the book I am quoting from were shanties, built of old boards and discarded roof tin, where people lived who had been crowded out of the tenements, and "the rat collector did not miss them. They paid regularly for their piggeries. I feel like apologizing to the pig—no pig would

her antiquated bonnet, or to pull her shawl straight over her crooked shoulders. The poor old couple were comically ugly, and yet there was a beauty in that old man's devotion that must have given joy to the angels and touched the heart of the tender Master of us all. They were Jews, who cared nothing for Him. What of that! They were rich in love, and I am very sure, very dear to Him.

But we must return to Riis. He describes a tenement-house block in New York, where, a very few years ago, near-

ly 3,000 people were living. There was one bath-tub in that block; it had been brought by a hopeful immigrant, and he was forced to hang it in the air-shaft, where it was probably of little value. How could anyone make much use of a bath when living in crowded rooms? There were more than 400 dark rooms in the block, with no windows at all, and more than 600 with windows opening only on the chimney-like slit in the high building, which is supposed to be an air-shaft. But the necessity for having real homes, if real people of any worth are to grow up in the big cities, made itself felt, and model tenements are in existence now. In the Riverside tenements "it is much better to live on the yard than in front, because you have a garden, and you have flowers and even a bandstand, where the band plays sometimes at the landlord's expense." The stairs in the tenements are almost invariably dark. Even the newly-built flat house in which I live—it contains only five families—has stairways that are almost dark, though a few months ago the law compelled the landlord to put "lights" over the doors on the landing. That makes a little light. Riis says: "I went up the dark stairs in one of those tenements, and there I trod upon a baby. It is the regular means of introduction to a tenement-house baby in the old dark houses, but I never have been able to get used to it. . . . I do not marvel much at the showing of the Gilder Tenement-house Committee, that one in five of the children in the rear tenements into which the sunlight never comes was killed by the house. It seemed strange, rather, that any survived. But they do, and as soon as they are able they take to the street, which is thenceforth their training ground." The marvel of it is that such fine children emerge so often from such unlikely soil.

"From alleys where the sunlight never enters comes that growing procession that fills our prisons; where the sunlight does not enter, seeds of darkness naturally belong." If that is true, the people living in the open country ought to be very good. But the evils of overcrowding are working their own cure. Things had got to the worst and must begin to mend. It was found that "the slum landlord must stop building houses that kill his tenants; that murder is murder, whether it is done with an axe or with a house."

After this slight glimpse of the way many of your brothers and sisters live in the great cities, surely you will thank God for the sweet cleanliness of your bright, airy homes. I have not given you any of the darkest pictures in the book—they are better imagined than described. HOPE.

Current Events.

Mylus Eriksen, the Danish explorer, and two companions, have been frozen to death in Greenland.

Lord Roberts and his daughter, Lady Eileen, sailed for home by the Empress of Britain on August 7th.

Japan has made arrangements for the building of sixteen new warships. This addition will place the Japanese navy third among the navies of the world.

The cruiser Indomitable, bearing the Prince of Wales home from the Tercentenary, arrived at Portsmouth at 9.40 p.m. August 2nd, having averaged a speed of 25 knots on the voyage.

The list of victims of the forest fires which devastated the British Columbia towns, Fernie and Coal Creek, has been placed at upwards of 90, and the financial loss in Fernie alone at about \$5,000,000. Supplies are being rushed in to the stricken district from every part of the Dominion.

Count Zeppelin's airship made a successful twelve-hour flight from Friedrichshafen on August 4th. Its

rate averaged about 33 miles an hour. . . . A later despatch states that the airship, while preparing for a subsequent flight, was struck by lightning and destroyed. All the cities of Germany are subscribing funds for the construction of a new one.

Children's Corner.

[All letters intended for the Children's Corner must be addressed to Cousin Dorothy, 52 Victor Ave., Toronto.]

WHAT MONEY COULD NOT BUY.

"How long do we stop here, conductor?"
"About an hour, I am afraid, sir; the freight ahead is pretty badly wrecked, and it will take some time to clear the track."

The passengers grumbled, and talked about "double tracks," as delayed passengers mostly do, but John Pendleton thought it was fun to stop out in the deep woods for an hour. John, being a city boy, thought the woods a fine place. "Please let me go out, father?" said John; "I want to play wild Indian a while."

"Don't get out of the sound of my war-whoop, then," said his father; "mind now; keep close to the car."

It was more fun because it was getting dark rapidly, and it was easier to pretend that Indians were hidden behind the trees, and panthers and wolves lurking in the shadows. But in a few minutes John was back at the car window.

"Father," he said, "I can see a little cabin through the trees; they have just lighted a lamp in it; may I run over to it? I want to see who lives there."

His father consulted his watch. "I can give you thirty minutes," he said; "here, take my watch along, and don't be a minute later than half an hour in getting back."

John dropped the watch in his pocket and sped away through the trees. When he reached the door of the log cabin, he stopped for a minute. What excuse had he for knocking at the door?

"I'm real, sure enough thirsty," said the breathless runner. "I'll ask for a drink of water." He rapped loudly.

"Come in," said a voice in tones of surprise, and he opened the door. There was only one person in the cabin, a black boy about John's size, and he was laid up in bed.

It did not take our young traveller long to get his drink, nor to find out that the boy's name was "Jake," that his father was a wood chopper, and that he himself had had his leg broken by a falling tree some weeks before.

"Daddy generally gets home by this time," said Jake, "but I reckon he's gone to de sto' to git some victuals. Mammy she cooks for de Harrison's, 'bout mile from here, and she ain't git home till arter supper."

"You must be awfully lonely," said John.

"I ain't mind it so much in day time," said Jake, "but that one hour arter it gets dark is wus 'an all de res'."

John felt his heart swell with pity for the poor, bedridden boy. What could he do for him? He had only a few minutes to spend; he had no money in his pocket, but he took out a handsome knife, and his silk pocket handkerchief.

"Here, Jake," he said, "keep these to remember me by."

As he passed them over to the bed, the shadow from the little lamp Jake had lighted threw a great picture of his hand on the wall.

"Oh, look here!" cried John, "do you know how to make a wolf's head? Put your two hands together, so, thumbs up; now curl the three first fingers of your left hand a little (only a little), and stretch your fourth finger wide; now, move it up and down—see?"

The lame boy burst into a merry laugh, as the shadow of a wolf's head, with moving jaw, fell upon the white wall.

"Here's another," said John, eagerly, "but it is harder to do. Put your right hand over the left, leaving the first and fourth finger tips up for ears, second and third fingers bent this way for a snout; two fingers of left hand for lower jaw, thumb and other fingers for legs—there!"

Another peal of laughter greeted the shadow of a pig sitting upright.

"Now I must run," said John; "I wish I had some money to give you—"

"Lord love you, young master," said a voice at the door, "you is done give po' Jake what money couldn't buy, an' dat is a good, hearty laugh."

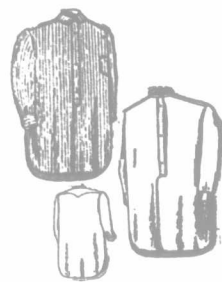
Jake's father looked ready to cry with pleasure, and as John bounded away, he left the lame boy eagerly showing him his new amusement.

"I envy you that chance, my boy," said John's father, as the train moved on, "of lightening that poor creature's weary load."

"Father," said John, softly, "maybe that is what God stopped the train for."

"It would be just like Him," answered his father in the same tone.—[Parish Visitor.]

"THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE" FASHIONS.



6065 Men's Outing Shirt, 34 to 44 breast



6044 Five Gored Under Petticoat, 22 to 34 waist



6057 Princess Gown, 34 to 42 bust

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

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

COLD COMFORT.

"And so the gripe has settled in yer head, Mrs. Mulvaney?"

"O'm afraid it has, Mrs. O'Sheen, O'm afraid it has."

"Shure that gripe is a terrible thing, Mrs. Mulvaney. It's a terrible thing; an' it does always settle in the wakest spot, so it does."

The Ingle Nook.

Dear Chatterers,—There are two subjects which, it seems to me, might be very advisably taken up by the Women's Institutes. The first is the regulation of the automobile traffic, a subject which has been harped upon and harped upon, but, so far as I can see, at least, with but little abatement of the real nuisance. This question was brought before me in a very lively manner on my recent visit home. Our country is emphatically a hill country, with roads running up and down at sharp angles, and occasionally, in the more backward parts, stretches of "stony places" which do not afford the most agreeable travelling. But there is one main road, which, like a great artery, runs directly to the chief marketing and shopping town of the vicinity. It has avoided the hills, and upon it a great deal of money and labor have been expended, so that now it presents a hard, smooth, uniform surface, excellent for driving upon. To it, all the roads from the surrounding country, like so many smaller arteries, run, and to it naturally the traffic from the hills proceeds by the most direct routes possible, thence on to the county town.

This is all as it should be. The farmers have gladly given both time and money to secure so good a highway, and have until recently been direct recipients of the benefits accruing therefrom. Of late, however, the automobilists have also discovered, with glee, this fine road. They have discovered, also, that it runs to a town and vicinity not easily matched for natural beauty, of blue waters, beetling cliffs, cool woods and dripping waterfalls. As a result the road has become a favorite resort of the horseless vehicles, and as a corresponding result, after numerous threatened and not a few actual accidents, it has been almost abandoned by the women and children and old folk who used to jog along it in their "buggies" enjoying the scenery, and serene in the consciousness of safety.

While at home I had some shopping to do in the town, so early one morning my mother and I started out—not to go on this road—oh, no! Such a trip was henceforth to hold place in memory only—but to follow a parallel road, part of which we were well aware afforded an abominable bit of travelling. After creeping along up hill and down, over ruts and stones for a while, we determined to make a bold dash for the main road, and did so, but in mortal terror, every foot of the way, of meeting an automobile. There was little pleasure in the trip, as you may imagine; but we escaped, probably because the day was too cold and lowering to tempt mere pleasure-seekers into the open. Upon the same road, a short time before, my mother had narrowly escaped being upset, and possibly worse, by reason of one of these nuisances.

Of course, city and town folk pooh-pooh the danger. They say that horses have become used to automobiles in the town, and will presently in the country also. Upon the very face of it this argument is absurd—at least so far as the hill districts are concerned. In the first place, automobiles do not frequent back roads that lead over difficult hills; in the second, the folk from these districts may not be on the main roads nor in town more than 3 or 4 times in a summer. It is ridiculous to suppose that horses can ever become used to the automobiles with two glimpses in a year, experiences too, carrying abject terror to the poor animals to whose comprehension this great machine with glaring eyes seems a fearsome thing.

Upon the other hand it is perfectly ridiculous that women or old folk can no longer drive to town in safety over their own roads, for the sake of a few pleasure-seekers who have done nothing towards the making or maintenance of the roads.

I do not argue that we should suppress the automobile, manifestly that cannot be done. But I do most certainly think that upon at least three days in the week the roads should be reserved for the farmers, and I believe the Women's Institute could do much towards obtaining such a reservation if they would only band together and "do something." I know there are difficulties in the way, but I am sure they can be met.

for it is almost entirely made up of town and city men, who either own automobiles or who ride frequently in them; but surely municipalities might be induced to do something, and a chain of municipalities agreed upon reservation of the same days might be a solution of the problem. What think you of a monster petition, signed by nine or ten thousand of the Women's Institute?

I am no longer a member of the Institute, because I am so situated that I cannot be, so, perhaps, have no right to say a word. But I have thrown out a suggestion. Someone, I hope, will take it up and set the ball rolling.

Before long I shall speak of the other subject to which I have referred. Sincerely yours, D. D.

P. S.—I forgot to say that the number of deaths due to automobile accidents, amounted last year, in the little State of Massachusetts alone, to 68.

Mr. Backwoods had called for the first time to escort Miss Bumpkin to a concert. An excess of timidity and self-consciousness reduced both to the point of absolute silence, until at last, and without visible effort, as the "meeting house" is named, the gallant summons all his courage.

"Do you like stewed rabbits?" he hazarded.

"Yes," returns the maiden coyly.

Again silence, until on the return journey the home lights are sighted, when, with another mighty effort, the resourceful swain asks feelingly:

"Ain't the gravy nice?"

And yet there are those that maintain that country folk sometimes seem at a loss for conversational topics.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

\$10.00

Farm Laborers' Excursions

TO MANITOBA, ALBERTA, SASKATCHEWAN.

From all stations in Ontario, via Chicago and St. Paul, Minneapolis or Duluth.

August 18 and Sept. 1—From Toronto, North Bay and intermediate stations, and all stations west thereof in Ontario.

August 20-27, Sept. 2-14—From Toronto and east and east of Orillia in Ontario.

Fare of \$10 is to Winnipeg, where free tickets will be given to Kamsack, Sask.; Swan River, Sask., and intermediate points on Canadian Northern Ry. One cent per mile beyond those points to Edmonton, inclusive. The Grand Trunk is the only double-track route to the West. Through St. Clair Tunnel by electricity. No smoke or dirt.

\$18.00 Returning

From Swan River, Kamsack and intermediate stations, farm laborers' certificate supplied with each ticket explains how to procure this fare from the Canadian Northern agent.

Tickets will also be issued via Toronto and C.P.R. under certain conditions on following dates:

August 14, Sept. 8—From stations north of main line, Toronto, to Sarnia Tunnel, via Stratford, including Toronto, North Bay line and stations west.

August 19, Sept. 9—Toronto to Sarnia Tunnel, inclusive, via Stratford and all stations south thereof.

August 22, Sept. 11—Toronto and east and east of Orillia to Kingston, inclusive.

Full particulars from any Grand Trunk Ticket Agent.



JUST ONE roof is required when it's Carey's, for the Carey roof lasts as long as the building stands. Send us your address. We want to tell you why

CAREY'S Flexible Cement ROOFING

affords the best protection for all farm buildings. The Carey roof is fire resisting, wind and water proof, and is unaffected by heat or cold. Because it is everlasting, requiring no patching, Carey's is by all odds the most economical roofing on the market. It is suitable for steep or flat surfaces; is easily and quickly laid on new buildings as well as over leaky shingle or metal roofs without removing same. Our patent lap covers and protects nailheads.

Write for free sample and beautiful booklet, which fully describes this wonderful roofing.

THE PHILIP CAREY MFG. CO. TORONTO AND MONTREAL.

POWER LOT

A Story of "Down East."

BY SARAH McLEAN GREENE.

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

CHAPTER XV.—Continued.

Mary, too, saw in the great man's eyes the exhaustion of a spiritual fight, the self-immolation of the dog who strikes out once more to save.

"I hope that all present complications may clear for poor Rob's sake," she said, "and that he may find such a woman."

"He has not lived under the same roof with you, these past months," declared the man, with an emotion not to be mistaken, "without suffering, climbing, hoping; without realizing to the depths of his soul who that woman is that absorbs him, exalts him, stings him to despair.

He rose and stood for a moment with half-averted face, one arm uplifted to a vine-clad pillar of the porch.

"I am forced to remember"—Mary spoke with an intensity that had driven the color from her lips—"that my own father was an inebriate, and that my brother is one. I do not entertain the thoughts that some entertain. My life, though stainless itself, I know, lies by way of sacrifice, but not by way of increasing, perhaps, the sum of evil."

"Nonsense"—he faced her—"I am a physician, as you know. I believe no man living has had a wider experience at least, of the human constitution and its limitations, and its possibilities. I tell you your assertion is nonsense. A man can grow out of evil, a man can change his nature, in weeks, months, in a day, in an hour. God lives and works by 'miracles.' New growth, new life. Nature proves it. Heredity is the bugbear of all the old Back-Numbers in existence. God laughs that theory to scorn, if we only had the eyes to see, and the courage to rise and live."

Mary, long quietly rusting at Power Lot, God Help Us, shrank a little from this startling mental antagonist. She was quite ready to turn the flow of the theme to lightness.

A smile dawned in her eyes. "Thank you. I am well aware that I am an old 'Back-Number.'"

"Nonsense, again." The truth of him would not be withstood. "I love you till my heart is torn past control. Will you answer me?" he continued gently. "I have asked you this question before. You know my life, my reputation—celebrity, I may say without vainglory, since I want to present this case as alluringly as possible. My fortune is large, my character well proven. Mary—will you marry me?"

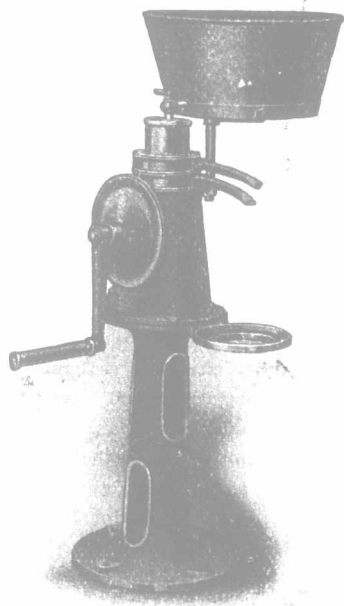
"No, oh no. You are cruel. Do not ask me that."

"You do not love me in the least like that?"

"No, oh no. Why, when one is in straits, do people think only of themselves?"

"Why, indeed? Well, I will think of myself no more." He returned to his chair, easily resting his arm on the chair-arm, and his iron-gray head on his hand; but the side of his face toward her was plain to view, strong, tender, his eyes looking out seaward. A qualm went to her heart, that ached with admiration and with pity. He would have renewed the bright sun of his youth, but his sorrow was above all things considerate and brave.

"I did not mean that," she stammered. "You are unselfish and great. But I—I think you mistake my power; my power over poor Rob, for instance. He is interesting; he is fascinating"—she smiled—"in one way, I admit, to a mind that has had so many stern realities to deal with as I have, he is so easily made coyous. Whatever his mood, he has a child's heart; though he has lived in the midst of sophistication and excess, he has kept a certain bright soul of his own, unblemished. I cannot express it in a better way, but



The Premier is the world's latest and best cream separator, constructed especially to meet

the requirements of the Canadian farmer. It attains better results in skimming than other separators, and it does this without abusing the operator, and without injury to itself.

The reason you should buy a



separator of any description is that it not only pays for itself, but after this is done it will pay you an annual profit of from 25% to 50%.

The reason you should buy a Premier in preference to others is that—while you have as good and better results in skimming—the machine does not need repairing every few years, as has been the case heretofore with all other cream separators.

This perfection in the Premier has been attained by the stick-toitiveness of the most experienced and skilful mechanics in Europe, where it was first made, and where it has been sold for a great many years. It has been in competition with separators of every description, and time and again it has proved its superiority over them all.

Why buy an inferior machine when you can secure the Premier for a very little more money than the others?

Would it not be cheaper in every way to buy the Premier now? Write for free catalogue, and let us explain to you our free trial offer.

THE PREMIER CREAM SEPARATOR CO.,
659-661 King St., West Toronto, Ont.

Superfluous Hair, Moles,

Warts, Ruptured Veins, etc., permanently removed by our method of anti-septic

Electrolysis

This work is done by experienced operators only. No amateurs employed.

LADIES AFFLICTED

with the above, or with any other Skin, Hair or Complexional trouble, who live out of town and purpose visiting the Exposition (Aug. 29th to Sept. 14th) should come to us and have their trouble treated by reliable specialists. Make appointments early. Consultation invited at office or by letter; no expense. Send for descriptive booklet "E."

Established 1892.
HISCOTT DERMATOLOGICAL INSTITUTE,
Dept. F. 61 College St., Toronto.

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

TERMS—Three cents per word each insertion. Each initial counts for one word and figures for two words. Names and addresses are counted. Cash must always accompany the order. No advertisement inserted for less than 50 cents.

BARN TO RENT.—The barn occupied by J. B. Hogate, Weston; 20 boxes; office; water; electric light; telephone; on G. T. R., C. P. R. and Suburban Ry. Apply: W. J. Bourke, Weston, Ont.

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

FOR SALE—Two very choice litters of Scotch Collies—sable and white—excellent pedigrees. Prices reasonable. If you want a dog that will work write: J. E. Pearce, Wallacetown, Ont.

TWO thoroughbred fox terriers. Male pups for sale. \$10 each. A. Fieldmarsh, Beamsville, Ont.

Just to be good, to keep life pure from degrading elements, to make it constantly helpful in little ways to those who are touched by it, to keep one's spirit always sweet and avoid all manner of petty anger and irritability—that is an ideal as noble as it is difficult.

you understand. I thought at one time that I had influence over him—unconsciously, in the sense that it was more, much more, than I desired to have—"

The color swept over her face. "I understand," said Doctor Margate, "perfectly."

"You may rest assured that now, though he is always courteous, he quite avoids me," she continued. "The utmost of my feeling towards him has been such—such, I should imagine, as a mother might feel toward an—an engaging, but unfortunate, child."

"That feeling, even unmodified, in its very essence, goes a long way," replied the man, still gazing calmly seaward; "farther than you know or dream of."

"But," Mary made haste to continue, "there is an actual tie involving a weaker appeal still, far weaker, in the case of my poor brother. I have not much opportunity for the studying of joy in any nature."

Bate, to her intense mortification, was making himself heard in the kitchen in an angry disapproval of her temporary withdrawal from active affairs and his delayed supper.

Doctor Margate divined much. "Poor girl—poor child," he said; "let me help you with that burden, with any burden, just as your old friend. Upon my soul, I will be content if you will only let me help you."

He reached out his hand and laid it lightly, though with a gesture of infinite protection, upon hers.

It was at this juncture that Rob appeared. He had seen Bate enter the house with that aggressive manner of importance which indicated an inward replenishing from some vinous resource at the River. Perished, in that instant, Rob's distaste for meeting Doctor Margate—in the thought that Mary "might need him." So he marched in, giving the noisy Bate a look of stern meaning on his way through the house to the porch door. Their backs were turned to him, but he heard the low pleading of Doctor Margate's voice, and saw the hand laid protectingly upon hers.

A cold hand wrung his vitals dry of all sensation for a moment. Then he caught his breath and advanced to the Doctor with a cordiality so correct and firm that it was visibly altogether Spartan. The good man's pleased exclamations at his health, his tan, his vigor, hardly pierced his consciousness. He knew that Mary was in a dilemma, that she would have been pleased to invite the Doctor to supper, that it was impossible on account of Bate.

"By the way," said Rob, with a splendid affectation of social ease, "I come as an emissary from Mrs. Stafford, who is anxious to see her guest, and who has her supper all prepared. May I escort you over, Doctor, and introduce you to your hostess?"

"Thank you. Good—I'll go at once. But see here, boy—why, you're grand," he exclaimed, holding Rob off. "Why, I'd give my money and my Sunday coat to look as you do. Is this Rob Hilton, or Saint Michael, Saint George, and Saint Glory stepping out of a picture frame? Bless you, lad, I'm more glad than you know to see you again."

Rob acknowledged these hearty encomiums but dully. What did it all signify to him? Mary was indeed forever lost to him. When he came back to his own meal, he heard Bate, even from a distance, pursuing a harsh, bumptious, brutal discourse with Mary.

"See here, for a girl that sets up to be as good as you be, you have a mighty suspicious lot o' men hangin' 'round ye. I wouldn't put on sanctimony, an' then act like the devil, ef I was you. Ye'd better be honest, 't least. Who was that cussid old dude settin' out thar' on the porch with ye, anyway. I wanted ter mow out in fron thar', an' ye had ter go an' plank yerselves down thar', shameless critturs."

(To be continued.)

Third Annual SEPTEMBER 22-23, 1908

St. Thomas Horse Show

MORNINGS, AFTERNOONS, AND EVENINGS.

For particulars write to:

WALLACE BRUCE, HOME BANK, ST. THOMAS, ONT.

SUBSCRIBE FOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE."

IHC CORN MACHINES

DOUBLE THE VALUE OF THE CORN CROP

VERY shortly the 1908 corn crop will be coming along on hundreds of thousands of farms.

It will be this year, as it is every year, the biggest crop of all—ahead of wheat, oats, hay and cotton. It will run into billions of bushels.

Up-to-date machines are used to plant and cultivate it. No large corn grower thinks of doing that work by hand any more.

Most corn raisers treat the fodder as a thing of little value. This is a great loss, for the fodder when cut while the ears are glazing, and then thoroughly shredded, has almost the same feeding value as the ear.

How will you handle your part of it? Will you cut it and shock it by hand just as people did it a generation ago?

And will you afterwards husk it by hand and throw the dry fodder out to the cattle as if it were of little feeding value? Don't do it. It means a loss no farmer can afford.

The last few years have made great changes in methods of harvesting and handling this giant crop.

Corn harvesting machines are just as useful and necessary as wheat harvesting machines.

They save a world of hand labor, they save expense, and they enable corn growers to harvest their crops when the corn is in just the right condition, and keep the fodder from turning into a tasteless, worthless woody fibre.

With a Deering or McCormick corn binder, you can drive straight along, cutting and binding the corn as fast as your team can walk.

The only hand work will be setting up the shocks, the same as wheat or oats is shocked after the twine binder. You do not even have to gather the bundles; the binders will deposit them in piles all ready to be set up.

When the corn is harvested, a Deering or McCormick husker and shredder is almost indispensable.

Your corn will be husked in record-breaking time and at the same time, the fodder—stalks, blades and husks—will be finely shredded so that every particle of it will be eaten.

Nearly 40% of the value of the corn crop is in the fodder. Shredding enables you to get it all. With the extra value you get out of the fodder, with the saving of time and labor and by being able to harvest all your corn when it is in just the right condition, there is no question but these corn machines will practically double the profits of your corn crop.

International local agents will be glad to give all particulars relative to these famous corn harvesting and shredding machines. Call on them or write to nearest branch house for catalogs.

CANADIAN BRANCHES: Calgary, Hamilton, London, Montreal, Ottawa, Regina, St. John, Winnipeg

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA
(Incorporated)
Chicago, U. S. A.

About the House.

CANNING VEGETABLES.

Many women never can vegetables, for the simple reason that it seems so hard to get them to "keep." An authority says that the following method, if followed exactly, is perfectly reliable. Try a few jars, at least, this year, and write us later regarding your success—will you not?

Thoroughly sterilize sealers, rims and tops, by putting in cold water and boiling; the rubber rings are simply to be dipped in boiling water before adjusting. Now pack sealers as tightly as possible with the vegetable previously boiled until nearly done. Fill up with the liquid in which they have been boiled, adding a little water, if necessary, to fill to overflowing. Next adjust the rings, put on the tops and slip on the rims loosely; you may give the latter a turn, but do not screw down or the jars will burst, and place jars in the boiler.

Now pour water into the boiler until it almost reaches the tops of the jars. Of course, if the jars are hot, the water must be warm; otherwise it should be cold. Heat the whole gradually and boil gently for several hours.

Remove jars and set away without disturbing tops. Upon the next day return to the boiler, and boil again, but only half as long. On the third day repeat the process, screw down the tops while very hot, and store away.

Peas, corn, string beans, small beets,—in fact, young vegetables of any kind may be done this way. A little salt and pepper may be added before filling jars (none is actually necessary), and to the beets a little good vinegar.

RECIPES FOR THE SEASON.

Dried Corn.—Cut the grains from young corn, put one layer deep in pie plates and dry in a hot oven, taking care that it does not scorch. Put in cheesecloth bags and hang in a dry, warm place. After two or three weeks look it over to see if there are any signs of mustiness, and if so, dry again. Now store it away in crocks or sealers. When you wish to use it, simply simmer in water as you would fresh corn.

Green Corn Cakes.—Take 1 quart green corn rasped from the ear with a coarse grater, 2 cups sweet milk, 1 cup flour, mix well, add 2 beaten eggs, season, and fry by spoonfuls on a griddle.

To Can Tomatoes.—Remove skins and put into sterilized sealers in as large pieces as you can push in. Shake down, fill cans with cold water, put on rubbers and place lids on loosely. Place the cans in a boiler of cold water, let it come to boiling point, then boil ten minutes, then screw tops down tightly.

Coffee Junket.—Take a pint of milk. Reserve one cup of it, bring to boiling point and pour over a tablespoon coffee. Let this infuse 10 or 15 minutes, strain, sweeten and add to the remainder of the milk. When at blood heat add half a junket tablet, stir, and pour at once into custard glasses, having them only two-thirds full. Leave in a cool place until set. Whip some cream, sweeten, and flavor with a little vanilla essence. Place a spoonful or two on the top of each glass before serving. This is a quickly-made and delicious dessert.

Elderberry Wine.—1 peck elderberries, 2½ gals. water, ¼ lb. sugar, ¼ pint hop yeast. Bruise the berries, then add the water and boil 10 minutes, strain, pressing as much juice as possible from the berries, and add sugar and yeast while the liquid is still warm. Set aside ten days to ferment, then cork tightly and let stand three months before attempting to draw it off and put it in the bottles.

To Keep Butter Cool Without Ice.—Have two pans, one smaller than the other. Set the butter in the smaller and fill water to top of smaller with a little water to which a little salt has been added. Insert an inflated flower-pot over the butter, wrap a wet cloth about it, occasionally re-soaking the cloth. The butter will be as firm as if kept in ice.

Read What Proud Owners Say!

Your Seven-Octave Organ to hand in good order, and it is all that is desired. I know that its equal is not in this township.

DONALD McMILLAN.
Dutton, Ont., July 3rd, 1906.



I have been as much surprised as delighted with the superior tone which I was enabled to get from your Organ, Style 43, which you have on exhibition here. I found the tone of the various stops just what the name on the stop indicated, and whether used singly or collectively, they produce the most beautiful effects—the effect of the full organ was really extraordinary.

I must also compliment you on the design and construction of the Case of this style, as well as your other styles on exhibition here. It is certainly a credit to Canada, and I am not surprised to hear of the splendid trade you have already secured for the Sherlock-Manning. THOS. ARDEN.
(Formerly organist at Aughton Church, near Liverpool, Eng.)
Ottawa, Ont., Sept. 28th, 1905.

THE SHERLOCK-MANNING ORGAN CO.,
LONDON, ONTARIO.

Farm Laborers Excursions

25,000 MEN WANTED FOR WESTERN HARVESTING.

To meet as far as possible the unusual demand for farm laborers in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, the Canadian Pacific Railway will run special second-class excursions from all Ontario stations. Cost of a one-way ticket to Winnipeg is \$10.00, and from Winnipeg to points where laborers contract to work they will be carried without charge. After at least one month's work in the harvest field, a ticket back to Ontario starting point will be issued at \$18. Tickets are only good on Farm Laborers' special trains, and will be issued to women, but no half-rate for children. Leaving dates of excursions are as follows:

August 14th and Sept. 8th, from all stations in the territory between Toronto-North Bay line and Toronto-Sarnia line.

August 19th and Sept. 9th, from all stations on Toronto-Sarnia line and south thereof (in Canada).

August 22nd and Sept. 11th, from all stations east of Toronto-North Bay line, to and including Kingston.

For the three excursions in August special trains will be run from all points on the C. P. R. If you are in any doubt as to date of excursion from your district, apply to local C. P. R. agent, who will also furnish times of special trains, or write to C. B. Foster, District Passenger Agent, C. P. R., Toronto.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO FARMERS' DAUGHTERS

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

SANDERS' DRESS-CUTTING SCHOOL,
41 Erie St., Stratford, Ontario, Canada.

COOPER'S FLUID!

A highly-concentrated Disinfectant and efficient Sheep Dip and Cattle Wash. SUPERIOR IN STRENGTH AND QUALITY to all other carbolic fluids. INVALUABLE IN THE HOME AND ON THE FARM. COOPER'S FLUID is the most powerful destroyer of germs, bacteria and animal parasites.

COOPER'S FLUID.

- FOR GENERAL DISINFECTANT.
- FOR DIPPING SHEEP.
- FOR WASHING CATTLE, HORSES AND DOGS.
- FOR FOOT-ROT IN SHEEP.
- FOR GREASE AND CRACKED HEELS IN HORSES.
- FOR MANGE AND RINGWORM.
- FOR MAGGOT WOUNDS IN SHEEP.
- FOR ULCERS, SORE UDDERS, ETC.
- FOR SHEAR CUTS AND WOUNDS.

COOPER'S FLUID.

WRITE FOR FREE BOOKLETS.

COOPER'S WORM TABLETS Expel and destroy all intestinal worms (including tapeworms) in Sheep, Cattle, Horses and Dogs. Put up in boxes of 200 tablets, \$1.00 per box. Write for Free Booklet.

WILLIAM COOPER & NEPHEWS, MANNING CHAMBERS, TORONTO, ONT.

The St. Thomas Horse Show will be held in the arena of the Hotel St. Thomas, held again this year on Sept. 22nd, 23rd and 24th. The show is one of the largest and best of the West, and is held on the 23rd. The prize list is as complete as that of any other show of the kind. The Association was able to give a very large number of prizes, and the show will include classes for almost every type of horse. The Horse Show will be held in the arena of the Hotel St. Thomas, held again this year on Sept. 22nd, 23rd and 24th.

NEW CENTURY



with strong rigid Wringer Stand

This new Wringer Attachment is "head and shoulders" above any other. The entire stand is absolutely rigid—always in position—never in the way—and the water drains right into the tub. "New Century" Washing Machine—complete and delivered at any railway station in Ontario or Quebec—only \$29.50. Write for free booklet.

DOWSWELL MANUFACTURING CO. LIMITED, HAMILTON, ONT.

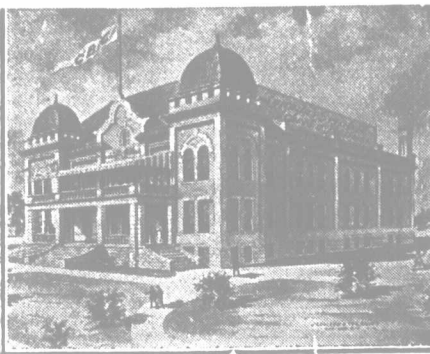
Woodstock College

WOODSTOCK, ONTARIO.

A residential school for boys and young men, offers educational facilities not excelled anywhere. Four courses: Matriculation, Teachers', English Scientific, Commercial. A thorough scholastic training, teaches the boy "to do" by "knowing." A fully-equipped manual training teaches the young man "to know" by "doing." A new gymnasium under medical supervision ensures healthy physical conditions. The distinctly christian and moral life of the school safeguards from immoral and hurtful influences. College reopens Wednesday, Sept. 2. Write for calendar.

A. T. MacNeill, B.A., Principal

Fees for year: Residents, \$230; day, \$40. No extras.



The New Home of
The Canada Business College
CHATHAM, ONT.

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

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

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

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

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

Our splendid general catalogue tells all about this great school and its grand work at Chatham. If you cannot come to Chatham, we can teach you SHORTHAND, BOOKKEEPING and PENMANSHIP at your home. Mail-course catalogue tells all about the Home Courses. Write for the one you want, addressing:

D. McLachlan & Co., Chatham, Ont.

WORTH ITS WEIGHT IN GOLD.

Penmanship System of McLachlan & Co.

TO YOUR BOY OR GIRL. GET ONE.

It has been largely instrumental in building up this splendid school, and is now in 50-page book form, arranged for Home Study. Send 30 cents for a copy, addressing as above, and mentioning this paper.

When Writing, Mention This Paper.

TRADE TOPICS.

THE SIEGE OF SEBASTOPOL.

There will be nine hundred performers in the grand International Military Tattoo and Spectacle, the Siege of Sebastopol, that is to be presented at the Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto. This includes three hundred musicians, the intention being to have eight or ten full Military Bands take part in the Tattoo and Spectacle every evening.

EDUCATION THAT PAYS.

No one in this age questions the value of a business training, such as is given under the excellent conditions which prevail in the Central Business College, of Toronto. This school is well known to be one of the largest and best-equipped institutions of the kind on the American continent, and is largely patronized by students from every Province in the Dominion. Interested parties are invited to write for its new catalogue. See card in our advertising columns.

THE HORSE-ACTION DEVELOPER.

There may be differences of opinion among horse lovers as to whether the high-stepping action taught to the carriage horse looks as well as the purely natural movement, but for show purposes even animal nature may be bettered by human knowledge and experience. The numerous testimonials to the value of the Horse-action Developer, advertised in this paper, bear out the claims made by the inventor, Mr. G. E. Gibson, M.R.C., V.S., of Oakham, Rutland. In the show world the action of the horse is everything, and, as Mr. Gibson points out, many an animal, otherwise admirable, has missed his chance of a prize owing to his inferior action. But the method of teaching hitherto employed has been by that odious device, the bearing rein, and weighting the feet with heavy shoes—a method neither so effective nor so kindly as that originated by Mr. Gibson. He provides a leather neck collar, supplied with straps at the breast and withers, and attached to a roller, which, by means of buckles and straps, can be adjusted to the size of the horse. On the fore and hind legs are placed leather boots, below the knee and the hock. These boots are made comfortable by padding, and are fitted to the size of the horse. Spring billet hooks and straps are the means by which elastic cords are attached to rings on the fore-legs' boots and on the collar. These cords consist of from 300 to 500 elastic strands. Similar cords, but of greater length, are attached to a ring on the roller under the chest to the boots on the hind legs. The Developer should not be kept on long at first, and the wearing of knee-caps is advisable, but there is no risk of injury if the horse is well in hand. A quarter of an hour every day on grass is the average period for training. The Developer, it is claimed, immensely improves the action of Hackneys, ponies, heavy horses, hunters and polo ponies, and all horses for show purposes. The horse learns to flex the hock, an indispensable point to show, and at the same time the muscles of the shoulders are strengthened and developed. A striking instance is that of a 17-year-old cob, which had been used in a market cart. After one month's training by Mr. Gibson, the cob, shown in three classes, won a first prize and two seconds. A pony owned by Mr. Gibson won 17 first prizes after training for six weeks, although she had always been unsuccessful up till then. It is affirmed that all the winners in the great races are trained with the Developer. The device is to be used on horses either in saddle or harness. The elasticity of the cords is the motive power, as it were, by which the movements of the animal are controlled and effected, and makes the distinguishing point of an invention which has proved highly successful. Exhibitors, breeders and horse owners in general have all testified to the value of Mr. Gibson's Horse-action Developer. They can be delivered to your door, free from carriage and customs duty: the full set for \$25.50, or front action only for \$11, paid to Mr. Gibson directly through the post office, or to any officer of the Canadian Express Co. in the States, who will undertake to deliver the goods to the purchaser in perfect order.

"RADIOL"—See advertisement of.—The manufacturers of Radiol have been personally known to us for a number of years as reliable, honorable, straightforward people, and that is the reputation they enjoy in the veterinary profession and in trade in London, England, and other parts of the world. They make no extravagant claims for this embrocation, but say of it: "Radiol does not pretend to remove hard, bony growths, such as spavins, splints or ringbones, when fully formed. But before they make themselves in evidence by such enlargements, they are simply red inflamed patches of the covering of the bone (periosteum), and in such a condition readily yield to Radiol, if they can be located when the horse first goes lame." It is claimed that it will remove wind-galls, sprained tendons, bog spavin, capped hocks, capped elbow, and all such like soft enlargements. All interested are invited to write to the Canadian agent, Thomas Reid, 9 Nicholas Street, Montreal, for a booklet on "Radiol" treatment. It's interesting; it's well illustrated; it's free.

GOSSIP.

AYRSHIRES AT THE HIGHLAND.

In the aged bull class, which was judged by Robert Wallace, Auchinbrain, the first award went to Mr. Osborne's Epicarmus, second to Mr. Young's Everlasting. In the ten-year-old section Messrs. Wilson were first with Baron's Best, Andrew Mitchell second with Arner's Bibby. In yearling bulls Mr. Osborne's Valmont was first, Mr. T. Gibson's Centurian second, and Robert Cunningham's White Prince, by White Cockade, third. Mr. Osborne's first-prize yearling was awarded the male championship. Cows in milk were headed by Alex. Cross' Lady Gaiety, A. & W. Kerr were second with Old Graitney Fairy Like, a six-year-old home-bred cow, and the same firm were third with Soncie VIII. Three-year-old cows in milk were headed by Col. Fergusson-Buchanan's Auchentorlie Belle, and Messrs. Kerr second, with Wee Kate II. In cows any age, in calf, Col. Fergusson-Buchanan was first with the seven-year-old Auchentorlie Bloomer, looking exceedingly well. Mr. Chas. Douglas was second with Rosette, a four-year-old, and Messrs. Kerr third with Fair Helen. Two-year-olds were in the hands of Mr. Osborne, the first award going to his Merton Mains Phyllida, second to Kymaline, and third to Chlorissa. In yearling heifers Mr. Logan was first for Lorna Doone, by Durward Lely; Andrew Mitchell second with Sybil, by Lord Clyde, and Wm. Logan third with Marie Corelli. The Ayrshire Cattle Herdbook's special prize for the best animal of the breed went to Col. Fergusson-Buchanan's cow Bloomer, with Mr. Osborne's two-year-old heifer Phyllida as reserve.

SHEEP AT THE HIGHLAND.

Border Leicesters made a splendid showing in the hands of Hon. A. J. Balfour and Messrs. Arch. Cameron & Sons, Westside, Brechin; Robert Forsyth, Kelso; Campbell & Sons, Illieston, Mid-Caldor; A. & J. K. Smith, Upper Leith; G. & J. Fairbairn, Carlisle; Mr. Clark, Cocksburn, and D. Y. Stewart. In aged rams, Balfour was first, Smith second and third. In shearing rams Messrs. Cameron made a fine exhibit with four that were shown at the Royal, and were here first with an outstanding winner, and highly commended with another, Mr. Clark was second and third, and Mr. Forsyth fourth. Shearling ewes were a splendid class, in which Messrs. Cameron were first and very highly commended, with the gets of Tempest, the Royal rating being reversed, the first at Newcastle being second at Aberdeen, and vice versa. Mr. Clark was second and Messrs. Smith third. The medal for best pen of Leicesters went to Messrs. Cameron, and the male championship went to Mr. Balfour's aged ram, Cameron's first-prize shearing being reserve. Shropshires were shown only by Mr. Buttar, of Corston, who made a capital display. Mr. J. T. Hobbs and J. H. Toppin, Penrith, were the principal exhibitors of Oxford Downs, the majority of first awards going to the former. Suffolks were shown by Messrs. H. L. Smith, Walton; Wm. Ford, Drew, and W. Kennedy, Ecclefechan, Mr. Ford winning most of best awards.

Moulton College
TORONTO, ONT.

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

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

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

ONTARIO and Ontario Conservatory of Music and Art
LADIES' COLLEGE
WHITBY, ONT., Canada

Palatial building, beautiful grounds, ideal location, modern equipment, 20 miles out of Toronto, with easy access to city centers. Endowed and supported by prominent educators and patronized by His Excellency Lord Aberdeen, undoubtedly the best of its kind in Canada. Send for calendar to REV. J. J. HARE, Ph.D., Principal.

Alma Ladies College
ST. THOMAS - - - ONTARIO

28th year! "A leading Canadian College." Endowment allows exceptionally reasonable rates. A full year's tuition with board, room and laundry - - \$168

For Catalogue, address "The Registrar," 2 and upwards

McKILLIP Veterinary College
Chicago—Chartered 1862

AFFORDS UNLIMITED CLINICAL ADVANTAGES

New college building containing every modern equipment. Sessions begin Sept. 14, 1908. The new U. S. Sanitary and Pure Food laws require large and increasing number of Veterinary Inspectors. Write for Catalog and other information. George B. McKillip, Sec., Dept. N. Walsh Ave., Chicago

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

Shetland, Welsh and Iceland Ponies.

I have on hand a number of single ponies and matched pairs; all ages; thoroughly broken to harness and reliable in every way.

E. DYMENT, Copetown P.O. and Sta.

Well DRILLING & PROSPECTING MACHINES.
Fastest drillers known. Great money earners!
LOOMIS MACHINE CO., TIFFIN, OHIO.

GOSSIP.

HOGS AT THE HIGHLAND.

The President's medal for the best hog, any age or breed, went to W. B. Wallace, for his celebrated Yorkshire boar, Broomhouse Hercules, now five years old. The same exhibitor was first for boar farrowed before 1907, for the nearly three-year-old Dalmeny Elector, second going to R. D. Brown. For yearling boar G. B. Shields was first, with Madrali II., while for boars of 1908 Mr. Gunn was first, Wallace second and Brown third. In aged sows Mr. Simpson's Colston Lady Snow VII. was first and reserve champion to Hercules, Wallace second, Gunn third. For sows of 1907, Wallace first, Shields second, Rothwell third. Gilts of 1908, Wallace first and third, Simpson second. Berkshires were mainly shown by English exhibitors. Mr. Currie, Farnborough was first for boar of any age, and for boar of 1908. All the other prizes went to Mr. Jefferson, Chester.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

PROTECTION FROM FLIES.

About July 1, 1906, "The Farmer's Advocate" had a recipe for flies on cattle, composed of fish oil, coal oil and crude carbolic. I have used it two seasons with very good results, but have mislaid the paper and have forgotten the proportions. Would you kindly print it again?

SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—1. Fish oil $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon, coal oil $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, crude carbolic acid 4 tablespoonfuls, mixed and applied to all parts of cow, except the udder, once a week.

FRUIT EVAPORATORS.

The manager of the Steel Trough and Machine Company, of Tweed, Ont., who advertise their steel tanks, troughs and stable fittings in this paper, write: "In your issue of July 30th we notice an inquiry in 'Questions and Answers' for a machine to evaporate apples. We can supply you with an evaporator for placing on a cook stove for the purpose of drying apples. We can also supply them with furnace underneath. If this is what your customer wants we will be pleased if you will advise him through your columns that we can furnish same."

TILE DRAINS IN ORCHARD.

We would like to ask, through your very valuable paper, if tile would be a suitable material for underdraining an orchard, as we have heard that the roots of the trees would grow through them and stop the water.

D. S. C.

Ans.—Tile drain, through which water runs all season, may become blocked if located within range of the roots of willow, soft maple and other water-loving trees, but ordinarily there is no danger in orchard practice. Tile-draining is extensively practiced by the best fruit-growers.

JUDGING LIVE STOCK—PRIZES AT FAT-STOCK SHOW.

1. Farmer's son desires to judge live stock at local fall fairs. How or where must he apply?

2. What wage do live stock judges get per day at local fairs?

3. Are there prizes given at Guelph Fat-stock Show for fat grade cows, giving milk or safe in calf? What are the prizes?

4. Is there a cheap freight rate on stock sent to the Fat-stock Show?

SATISFIED READER.

Ans.—1 and 2. Write the Superintendent of Ontario Fairs, J. Lockie Wilson, Parliament buildings, Toronto.

3. The prizes last year were \$20, \$15, and \$10. For this year's list write A. P. Westervelt, Secretary, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

4. For this information write the Secretary.

TRANSFER OF REGISTERED STOCK.

A, who is a breeder of Shorthorn cattle, sells B a Shorthorn bull and has pedigree made out in B's name. B sells same bull to C and gives same pedigree. What is the proper course for C to take to have pedigree transferred to his name.

R. M. B.

Ans.—Write "Accountant National Live-stock Records, Live-stock Division, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa," asking for two or more transfer blank forms for Shorthorn cattle, which fill in as per directions printed on same and have signed by A to B and from B to C, and return to same officer at Ottawa, with 25 cents for each transfer, and he will forward you certificates of transfer, provided the bull has been registered in the Dominion Shorthorn Herdbook.

REGISTRY OF ROADSTER STALLIONS—HORSE RUBS TAIL.

1. Where, in Canada, can a road or carriage stallion be registered, and what will be the cost?

2. I have a horse that rubs the hairs of its tail out. Can you give a remedy?

OLD SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—1. There is no register for roadsters in Canada that is recognized or granted a charter by the Department of Agriculture. The only register for carriage horses in Canada is the Hackney Studbook, which accepts only pure-bred Hackneys. The only recognized register

for roadsters is the American Trotting Register Co., Frank E. Best, Secretary, Chicago, Ill. Write him for rules and terms.

2. Take $\frac{1}{2}$ pint raw linseed oil, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint coal oil, and 4 tablespoonfuls of sulphur, mix and rub in well on skin daily. Or use an ointment composed of 1 dram cantharides mixed with 2 ounces vaseline, rubbed well in once a week.

GOSSIP.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS AT BRANDON.

At the Brandon (Manitoba) Exhibition, the exhibitors of Aberdeen-Angus cattle were James Bowman, Guelph, Ont.; J. D. McGregor, Brandon, and McKelvie & Porterfield, Brandon. The Guelph herd won the first awards in every section of the class, including the male and female championships, the herd and the produce prizes, a splendid record, with competition in nearly every section. Mr. Bowman was equally successful with his herd at the Dominion Exhibition at Calgary, where his cattle were much admired. He will show representatives of his fine herd at the Toronto and London Exhibitions.

At the Royal Show at Newcastle, two engagements of Clydesdales for next season were effected. * One of these was Mr. J. E. Kerr's fine Big Baron's Pride horse, Royal Edward, which was secured by the reconstituted Girvan and Ballantrae District Society. Royal Edward was bred by Mr. Wm. Hood, and was champion as a two-year-old at Kilmarnock. He has been breeding stock much above the average in size and quality, and should make an excellent horse for the district. The other horse hired for 1909 was Mr. Matthew Marshall's Marcellus, which goes back for a second term to the Ross-shire district. This son of Hiawatha is proving very popular in the North, and it is expected will do much good.

Dr. Edward Bedole, globe-trotter, was discoursing on the shrewdness of mercantile people, relates the Saturday Evening Post.

"You may say what you please," he remarked, "but the merchants of France are as shrewd as any. I recall an instance when a man I knew who kept a clothing store in Paris had forty-nine overcoats he could not sell. He went to a friend and explained his predicament. 'I have marked the overcoats down fifty per cent.," he said, "and still they will not buy. What shall I do?"

"I will give you a list of seven merchants in our line in Lyons, Marseilles, Cherbourg and elsewhere," the friend replied. "Do this: Send seven overcoats to each of these merchants, but send an invoice for six only. They will think it a mistake and will take advantage of it."

"Next week the overcoat man rushed into his friend's store wild with rage. 'Fine advice you gave me!' he shouted. 'Each one of the merchants to whom I sent seven overcoats and invoiced only six returned the six mentioned in the invoice and kept the extra one!'"

"Tommy," said his teacher, "the words 'circumstantial evidence' occur in the lesson. Do you know what circumstantial evidence is?" Tommy replied that he did not.

"Well, I will explain it to you by an illustration. You know we have a rule against eating apples in school. Suppose some morning I should see you in your seat with a book held up in front of your face. I say nothing, but presently I go round to where you are sitting. You are busily studying your lesson, but I find that your face is smeared, while under the edge of your slate I see the core of a freshly-eaten apple.

"I should know, just as well as if I had caught you at it, that you have been eating an apple, although, of course, I did not see you do it. That is a case in which circumstantial evidence convicts you. Do you think you know what it is now?"

"Yes, ma'am," said Tommy. "It's eating apples in school."

WESTERN FAIR

London, Ontario.

STOCKMEN,
ATTENTION!

Prepare your stock for Western Ontario's popular exhibition. Increased prize list. Better accommodation.

Milking Contest Buttermaking Competition

Prize lists, entry forms and all information on application to

W. J. REID, President.

A. M. HUNT, Secretary.

FARM LABORERS WANTED



Manitoba, Alberta
Saskatchewan

Work harvesting for 25,000
men. Good wages.

EXCURSIONS
To WINNIPEG

Going Trip \$10.00 Second
Class

Free tickets from Winnipeg to points where farm
laborers are needed, within certain limits.

Return for \$18.00 after at least
additional 30 days work

EXCURSIONS LEAVE

AUG. 19 & SEPT. 9

From all stations, Toronto to Sarnia line and
south thereof (in Canada).

IMPORTANT

Ask C.P.R. Ticket Agent for time of special
train on August 19th. If no agent convenient
write to:—

C. B. FOSTER, Dist. Pass. Agt., C.P.R., Toronto

Twentieth Century Dictionary

A MIRACLE OF
SCHOLARSHIP
THAT WILL
SUPERSEDE ALL
INEXPENSIVE
WORKS.

EVERY Canadian home should have this comprehensive and up-to-date book of words. Edited by Rev. Thos. Davidson, assistant editor Chambers' Encyclopaedia. Replete with information for every user of the English language. Cloth bound, and copiously illustrated. Over 1,200 pages.

How to Secure a Copy of This
Invaluable Work.

Send us TWO NEW SUBSCRIBERS to "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE," accompanied by \$3, and the Dictionary will be mailed you, post free.

Farm Properties Wanted.

Parties having farms for sale may send particulars of same to the Provincial Bureau of Colonization for the information of prospective buyers from Great Britain and elsewhere. The Bureau will not act as a broker for the sale of properties, but will direct buyers to the owner or agent of the property.

THOS. SOUTHWORTH,
Director of Colonization.
HON. NELSON MONTEITH,
Minister of Agriculture

CENTRAL BUSINESS COLLEGE, TORONTO.

The largest and best-equipped school of its kind invites you to write for its New Catalogue. Fall Term from Sept. 1. Address: W. H. Shaw, President, or E. R. Shaw, Secretary.

SUBSCRIBE FOR "THE FARMER'S
ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE."

GOSSIP.

The attention of breeders of pure-bred stock is called to the advertisement of Messrs. MacDonald, Fraser & Co., of Perth, Scotland, of the series of auction sales of cattle, sheep and horses of various breeds, to take place in September and October, catalogues of which may be had by writing the auctioneers as above.

The English Shorthorn Society has passed a rule providing against the registration of animals by very young sires or out of very young dams, thus: "The produce of a sire under ten months old at time of service, or of a dam served under ten months old, will not be accepted for entry in Coates' Herdbook."

Messrs. Hanmer & Hodgson, of Brantford, Ont., advertise for sale selections from their new importation of high-class Shropshire sheep, flock headers, show rams and field ewes and rams; also Welsh cobs and Shetland ponies. See their advertisement and write or visit them.

A change is again made in the advertisement of Maple Glen Holstein herd, property of G. A. Gilroy, Glen Buell, Ont., offering two bull calves of extra merit. Not every day has one an opportunity to secure a young bull whose dam, sire's dam, and g. dam, all in official test, average over 4 per cent. fat each, and average butter for the three is 24 2-3 lbs. each. Surely such an animal is worthy of special mention. Also, bull calves from 19 1/2-lb.-2-year-olds are scarce. The dam of latter calf gave 2,100 lbs. milk in May. Pretty good work for a heifer. When the official testing this past spring was completed, the average test of all tested females in the herd averaged over 20 lbs. butter each, of which three were two-year-olds, two were three-year-olds and one a four-year-old. With such a herd we naturally felt the need of an extra well bred bull, and, as previously announced, secured the rich young sire, Oakland Sir Maida, bred from great productive strains, sired by a son of a 31-lb. tested cow, with 126 1/2 lbs. 30-day test, while his g. sire's dam was first 30-lb. cow of breed with over 123 1/2 lbs. 30-day test. His dam has 24 1-3 lbs. 7-day test as a four-year-old. She also is sired by Lord Netherland De Kol, with 72 tested daughters. Her dam made 26 1/2 lbs. this spring, first test, with over 4.70 fat. The average fat test for the pedigree of the young bull will average about 3.88 per cent. fat. Visitors are always welcome, and will be met at Brockville or Fortthton by sending notice ahead.

SHORTHORNS AND SHROPSHIRE.

Few young men in Canada are better or more favorably known as an importer of high-class Shorthorn cattle and Shropshire sheep than Mr. T. L. Mercer, of Markdale, Ont. Few men of his age have handled more high-class stuff than he, and at any time anyone in want of something really good in Shorthorns, whether it be a herd-header or a choice female, can be pretty sure of finding it on T. L. Mercer's well-equipped stock farm, a couple of miles from Markdale station on the Owen Sound branch of the C.P.R. At present the Shorthorn herd is represented by strictly high-class representatives of the Missie, Stamford, Claret and Gem of Ballechin families, at the head of which is the grandly-bred Broadhooks bull, Broadhooks Golden Fame, imported in dam, one of the best individuals, and certainly one of the best breeding bulls in Canada. Later on Mr. Mercer will have for sale some young bulls got by him, and others got by the Fragrance bull, Trout Creek Choice, a son of Sweet Fragrance (imp.), by the Undine bull, Alastair, sired by the great son of the great Silver Plate, Pride of Windsor (imp.). These young bulls, besides being so richly bred on their sire's side, are nearly all out of Toronto winners on their dam's side. In Shropshires, Mr. Mercer's breeding flock is made up of something over 50 imported ewes, of a type and covering equalled by few and excelled by none. Part of this number are for sale, besides about 30 ewe lambs and the same number of ram lambs, all with imported sire and dam. Parties in need of a high-class flock-header for this fall should make a selection early. Long-distance 'phone in connection with the farm.

Fistula and Poll Evil



Any person, however inexperienced, can readily cure either disease with **Fleming's Fistula and Poll Evil Cure**—even bad old cases that skilled doctors have abandoned. Easy and simple; no cutting; just a little attention every fifth day—and your money refunded if it ever fails. Cures most cases within thirty days, leaving the horse sound and smooth. All particulars given in Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser. Write us for a free copy. Ninety-six pages, covering more than a hundred veterinary subjects. Durable bound, indexed and illustrated. **FLEMING BROS., Chemists, 75 Church Street, Toronto, Ontario.**

Radiol



RADIOL TREATMENT Prolongs the life of a horse's legs. Completely removes by radiation all soft swellings that disfigure and lame a horse, as Sprained Tendons, Windgalls, Bog Spavins, Capped Elbow, Big Leg, Enlarged Glands, etc. **No Blister; No Laying Up; No Hair Removed.** RADIOL Treatment fines down a worn horse's legs, and is a certain cure for puffy joints and Sprains, Prevents Filled Legs. An intelligent use of the "RADIOL LEG WASH" counteracts that daily wear and tear of the legs unavoidable with the horse in constant work, whether training, racing or on the road. One flask of "RADIOL" will make a GALLON of valuable leg wash.

"The Field," London, Eng. "We have been able to test some trial bottles of RADIOL in cases of Windgalls, Splints and Puffy Swellings, and have found RADIOL to be very beneficial, and we have also found it useful as a leg wash for polo ponies after a day's play." WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET AND USES OF "RADIOL." Ask your chemist for "RADIOL." Price \$2 a large flask, or post free from The "RADIOL" Co., 212 Westminster Bridge Road, London, Eng. Canadian Agt.: Thos. Reid, 9 Nicholas St., Montreal. Manufactured by The Radiol Co., 212 Westminster Bridge Road, London, England.

ACTION DEVELOPERS

FOR PRODUCING & IMPROVING ACTION IN HORSES.



Used by all successful exhibitors and dealers in England. Illustrated pamphlets, testimonials and prices of patentee. **G. E. GIBSON, OAKHAM, ENGLAND.**

Mr. A. I. Hickman
COURT LODGE, EGERTON, KENT, ENG.,
Exporter of pedigree stock of every description to all parts of the world. During the fall months light and heavy horses will be a speciality. Write for prices, terms and references.

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

CLYDESDALES
One 1,750-lb. 8-year-old mare in foal. One 5-year-old mare and one 3-year-old mare.

SHORTHORNS
Two right good yearling bulls left yet, and a lot of heifers cheap. Write, or come and see them.

JAMES MCARTHUR, Gobles, Ontario.
Dr. Bell's Veterinary Medical Wonder cures inflammation of lungs, bowels and kidneys. The 20th-century wonder. Agents wanted in every county. Write for terms. **DR. BELL, V. S., Kingston, Ont.**

DON'T BUY GASOLINE ENGINES UNTIL YOU INVESTIGATE "THE MASTER WORKMAN," a two-cylinder gasoline, Kerosene or alcohol engine, superior to any one-cylinder engine; revolutionizing power. Its weight and bulk are half that of single cylinder engines, with greater durability. Costs Less to Buy—Less to Run. Quickly, easily started. Vibration practically overcome. Cheaply mounted on any wagon. It is a combination portable, stationary or traction engine. SEND FOR CATALOGUE. **THE TEMPLE PUMP CO., Mfrs., Meagher and 15th Sts., Chicago. THIS IS OUR FIFTY-FIFTH YEAR.**

THE WESTERN FAIR IN LONDON.
To be held this year Sept. 11-19.

To those who have been accustomed to attend London's Popular Exhibition, a visit this year will be a revelation. The grounds and buildings present a most beautiful appearance. About seven thousand dollars have been expended on new buildings and repairs to old ones. All the buildings have been painted, and the general effect is certainly fine.

Inquiry at the general offices indicates that this year's exhibition will (weather permitting) eclipse all previous ones from every standpoint. Space in some of the buildings is already at a premium, and surprises await the visitors, especially in the main building. The Old Curiosity Shop, Carpet-weaving, the Bakery, the Printing-press, will all be very interesting and attractive, while several of our leading manufacturers will have their machines at work demonstrating the manufacture of their goods. Athletic Day, on Monday, Sept. 14th, promises great things, and very handsome trophies and medals have been provided for the same. The Dog Show prize list has just been issued, and the committee are sure of a great success. The attractions provided are on a much larger scale than ever before attempted, and includes a large Wild West Show, which will be a whole programme in itself. Programmes are being prepared now, giving full particulars.

All information as to space, prize lists, entry forms, and everything in connection with the Exhibition, may be obtained by addressing A. M. Hunt, Secretary Western Fair, London, Ont. Reduced railway rates will be available.

NEW HOLSTEIN ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the breeders of Holstein-Friesian cattle from Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta was held in the agricultural tent on the fair grounds at Calgary on Wednesday, July 8th.

The object of the meeting was to consider the advisability of forming a Western association of Holstein breeders, it being thought the time has arrived for doing so.

Mr. Thomas Laycock, of Calgary, (one of the first breeders in the Province), was elected chairman, and after giving the matter full discussion it was decided to form an association, to be known as the Western Canadian Holstein-Friesian Association. Following is a list of officers elected:

President, David Munroe, Winnipeg, Man.; Vice-President, A. B. Potter, Montgomery, Sask. Committee—A. B. Potter (President), Montgomery, Sask.; A. Blackwood, De Winton, Alta.; Glen Bros., Didsbury, Alta.; Thos. Laycock, Calgary, Alta.; W. H. Mullins, Ponoka, Alta.; George Munroe, Winnipeg, Man. Secretary-Treasurer, W. J. Tregillus, Calgary, Alta.

It was decided to adopt, as far as possible, the rules of the Quebec Association, that being the first association of a provincial nature to be formed, which is affiliated with the Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada.


The meeting was most enthusiastic and hopeful, and it was thought at present rate of growth of the popularity of this breed it will not be long before each Province will need an association of its own. A number of breeders from the different Provinces wrote signifying their willingness to become members if an association were started.

Any possible help or information will be cheerfully given by the Secretary to any person interested in the breed.

TRADE TOPIC.

MOULTON COLLEGE, Toronto, an Academic Department of McMaster College for Girls, high school and junior college, has a first-class reputation for thoroughness in discipline and teaching, and provides for residence for day students at moderate rates. College opens Sept. 9th. See advertisement and send for calendar to E. A. Hardy, Principal, Toronto.

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 scurf or blisters. Every bottle sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars. **The Lawrence-Williams Co., Toronto, Ont.**

Dr. Page's English Spavin Cure




For the cure of Spavins, Ringbone, Curbs, Splints, Windgalls, Capped Hock, Strains or Bruises, Thick Neck from Distemper, Ringworm on Cattle and to remove all unnatural enlargements. This preparation (unlike others) acts by absorbing rather than blistering. This is the only preparation in the world guaranteed to kill a Ringbone or any Spavin or money refunded, and will not kill the hair. Manufactured by **Dr. Fredrick A. Page & Son, 7 and 9 Yorkshire Road, London, E. C.** Mailed to any address upon receipt of price, \$1.00. Canadian agents: **J. A. JOHNSTON & CO., Druggists, 171 King St. E., TORONTO, ONT.**

ABSORBINE

Removes Bursal Enlargements, Thickened Tissues, Infiltrated Parts, and any Pain or Swelling; Cures Lameness, Ailments, Falls without laying the horse up. Does not blister, stain or remove the hair. \$2.00 a bottle, delivered. Pamphlet 1-C free.

ABSORBINE, JR., for mankind, \$1.00 bottle. Cures Syphilis, Weeping Sore, Strains, Gouty or Rheumatic Deposits, reduces Varicose Veins, Varicocoele, Hydrocele, Allays pain. Book free. Genuine mfd. only by **W. S. JONES, F.R.S., 42 Monmouth St., Springfield, Mass.** Canadian Agents: **LYEAS GOSD & CO., Montreal.**

RIVER VALLEY CLYDESDALES AND SHORTHORNS



For Sale: Two stallions, one imp., the other imp. in dam; 2 imp. mares, 3 and 4 years of age—a grand pair, with size and quality; 1 filly foal, imp. in dam. Shorthorns all ages, of both sexes; straight milking strain. **A. V. CAREFOOT, Redwing P.O., Thornbury Station.**

CARRIAGES

Write for catalogue and prices. **R. D. MILNER, P. O. Box 26, Chatham, Ont.**

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

GLENGORE 40 head of the Mayflower and Fair Lady tribes. For sale: 7 bulls, from 5 mos. to 2 years of age; heifers, from 1 to 3 years. A choice lot and sold right. **GEO. DAVIS & SON, ALTON, ONT. Station, C. P. R.**

ABERDEEN - ANGUS. For sale: 50 head to pick from, males or females by imported sire. Drumbo station. **WALTER HALL, WASHINGTON, ONTARIO.**

HAWTHORN HERD OF DEEP-MILKING Shorthorns



For Sale: 2 young bulls and 10 heifers, sired by Aberdeen Hero (imp.) = 28840-. Some bred to the Lavender bull, Lavender Lorne = 68706-. **WM. GRAINGER & SON, Lonsdale, Ontario.** Advocate Advertisers Reap Results.

**"4 in Hand"
Harness Polish**

polishes immediately with cloth or brush. Softens and preserves the leather, and at the same time puts on a hard brilliant waterproof finish.

Made by the same firm that manufactures the famous "2 in 1" Shoe Polish.

If your dealer does not handle "4 in Hand" Harness Polish, send his name and 25c. and we will mail you, post paid, a full size can.

The F. F. Bailey Co. Ltd.
Hamilton, Ont.



LARGEST IMPORTATION OF CLYDESDALES, HACKNEYS AND PERCHERONS OF THE YEAR.




My latest importation has just arrived home. I have now on hand for sale: 20 Clydesdale stallions from 1 to 5 years of age; 25 Clydesdale fillies from 1 to 4 years of age; 12 Hackney stallions from 2 to 8 years of age; 12 Hackney fillies, all young, and 4 Percheron stallions 3 and 4 years of age. A total of 73 head, with size, quality and action, and bred in the purple. Largest selection in Canada. Will be sold right, and on terms to suit.

T. H. HASSARD, MILLBROOK, ONT.

CLYDESDALES

At Columbus, Ont., the home of the winners, this year's importation just arrived. The pick of Scotland's best. For size, style, conformation, quality and royal breeding, they eclipse any former importation we ever made. Look them up in our barn on Exhibition Grounds. Over 30 head to select from.

SMITH & RICHARDSON, COLUMBUS, ONT.



Long-distance phone.

Shires, Shorthorns and Lincolns

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

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

JOHN GARDHOUSE & SONS, Highfield, Ontario.
Toronto, 14 miles; Weston, 3½ miles.



Long-distance phone.

Clydesdales and French Coachers, Imp.

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

ROBT. NESS & SON, Howick, Que.



Long-distance telephone.


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

GEO. G. STEWART, HOWICK, QUE.



Imported Clydesdales I have still on hand 1 stallion, black, rising 4 yrs., by Carthusian, a Toronto winner; 1 rising 2 yrs., by Baron's Pride. 1 rising 2 yrs., by Danure Castle; 4 fillies, a Toronto first and second prizewinner among them. Every one of these is an extra good animal, and the price and terms are right.

T. D. ELLIOTT, Bolton, Ont.




IMPORTED CLYDESDALE FILLIES

Young imp. mares in foal or foal by side. One Clyde and one Hackney stallion. They are the best that can be purchased. Write or come and see them. Terms reasonable.

Stouffville, G.T.R.
Gormley, C. N. R.


G. A. BRODIE, Bethesda, Ont.



SIMCOE LODGE CLYDESDALES

Our stable of imported and Canadian-bred Clydesdale stallions and fillies was never so strong in show stuff as now, although we have had some very strong lots. Call and see what we have before buying elsewhere. Long-distance phone.

HODGKINSON & TISDALE, Beaverton, Ont., G. T. & C. N. R.



OAK PARK STOCK FARM HACKNEYS

Four imported and home-bred stallions for sale. Ten imported and home-bred mares for sale. Among these are prizewinners at Toronto, Chicago and New York. Prices reasonable. Visitors always welcome to inspect stock.

JAS. J. BROWN, Manager, BRANTFORD, CAN.

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



Clydesdales Imported and Canadian-bred. Our mares all are bred to Acme (imp.) 8th, the best breeding horse in Scotland in 1907. Four male foals and one filly, all from high-class (imp.) mares, for sale right.

R. M. HOLBY, Sta. & P.O. Manchester, Ont., G.T.R.; Myrtle, Ont., C.P.R.



IMPORTED CLYDESDALES, SHORTHORNS AND SHROPSHIRE!

I have on hand several Clydesdale stallions, as choice a lot as ever crossed the ocean. Missie, Stamford, Claret and Gem of Balechin Shorthorns; up-to-date in type and quality. 50 imported Shropshires, 30 ewe and 30 ram lambs from imported stock. Look me up at Toronto Exhibition horse barns. THOS. L. MERCER, MARKDALE, ONT., P. O. AND STA.



**QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.
Miscellaneous.**

FOWL TRESPASS.

I have about 80 acres, surrounded by a village, and three (at least) keep a lot of fowls, and they are in my fields and garden daily and yearly. The people seem to think they have a right there, or, at least, that I should build a fence to keep them out. Last year most of my land was in roots and vegetables, such as tomatoes, and the fowls did me much damage. When I told one of my men to drive them out, one woman said, "Come here, Mary, and see the old hawk chasing our chickens!" Another man that I spoke to said, "He supposed that was the reason he had lost so many," which insinuated that I had "forked them." The third party that I spoke to said that she "noticed she had one lame, and would have me arrested."

WET HEN.

Ans.—You may have such poultry impounded, or, if their owners refuse or neglect to prevent them from further trespassing on your premises after a notice in writing of their trespass has been served upon such owners, then they may be brought before any justice of the peace and fined such sum as the justice directs.

LOOP POINTS ON LIGHTNING RODS.

In a late issue you gave instructions re erecting homemade lightning rods, viz.: By running rod proper from end to end of building, then connecting uprights. Is there any reason why they may not be erected as in the accompanying sketch, which makes one continuous rod from end to end?

J. R. P.

Ans.—In the sketch referred to, a rod is shown running along a ridge, but instead of having upright points added the rod itself is bent sharply up and then down, forming a long, narrow, upright loop. Three of these are shown in the length of the ridge. In answer we would say that it is important in the erecting of lightning rods that the main rod should run in as straight a course as possible to the ground. Sharp turns are to be avoided as much as possible, especially upward turns. Lightning seems to prefer a downward course. We think, then, that the effectiveness of a lightning rod would be seriously interfered with if put up in the manner described.

BARN-BUILDING QUESTIONS.

1. I am thinking of building a barn, 50 x 64; 21-ft. corner posts. Could you please give me a bill of timber and lumber required in "The Farmer's Advocate"? (Only wish one threshing floor if possible.)

2. Am putting a stone wall under same. About how much lime will be required? What thickness of wall is best? And actual measurements and plan of best way to lay out the stables to the best advantage.

3. What do you think of barn that size; or would you suggest some different size? Have lots of timber.

F. A.

Ans.—1. We presume, as you have plenty of timber, you will have barn frame of square timber, with sills all around the walls. You will require 4 sills 64 feet long and 2 sills 50 feet. Total length, 364 feet. At least 5 bents will be needed, for which there will have to be 10 posts 21 feet in length and 10 posts 19 feet long. Total length of posts, 400 feet. Beams at least 5, each 50 feet, total 250 feet. Wall plates 2, each 64 feet, 128 feet. Purlines 2, each 64 feet, 128 feet. Purline posts 10, 11 feet long, total 110 feet. Girts 42, each 17 feet long. Two door caps, 15 feet each. Rafters 44, each 31 feet in length. We have not attempted to give the number of cubic feet of timber, merely the running length. Have included neither braces, collar beams nor joists.

For sheeting 4,000 feet of inch lumber will be needed.

For siding, including barn doors, 5,000 feet.

Flooring for threshing floor 11 feet wide, 1,400 feet of two-inch plank.

For the mows, if floored, 2,500 feet of inch lumber will be required. Total of lumber, 13,500 feet. Shingles needed at 4½ inches to the weather, 33,000.

2. It is not stated whether a basement or merely a low foundation wall is required. Better consult a mason.

3. A barn of the dimensions given would be economical; that is, would contain a large amount of room for the amount of outside wall. Most new barns are made longer and narrower, 38 to 40 feet wide, so that two rows of stock can be run the entire length of the building. You give no idea as to how much stock you have or how you wish them placed in stable. Will on that point say, merely, that you could get the greatest number comfortably into the given space by having three rows of stalls lengthwise of building, two of them headed towards a central feed alley, and one row with heads toward side walls. Such a stable would house 48 full-grown cattle.

SHEEP KILLED BY DOGS.

What is the Act regarding sheep killed by dogs, and the amount of remuneration for same?

SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—The Act referred to is the Revised Statute, Chapter 271, R. S. O., 1897, and is to be found at pages 3204 to 3210 of such Revised Statutes. Generally speaking, full remuneration may be recovered from the owner or keeper of the dog, if known; or if such owner or keeper be not known, or cannot be found, then two-thirds of the amount of the damage may be obtained from the corporation of the municipality in which the sheep was killed or injured.

WHITE TURNIPS.

Will "The Farmer's Advocate," or some of its subscribers, kindly describe the culture of white turnips, the best varieties, and state their comparative value with other roots for feeding?

SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—White turnips can be grown by the same method of culture usually employed in the growing of Swedes; that is, sow in rows in drills or on the flat, and give careful cultivation, both by horse and hand hoe. Owing, however, to the fact that they rot badly if sown early, that their nutritive value is low, about two-thirds or less than of Swede turnips by weight, and that they will not keep into winter, they are not in much favor as a regular crop, but are sometimes used as a catch crop. Sown broadcast after early potatoes are harvested, or in corn during the last cultivation, they answer a useful purpose for feeding in the first month or two of winter. The larger specimens can be harvested and the smaller ones left to be plowed under or pastured. One to two pounds of seed per acre may be used. The Red-topped White Globe is the best yielding variety.

CHICKEN-RAISING FOR DELICATE PERSONS.

Kindly advise me in regard to the following questions:

I am a young man, 27 years of age, have organic heart disease and am partially paralyzed on left side. Can walk a short distance fairly well, but on account of weakness of heart cannot "keep going" at anything which requires continuous exertion. Have practically no use of left arm. Have been in this condition over four years.

1. What line of business would you advise me to undertake? Would you advise me to buy or rent fifty acres of pasture land and take in stock to pasture, and also keep poultry?

2. How many hens would you advise for a start?

3. Kindly make any suggestion that you consider would suit my case.

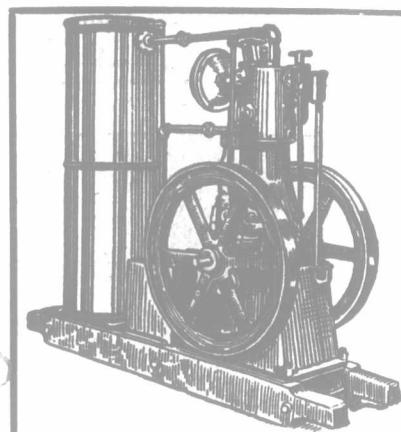
SUBSCRIBER'S SON.

Haldimand Co.

Ans.—1. Your own suggestion as to how to be independent and useful is as good as any that we can make.

2. Forty or fifty would be plenty for a start. The Rhode Island farmers who make a specialty of chicken-raising think that number sufficient for one house and one acre. When more are desired another small house is built on another acre, and so on, as more are found profitable. We recommend a trial of their system instead of an expensive house containing hundreds of fowls.

3. Your case is certainly not a desirable one, but if you are cautious and watchful, and careful, enterprising as well, exercising your common sense instead of being taken up with fads, you may surprise your neighbors and yourself.



THE "CHAMPION" Gas and Gasoline Engine

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

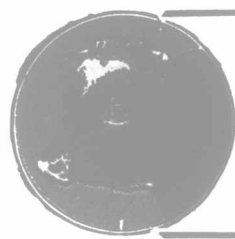
WM. GILLESPIE, 98 East Front St. TORONTO, ONT.

Farmers and Cattlemen, Read This!

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

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

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



We are offering a very superior lot of **Shorthorn Home-bred Bulls**

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

JNO. CLANCY, Manager. H. Cargill & Son, Cargill, Ont.

SHORTHORN BULLS FOR SALE.

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

JOHN MILLER, Claremont St., C. P. R. BROUGHAM, ONT.

A. Edward Meyer, P. O. Box 378, Guelph, Ontario, Breeds SCOTCH SHORTHORNS Exclusively.

Twelve of the most noted Scotch tribes have representatives in my herd. Herd bulls: Scottish Hero (imp.) = 55042 = (90065) 295765 A. H. B.; Gloster King = 68703 = 283804 A. H. B. Young stock for sale. Long-distance phone in house.

5 SHORTHORN BULLS 10 IMPORTED HOME-BRED

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

Burlington Jct. Stn., G. T. R. W. G. PETTIT & SONS, Freeman, Ont.

The Salem Stock Farm

1854 MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM 1908

SHORTHORNS A SPECIALTY.

Write for any information.

J. A. WATT, ELORA, ONT. G. T. R. and C. P. R.

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

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

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

Shorthorns! BELMAR PARC

John Douglas, Peter White, Manager. Pembroke, Ont.

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

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

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

An unsurpassed lot of yearling heifers.

TWO IMPORTED BULLS.

Direct from Aberdeenshire, Scotland, of excellent quality, color and breeding, two from imp. sire and dam, and others sired by Joy of Morning (imp.) = 32070 =. Prices in Shorthorns and Yorkshires will interest intending purchasers.

GEO. D. FLETCHER, Erin Stn., C. P. R. Binkham P. O., Ont.

For Sale: 10 Shorthorn Bulls

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

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

SHORTHORNS FOR SALE

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

R. J. DOYLE, OWEN SOUND, ONTARIO.

High-class Shorthorns

Royal Chief, a son of Mil-dred's Royal, at head of herd. We are offering a few choice heifers of show-ring form. Pure Scotch. Terms reasonable. A. Duncan & Sons, Carluke, Ont.

When Writing Advertisers Please Mention The Farmer's Advocate.

Willow Bank Stock Farm!

HERD ESTABLISHED 1855.

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



QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

POST-OFFICE REGULATIONS.

1. At what time of day should the post office be opened and closed?
2. Does the postmaster have to give the mails out after 7 o'clock? W. J. F.

Ans.—1. Hours at country postoffices are generally from 7.30 a.m. to 7.30 p.m., but that much depends on the hours of the arrival and departure of the mails, and the Post-office Department has no hard-and-fast rules on the subject, so much depending on local conditions.

2. The question as to whether mail should be distributed after 7 p.m. depends largely upon when the latest mail for the day is received.

LIGHTNING-ROD QUESTIONS.

I noticed an article in a recent issue entitled, "Lightning Losses and Prevention," but would like a fuller description of constructing rods.

1. Would it be necessary to have steel points along the ridge board of barn and house, and if so, how many and how are they put on?

2. How would they be fixed around a house chimney?

3. Would nine strands of common No. 9 fence wire be sufficient?

4. What kind of fasteners should be used to keep wire in place? A. D.

Ans.—1, 3 and 4. Look up, if you have not already done so, issue of July 23rd, 1908, page 1203, containing answers to questions by "Old Subscriber."

2. Uprights can be fastened by staples directly to chimney, if mortar is solid, or they can be held in place by standard, fastened on ridge close to chimney.

GALL MITES ON GRAPEVINES.

I am sending a leaf or two of our grapevine. What would you prescribe to save the leaves from being destroyed by these insects? They attack the young, tender points of every vine first, then spread to the larger leaves. Also, when is the proper time to trim or prune the grapevine? What do you do to keep the worms off cabbage? E. M.

Ans.—These are caused by a little insect known as one of the gall mites. They will not seriously injure the vine; in fact, more harm is done by cutting off the leaves than is done by the insect itself, which affects only a small portion of the leaf. Grapevines may be pruned any time in the fall after the leaves are off, or before growth commences in the spring. For northern districts, where the vines have to be laid down for winter, fall pruning is best.

An excellent way to keep worms off cabbage is to spray them with Paris green. There is no danger of the poison getting into the head of the cabbage, because the head forms from the lapping of the inner leaves and the outer ones, upon which the Paris green is sprayed, are always removed before the cabbage is used. H. L. HUTT.

O. A. C.

MILKING MACHINES — STACKING CORN.

1. Where can I get information about milking machines, who uses them, and who manufactures them?

2. I noticed an illustration of stacking corn in New Zealand. Is there any way of successfully stacking and keeping it in this country? I. B.

Ans.—1. About the only milking machine which is made and sold in Canada or the United States is that manufactured by the D. H. Burrell Co., Little Falls, N. Y. You can get the experience of the O. A. C. Dairy Department, for one year, with one of these machines by applying by letter to the Department of Agriculture, Parliament Building, Toronto, for a bulletin describing the results. These machines are being improved all the time, and will doubtless become practicable in the near future for farms where 50 or more cows are milked.

2. Regarding the stacking of corn, which, I presume, means in a green condition, would say that our climatic conditions are such that this is not practicable. In New Zealand and England, where the climate is mild, the making of silage stacks is carried out with quite satisfactory results. In this country some form of a silo is necessary in order to make good silage. O. A. C. H. H. DEAN.

Was A Total Wreck From Heart Failure

In such cases the action of

MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS

in quieting the heart, restoring its normal beat and imparting tone to the nerve centres, is beyond all question, marvellous.

Mr. Darius Carr, Geary, N.B., writes: "It is with the greatest of pleasure I write you a few lines to let you know the great blessing your Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills have been to me. I was a total wreck from heart failure and my wife advised me to take your pills. After using two boxes I was restored to perfect health. I am now 62 years old and feel almost as well as I did at 20."

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

BLAIR'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS

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

VALLEY HOME SHORTHORNS

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

S. J. Pearson, Son & Co., Meadowvale, Ont.

Stations: Meadowvale, C. P. R., and Brampton, G. T. R.

J. WATT & SON, Salem, Ontario.

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

ELORA STN., G. T. R. AND C. P. R.

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS.

For sale: A number of good Scotch heifers, mostly from imp. sire and dam, and bred to imp. bulls. One imp. yearling bull, red, a straight, smooth one. One 9-months bull from imp. sire and dam. One 10-months bull, by imp. sire and from Duchesa of Gloster dam. Long-distance phone. Farm 1/4 mile from Burlington Jct. station.

J. F. Mitchell, Burlington, Ont.

Two Red Bulls.

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

J. T. Gibson, Denfield, Ont.

Pleasant Valley Herd

Present offering: 7 high-class young bulls by imp. Ben Lomond = 45160 = (80468) and Bud's Emblem = 63860 =, and good imp. and Canadian-bred dams. Write for particulars and prices, or visit personally.

GEO. AMOS & SON, Moffat Station and P.O. Moffat is 11 miles east of Guelph on C. P. R.

Spring Valley Shorthorns!

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

Kyle Bros., Ayr, Ontario.

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS.

Bull and heifer calves for sale. The best of breeding, color and individual merit. Sired by the Cruick-shank Brawith Bud bull, Golden Cross (imp.). Come and see our herd.

R. H. REID & SONS, PINE RIVER, ONT. Clover Lea Stock Farm.

FOR SALE: FOUR Fit for service. Dairy SHORTHORN BULLS type. Some of them from imp. cows, and all got by Broadhocks Prince (imp.) 55002. Prices the lowest. Also cows or heifers. 60 head to select from. DAVID MILNE, ETHEL, ONTARIO.

SECURE ONE OF OUR PREMIUMS.

PERFECTION Seed & Grain Separator
(Patented 1901)
The best and latest mill for cleaning and grading all kinds of Seed and Grain.

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

SHORTHORNS

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

H. J. Davis,
Woodstock, Ont.

Importer and Breeder of Shorthorns and Yorkshires.
Long-distance 'Phone.

Choice Shorthorns FOR SALE!

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

Shorthorns, Cotswolds, Berkshires

For sale: Bull, 22 months; bull, 11 months; 20 calves, 1 to 5 months; cows and heifers. In Cotswolds, a few shearing ewes and about 25 lambs for fall orders. In Berkshires will book orders for early delivery. **CHAS. E. BONNYCASTLE,** Station and P. O. **Campbellford, Ont.**

Glen Gow Shorthorns

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

FOR SALE: 2 SHORTHORN BULLS Priced right. Do you want one? Write or visit **A. M. SHAVER, ANCASTER, ONTARIO.** Station 13. Hamilton and Brantford Elec. Railway three minutes' walk from the barns.

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

Brampton Jerseys

Unbroken record of several years success at all leading Canadian exhibitions is unequalled by any other herd of any kind or breed of live stock on the American continent. When buying a family cow, a stock bull or a dairy herd, buy only the best. Our public record proves that we have them.

B. H. BULL & SON, Brampton, Ont.

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

ARTHUR H. TUFTS, Box 111, Tweed, Ont.

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

Spring Brook Holsteins and Tamworths—Holsteins of richest breeding and highest production. Tamworths of best British blood and ideal bacon type. Herd headed by prizewinning Imp. Knowle King David. Stock of all ages and both sexes for sale. Young sows bred to imp. boar. Write, or come and see.

A. C. HALLMAN, Breslau, Waterloo Co., Ont.

Holsteins & Yorkshires
R. Honey, Brickley, Ont.

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

Malpe Glen For sale: Two bull calves born April 28th. One sired by Brightest HOLSTEINS Canary; dam of calf has 22½ lbs. butter record, over 4 per cent. fat. The other from 19.48-lb. 2-year-old A. R. O. test, sired by a bull with a 22½-lb. tested dam, with 93 lbs. milk 1 day. Also a 4-year-old cow due in Oct., sire's g. dam sister of Carmen Sylvia. **G. A. GILROY, Glen Buell, Ont.**

MAPLE GLEN HOLSTEINS

For Sale: Service bull, brother to Guelph dairy test champion, 1907; three bull calves, one from 22½-lb. cow, one from 17.80-lb. 4-year-old, a Top Notcher from 19.48-lb. 2-year-old. Come and inspect the herd.

G. A. GILROY, Glen Buell, Ont.

GOSSIP.

Some improvements are being made in Howick Hall, the large auditorium in which the night entertainments of the Central Canada Fair are given. One of the changes is the raising of the floor to provide for a better view of the stage. This will be appreciated by patrons of the night show.

Mr. A. F. Judd, Doe Lake, Ontario, writes: "In your issue of July 16th mention is made of flour as a remedy for scours in calves. I have used it for twenty years or more, and find that raw flour stirred in their milk, night and morning, two or three times, is always a cure."

A splendid 7½ x 11-inch photo-engraving of that prince of Clydesdale stallions, Baron's Pride, may be purchased through this office for 50 cents in cash, or it will be given as a premium to any present subscriber of "The Farmer's Advocate" who will send us the name of one new yearly subscriber, accompanied by \$1.50.

The Eel, a Canadian silver-gray gelding, with a former pacing record of 2.05½ in a race at Terre Haute, Indiana, last month, was timed 2.02½, being beaten only by Minor Heir, who in the same race made a mark of 2.01. The Eel was sired by Gambolier 2.22½, son of Gambetta Wilkes. He is trained and driven by the veteran Canadian trainer, Dan McEwen.

CREATIONS OF HUMAN INGENUITY

One of the many attractions at the Canadian National Exhibition, and the principal attraction in the industrial section, is the Process Building, a magnificent structure in which are shown some thirty factories in operation. There are silk weaving, manufacturing braids, ribbons, neckties, cotton spinning, boot-making, glass-cutting; weaving of scarves, nets and sashes in all colors; weaving of quilts; manufacturing of jewelry; wheel-making and bicycle-making; gas producing, diamond cutting, wire weaving, wood carving, pattern-making, dynamo construction, printing, binding and lithographing, and from a dozen to a score of other industries in full operation, the same as in the ordinary factories.

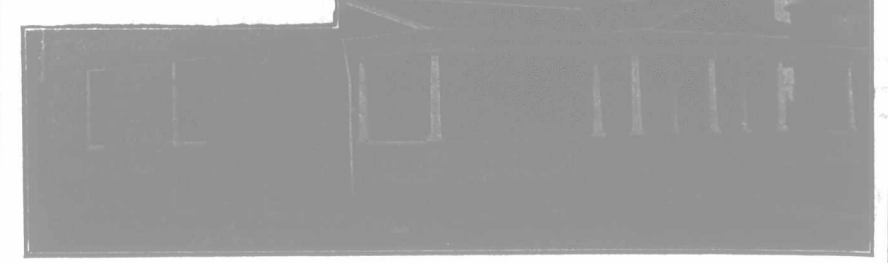
In some notes of the Lyndale Holstein herd of Brown Bros., Lyn, Ont., published in these columns a few months ago, it was mentioned that the cow, Sara Jewel Hengerveld, and her daughter, Sara Jewel Hengerveld 3rd, were due to freshen in May, when they were expected to increase the records they then held. Messrs. Brown Bros. write: "We have recently concluded a 7-day and 30-day test of these two cows. The latter made 30.30 lbs. butter in 7 days, and 121.30 lbs. in 30 days, which are the largest records ever made by any other cow in Canada. Sara Jewel Hengerveld (dam of Sara Jewel Hengerveld 3rd) made 28.10 lbs. butter in 7 days, and 110.10 lbs. in 30 days. While we have no apology to offer for the record this cow has made, it is only doing her justice to say that she would have done considerably better had she not had a severe attack of scours shortly after starting test. Her last 7 days were her best 7; her highest day's milk was 100.4 lbs., and for 7 days, 685 lbs., which is the largest milk record yet reported for any cow in the Dominion. The record of this cow and her daughter is one of the largest (if not the largest) combined A. R. O. records of any mother and daughter of the breed.

We have for sale a number of spring bull calves out of Advanced Registry cows, one from Sara Jewel Hengerveld; also a 10-months' bull, out of Inka Josephine Abbekerk, A.R.O., 21.95 lbs. butter in 7 days, and 15½ lbs. 8½ months after calving, and within 3½ months of again freshening. A few young Record of Merit cows, due in September, are also offered.

The Dunn Hollow Concrete Block Machine

Fourth year in the market, and every machine sold doing good work. Simple in construction and operation. Suitable for block-making for a single building or for a regular block-making business. A moderate-priced machine; compact and portable. No power required. Has suited every purchaser, and will please you. Western shipments made from our Winnipeg warehouse.

Write us for catalogue.



Address Dept. O, THE JAS. STEWART MFG. CO., Ltd., Woodstock, Ont.

Maple Hill Holstein-Friesians

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

G. W. CLEMONS, St. George, Ont.

LYNDALE HOLSTEINS!

Bull calves out of cows with records of from 18 to 20 lbs., also three heifers coming two, and a number of young cows in Record of Merit, bred to a grandson of Pietertje Hengerveld's

Count De Kol. **BROWN BROS., LYN, ONT.**

HOLSTEINS

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

Putnam station, near Ingersoll.

H. E. GEORGE, Crampton, Ont.

The Maples Holstein Herd!

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

WALBURN RIVERS, Falden's, Ont.

Hilton Stock Farm—Holsteins, Cotswolds and Tamworths. Present offering: Some young cows; a nice lot of young pigs; few boars six months old, and sows in pig.

R. O. MORROW & SON, Hilton, Ont. Brighton Tel. and Stn.

FAIRVIEW HERD

offers you another son of the great Pontiac Korndyke, who has more high-testing daughters in Advanced Registry than any other living bull. We have four of his daughters that have seven days' records that average over 28 lbs. each, and over 4% fat. This young bull was born Nov. 2, 1907, is two-thirds white, and a beauty. His dam is sired by a son of De Kol 2nd's Paul De Kol, the sire of Aggie Cornucopia Pauline. You cannot find better breeding than this. First check for \$150 takes him.

E. H. DOLLAR, Heuvelton, St. Law. Co., N. Y. Near Prescott, Ont.

Only Bull Calves

FOR SALE, HOLSTEINS and AYRSHIRES, Of the best performing strains.

GEO. RICE, ANNANDALE STOCK FARM, TILLSONBURG, ONTARIO.

To Head Your Herd

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

E. & F. MALLORY, Frankford, Ontario.

Centre and Hillview Holsteins

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

Stoneycroft Ayrshires

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

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

Stoneycroft Stock Farm, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que.

HOWGLEN AYRSHIRES!

For sale: 75 pure-bred registered Ayrshires, all ages; prizewinners; many imported. Apply to **ALLAN P. BLUE, Eustis, Quebec.**

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

Advocate Advertisers Reap Results.

AYRSHIRES AND YORKSHIRES

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

ALEX. HUME & CO., Menie P.O., Ont. Hoard's Station, G. T. R.

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, VERNON, ONT. Hillview Stock Farm, Winchester Station, C. P. R.

Ayrshires from a Prizewinning Herd

Have some nice bull and heifer calves for sale at reasonable prices. For particulars, write to **WM. STEWART & SON, Campbellford, Ont.** Menie P. O. Ont.

Springburn Stock Farm Ayrshire Cattle


Down Sheep, Berkshire Pigs, Young Stock for sale. Buff Orpington poultry, etc. \$1.00 to \$4.00 per 100; orders now being booked. **H. J. WELLS, PEKER & SONS, Williamsburg P. O.**

Ayrshire Cattle for Quick Sale

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

D. M. Watt, St. Louis Station, Que. Breeder of **HIGH-CLASS AYRSHIRES.** Canadian and Scotch-bred. All of deep milking qualities.

Ring-Bone



There is no case so old or bad that we will not guarantee Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste to remove the lameness and make the horse go sound. Money refunded if it ever fails. Easy to use and one to three 6-minute applications cure. Works just as well on Sidebone and Bone Spavin. Before ordering or buying any kind of a remedy for any kind of a blemish, write for a free copy of Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser. Ninety-six pages of veterinary information, with special attention to the treatment of blemishes. Durably bound, indexed and illustrated. Make a right beginning by sending for this book. FLEMING BROS., Chemists, 75 Church Street, Toronto, Ontario

WOOL

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

HIDES

Sheep Breeders' Associations

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

Oxford Down Sheep

AT FARNHAM FARM.

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

Henry Arkell & Son, Arkell, Ontario.
Arkell, C. P. R. Guelph, G. T. R.

Springbank Oxford Down Sheep

Bred from high-class show stuff. Our flock of 70 is now one of the very best. For sale are 12 shearing rams, 2 two-shear rams, a number of shearing ewes, and this year's crop of lambs of both sexes. Show stuff among them. WM. BARNET & SON, LIVING SPRINGS P. O., ONT. Fergus Station.

IMP. HAMPSHIRE DOWN SHEEP

My breeding ewes are all imported from the noted flocks of Stephens and Kays. I am offering for sale 20 shearing rams, 3 of them imported, balance imp. sire and dams; also 9 shearing ewes and a number of ewe lambs from imp. stock. High-class show stuff among them. L. E. Morgan, Milliken, Ont. P. O. and Sta. G. T. R.

SHROPSHIRE

Flock of the most approved type. We offer good animals at reasonable prices.

W. D. MONKMAN, BOND HEAD, ONT.

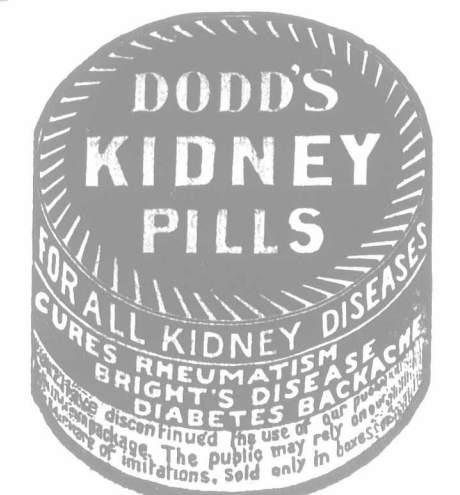
Cyrus Brady, the author and clergyman, told at a dinner a story about charity.

"A millionaire," said Dr. Brady, "lay dying. He has lived a life of which, as he now looked back on it, he felt none too proud. To the minister at his bedside he muttered weakly:

"If I leave a thousand or so to the church will my salvation be assured?"

"The minister answered cautiously:

"I wouldn't like to be positive, but it's well worth trying."



DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS
FOR ALL KIDNEY DISEASES
CURES RHEUMATISM, BRIGHT'S DISEASE, DIABETES, BACKACHE, GRAVEL, NEURALGIA, MIGRAINE, HEADACHE, INDIGESTION, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE URINARY TRACT.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

SWAMP LAND FOR CELERY.

I have here a piece of what may be termed bottom land, black muck on clay bottom. In places it is very wet, owing to springs, no doubt. There is a good fall of the ground for drainage. Would this be favorable to the growing of celery? My object in writing is to get reliable information, practical or theoretical, or both, which would guide me in the matter. S. P.

Ans.—It is impossible to do more than give general directions in the case you mention. If the soil is deep and rich, and can be thoroughly drained, it should produce good crops of celery, and may also produce other garden crops, such as cabbage, cauliflower, and onions.

With regard to reclaiming and clearing up such land, the first thing to do would be to cut off all the brush and tree growth, root out the stumps, and burn over; then thoroughly drain the land. The draining may be done first by means of open ditches, and finally by tile under-drains. For the first year or two it would be well to grow some crop which feeds upon rank vegetable matter in such soil. For this purpose oats or corn, or even a crop of potatoes, might be grown. O. A. C. H. L. HUTT.

TIME TO PRUNE CEDAR HEDGE

What is the proper time to trim a hedge of cedar; hedge is about five years old? P. D.

Ans.—An evergreen hedge should be pruned but once during the year, and that early in the spring, before growth commences. In pruning such a hedge it must be remembered that the trees have no dormant buds the same as deciduous trees, hence if they are cut back to where the leaves appear, no new growth will be thrown out. In trimming, therefore, some of last year's growth should always be left. Close heading back at the top may tend to fill up the lower branches, but where the trees have become old and the branches are dead, there is no possibility of starting new growth in the lower branches. The best plan to adopt is to begin trimming when the hedge is young, and follow it up from year to year, so as to keep the growth dense at the bottom.

For an excellent book on hedges, I would refer you to a little work, "Hedges and Wind-breaks," by E. C. Powell, published by the Orange-Judd Co., New York. H. L. HUTT.

O. A. C.

BLIGHT OF MELONS.

1. Will spraying prevent blight on watermelon and muskmelon vines; if so, what should be used and how often, etc.?

2. Will spraying tomato vines prevent the tomatoes from rotting? E. C.

Ans.—1. The disease commonly known as "blight" which affects cucumbers, melons, and watermelons, is caused by a fungus known as Downy Mildew. It makes its appearance first on the older leaves of the vine, and spreads rapidly toward the tip of the vine. As the fungus lives within the tissues of the plant, there is no remedy after the vines have once become inoculated, but the disease may be largely prevented by thorough spraying with Bordeaux mixture, made up of four pounds of copper sulphate, four pounds of lime, and forty gallons of water. This should be applied early in the season, as soon as the plants begin to make growth, and should be repeated at intervals of ten days or two weeks. The more thoroughly the application can be made to the under side of the leaves, the better.

2. The rot of the tomato may also be prevented by thorough spraying with Bordeaux mixture, the same way as recommended for melon vines. Much can be done to prevent the spread of these diseases by destroying all affected vines and fruits as early as possible in the season, and practicing a rotation of crops in which no one of these crops will closely follow another. H. L. HUTT.

O. A. C.



Belmont Shropshires!

THE CHAMPION FLOCK OF CANADA.

Just arrived at the farm: We believe, the best selection of Shropshires ever imported from Britain. If you want flock headers, show rams, field and show ewes and lambs at moderate prices, visit the Belmont Farm and inspect our flock. We import Welsh cobs and Shetland ponies. J. G. Hanmer & C. Hodgson, Props. Belmont Stock Farm, Box 92, Brantford, Ont.

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

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

SOUTH DOWNS AND COLLIES!

Imported winning collie at stud, HOLLYWOOD PROFESSOR. Breeding ewes, imported and home-bred; 15 shearing rams; 20 shearing ewes. Ewe and ram lambs by the same sire as the grand champion wether, over all breeds, at Chicago International, 1907. ROBT. McEWEN, BYRON, ONT. Long-distance telephone. Ry. Station, London, Ont.

FAIRVIEW SHROPSHIRE

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

Clayfield Stock Farm

Buy now—buy something good of the Champion Cotswold Flock of America of 1906, also of the oldest and most reliable flock in Canada. We now offer for immediate sale, flock headers, ranch rams, and ewes of different ages, of first-class quality, at reasonable prices for next 60 days; also our entire flock of Hampshires. Inspection and correspondence solicited. J. C. ROSS, Prop., Box 61, Jarvis, Ont.

MAPLE SHADE FARM

Will sell 24 excellent shearing SHROPSHIRE EWES, also 6 thick shearing rams. All are by an imported ram and from imported ewes, and would be splendid sheep for foundation of new flocks. They are offered at a reasonable price, either in one lot or in smaller flocks. Come and inspect, or write. JOHN DRYDEN & SON, Brooklin, Ont. Long-distance telephone.

Large English Yorkshires

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



MAPLE GROVE YORKSHIRES

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



Duroc-Jersey Swine

25 one and two shear ewes, 3 shearing rams, and this year's crop of ram lambs. Also sows in pig, and sows ready to breed; boars fit for service, and pigs ready to wean. Mac Campbell & Sons, Hawrich, Ont.

Yorkshires

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

LARGE ENGLISH YORKSHIRES

We have a limited number of choice young pigs for sale, bred from our choicest sows, and got by the imported boars, Dalmey Joe 13577 and Broomhouse Beau 14514. Pigs from the latter won all the first prizes at the Ottawa Fat-stock Show last March for the best dressed carcasses, and sweepstakes over all breeds or grades. We guarantee satisfaction in all mail orders. JOSEPH FEATHERSTON & SON, Streetsville, Ont.

Newcastle Tamworths and Short-horns.

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

GLENBURN HERD OF Yorkshires

Winner of gold medal three years in succession. Six young boards from 6 to 9 months; also 75 young sows, from 6 to 12 weeks old. DAVID BARR, JR., Box 3, Renfrew, Ont.

MONKLAND YORKSHIRES

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

SUNNYMOUNT BERKSHIRES

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

SHORTHORNS & BERKSHIRES

For Sale: Red yearling bull; also calves of both sexes. Boars ready for use. JOHN RACEY, Lennoxville, Quebec.

SUBSCRIBE FOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE."

No Disease is so Quiet and Stealthy in its Approach as Kidney Disease

That is why it is so dangerous. It may become deep-seated before you realize the danger.

It is therefore of great importance to recognize the early warning symptoms: pain or dull ache in the back, bladder pains, smarting sensation when urinating, frequent or suppressed urination, sediment in the urine, etc., because in its early stage kidney disease is easily cured by Doan's KIDNEY PILLS.

Mr. Elgin Brisebois, Vernon, Ont., writes:—I was troubled a great deal with kidney trouble. I had to get up four or five times every night, my urine contained a thick brick-dust sediment, I had a pain in the small of my back, and could not sleep at night.

I commenced using Doan's Kidney Pills and in a very short time I was all right again. I am very thankful to have found a cure so speedy in its action.

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

'NOTHING KILLS LIKE WILSONS FLY PADS ALL DRUGGISTS'

Saw Mills All sizes—most work with least power, and last longest. All latest improvements. Send for free catalogue. American Saw Mill Machinery Company, 113 Hope St., Hackettstown, N. J., 1583 Fulton Bldg., New York City.

32 to 200HP Saw Mill Outfits. Steam Gasoline or Water Power. Planers. Shingle Mills. Corn Mills. WILSON'S DELAWARE MANUFACTURING CO. BRIDGEPORT, ALA.

Wu Ting-Fang, the Chinese ambassador, said modestly at a dinner in Newport: "I am aware that the honors heaped upon me are due to my exalted office, not to my humble self. It is my office, it is not I, that gains and merits your consideration. Yet this is a mortifying truth of a kind that all of us—ambassadors or no—are apt to forget. May such a truth never be recalled to our memory with the harsh shock that came to a Rhode Island farmer who won a blue ribbon at a Woonsocket stock show with a fat hog—a 1,250-pound hog. "Get my name right," he said, excitedly, to the reporters, with their pencils and yellow paper, who crowded round him at awarding time. "Get my name right, boys. It's Hiram Y. Doolittle, son of the late General Augustus Anderson Doolittle, of St. Joseph, who settled in Rhode Island in the year—" "Oh, never mind all that," the oldest reporter interrupted. "Give us the pedigree of the hog."

Black Watch
Black Plug
The Chewing Tobacco of Quality.

2271

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

PRUNING CURRANTS AND GOOSEBERRIES.

What is the proper method of pruning currants and gooseberries, and at what season? E. S. W.

Ans.—It is a good plan to leave six or seven branches to form the bush, and thin out every year a couple of the older branches, leaving two or three new shoots to take their place. The new canes should be headed back about one-half to cause them to branch below. These fruits may be pruned any time in the fall after the leaves are off, or before growth commences in the spring.

O. A. C. H. L. HUTT.

BEEKEEPING QUERIES.

1. What is the most profitable number of racks to place in Langstroth's hives?
2. Do you recommend any particular firm for bee supplies?
3. Which is the best kind of bees to keep for profit?
4. Which is the best color to paint hives?
5. Is it better to place full sheets of brood foundation in the racks, or are half sheets sufficient?
6. Which is the most profitable manner to dispose of honey, in 1-lb. sections or extracted?
7. Can bees work all day on buckwheat, and does it in any way injure the bees to winter them on buckwheat honey?
8. Which is the best bee paper for a beginner to take? What do they cost per week?
9. What is the most profitable number of hives to keep in one apiary?

C. H. H.

Ans.—1. The ten-frame Langstroth hive is perhaps the best for general use when extracted honey is to be produced. The eight-frame hive is almost too small, and the twelve-frame has not yet come into general use, being considered by many as too large and unwieldy.

2. No. Any firm you see advertising in "The Farmer's Advocate" will be found satisfactory to deal with. Send for catalogues from all you hear of.

3. Pure Italians, bred for business, with color a secondary consideration. A dash of Carniolan blood is an improvement in some ways, but you can't make a mistake in starting with the pure Italians.

4. White. A hive painted a dark color, especially dark red, would become so hot if left in the summer sun that the combs might melt down in it.

5. Full sheets are best. Racks (or frames, to use the correct word) should have two or three horizontal wires running through the middle of the frame at about equal distances apart, and these wires pressed into the foundation to prevent it "sagging" or stretching. If you cannot afford full sheets, use "starters," not more than an inch wide.

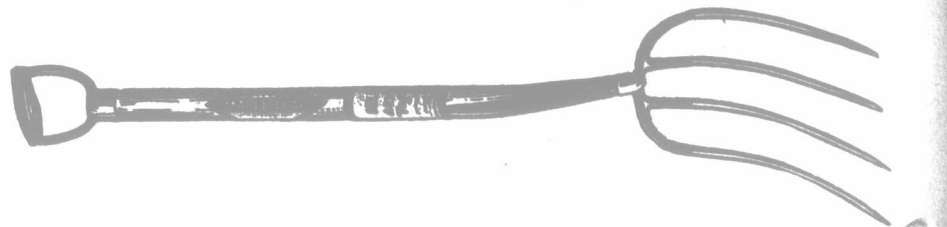
6. For a beginner, extracted honey is most profitable. Considerable experience is necessary to produce comb honey profitably, except in most favorable seasons.

7. As a rule, buckwheat yields nectar only in the mornings, especially in hot, dry weather. In warm, cloudy weather the flow may run well into the day. Well-ripened buckwheat honey is safe for wintering, providing no honey-dew has been gathered with or close following it. It is hardly safe to take chances. Better give sealed combs of clover or basswood honey; or, better still, feed sugar syrup.

8. Read the Apiary Department of "The Farmer's Advocate," and the answers to queries that appear from time to time. The Canadian Bee Journal, Brantford, monthly, \$1 per annum, would be one of the most profitable investments you could make.

9. In a locality where there is a large acreage of alsike clover and buckwheat each year, perhaps a couple of hundred colonies would not be too many. On the other hand, if the growing of grain is the chief industry, with little clover, buckwheat, fruit, or wild land, possibly fifty colonies or less would overstock it. This is a question where a personal visit from an expert would be necessary to give a definite answer. If a small apiary does well, it is safe to add a few colonies each year until they show signs of being crowded for pasture. E. G. H.

The Maple Leaf Gold Sheaf Harvest Tools



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

MAPLE LEAF HARVEST TOOL CO., Limited, Tillsonburg, Ont.,
Who are the manufacturers. None genuine that do not have the Gold Sheaf on the label.

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

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

FIRST-CLASS WESTERN LANDS FOR SALE ON CROP PAYMENTS.

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

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

WHY NOT TAKE NATURE'S MEDICINE?

Throw away your half-filled bottle of dope and poison, your patent nostrums and doctors' concoctions. You know they haven't done you any good and that your stomach is all upset as the result of filling it with these poisons. You know they have weakened your nerves and taken the life out of your blood.

Get back to Nature. Consider how she cures and gives her assistance. Nature will cure you if she has the power. This power is electricity. That's because electricity builds up—supplies nourishment, strength to the body. Drugs destroy, tear down, because they contain poison instead of nourishment. Of course, poison will ease pain temporarily. Why? Because it paralyzes the nerves. The nerves are delicate wires that enable you to feel pain. If you poison your nerves with drugs you can't feel the pain until the stupor wears off. Then the pain comes back and you have to repeat the dose until Nature removes the cause of the pain.

If you have a pain in your back, you can stop it for a few hours by stupefying the nerves with poisonous drugs. But to cure that pain you have got to remove the cause. That pain is sometimes caused by kidney trouble. So can't you see that to remove the cause of the pain you must restore the kidneys to a healthy condition?

The reason the kidneys, liver, stomach or other organs become weak or debilitated is because they lack electricity. This must be restored, either artificially or by Nature, before they can do their work properly.

Weakness in men is caused by an exhaustion of electricity. Get back that force and you will have your strength.

Electricity pours a stream of electric life into your nerves while you sleep, and these conduct the force to every organ, muscle and tissue of your body, giving health and strength to every part.

It removes the cause of disease, and when the cause is removed Nature will restore health.

You wear my Belt while you sleep, which gives out a continuous current of electricity. It does not burn or blister, and never shocks the nerves; the only sensation is a soothing glow. I have perfected my Belt so that it conveys a stream of electric life direct to the part that is ailing, so the great force of current goes where it is needed, and none is wasted.

Mr. Thomas Johnston, Box No. 233, Deseronto, Ont., says: "It is some five or six years since I got your Belt. I am well satisfied with it. It cured me, and I haven't been bothered since, and have not used it since then."

If you are sceptical, all I ask is reasonable security for the price of the Belt, and you can

PAY WHEN CURED.

FREE TO YOU—Get my 84-page book describing my Electric Belt, with illustrations of fully developed men and women, showing how it is applied.

This book tells in plain language many things you want to know, and gives a lot of good, wholesome advice for men.

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

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

Dr. M. S. McLaughlin

112 YONCE ST., TORONTO, CAN.

Please send me your book, free.

NAME

ADDRESS

T-9-07

SUBSCRIBE FOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE."