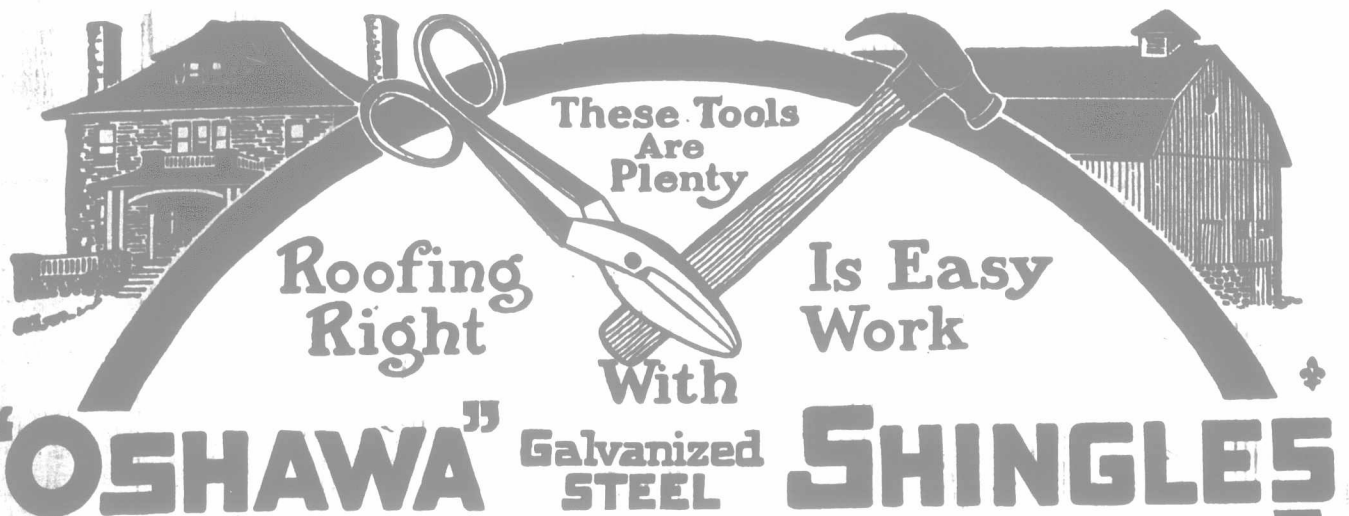


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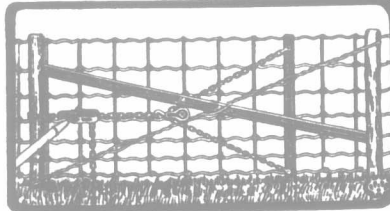
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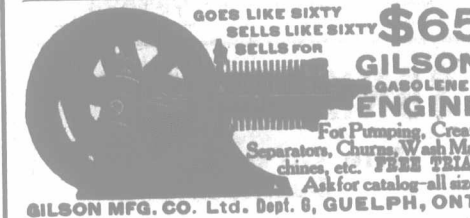
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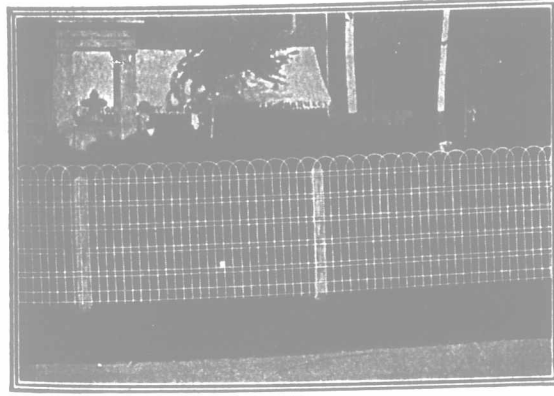
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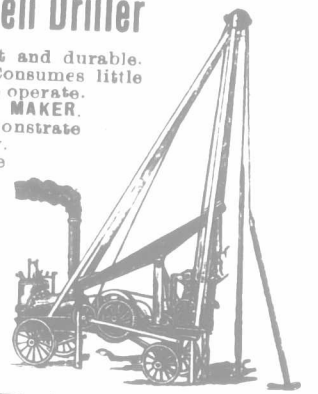
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Vol. XLII.

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LONDON, ONTARIO, JUNE 27, 1907.

No. 770.

EDITORIAL.

GREEN CHEESE AND THE GRADING SYSTEM.

The causes, probable consequences and preventive measures for the shipment of green cheese from Canada to Great Britain have been discussed by leading dairymen in "The Farmer's Advocate"; and while there seems to have been a general disposition to lay responsibility at the doors of what we call "the trade," the remedy is not so easy to find. Factorymen have been besought as a last resort, to withhold from the too eager buyer the products of the factory until they had passed the first stage of greenness. Then we have the empirical suggestion that the Government must step in and by legislation rectify this and other ailments of the business, so that patrons, factorymen and makers may be assured for the future of even greater net returns than in the past. With the magnitude of the trade, and the phenomenal prices of this and the past season, the subject is important, and any proposals made deserve our careful consideration, even if it only results in finding that certain proposed changes would be unwise or unworkable. The suggestion has been made that a compulsory system of official grading, such as practiced in New Zealand, would solve the whole problem, and also prove of great advantage in other ways.

There are two aspects of this grading question. First, we have to consider the comparative necessity for grading, and in the second place the practicability of carrying out such a system. The necessity for grading existed in New Zealand, at the beginning especially, because, we understand, practically all the cheese were sent to Great Britain on consignment, and without some official examination before leaving, the shippers were liable to be imposed upon by consignees in Great Britain. Further, their agents were ordinary merchants in New Zealand, not qualified to make inspections on their own account, the business at that time not being large enough to warrant the employment of special representatives in the cheese trade. Our conditions in this respect are totally different, as the cheese are practically all bought and paid for before leaving Canada, and the transaction, as far as the factory is concerned, is closed at the time the cheese are moved, and the question of quality is not hard to decide.

In the next place, is it practicable to carry out such a system in Canada? It must be borne in mind that here again the situation of the two countries is entirely different. According to our latest information, there are probably only about 100 factories in New Zealand, while Ontario alone has over 1,200 in operation; and, as shipments in New Zealand are made only once in two or three weeks, the number of lots for examination is comparatively small. The cheese are shipped direct from the factories to the steamers in small, open cars or trucks which never contain cheese from more than one factory. The cheese are packed in open crates (described in our correspondence on the subject from the British markets last year), so that the trier is inserted without opening the package. Hence, examination at the port, after the cheese arrive by rail and before they are loaded on the steamer, is simple, and does not interfere in any way with the handling of the cheese. Shipments are made at four or five different ports, so that the quantity at each port is very small, and one can easily do the work, and thus secure uniformity in the grading. The grade marks are placed on the packages just before the cheese are loaded into the ship, therefore there is no opportunity for interference, were anyone disposed to do so, with these marks,

before the cheese reach the other side. Although the cheese are graded in New Zealand, there is said to be little attention paid to the matter of quality in settling for the cheese. Practically all are sold at the same price. A contract is made for the season's output, and rarely is there any reduction on account of quality. It is true the grading is of some assistance to cheesemakers who are enterprising enough to take note of the criticisms made.

In Canada, with probably five or six thousand shipments of cheese during the same period that less than one hundred are made in New Zealand, and the great bulk of it going through the one port of Montreal, there is tremendous congestion at the time of heavy shipment. Experts consider that there is only one place in which proper examination could be made, and that is in the warehouses of the exporters. When the cheese are delivered at these warehouses, there is a great mixture of different lots, and it is only after they are sorted out that the work could be accomplished. As the bulk of the week's receipts all arrive in two or three days, and many of them are shipped out a few hours after arrival, it would require a very large staff of men, and even then it would be a practical impossibility to have them all graded without interfering seriously with the progress of business. The grade marks would have to be put on in the warehouses of the exporters. Most of the exporters are honest men, but how are we to make sure, without assuming complete control of the shipment, that these Government marks would not be interfered with before being placed in the ships for exportation? In our export trade, as now conducted, many of the cheese-buyers here are provided with special brands, registered in the Old Country, which the houses there require to be stamped upon the cheese which they have ordered, and for the quality of which they hold their Canadian agent responsible. Such cheese are wanted for a special market, and the brand indicates its character. Sometimes, cheese considered first-class in one market do not suit in others, and vice versa. The British market is whimsical and very decided. To score all cheese according to one set standard, would be to prejudice certain cheese that otherwise would be all right in certain markets. In fact, it would destroy all hope of having the official grading made a basis for payment to the factories. Again, considerable quantities of cheese go to certain English ports via New York, Portland and Boston, attracted by lower freights and insurance, with good cold-storage facilities, and the goods are shipped from different local stations in Ontario, where the grading inspectors would have to be at the time.

No doubt, if it were practicable to have all cheese graded according to quality, and paid for on that basis it would have a good effect on the improvement of quality; but, as we have just pointed out, there is good reason to believe the cheese would not be so paid for, even if they were graded.

Official grading would relieve the buyer, to some extent, of the onus of making rejections, but it would not insure the payment for cheese according to quality. Men acquainted with the true inwardness of the trade state that the number of lots of inferior cheese which pass without comment as "finest," is in excess of the actual number rejected on account of poor quality. It is easy to see, then, what difficulties would arise in working out the scheme, which in its operations would not long satisfy those few who ask for it. Some seem to think that a system of grading would necessarily result to the advantage of the factories by preventing claims made because of

the quality of their cheese. The fact of the matter is that it would probably increase enormously the number of claims made on the quality of the cheese, and, while that is not a valid objection to the system, it is a practical point very hard to get around.

The expense and difficulties which would attend any attempt to officially grade all the cheese in this country are, we fear, out of all proportion to the benefit that would be derived therefrom. The money can be spent to better advantage in some other way. We have built up our trade in our own way, and it surely has been a great success, which is more than can yet be said of New Zealand. Their natural conditions are far ahead of ours, because they have no high temperature to contend with, and practically the same climatic conditions throughout the whole cheesemaking season. There is no fodder cheese made, and no extreme cold weather. Yet, notwithstanding all these advantages, New Zealand cheese have been selling during the past six months at $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ of a cent below the ruling price for Canadian. The difference between the price of Canadian and New Zealand seems to be growing wider during the last year or so, even with their excellent system of instruction.

It is stated by those who should be in a position to know that official grading would be no deterrent to the man who wanted to let his cheese go in a very green condition, because one of the excuses which an indifferent maker might offer for shipping green cheese under present conditions would exist if all the cheese were graded, viz., the earlier they are shipped, the less risk there is of claims being made for the development of bad flavors. It might appear, at first thought, that something could be done by instructing the official grader to consider immaturity a defect, and "cut" green cheese accordingly. But the question arises, What is green cheese, and how is the grader to distinguish cheese which have not remained in the factory a proper length of time? In the first place, who can say just how long the cheese should remain in the factory? In the second place, how could grading insure that they be kept there for that or any particular length of time? Some may say, require all cheese to be stamped with the day on which they were made, but this would not only be objected to in Great Britain, but would leave a loophole for the salesmen or purchaser to date the cheese so as to make them out older than they really were. Such looseness would never do. Well, then, it may be asked, could not the grader judge from their condition how old they were? The answer is, "Not satisfactorily, for he would be quite at sea in comparing cheese that had been, say, a week in a cool-curing room with those that had been a shorter length of time in a curing room of higher temperature. The latter might show more evidences of ripening than the former, although every cheesemaker knows that the cheese, put in a cool-curing room after making would ultimately ripen into the better quality of goods, other conditions, of course, being equal. The point is that if the grader considered immaturity as a defect, and undertook to discriminate against green cheese in scoring, he would be very liable to do a great deal of harm by really discouraging the erection of cool-curing rooms at the factories.

A careful canvass of the whole situation only serves to convince practical men that compulsory official grading need not be looked to as a solution of the green-cheese-shipping problem. Indeed, its tendency would rather be to place a premium on the shipping of green cheese, so as to get them past the grader before defects should develop. About all that can be done, it seems, is

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AND HOME MAGAZINE.

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PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
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a campaign of publicity and education, with an appeal to the public spirit, and intelligent self-interest of both buyers and salesmen, so that the cheese may be left at least a few days on the shelves before boxing. This, together with the use of seasoned heads for the boxes, would prevent the development of what is known as "soft ends," which injure the quality of the cheese, and which are one of the several evils liable to result from the boxing and shipping of cheese right after they are taken from the press.

SULPHUR FOR GRAPE MILDEW.

If any of our fruit-growing readers are not following closely the reviews of bulletins on horticulture, prepared from week to week for "The Farmer's Advocate" by W. T. Macoun, Horticulturist, of the Experimental Farm, Ottawa, they are missing a mine of up-to-date, practical information. For instance, any farmer with a single grapevine could apply the remedy for mildew suggested in Bulletin 186 of the California Experiment Station. It is nothing more or less than spraying or dusting with dry sulphur, which has given the best results of all the fungicides yet tried, and is not injurious to the grapevine unless the temperature exceeds 110 degrees F. The sulphur should be applied several times to get best results, but the most effective application is just when the blossoms open. Application at this stage, also, has, incidentally, a favorable effect upon the setting of the fruit. It is thought that the sulphur either stimulates the flowers or destroys unknown fungi, or else that the bowers used in the distribution of sulphur must aid in distributing the pollen. A second sulphuring should be given upon the first signs of disease, and a third may be necessary just before the grapes begin to color, if the disease has not been already destroyed. Thorough distribution is important. It may be accomplished in various ways, some being, however, more economical of

material than others. It may be thrown with the hand, shaken through a perforated can, or better, through the tissue of a cloth sack. More expensive means are hand blowers, knapsack blowers or dust sprayers. The estimated cost of sulphuring 500 mature vines three times varied from \$1.16 with a European make of machine, up to \$4.14 by hand.

PUBLICATION NOT NECESSARILY ENDORSATION.

A few weeks since it was brought to our attention that a certain farmer had followed the Glendinning or green-curing method of making clover hay, "as recommended in 'The Farmer's Advocate,'" and lost his crop as a result. The implication was that we should be more careful what we advocate in print. For the information of this and all other readers, we desire to say that we have never recommended the green-curing method of haymaking, nor can we be held responsible for its advocacy through our columns. The green-curing method of making clover hay was explained and commended in this paper years ago by Henry Glendinning, of Manila, who was, so far as we are aware, the first to adopt it, but we never endorsed it editorially for general adoption by farmers. The farthest we ever went was to explain and discuss the practice of those who had tried it. Even this was not done without qualification. Adverse

To undertake to do so, would be to omit from our columns a great many articles which, while wide of the mark at certain points, nevertheless contain interesting and helpful points. Moreover, where is the agricultural editor who knows enough to size up every experience or every opinion, and determine just how much value there may be in it? Generally speaking, the editor who is in haste to attach a rider to every article he prints, is not the best and safest adviser to follow. How can an editor know the peculiarities of every locality, or how can he estimate the worth of every new idea until it has been tried? And if he waited in every case till he could test it himself, there would be considerable delay in publishing many useful and suggestive articles. A moment's reflection will convince any reader of the wisdom of our policy of presenting all points of view in discussions, and allowing readers, within proper limits, to size things up for themselves. Similarly, in the case of new methods or practices, we usually print letters received for what they are worth, so long as they are not libelous or grossly misleading. There are columns of contributed matter in every issue that is not, in our opinion, just up to the mark—not quite the latest and best practice—but we have learned to be lenient in judgment. Perhaps some of those articles meet the special needs of men in certain circumstances; perhaps they appeal to farmers who are not yet ready for more advanced practice. And sometimes the experience which seems out of date and does not accord with the ideas of so-called authorities, turns out to be founded on good reason after all, and results, finally, in the material modification of the theories of the aforesaid authorities.

So, for the most part, we go on printing practically all the experience we receive and pouring it into the crucible of the reader's judgment, who will, if he is wise, take nothing for granted, but reason, sift and ponder for himself; and if he seizes on one man's experience, and, in adopting it, finds he has made a mistake, that is his own lookout. We do not even pretend to endorse contributions that are especially solicited, although, in securing such we make it a point to enlist the services only of the best and safest writers. All we are actually responsible for is what we endorse editorially, either on the front page or in any of the other departments. We consider carefully what we make the paper say, and that contract is big enough.

THE HIRED MAN AND HIS BATH.

The Agricultural Editor of the Toronto World has run up against a snag—a sunken, twisted, knotty pine-root snag. A correspondent wrote him, discussing the awkward question of hired men's ablutions, and put the matter in a pointed way: "Where can the hired man wash his feet?" This was a poser. The World man was stuck, confessed the corn, and called on Ministers of Agriculture, with their Deputies, officials of various rank, and the editors of "The Farmer's Advocate" and some other weeklies to help him out.

Such Spartan spirit deserves support, and we find ourselves involuntarily rallying to the call, not that we have any panacea for difficulties of this kind, but the problem appeals to our sympathy, having served an apprenticeship in the humble but worthy lot of hired man in more than one Province.

The toughest experience we recall was in Manitoba, on one of the great harvest excursions. The first job there was with a settler who lived in a 12 x 18-foot, story-and-a-half house, with one room downstairs and one above. The lower room was kitchen, dining-room, pantry and parlor combined, and was the day-time living-room of a family of five, besides two hired men and a pup. Upstairs were two beds and a shakedown. A bathroom was a superfluity, for none of the family would have used it if there had been one. We have a vague impression that the wife did sometimes bathe the children with a basin, and once, after a hard week's threshing, the good husband and father soaked his feet in the horse-watering pail. As for the hired man, he held to the view that bathing with alkali water was injurious. Incidentally, he also had a theory that it was possible for some men to "make" vermin by a process of spontaneous generation. We never understood how he could be sure of this, for, according



Alex. T. Gordon.

Combscauseway, Insch, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, who is to judge the Shorthorns at the Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, 1907.

as well as favorable experience was published. The experience of Prof. Day with this method, in the barn of the College farm, at Guelph, where it did not prove a success, was given prominence, and the rank and file of haymakers were warned that green-curing was a method requiring to be fully understood before being attempted, and even then it was of the nature of an experiment in each particular case, the results being by no means uniformly good. Anyone who tried green-curing, did so at his risk, and certainly not on our advice. We are not condemning green-curing, nor are we discouraging further experiment. On the contrary, we should like to see it made a success. There would seem to be no reason why, if all the instructions of Mr. Glendinning were followed, and especial care observed to see that no dew or rain were on the hay when mowed away, the method should not succeed with others as with him, and we trust that some of our public-spirited subscribers may continue the experiment in hopes of learning precisely what are the conditions essential to success. But once again let us repeat that we decline to accept any responsibility for the results.

And right here let it be understood, once and for all, that we never have assumed, and never will assume, responsibility for the accuracy or wisdom of all the articles contributed to this paper.

to his own telling, he was never without them, and would seem to have lacked an opportunity to put his theory to the test.

It will be admitted that here was a situation as trying as most hired men are called upon to face, and yet we have it to record that the embryo editor never missed his weekly bath and change of underwear. To be sure, the employer did sometimes look upstairs while the operation was going on and gently insinuate that it was hardly the thing to use the kitchen basin to wash one's feet; but the bath was always accomplished, and the good man swallowed what scruples he may have had with becoming grace—at least, so far as we remember, he never missed a meal. We will be pardoned for adding that, on leaving this place, the writer carefully examined every article of clothing, and, to his great relief, found everything O. K., so that the eastbound train carried only one passenger on the ticket for his berth.

But Manitoba is not the only place where such nice situations may be met. The Eastern Provinces also have some farmers whose standard of cleanliness and hygiene is not quite up to the mark. Some of them, perhaps, might take a lesson from the hired men they employ, although, in the majority of cases, it devolves upon them to set the laborer an example and encourage him to keep his person clean, so as to be a fit member of the household, a decent companion for the children, and an object of self-respect to himself. The hired man who will not make use of reasonable facilities for keeping his body clean and clothes neat is not fit to have around, no matter how scarce help may be. On the other hand, it is rather disheartening to a respectable young man to learn, as the editor did at one place, that there was a bathroom in the house, but it was not for the hired men. Such instances are liable to raise bitter thoughts in the lad's mind, on the subject of Christian charity.

To sum the matter up, we must express a doubt whether there is any place in rural Canada where a hired man cannot be cleanly and decent if he is determined so to do. On the other hand, the farmer and his wife have a duty to themselves, to their families, and to the hired man within their gates, to see that he is given every encouragement and reasonable convenience in the way of bath vessels obtainable for the purpose in the sleeping-room, if at present there be no bath or wash rooms in which to attend to the keeping of the temple of the soul. The golden rule works in well here, and every father and mother should endeavor to regard their helpers as they would have their son treated by another boy's parents, probably in a distant land.

CLYDESDALE REGISTRATION AND THE CUSTOMS.

The questions raised by our correspondent, "Scotland Yet," in his letter appearing in the June 20th issue of "The Farmer's Advocate," regarding the regulations of the Clydesdale Association of Canada, and the relation of that Association to the National Record Office at Ottawa, and to the Customs regulations of the country, are, to our mind, not difficult to answer, and it seems strange that so general a lack of information on these points exists among breeders and importers, and that our correspondent confesses his inability to get much light on the subject from official quarters.

The Record Office at Ottawa simply does the recording for the Clydesdale Horse Association, and for other breed societies having representatives on the National Record Board. Each Association is entirely independent of the Record Board, the Record Committee, or the Record Office, so far as the pedigree rules of entry are concerned. The Record Committee acts as an executive to see that the regulations of each Association are carried out in recording the pedigrees, and issuing the certificates of registration on account of the Clydesdale Association, as well as other Associations represented on the Record Board.

There is no connection between the Customs regulations and any of the breed Record Associations at the Record Office. The Customs regulations do not specify any foreign records as being officially recognized. Indeed, so wide open are the doors thrown that almost any certificate pur-

porting to show purity of breeding is accepted as evidence of the right to duty-free entrance for breeding purposes and the improvement of stock. So wide open is the door that some of the Canadian breed societies have memorialized the Dominion Government by resolution, requesting that the Customs regulations be so changed as to provide that stock must first be recorded in Canadian records for the breeds to which the animals belong before being entitled to entry free of duty, but so far no action in this direction has been taken by the Government. The executive of one of the most important breed societies has, indeed, gone so far as to recommend that the society petition the Government to make it necessary that all animals imported must not only be registered in Canadian records, but must be owned by British subjects resident in Canada before being entitled to entry free of duty; but if such petition was presented, no action has been taken by the Government. From this statement, it will be seen that the relation of the pedigree Record Associations to the Customs is the same as that of any other society or individual subject of the realm, simply the right of petition.

The action recently taken by the Clydesdale Horse Association, in amending its rules governing the registration in the Canadian Studbook of imported Clydesdales, therefore has no necessary connection with the Customs regulations, and, for

and with the pedigree rules of the Scottish Studbook, as published on page 1016, in our issue of June 20th, the situation should be made tolerably clear to all interested.

AGRICULTURE IN ONTARIO HIGH SCHOOLS.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

You have asked me for some information as to the course of instruction in High Schools now being inaugurated. I shall attempt to make a statement which, while not complete, may, in part at least, set forth our ideas and, perhaps, our ideals.

During the past thirty years several attempts have been made at introducing agricultural instruction into our public school system. No less than three text-books have at different times been prepared for use, and in the regulations authorized a few years ago a course was prescribed. But the weak point in all the endeavors has been that teachers were not provided having any special qualification to carry on the work. The Education Department made a showing from time to time and the Agricultural Department, through various officers, has preached and agitated. Little or nothing resulted. However, the present Premier committed his Government to doing something. The time, therefore, seems opportune for making another venture. Independent of each other, and quite unknown to each other, memoranda were prepared in the two Departments, which, when compared, were found to be so nearly alike that it was found advisable to come together

and formulate a plan. This plan when presented to the Premier and Cabinet, was at once accepted, and, there being no insuperable difficulties in the way, the plan had been put in operation without any delay. The Department of Agriculture promised to provide teachers for at least six schools. Six graduates of the Agricultural College, well trained, practical men, were selected, men who were qualified to take teachers' positions in any Agricultural College in Canada or the United States. Six High Schools were selected where it was considered that conditions existed favorable for success. The Legislature voted \$6,000 for the work in 1907. A course of instruction has been drawn up that will be incorporated in the High-school work. Thus, a young man, having passed the entrance examination, may at one of these schools take up a two-years' course in Agricultural work, receiving at the same time a training in English, Mathematics, Science or other subjects; that is, he may, in taking his full High-school course, receive at the same time instruction in some agricultural science that will be of

service to him at his life-work, or that will be a good preparation for a more extended course at the Agricultural College. This work, however, will take up only part of the teacher's time. There may be only a few pupils, at first, for such a full course. It is proposed that the teacher, who will confine his work entirely to agriculture, shall organize special short courses suited to the requirements of the section to which students, young men and even men of advanced years, may come—short courses similar to those at the Agricultural College. It may be found practicable to organize these short courses in some other school or schools in the county. Thus the teacher may carry on the full course at the High School selected, doing his teaching, say, on two days of the week, and then go elsewhere for the other courses. In one section these short courses may be in horticulture, in another section a short course of live-stock judging may be carried on; or it may be that a course on soils, seeds and weeds may be found to be most desirable. The work is left open, there are no hard-and-fast regulations, the work is to be adapted to the views of each locality. The teachers have already gone to their several localities and are now conferring with the trustees and the farmers to find out just how best they can organize classes to serve the farmers of these sections. These men have been attached to the High Schools because these are the only schools representing all the parts of each county, and the County Council are being asked to co-operate in support because the benefits will accrue to the whole county.



Undaunted Prince.

Clydesdale stallion; foaled 1904. Second in open three-year-old class, Glasgow, 1907. A well-known winner as a two-year-old. Sire Hiawatha.

the present at least, the export certificates of acceptance for registration in the Studbook of the Clydesdale Horse Association of Great Britain and Ireland, commonly called the Scottish Studbook, will, as formerly, be sufficient to pass the Canadian Customs duty-free. And as these export certificates, signed by the secretary (who is also registrar), entitle to registry in the Scottish Studbook, they will also entitle horses and mares imported before July 1st, 1907, to registry in the Canadian Clydesdale Studbook. In the case of animals imported after July 1st, the amended pedigree rules, requiring that an increased number of ancestors must bear registration numbers in the Scottish Book, will apply. The amended rule reads:

"That imported Clydesdale males or females bearing registration numbers in the Clydesdale Studbook of Great Britain and Ireland, whose sires and dams, together with their sires and dams, are also recorded and bearing registration numbers in such Studbook, shall be accepted for registration in the Clydesdale Studbook of Canada, and this amendment shall come into force on the first day of July, 1907."

By comparing this rule with the rules printed on the back of the forms of application for registry, supplied by the Record Office at Ottawa,

The teachers will at once get in touch with all local Agricultural organizations, Farmers' Institutes, Agricultural Societies, Horticultural Societies, Fruit Associations, etc., and endeavor to work in harmony with them. Then the individual farmer will not be overlooked. The teacher will be the local representative of the Department of Agriculture, who will make a study of local conditions and local needs, and who will advise the Department as to the sending of other specialists to promote work of a special kind. If the poultryman is wanted at a certain place—he will see that he is brought; if it is a question of drainage, or of forestry, or of insect destruction, he will endeavor to bring in the Expert of the Department to co-operate with him. It is hoped that this teacher will be the man to whom the individual farmer will appeal for help, whether it may be for a report or a bulletin or for the assistance of some one who has become an expert along any particular line. It will be seen, then, that the first business of the teacher will be to become acquainted with the farmers of the county, get their sympathy and support, and, gradually gather about him in the school young men, farmers' sons, who want some special education, and also to help men of more mature years who are willing to make a study of some special feature of farm work. The main hope lies in this fact, that the work is untrammelled—it is to be allowed to develop along lines that will suggest themselves as best suited to each section. If the people will not exact too much and will not expect too much in the first year, we have such confidence in the ability and good sense and enthusiasm of these young men that we believe success will follow, though it may be along lines that some do not now anticipate.

We had to have a course of study outlined and we had to compile lists of appliances, but these are more or less ideals to work up to. We propose to begin on somewhat modest and moderate lines and work up to these in time.

These young men have gone to the High Schools, but they are not to be tied up,—their services are at the disposal of the people of the counties in which the schools are situated. We hope to attract to these High Schools, in time, many young men who would not go there under other conditions, and we hope to get the farming community in more sympathetic touch with High School work. We hope also that some young men from the town who propose going into professional or mercantile life may be attracted to these courses. Such a course would be of value to them in their professional career—perhaps they may even be attracted away from town life to undertake farming as their life-work.

You will see how difficult it is for us to tell definitely just what we propose to have done. The reason is that intentionally the scheme is to be allowed to develop along natural lines, and therein is our best hope of its success. We have provided six men who have the best that the Agricultural College can give them; it is our hope that they will carry some of the work of the College out to the schools and the farms of these six counties selected and that other counties will next year call for others. The Premier has promised to enlarge the work, if it is so desired. The Department of Education is prepared to do everything that it can to fit this work into the established system of the Province; and the Department of Agriculture will back it up by all of its resources. The leaven of agricultural instruction is now being planted in six High Schools. It should spread to other High Schools, and ere long, through them, find its way into the Public Schools. Then perhaps the farmer will be able to see that his work and calling has as much share in the general educational system of the Province as any other work or calling. The work has been started—what is wanted now is fair consideration and genuine sympathy by the farmers themselves.

C. C. JAMES

Deputy Minister of Agriculture.

Toronto.

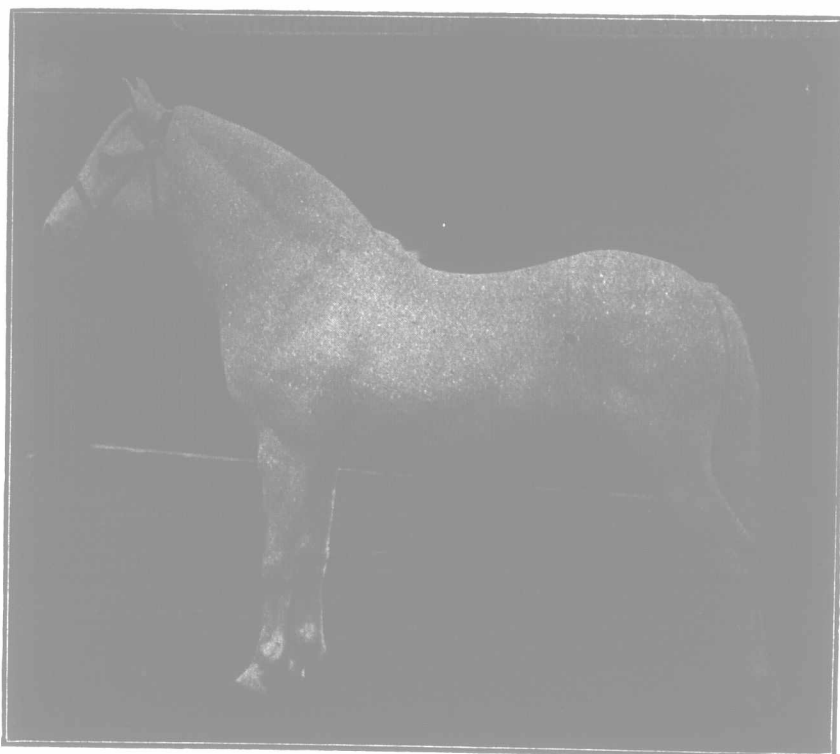
The coming of summer weather, though longer delayed than in the average years, has at length been realized, and warm days and occasional showers have wrought a pleasing change in the crop prospects. Spring grain, which up to the middle of June had made but little growth, has, under more genial influences, made rapid headway, and the prospect for fair average crops of this class is decidedly encouraging. Hay will doubtless be a light crop, though better than the farmers' fears of a couple of weeks ago. Pastures have been freshened, and corn, which loves heat, has generously responded to its impetus, and in warm weather continues, may yet give a very satisfactory yield of fodder for ensilage purposes, at least, if not of ripened product. Hay and corn harvest will no doubt be a week or two later than in ordinary summer seasons, but this may not prove a serious matter if the crops mature satisfactorily. On the whole, the prospect has greatly improved in the last ten days.

HORSES.

LAMENESS IN HORSES.

(Continued.)

The manifestation of lameness is shown by the animal in two ways: First, during repose; second, during movement. In some cases the expression is much more palpable while the animal is standing still, as in many cases of foot lameness. For example, a horse will continually point (place one foot in advance of the other and rest it upon the toe), or even elevate the foot which is suffering pain; if both feet are diseased, he may point or elevate them alternately. But when he is made to move, the degree of the lameness does not seem equivalent to the amount of pain expressed while standing. In other cases the animal will stand perfectly sound, although in the majority of cases the pastern of the lame limb is more upright than that of the sound one, as if he feared to put as much weight on it; but when made to move, he will immediately exhibit the lameness. Again, in many cases the animal comes out of the stable sound, but when he has been driven a variable distance lameness becomes manifest. Others, again, leave the stable very lame, and become freer in their action when they have been warmed with exercise. Such cases are apt to deceive, hence the examiner should take all precautions against being deceived. Some horses show lameness only when they "turn round." They may go sound if led straight to or from the observer, but when turned sharply round, they at once manifest their unsoundness; and when an examiner finds a man who turns his horse carefully round, he should watch carefully and compel him to be turned quickly. Slight chorea or stringhalt is seldom detected except during the turn, and in some cases is shown only when the horse is turned one way.



Greylight.

Champion Welsh Pony, Polo Show, London, England, 1907.

In other cases lameness may exist in two or more limbs, but not equally; and when so complicated, the animal may endeavor to save the lamelimb by throwing his weight from them in such a peculiar manner that it requires great care to distinguish the true nature of the case and form a correct opinion. Again, there are some horses which walk down hill in so peculiar a manner that they may be supposed to be lame. This is sometimes called "a three-cornered walk." He sways from side to side most awkwardly, his hind-quarters being turned to one side or the other, going forward almost sideways, like some animals going down hill with a heavy load behind them. A touch of the whip will cause him to improve his gait, and show at once that it is not lameness, but laziness, from which he is suffering. This is a fault that should be corrected when a colt is being taught to go in harness. The signs of lameness shown during repose are very important, and often diagnostic. A horse suffering from pain in one of his fore legs will usually point the foot. This is done for the purpose of relieving the pain, by throwing the flexor tendons in the joint, or relaxation, and removing tension or pressure from the painful part. This pointing is usually applied to every lameness in the fore limb, and is especially noticed when the lameness is below the knee. The pointing of elbow or shoulder is also a characteristic. The pointing of the

tended, the knee flexed, and the foot held on a level with or a little behind its fellow. In severe shoulder lameness, the pointing, if we can call it such, is backwards, the limb generally is relaxed, the knee bent, and the foot placed behind its fellow, sometimes the toe only touching the ground, the whole limb semi-pendulous, on account of the inability of the muscles to elevate it and bring it forward without pain.

When the lameness is in a hind leg, the patient may stand with it flexed, knuckled over at the fetlock, or with the foot elevated off the ground entirely. When he stands with the lame leg in advance of the sound one, the position generally indicates disease in or below the hock.

A horse with acute pain in both fore feet will stand with his hind feet well advanced under his body, resting one fore foot and then the other. Should the pain be in both hind feet, he will stand with his fore feet well back beneath the chest, his body pushed forwards and head hung low, in order to remove the weight as far as possible from the seat of pain. He will ease one hind foot and then the other, and, if the pain be excessive, will breathe heavily and show other symptoms of distress. Pain in both hind feet often interferes with the act of urination, by preventing stretching of the body, which is so characteristic of that act in the horse. In such cases he will endeavor to stretch himself, will elevate the tail, but, with a groan, quickly assume his former posture, and suddenly pick up his feet alternately. From this fact, it is often supposed that a horse suffering acute pain in both hind feet is suffering from some disease of the urinary organs. "WHIP."

(To be continued.)

CLYDESDALE REGISTRATION PROBLEMS.

In your number of June 6th, on page 943, is published my circular regarding Canadian pedigrees, which says: "To record the produce of an imported filly, it is necessary to record the filly herself and have her ancestors recorded in the Scottish books, unless this is already done." This is an error, and should read, "Canadian Clydesdale Studbook." In yours of June 13th, the statement is made that the fee for recording Scotch pedigrees is \$1.00 and \$2.00. While this is true, it is in some degree misleading, as it is also a rule of the Association that the ancestors recorded in the Scotch Studbook must also be recorded in the Canadian Clydesdale Studbook. For this a fee of 50 cents is charged for each ancestor. Many of these ancestors have already been recorded and paid for by previous importers who have imported other progeny from the same, so that the exact cost of recording an imported Clyde has to be studied out. When the applicant sends in his Scotch export certificate, with name and address, and requests a Canadian pedigree to be issued for the animal, the officials at Ottawa look the matter up and ascertain how many of these ancestors remain unrecorded. They then write a letter to the applicant stating what the cost will be, and, on his forwarding the amount, the pedigree will be issued. All applications sent to the Record Department before the first day of July will be considered without further notice. The pedigrees may be issued later on. It is a matter of regret that some satisfactory pro-rata basis cannot be determined by which the owner will know what the exact cost will be in every case, but no solution of the difficulty has offered so far.

J. W. SANGSTER, Secretary.

Of all animals, the most kind, docile and gentle is the well-bred and good-dispositioned horse, and no other animal, likewise, is more easily spoiled by injudicious and vicious management.

While size and color may help, so far as appearance goes, it is in gait and strength that the most care is necessary when the animals are to walk together daily.

Strength, endurance and speed are not developed by violent usage, but rather by a judicious amount of exercise given so as to develop but not strain.—[Exchange.]

LIVE STOCK.

MUSLIN CURTAIN VENTILATION.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Replying to your enquiries, I have used the muslin-curtain ventilating system since 1900 in Central New York, where the thermometer ranges as low as forty degrees below zero in the winter. I use it in my own bedroom, my dairy stable, horse stable, poultry house, swine barn, etc. My experience has been perfectly satisfactory. I had a King system in my dairy stables, and closed up the openings, as I found the muslin curtains much more satisfactory. S. H. Anderson, Falls Church, Va., has used the system in the dairy stable of A. M. Lothrop, whose manager he is, during the past year. I enclose a letter from Mr. Anderson, which gives his experience, and which is a fair sample of numerous others:

E. M. Santee.—In reply to your favor of May 1st, we have in use the muslin curtains in our cow barn and poultry houses, as ventilators, since last November, and the result has been a surprise to us. Whereas, we expected to close the windows as cold weather comes on, we found that it was then we got the most benefit from them. On the coldest nights we have had no trouble in keeping up the temperature, and then the air of that cow stable was a revelation. I used to visit the stable during the evening, to open or close doors, in order to keep things as I wanted them, but soon found that the new ventilators did the work better than I could possibly do it if I had stood at the door all the time. We had the same experience with our poultry houses. I want to thank you for giving us the information relative to their use, and assure you that, by giving it to the dairymen and poultrymen of this country you will be doing them a service that each must eventually appreciate.—[S. H. Anderson, Manager.

E. M. SANTEE, Ass't. Dairyman,
U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry.

[Note.—The muslin referred to is ordinary factory cloth, or muslin or cotton, as it is known in different sections of the country. It is the loosest mesh next to cheese cloth.—Editor.]

FIGHTING RAGWORT IN PICTOU CO., N. S.

One way and another, our readers have heard a good deal during the past few years concerning what has been called the Pictou cattle disease, prevalent in parts of Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. Technically, this disease is called hepatic cirrhosis, a liver complaint not unlike gin liver in man. The disease attacks cattle, and it is not yet established that horses are immune. It is caused by eating when in a dried state and mixed with hay, a weed called ragwort or "Stinking Willie," introduced into Nova Scotia in the early fifties, and since distributed widely in that and the Island Province. The disease is not contagious, but can never be stamped out till the fields are free of the weed.

It is gratifying, therefore, to know that the ladies are getting after it, by offering prizes to school children who will collect the largest number of specimens, the appeal being made through the teachers.

The East Pictou County Local Council of Women offers prizes to the sections procuring the largest average of stalks per pupil enrolled, the stalks to be cut close to the ground at the time the plant is in full bloom, which occurs, as a rule, between August 15th and 31st. Prizes are also offered to the individual pupils who cut the largest number of stalks of the weed. The prizes to the sections are, respectively: First prize, \$15.00, second \$10.00, third \$7.50, and to the next five, in order of merit, \$5.00 each, the prizes to be applied to school equipment, as teacher, trustees and pupils decide.

The prizes offered to the individual pupils are: First \$10.00, second \$8.00, third \$6.00, fourth \$4.00, and to the next twenty-five, in order of merit, \$2.00 each. The number of stalks cut must be certified by reliable persons who are willing to accept the responsibility of reviewing, counting and burning the stalks. The plan is heartily endorsed by the County Council, the local M. P. P., the School Inspector, and the Provincial Superintendent of Education. The Secretary of the County Council of Women is Miss A. M. Murray, New Glasgow, N. S. Success to the effort. May others take it up.

I think "The Farmer's Advocate" is worth double the subscription price to breeders and farmers.
W. L. PAFF,
Wellesley, Ont.

BATH AND WEST OF ENGLAND SHOW.

This show, which ranks second in importance of events of its kind in England, and is one of the oldest live-stock exhibitions in the country, was held at Newport, Monmouthshire, June 5-10.

The heavy horse section is never a very strong one at these meetings, but since it has been divided into classes for Shire horses and those of any other breed there has been an increase in the entries.

Amongst those that were successful with Shires at this show were Sir P. A. Muntz, with Dunsmore Franklin, in the older stallion class; Mr. F. E. Muntz, with that grand two-year-old, King Forest; whilst in the yearling class, Dewstow Forest King, another son of Lockinge Forest King, owned by Mr. H. Oakley, was first.

The brood mare and filly classes were very good, included amongst the winners being Blythwood Bounteous, first in the brood-mare class; Alderby Lady Jameson, first in the three-year-old class; Ashleaf, first in the two-year-old class, and Mr. L. Dodd's Rustic Gipsy Queen, first in the yearling class.

Hackney breeders will be interested to note that Dashing Girl, bred by Sir W. Gilbey and owned by Mr. W. R. Tubbs, was the winner of the silver medal for the best mare of the breed. Hopwood Clematis, owned by the last named exhibitor, was first in the four-year-old class, whilst Sir Walter Gilbey's Lively Birthday, a splendid two-year-old, was first in that class, and the winning yearling colt was Amberley King, owned by the Keynsham Stud Company.

with Pearl King, whilst Perton, owned by Mr. H. J. Dent, occupied the same position in the two-year-old class, and the grand young bull Samson, owned by Mr. D. A. Thomas, was first in the yearling class.

Aberdeen-Angus cattle made a remarkably good entry, the younger classes being wonderfully well supported. Mr. J. J. Cridlan, with Mabel 8th, was first in the cow class, whilst Pride of Ewenny, owned by Col. J. Picton, Tuberville, was first in the three-year-old class. Veritas of Preston, a remarkably choice and well-grown two-year-old heifer, was first for the Rev. C. Bolden in her class, followed by Pride of Alick, owned by Sir G. A. Cooper. In the older class Mr. Cridlan was again to the fore, with Everwise, whilst Black for Ever of Ballindalloch won first honors for Sir G. Cooper in the younger bull class.

SHEEP.

A capital representative exhibit was made of the different breeds, and during the judging it was satisfactory to note that there were present watching this being done representatives of the great sheep industry from Canada, United States, Argentine, Chili, etc.

Breeders of Cotswold sheep appreciate and know the value of the sheep of this breed from Messrs. Garne's flock. They were leading winners in two of the three classes, i. e., yearling rams and ewes, and second for ram lambs, in which Mr. W. Thomas won first.

The Devon Long-wools, a hardy and prolific breed of long-wool sheep, made a specially good entry. Mr. F. White was principal winner for yearling rams and ram lambs, Mr. R. Cook for yearling ewes, and Mr. J. D. Pedlar was also a successful exhibitor.

In the Lincoln classes Messrs. T. Casswell, H. Dudding and R. Dixon were the principal exhibitors, the former winning first honors for two-shear and yearling rams, and the latter for yearling ewes and ram lambs.

The Southdowns were well represented, and the winning sheep were typical specimens of this well-known breed of mutton-producers. Mr. C. Aueane won first and champion for males, with a notably fine two-year-old sheep, and first and second for yearling rams. H. A. the King was first for ram lambs, a particularly choice pen, second for yearling ewes, and third and r. n. for yearling rams, the Duke of Devonshire taking a well-deserved first, as well as special for the best pen of ewes.

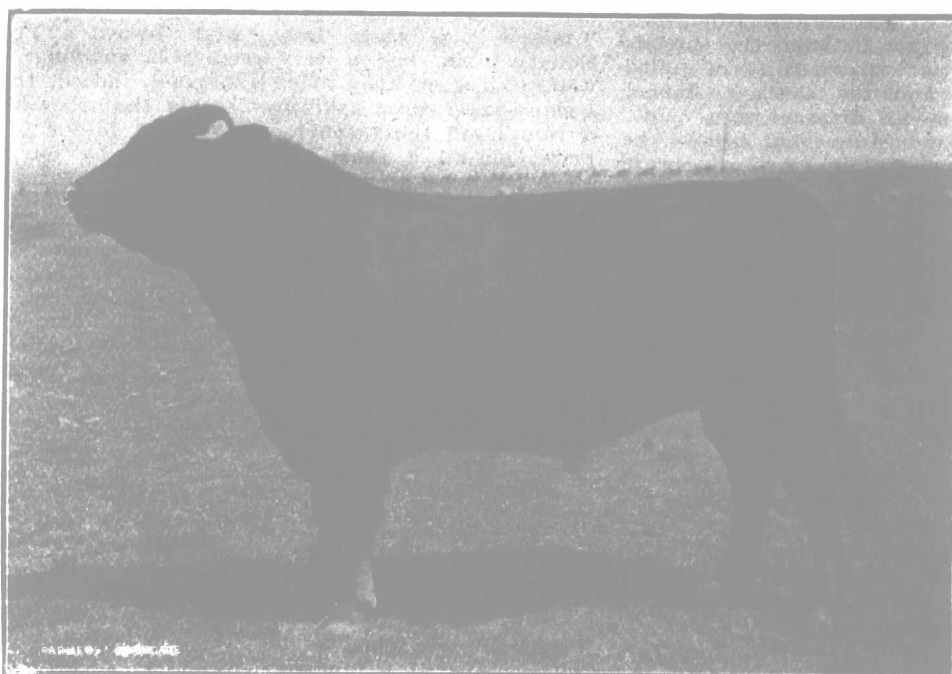
The Hampshire Down entry was a very good one indeed. Mr. James Flower was well to the fore, with specially good sheep. First for yearling rams, and for ram lambs, and second for ewe lambs. In this latter class, a trio of high-class, typical lambs won for Mr. H. C. Stephens, who was also second for ram lambs and yearling rams. Sir W. G. Pearce, Bart., and the Hon. Bouverie were also amongst the winners.

The Shropshire entry was an exceedingly good one, Mr. M. Williams winning first and third for yearling rams, and second for ram lambs, with very typical sheep. First in the last named class, first and second for yearling ewes, and second for yearling rams were the honors won by Sir Richard Cooper with very choice sheep. Messrs. A. Tanner, Sir W. O. Corbet and T. S. Morgan were also leading winners.

A good entry was found in the Oxford Down classes, Mr. A. Brassey taking precedence in the yearling ram class, in which he was first and third, Mr. J. Horlick was second, and this exhibitor was also second in the yearling ewe class in which Mr. J. T. Hobbs, who was r. n. and h. c. for yearling rams, took first and reserve honors.

The Somerset and Dorset Horn sheep secured an average entry, and the leading honors were divided between Messrs. W. R. Flower, E. A. Hambro and F. J. Merson.

The swine section of this show is a very good one indeed. The Berkshires were represented by a very good entry, and the leading breeders in the award list were the Duchess of Devonshire, whose sow, Polegate Dorcas 2nd, won first honors as well as the medal for the best of its breed, and



Protector (imp.).

Shorthorn bull, Calved November, 1904. Property of John McFarlane & W. H. Ford, Dutton, Ont.

The cattle section was a large one, and full of interest.

For some reason the average merit of the Shorthorn classes, which were well filled, was hardly up to that usually found at this show. In the dairy class Lord Rothschild was first and second, with a couple of excellent dairy Shorthorn cows. In the usual class for cows in milk, Sherbourne Ruth, a good roan, won first honors for Mr. James Horlick, Vesta taking second prize for Sir A. C. Stepney. In the three-year-old heifer class, Allerston Mary 2nd, owned by Mr. R. M. Knowles, secured the preference over that fine red heifer, Beauty 3rd, owned by Mr. J. Deane-Willis. Roan Pansy was first in the two-year-old class, owned by Mr. F. Phillips, beating by a narrow margin Mr. G. Harrison's Montrave Wondrous. The yearling heifers were a very large class, Mr. A. F. Bassett heading the same with Tehidy Queen of Brilliants 3rd, Mr. Willis coming in second with Mermaid, a capital roan.

The older bull class was headed by H. M. the King's grand red and white Enchanter, Stonecrop, a white owned by Mr. Willis, occupying the same position in the two-year-old class, followed by Manor Nelson, a red owned by Mr. A. D. Acland. In the yearling class, H. M. the King was again to the fore with the well-bred white Golden Treasure.

The Hereford entry was most distinctly representative of the high merit of the breed. In the female classes the Earl of Coventry with Madame, Mr. T. R. Thomson with Beauty 3rd, Mr. W. B. Tudge with Princess Beatrice and Mr. A. E. Hughes with Lemster Plum, were the principal winners in the four female classes. The last named exhibitor was first in the old bull class

Messrs. G. T. Inman, J. Lawrence, J. Jerrerson, G. J. G. Chetwynd, etc.

The Large White breed was not quite so largely represented as we have seen upon former occasions. The Earl of Ellesmere's boar, Eclipse 9th, was first in the old boar class, winning the gold medal as the best of the breed, and His Lordship, together with Messrs. R. M. Knowles, R. R. Rothwell and C. G. Tong, were the most successful exhibitors.

The Tamworth breeders competed very keenly indeed in the classes open to them, and they made a specially fine entry, the champion cup and challenge bowl being won by Cholderton Jennie, a very fine sow bred by Mr. H. C. Stephens, and exhibited by Mr. R. Ibbotson. This exhibitor, together with Mr. D. W. Phillips, Mr. H. C. Stephens and Mr. C. Bathurst, were amongst the more successful exhibitors.

RECOLLECTIONS OF A SHEPHERD.

(Continued.)

In almost every flock of common or scrub sheep in Ontario at the time from which these memories date, some sixty-five years ago—and there were very few flocks of pure-breds in the country then—there was almost invariably one and generally half a dozen black sheep. And this was considered a desirable feature when homespun yarn was woven by the countryside weaver into "hoden-grey" cloth, the black wool mixed with the white saving the trouble and expense of dyeing. I can almost fancy I hear, even at this long distance, the whirr of the spinning-wheel, as my mother or the hired girl, hour after hour, tipped backward and forward upon the kitchen floor, uniting the rolls of carded wool, twisting them into yarn, and rolling it on the spindle, and hear the rattle of the loom as "Willie the weaver" shot his shuttle first with one hand, then with the other, passing the thread of the weft from one side of the web to the other between the threads of the woof, turning out great rolls of fulled cloth, twilled blankets and the checked flannel fabrics from which women's dresses were made. And just here let me say I cannot but believe the lassies gowned in these homespun garments were quite as sweet to court as those of the present day, arrayed in all the frills and furbelows of the age, fearfully and wonderfully made as they are, and short-lived as the morning dew, by the mandate of fickle fashion, in comparison with the strong material our mothers and sisters stitched into shape by the dim light of a tallow dip, and which lasted more of years than present-day wear does of months.

But, to return to our muttons, another peculiarity for which I know not how to account, was that occasionally was seen a black sheep marked with white points, like a Berkshire pig, white stripe down the face, white feet and tip of tail; and, as it was the fashion then for sheep to wear their tails long, as it is periodically for women in these advanced times to wear their trains, they—the ovines—made quite a picturesque showing, as no doubt the ladies fancy they do, as they—the sheep again—certainly did when startled by a stranger they scampered away, their caudal appendages striking alternately their backs and their heels. Strange to say, in those days, when bears and wolves were more common than now, there were ten flocks of sheep kept in this country to one now; and though it was a usual practice to let sheep run at large on the roads, fewer complaints were heard of losses by the ravages of dogs than in this enlightened age, when there is far less excuse for farmers or others keeping dogs than when wild beasts were more common, but I must not allow my feelings to lead me into an-

other dissertation on that delightful topic. And what delicious mutton those common sheep made from their browsing the brambles and cropping the sweet June grass of the roadside. Our fancy breeds of show sheep, with their fat rumps and flakes of tallow, it seems to me, are not in it for sweet, sappy, toothsome joints and ribs of edible meat, as compared with those of the pioneer flocks. And what a handy size they were. It was not necessary, on killing a sheep for family use, to ask a neighbor to take one-half the carcass, owing to its being too large to keep well till used, as the sharp appetites of the healthy members of the household soon disposed of it.

Speaking of black sheep, reminds me of the surprise, almost amounting to a shock, experienced when, in the first little flock of pure-bred Leicesters my father founded, one of the ewes one spring gave birth to a coal-black lamb, by a pure-bred white sire. As this freak was repeated several times in the course of the years, we sometimes wondered whether it was peculiar to the Leicesters or whether it could be accounted for on the principle of the peeled-rods theory of our ancient ancestor, Jacob. We found, however, some years later, when we had a flock of pure-bred Cotswolds, that occasionally the same thing occurred, and, not to be outdone by any other class, one bright spring morning a typical Cotswold ewe presented us with a pair of dyed-in-the-wool darkies; and I have since seen a black lamb in a flock of one of the Down breeds, and have been informed that this capricious prank is occasionally indulged in by most of the pure breeds. By the way, the talk about black sheep reminds me that at the first big fair I attended when a boy, and the first time I ever saw pure-bred sheep—that was at the second Upper Canada Provincial Exhibition, at Toronto, in 1852—among the exhibitors of Leicesters—and they were the only breed shown, I believe—was a black man, who had married the "missus," a white lady who owned a York County farm, and a very creditable showing of well-fitted sheep they made; so good, indeed, that a more-experienced exhibitor, seeing that they had a ram lamb that would surely come in for first prize, played a sharp trick on them by buying their lamb before the judging, handing over the cash, and, taking immediate possession, he placed one of his own entry tickets on his purchase, captured the first prize of £5, or twenty dollars, and five minutes later sold the lamb to my father for twenty-five dollars, to the unconcealed disgust of our colored friend and his spouse, who saw the point of the shuffle when it was too late to mend, as there was no time limit in the rules of the Society at that date.

I do not know whether the superior shrewdness of the Anglo-Saxon accounts for the decadence of African exhibitors of live stock in this country, but I am just here reminded of the story of Barnum's white parrot, though I am not sure of the fitness of its connection at this point. The showman, always on the lookout for curiosities, had secured a white parrot, which he placed in a cage near the ticket office at the entrance to his show tent, and had taught it to call out at intervals, "One at a time, gentlemen." One night the bird escaped from its cage and was gone. Barnum hired a livery in the morning and drove into the country in search of his lost treasure, and, passing a cornfield, his attention was attracted by an excited congregation of crows hovering over a particular portion of the field. Tying his horse to the fence, he pushed his way through the corn stalks, where he found his parrot being mercilessly pecked by half a dozen crows, while the bird was gravely repeating his lesson, "One at a time, gentlemen, one at a time."

THE FARM.

HAYMAKING AT STADACONA.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I wish it understood that I only give details about what we do in haymaking at Stadacona Farm, and not about what should be done everywhere. It is also very probable that we might change our methods, with profit. We will do so as soon as we find a better and cheaper way of doing things. Most work on the farm is subject to changes, according to climate, weather, circumstances, etc. None, however, more than hay making, is subject to so many changes in so short a time. All other advice to the contrary, I hold that the weather has more to do with making good hay than any other single factor.

Hay is generally cut too late—that is, when it is too ripe—in this section of the country. Some of it is not better, if as good, as bright straw. There is, however, a reason for this. The average of farm crops in Eastern Quebec are composed of grain, pasture and meadow. As a rule, the meadows are not better than pasture ought to be. I don't believe the meadows of Eastern Quebec will average over a ton to the acre. This means that the average size of meadows is comparatively large, and, labor being scarce, a good deal of hay is cut too late, even if the farmer commences haymaking at about the right time. Whatever the reason, it stands as a fact that most of the hay is cut too late. Haying, as a rule, does not commence before the end of July in Eastern Quebec, and in August at many places.

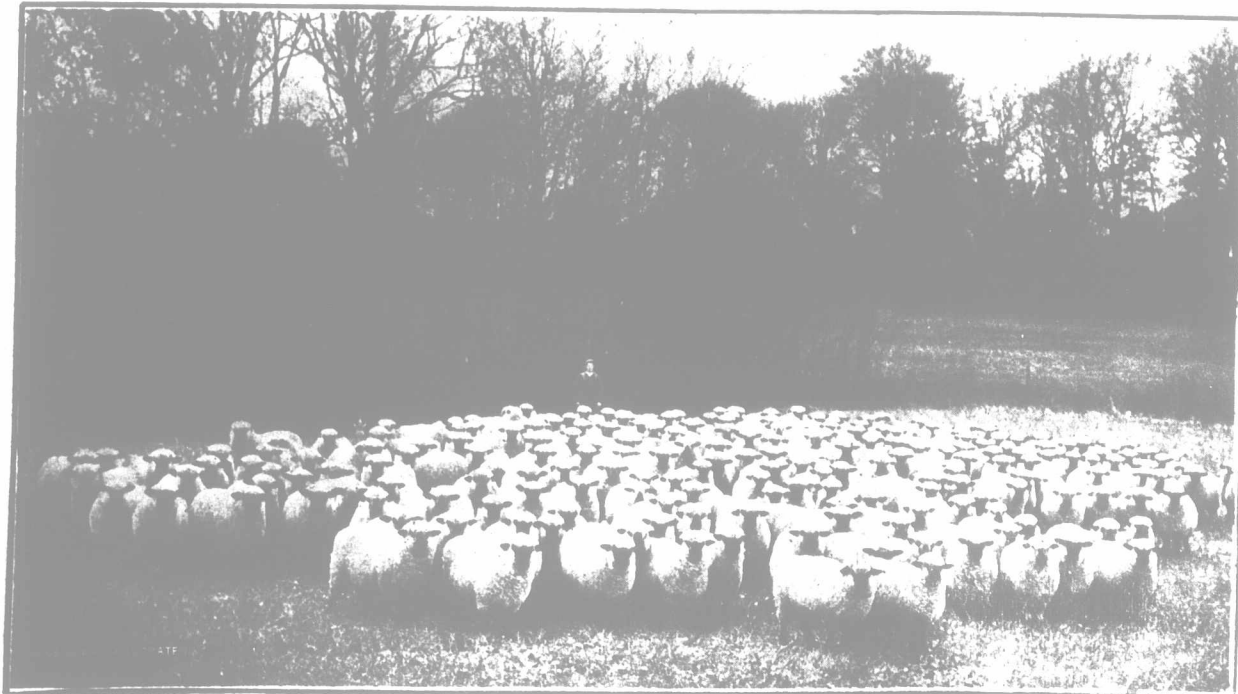
At Stadacona Farm we generally commence about the 10th of July, and sometimes a few days before. There are generally some fields on which clover and timothy will be ahead of others, and we, of course, cut these first. We like to cut clover when only a small percentage of the flowers are turning brown, and as the timothy is sown with the clover, it has to go down at that time. Palatability, more than quantity of nutrients, is a reason for early cutting; for scientific men tell us—Henry, amongst others—that, to secure the largest total quantity of nutrient in timothy hay, we must wait until the seeds of this grass are nearly ripe. The practical feeder knows very well, however, that the nutrients in a given food count for very little when this food is not palatable.

We generally cut hay in the morning, after the dew is gone. The machines are kept going till we think we have enough hay to put in in an afternoon with our teams. This would be more if nearer the barns, less if at far end of farm. The tedder is started in the early afternoon, early enough to turn over all the hay that needs it. We only use the tedder where there is a heavy cut, or when we start haying and the clover is quite green. Where hay is light, or there is a large proportion of nearly-ripe timothy, we don't use the tedder, but we pass the side-delivery rake a little earlier, to give it time to dry before loading. The hay, after being run over with the tedder, is left there for the night. This is, no doubt, bad practice, when we look only at the quality of hay to be made. It should be cocked up for the night. We think, however, that in haymaking, as in everything else done on the farm, we should not lose sight of profit. This is what we are all after. The extra overload on the horse or the engine, though doing more work per hour, is sometimes got at such an advance in wear and tear that it does not pay; the extra 1,000 pounds of milk got from the good cow by a large addition of meal and care does not always pay; and the extra quality of hay got by more labor is, to our mind, in the same category. I have a faint remembrance of seeing somewhere that Prof. Day is of this opinion, though I may be mistaken.

Next morning we go over some few spots with the tedder where the hay has not dried enough. The side-delivery rake is started as soon as the dew is gone. After dinner we commence hauling in, using the loader. We generally haul in with two teams, sometimes three, and we fix it in such a way that the teams are not waiting on the loader. For unloading, we have hay forks and tracks in our barns. We find it pays to have a boy, at fifty cents a day, to walk behind the loader with a fork and throw in anything which is left. The manager of the farm generally gets the ordinary horse rake out at noon to gather up anything left, but especially to have a chance to be right in with the men, without seeming to watch them too close. This looks queer, but anybody handling a lot of men on a farm will understand it well.

We generally cut down a long, rather narrow strip, as there are fewer turns to make, and it is easier to work the side-delivery rake, and especially the loader.

As we grow mixed hay, we give what we think is the best practice for us, having always profit in view. We would probably change our methods if we had to make the best quality of hay possible at the cost. We are aware that our practice would not be such eminent men as Hoard



Hampshire Down Yearling Ewes at Attention.

and others, but it seems so costly to make hay the way they do that we continue to risk it our old way. We are ready to change, however, the day it is conclusively proven that we are losing money to act as we do.

We use a 7-foot McCormick mower, and it does very good work. We have a narrower machine for rougher and more uneven ground. The side-delivery rake and loader are the standard sizes of the Maxwell make, and our wagons are Bains. We have a low wagon, which we also use sometimes during haying, but we find it too short to put on a good load.

If we only had the prime quality of hay, especially clover and alfalfa, in view, we would probably not use the tedder, side-delivery rake and loader, as there seems no doubt that with ripe clover or alfalfa lots of leaves are broken off and left on the field. When we know that clover and alfalfa leaves, especially the last, are worth about as much as bran, it looks like throwing away money to lose them. But we never felt like paying a man fifty cents to help us save a quarter which we were to lose.

The hay fork, with track, is a great labor-saver. In very wide barns I have seen a tilting elevated table to bring the hay down to one side. This table can be reversed in a few minutes to throw the hay on the other side of the mow. Last year we put up a solid framework at the end of one of our stables, which is over 100 feet long, and the loft of which is low. This framework stands over the end of the barn, and the rope goes right through the loft to a pulley at the other end, and comes down again under the frame. We can thus pack hay in this low loft as tight as if it fell down 25 feet from the track, as we have the full pull of the team packing it away at the other end. There is a hook firmly caught in the rope, and an eye on head of bolt, which passes through each whiffletree. A pin holds this whiffletree down on the pole, so that it takes less time to take away the horses from the load and hitch them on the fork than it takes to write this.

There is, as you see, nothing extraordinary in our methods, which seem the best for us to use, but which would need changing with different localities, or even different farms.
Quebec Co., Que. GUS. LANGELIER.

HAYMAKING IN NEW BRUNSWICK.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

We have in this locality a broad expanse of flat land. The Kennebecasis River running through and overflowing its banks, makes it natural for the growth of grass and timothy, especially more than any other kind of hay. This has been going on for the last century; in fact, since the country has been settled. The date of cutting this hay varies, as some springs are late, and the drainage is not good on account of the land being so level. The cutting season lasts from about the 15th of July until the 1st of August, and some years a few farmers are not through until September. Of course, that depends on the kind of season. This hay is cut after the blossom falls and the timothy seed is fast and remains so. This applies to the intervals only. Besides the intervals, we seed a portion of the upland with timothy and clover. The latter has been a very shy grower, and many people have abandoned it. We still continue to sow, with fair results.

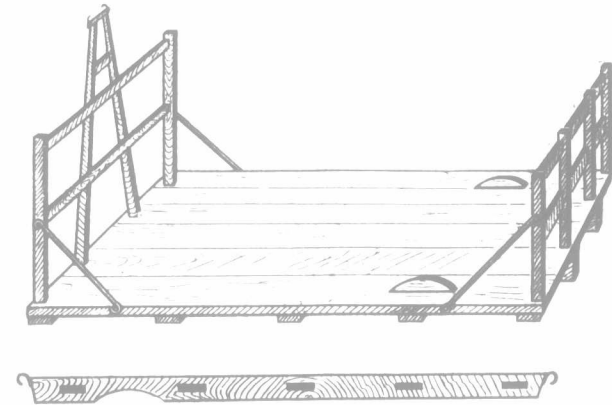
The system we adopt is to begin cutting as soon as the dew has dried, and then follow up with fork in an hour or two (we have no tedder). In the afternoon we put up in cocks all that we have cut that day, leave it in those cocks three or four days, then open, but do not shake; open only what can be hauled in in two hours (too much sun injures and causes the leaves to come off). We find it pretty heavy, but it comes out fine and sweet, and is relished by the cows in winter. Often, when we are feeding, the blossoms are seen as when put in. We begin cutting the clover when it has about all bloomed, when only a few black heads are to be seen; this varies from the 1st to about the 12th of July.

We use a five-foot mower. Our rake has only a nine-foot head. It is very necessary for comfort, in haymaking, to have a rake twice the width of cutter, so that there will be nothing left, or no splitting of a swath. Our wagon rack is fifteen feet long, made in the shape of a boat, with hounds, and holds a lot of hay when loaded by a good builder. We use no loading machine, but pitch on with a fork. We have a track in the peak of the barn, with a car, which is attached by a rope to a double-harpoon fork which goes into the load, and the hay is raised with the team and carried by this fork to where it belongs, having a man there to throw it against the sides of bay and keep it level. The track and picher in the barn lessens the work very much; in fact, if one is in a pinch, any small girl or boy can drive the horses to unload, while only one man need come to the barn for a few loads, and the others can be in the field making it easy and quick to load.

We have had no experience with tedder, loader or side-delivery rake. Have been endeavoring to raise crops sufficiently large to warrant their use. I believe, if we could get larger yields per acre, those machines would be economical to use.
King's Co., N. B. BYRON McLEOD.

HANDY HAY RACK.

The accompanying cut of a hay rack, prepared from a sketch supplied by Mr. A. C. Hallman, of Waterloo Co., Ont., is explained as follows: The dimensions of the rack shown are 16 feet long by 7 feet wide, but may be made any length to suit;



the bed pieces are 2 x 10-inch pieces set on edge; the circle spaces to cover hind wheels are made of old wheel tires. The front of rack is 4 feet and the rear 3 feet high, of maple, 1 1/2 x 2 1/2-inch, planed; the iron braces 3 feet long; the floor 1-inch pine, laid tight; the cross-pieces under floor 7 feet long; 5 pieces 2 x 4 in., or 4 pieces 5 in. wide. Pieces 2 x 3 in. bolted on top of side pieces prevent load slipping off. If the rack-lifter is used, hooks are bolted on, as shown in sketch.

BATH-ROOM FITTINGS.

Kindly give plan and specifications for fitting up bath-room, with bath, basin and closet. The room is on second floor of house. Cess-pool or septic-tank systems. There is a fall of five feet in one hundred from house.

Bruce Co., Ont. MOSES THOMPSON.
The accompanying cut shows the bath-room, kitchen and cess pool. The closet is made separate from the bath-room, this being the practice almost entirely to-day. The specifications are given below. The plumbing will cost in the neighborhood of \$200, the cess pool and the drain in the neighborhood of \$50.

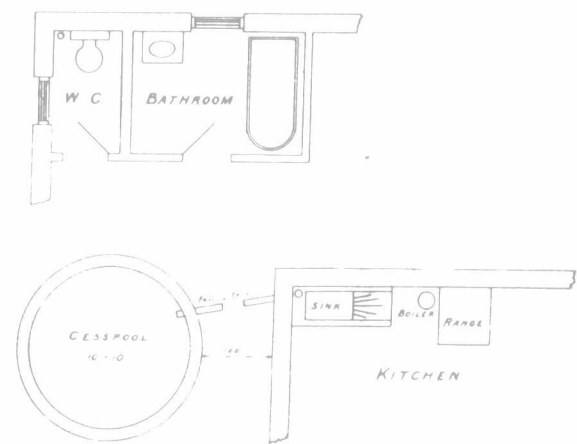
SPECIFICATIONS, PLUMBING.

Soil Pipe.—Run 4-inch med. soil pipe from a point three feet outside stone wall up through the roof; leave opening for closet, bath, basin and sink. Run all joints with oakum and molten lead, well tamped in, to have all the necessary bends, Y. S., good and proper fall. Make watertight joint at roof with sheet lead.

Closet.—Furnish and install one Acme Low-down Closet, oak tank and seat, N. P. push button, N. P. flush, and supply pipe, all complete. Plate E. 162, Jas. Robertson Catalogue, Toronto.

Bath.—Furnish and install one 5-foot, 2 1/2-inch Roll Rim "A" quality enameled bath; N. P. taps, N. P. supply pipes, N. P. waste overflow, all complete. Plate E. 22, Jas. Robertson catalogue.

Basin.—Furnish and install one 18 in. by 24-in. "A" quality enameled basin; N. P. taps, N.



Plan Bath-room and Kitchen Sink.

P. supply pipes, N. P. trap and waste, concealed brackets, all complete. Plate E 124, Jas. Robertson catalogue.

Sink.—Furnish and install one 18-in. by 30-in. one-piece Roll Rim "A" quality enameled sink; N. P. taps, with lead trap and waste, all complete. Plate E. 129, Robertson catalogue.

Pump.—Furnish and install in kitchen one McDougal Force Pump, No. 45, connected to cistern and tank in attic.

Tank.—Line tank in attic with 5-pound sheet

lead, tank to be furnished by the proprietor, 4 ft. by 2 ft. by 2 ft.

Boiler.—Furnish and install in kitchen one 30-gallon boiler, and stand, connected to range. Proprietor to furnish water from range.

Cold-water Pipe.—Run 1/2-inch galvanized water pipe from tank to closet, bath, basin and sink.

Hot-water Pipe.—Run 1/2-inch galvanized water pipe from boiler to bath, basin and sink.

Tell-tale Pipe.—Run 1/2-inch black tell-tale pipe from tank to sink.

Vent Pipes.—Vent traps at bath and basin into soil pipe above the highest fixture.

Note.—All pipes in bath-room to closet, bath and basin to be nickel-plated.

Note.—All the work to be installed in the latest sanitary method, and to be left complete and in good working order.

HAYING IN NEW BRUNSWICK.

The first thing in haymaking is to make it grow out of the earth. Politicians from Ontario and the West have called the Maritime Provinces "The shreds and patches of Canada." I live in that portion of the patch called Sackville, which is surrounded by the Tantramar marsh. This land is perhaps not as fertile as the "Garden of Eden," but it will grow hay for 200 years without a fertilizer. Someone who reads this will say, "That fellow has positively eaten of the forbidden fruit, because we never heard of such a place as the Tantramar marsh, neither is there a portion of the earth (except in Ontario) where grass will grow 25 years without a top-dressing." Quite a number of our Ontario friends have come this way on their errand of mercy, and have been amazed that the Maritime Provinces have a Fat-stock Show building 200 feet long. Now, let me add that the Counties of Westmoreland and Cumberland grow more hay than any four other counties in the Dominion of Canada. It is grown on these marshes. That sounds like a place where wild birds rear their young. It is as level as the ocean in a calm, because it was made from the sediment left by the flowing in of the tide from the Bay of Fundy. After enough mud is deposited, dykes are erected to keep off the salt water. There timothy and couch grow, three tons to the acre, as beautiful hay as ever man beheld. Now, any who are dubious about these statements, come down in July and see a land flowing in milk and honey.

How is haying done, in this neighborhood? Well, we begin to cut July 15th, and never stop till October 1st. My, what a stretch! You will have quite a visit if you wait till all is gathered. (Perhaps I had better keep to the point about hay-making, or the editor will get mad and won't print my piece.)

We cut timothy from July 15th to August 25th; seasons vary. When land is dry and hard and weather fine and hot, hay is easily cured, as everybody knows; but when rain descends, another story could be told. Dense fogs sometimes catch us, also. The timothy hay is generally sold. Great pains is taken to cure it well. The system is very different from that of some other parts of the world. Barns are dotted all over this marsh, and the barn floors are filled, as well as the bays. It is not often that horse forks are used for unloading.

We have no large animals settled around these marshes, like some of the twenty-ton, tusked monsters of the "Ice Period," but no doubt their bones are in the bottom of the Bay of Fundy; therefore, the reason of the richness of the sediment in the water.

I dare not say too much as to the fertility of the soil, as Ontario and the West tell such big ones about the great extension of limits that someone may think the picture overdrawn.

When grass is early and green, with a heavy crop, tedders are sometimes used. Hay cut in the morning is usually put in coil at night and allowed to cure two or three days, and put in the barn when the sun is hot and dew or moisture well off. If done that way, clover will keep when put in quite green. If put in moist, it will surely come out musty. Late in the season, when grass is ripe, it is mown one day, raked up at night, and put in the barn the next, after opening it up to dry out all dampness caused by the sweating. From August 25th to September 10th, what we call "tide hay" is cured. It is grown on lands that are being tided. This takes a week to cure in swath, after which it is put in large stacks, and hauled in winter for the Shorthorn cattle.

From September 10th to October 1st, what is called "mixed," or "broadleaf," is housed and stacked. This is grown on soil that has a thinner layer of mud, and will, therefore, not grow marketable hay. This and the tide hay is all fed to the cattle, and they will eat it up quickly, and do better than on the timothy and couch.

We are a bit busy just now, but when the snows of winter come again, and we get gathered around the home nest, with more leisure on our hands, a good story could be told about this isolated section by the sea. We read "The Farmer's Advocate," and have a few good Tory sheets

come to our notice occasionally, and keep a bird's-eye-view of things as they are being rushed to-day. We are seeing that "home of the wolf and the buffalo" converted into what will soon, perhaps, become the "greater Canada." Many of our boys and girls have gone to be citizens of that vast, rolling prairie. We are sorry to see them go, but pleased indeed to see Canada advance. Some of us will remain here and keep the "Yule log" ready for the home-coming; and, while we wait, the grass will grow, and we will be content.

BLISS M. FAWCETT.

Westmoreland Co., N. S.

CURING HAY IN ONE DAY.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

When to begin cutting hay, depends upon the season, whether early or late, and also when the blooming and heading of clover occur. I prefer to start cutting clover a few days after this takes place—no later than July 1st, if weather permits. If we have a large crop of clover hay, and it is liable to go down, we cut it as soon as headed. I prefer starting the mower in the morning, when the dew is off, and, in fact, when pushed, we start it early in the morning, when the dew is on. About two hours after, we start the tedder with a pair of horses, and, if a heavy crop, it is tedded three or four times. Then the rake is started with a pair of horses, and raked in medium-sized windrows and allowed to lie an hour or two in the wind, being put up in cocks the same day, if possible. Then, the following day, if the weather permits, those cocks are opened—not too loosely—an hour to two, so the air and sun will help dry the hay. Then we start to haul to the barns. We take two teams and low wagons to the field. Two men gather and pitch on the load. That team stands there, and we proceed the same with the second. We have hay forks in our barns. A third team is attached continuously, except at noon hour, to the rope of the hay fork. The two men that pitch in the field take the mow, and don't leave it till those loads are in, storing it in layers evenly and tramping solidly as possible, while the loader backs his team out and brings in the next load. My object is to get the water out of the hay as quickly as possible, and keep the leaves and heads from drying and dropping off.

We handle our mixed and timothy hay in the same way, only our timothy is cut a little later on, and is hauled to the barns in shorter time than clover. In fact, we have drawn in clover hay on the same day of cutting, after being tedded, raked and cocked, and it came out in good condition next spring. I never had any hay spoil by drawing in too green. It is well mowed away in layers in the mow. Out of forty acres of clover hay thrown down in the feed rooms, you couldn't get a bushel-basket full of chaff, heads or waste in a week's feeding, and the stock eat it readily.

We use a 5-foot mower, 10-foot rake with a pair of horses on it, and low wagons with 14-foot racks. We have cured as high as 75 to 80 tons in a season of catchy weather, of first-class-quality hay, that sold at the highest market price. A cattle-drover, who was here to buy our beef cattle in April, wanted to know how they were fed. I showed him the clover they got twice a day. He said it was the best-cured and greenest clover hay he had ever seen, and bought a load of it for \$13.50 per ton. It did not look very bulky when on the wagon, but weighed 2,960 pounds on the scales.

I wouldn't be without a tedder by any means. You can cure the hay 24 to 30 hours sooner with the tedder than without. It is the greatest labor-saving implement on the farm, and especially in catchy weather. In an hour or so after a rain, shake the water out of the hay, and let the wind get at it, and your hay won't discolor badly. I never used the side-delivery rake nor the hay loader. When the day's drawing is done, I prefer the barn doors all closed.

Unfortunately, the prospect is for a very light crop of hay in this locality this season. Our clover is nearly all killed, and our old meadows three weeks late. I would advise the grower to let all his hay mature well this season, and the last ten days, if the right kind of weather prevails, might bring us an average crop.

Northumberland Co., Ont. W. H. O'BRIEN.

SWEET-CORN STALKS IN SILO.

I filled our silo, 16 by 31 feet, last year with sweet-corn stalks, from which the ears had been taken for canning factory. It made good, sweet ensilage; the cattle were very fond of it, and ate it up very clean. I do not think it makes as strong feed as ensilage corn, well cured, but the cattle will clean it up better. I was told that sweet corn would get very sour when cured, but that was not the case with the stalks, which were quite ripe last fall; probably the stalks might make a difference, but it is not worth the right to put sweet-corn stalks into the silo.

Halton Co., Ont. W. G. FURBER.

HAYMAKING IN QUEBEC.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

The best farmers in this section have not yet adopted the so-called latest systems of making hay, as advocated by some of the Western Ontario farmers—that of cutting clover in the morning and putting it in the barn in the afternoon, or even the next day, when it is sappy and green. Situated as we are, at the lowest point between the St. Lawrence River and the Adirondack Mountains, we have a somewhat moist climate. Usually there is a superabundance of moisture in the soil; this, with the exceedingly heavy dew peculiar to the Chateauguay Valley, prevents us getting at the hay quite as early in the morning as in most sections. In almost every locality there are farmers who are in advance of their fellows in almost all things, and always start haymaking early; at the same time we have some that are always late in commencing, in fact are always behindhand. They, of course, give an excuse for delayed hay-making operations, in particular, that the cattle do not eat as much of the late-cut hay, and they conscientiously believe they are economizing in cutting the hay late, but I pity the poor brutes of cattle feeding on woody fibre instead of fine, savory hay. As a rule, to-day, our farmers are awake to the fact that clover in full bloom, and timothy just when the bloom drops, is about as near right for feed, when well cured, as can be secured. Although the hay may be less bulky when cured than if cut later, yet it contains from 20 to 30 per cent. more food value, is more palatable, more easily assimilated and digested, as there is more cellular matter and less woody fibre, which is the indigestible part. If any stockman does not believe this, let him make believe he is a cow for a short time some winter day, when he can get a good sample of both early and late-cut clover hay, both cured in good condition, chew some of the heads of each, and he will resolve, if he is a merciful man, to never allow his clover hay to come anyway near the brown-blossom stage before it is cut.

The date of commencing the cutting of clover varies with the seasons. I have seen it cut as early as June 25th, and again as late as July 12th, but along about July 1st is the usual time of commencement. As nearly every farmer has some fields of clover, and some of timothy, when the first is housed the last is ready for cutting, and can be handled more quickly than the green clover. We make a practice, when weather conditions are ideal, of cutting from about 8 a. m. for about two or three hours, with a mower of 5-foot cutting bar (but a 6-foot one is becoming more popular with the average farmer who farms 125 to 150 acres and grows from 40 to 50 acres of hay), and from three to four acres will be taken down. If the clover is very green and sappy, this is done, sometimes, the evening before. After dinner the tedder is put over it, when it is allowed to remain for several hours, and any hay fit to go into the barn is hauled in. About 4 p. m. the hay rake is set to work. These are from the 8-foot rake to the two-horse, 12-foot one; the latter are fast coming to be used. Then all hands turn in and put this hay in coils of two or three forkfuls, until the next day, about 10 a. m., it is turned out, about a forkful in each lot, and after dinner is hauled to the barn. If green and sappy, or if weather conditions are not favorable, it may have to be left until the next day, when it will be in fine condition. Clover hay saved in this manner comes out in fine condition in the winter season, and makes grand feed for our stock. If the same system is followed in curing timothy, we have equally as good results. The policy of most of our best farmers, who do not cut too much down at one time, but keep close up, is to be commended.

Our wagon racks are usually 14 feet long and 8 feet wide, having a capacity of one to two tons.

Not having had personal experience on my own farm with the side-delivery rake or the hay loader, I am not in a position to approve or condemn them, but, from personal observation, I am old-fashioned enough to believe that a better quality of hay may be cured by pursuing the methods I have outlined. But there is no question but what hay may be dried more quickly when the side-delivery rake and hay loader are used, but it is more exposed to the passing shower than when cured in the coil; also, there is a possibility of more of the leaf being lost with the loader than under the old system, as the hay becomes more brittle.

Where there is a large quantity of hay to put up, and labor is scarce, it resolves itself into a question of economy of labor whether we should use a hay loader or not. It certainly is an advantage in this respect.

For throwing the hay away in the barn, the hay fork and fork is used almost on every farm, and probably as to 90% our largest barns very much so. By keeping the center somewhat higher than the sides, the large forkfuls are easily turned over and spread. Our practice was to draw with two wagons, one pitched by two builders, who handle the teams, and one by a driver, and two spreaders.

the mow or loft. This is when we handled about 100 acres of hay; when we handled 40 to 50 acres, we had three men, usually, and sometimes a boy. When hay is properly spread in the mow, more can be put in, and it will keep better than if dropped in large forkfuls and left unspread, as there is more of a tendency to heat and become discolored in the latter case.

This is the age of the wide-cut mower, tedder, and hay rake, as well as the carrier for unloading. These are essential on every 100-acre farm. Where there is a large acreage of hay to save, I think one would be justified in investing in a side-delivery rake and a hay loader, as work must be done quickly and economically in doing so. No alfalfa is grown here, as the subsoil is largely hardpan, and too wet.

W. F. STEPHEN.

Huntingdon Co., Que.

HAYMAKING IN MISSISQUOI CO.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Our way of haying, as we do it here, is about as follows: We usually start haying just as the hay is going out of blossom, generally the first week in July, but, by the appearance of grass, this year it will be nearer August. I prefer early cutting, as the hay is nice and green, though it may take a little longer to cure; the cattle relish it more, and there are no stiff stalks left, as is the case when cut later.

In cutting, we usually start the team early in the morning and mow until about ten o'clock, and by that time, if hay is at all heavy, we get enough down for the rest of the day. We then start the rake or tedder, and towards evening put in cocks, let it remain over night, and in the morning, after the dew is off, we tip the cocks over.

We use two horses on a wagon, 14-foot rack, as it is a bit hilly here, but about a mile from here the 16-foot rack is used entirely. Practically all hay is stored in single-boarded barns. There is no alfalfa raised within ten miles of here. Have tried several times, but cannot get any stand.

We use 6-foot mowers (there are a few getting a 7-foot this year), and the 9-foot rake is in general use, but now a few are using 12-foot, two-horse rakes. Do not know of a side-delivery rake in the neighborhood.

In making prime hay, nothing can equal the tedder and side-delivery rake. The hay fork is in general use, but our barn has two driveways that take us nearly to the top, so all our hay goes down and we do not require any hay fork. Our grain is stored on top of the hay, and that we have to pitch up a little.

ED. H. MORGAN.

Missisquoi Co., Que.

HAYMAKING ON THE C. E. F.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

In reply to your favor of the 29th ult., re hay-making methods practiced here and in this neighborhood, would say that we usually start the clover and alfalfa cutting about the 20th of June, but some years at a considerably later date than that. The date is fixed by the condition in which we find the hay, since we like to start to cut alfalfa just as the first flowers begin to open, and in the case of red clover we like to start about the time the crop is pretty well all in bloom, or a little before, if the area to harvest is considerable, since we do not like to have any standing once the blooms begin to turn brown. The reason we favor early cutting is that we find the hay to be of superior quality. The tonnage will be not quite so great, but there will be no loss of leaves next the ground nor rotten stems to haul in and occupy space, as well as disgust the cattle at feeding time.

In the case of timothy hay, we like to cut after what is called "the first bloom" goes off, or just as the second bloom is coming on. We do not cut earlier for the reason that the second bloom means that the weaker and more backward plants are just coming into bloom, and so reaching a fair degree of growth. We do not cut later for the reason that, after all the plants are flowered and gone to seed, the first-flowering part of the crop is very coarse and unpalatable, although the tonnage is greater than if cut earlier, and its food value as high, if not higher.

Our process, when cutting all varieties of hay here, viz., timothy, red clover, alsike clover, mixed hay, pea and oat hay, millet, Hungarian grass and alfalfa, is to cut and tedder in the morning, and tedder again in the afternoon if necessary; then rake into small windrows, to be coiled the last thing in the afternoon. It is left in coil all the next day, unless the hay be thin and the weather very propitious, when it is sometimes opened at noon and hauled in during the afternoon of the second day.

We use the loader and side-delivery rake when possible, but where a heavy crop of hay is grown and the weather not very settled, we do not find it advisable to use either of these implements, the objection being that the use of the one without the other is not practicable, and the use of the loader after the hay has been in coil entails a lot

of extra labor—much more than is saved by the use of the loader.

The largest machines available are used, since the land is fairly free from stone and fairly even, a 7-foot mower, a 12-foot horse rake, and 16-foot racks on our wagons, being the rule.

We consider the tedder an indispensable implement, since not infrequently we use it twice on each crop. The greatest objection we have to the hay loader is the distaste with which it is regarded by the men, since it does not permit of their making very good loads, and since it does involve very quick work and very heavy work on their part, even with three on the load, when in operation.

Prospects for hay on the Experimental Farm are very good, indeed; have never seen better, but in this neighborhood, generally speaking, conditions are not so favorable. This is due, undoubtedly, to the fact that our land is underdrained, whereas most of the land in this district does not enjoy this advantage.

J. H. GRISDALE,
Agriculturist.

Central Exp. Farm, Ottawa.

A HAND-MADE POTATO PLANTER.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I should like to make a suggestion to those who have much potato-planting to do. Take the seat off a gang plow, leaving the stand; on this seat a piece of plank about four feet long and eight inches wide. On the front end of the plank fasten a box with three sides and about six inches wider than the plank, to which it should be fastened. At the bottom of the box fasten a length of stovepipe, to conduct the seed potatoes to the furrow just behind the first mouldboard. A man sits outside the board behind the box, and, using both hands, drops the potatoes into the box. The second plow covers the seed, and a man following with a walking plow can make the rows farther apart. There is room to cultivate, however, where only a fourteen-inch gang is used. This year I am planting with a sixteen-inch, one-furrow sulky, and dropping every second furrow. With a steady three-horse team, one man can put in two acres a day.

J. G. MACDONALD,
Portage la Prairie Municipality, Manitoba.

THE DAIRY.

WHAT IS GREEN CHEESE?

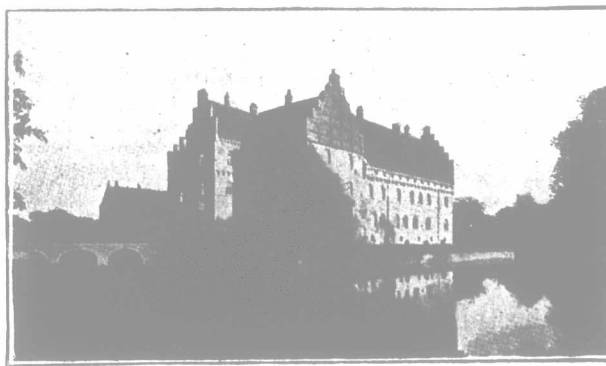
What is green cheese? How long should the cheese be left on the shelves of the factory curing-room? There is considerable difference of opinion on the latter point. We believe Mr. Publow, Chief Dairy Instructor in Eastern Ontario favors leaving the cheese not less than ten days in the factory curing-room. On the other hand, Mr. Herns, Chief Instructor in Western Ontario, is of the opinion that holding the cheese ten days during hot weather in the ordinary curing-room would not be any benefit to the cheese. One of the leading buyers in Western Ontario stated some years ago that, until such time as cool-curing rooms were generally established at the factories, it were better that the cheese should be got promptly into the buyer's warehouses, so that he could control the conditions under which they are kept. The danger in this is that he may not keep them there so long as he should if British orders are brisk and prices tempt. Left a week or two in the factory curing-room, they have that much longer to ripen. Then, too, there is always the danger of "soft ends" when the cheese are boxed and shipped right after they come from the hoops. The same trouble may be caused by using green wood as heads for the boxes. "Soft ends" injure the quality of the cheese at the ends, and the trouble gradually works inward. It may be guarded against by leaving the cheese a few days on the shelves until a rind begins to form, and then using seasoned heads in the boxes. "Soft ends" in a few cheese may discount a whole lot when examined in the British warehouse.

So, however we may differ in opinion as to the length of time that the cheese should remain in the factory, there is this especial reason for having them left there for, say, a week, at least. When it is known that many cheese are being shipped out the day they are made, and, indeed, some are contracted on the cheese boards before they are made at all, the gravity of the situation will be realized. What the consequences may be we do not know, but those who know the business in Britain and Canada unhesitatingly assert that not only will the buyers lose by excessive shrinkage in weight, but the British appetite for Canadian cheese is liable to lose its edge, and our reputation, and ultimately our profits, will suffer if the practice of dumping green curd on the British market is persisted in. But how is it to be stopped? The matter seems to rest with the buyers and salesmen.

AGRICULTURE IN FOREIGN LANDS.

DANISH DAIRYING.

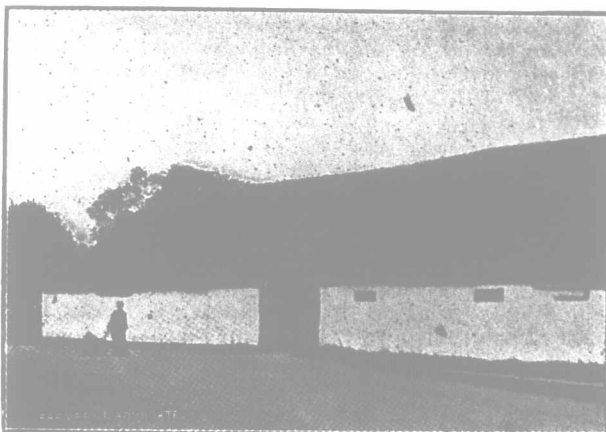
The question as to whether rudimentary (public-school) education, such as a great many farmers must be contented with, should be general, or to some extent specialized, is one which has occasioned many a hard-fought Thermopylae. So far, in rural Canada, the advocates of the general system have had the ascendancy, and we have had



Agricultural College, Copenhagen, Denmark.

our schools given up to a broad range of subjects, including nature-study, music and drawing. When the public-school course was extended to "public-school leaving," it was made to embrace algebra, geometry, etc.

It would not be wise to say that any of the fundamentals of ordinary general knowledge should be dispensed with. A certain understanding of history, geography and grammar is as necessary in its relation to the conduct and enjoyment of life as the more absolute necessities, reading, writing and arithmetic; and to the former division



Cow Stable with Sod Roof, Denmark.

might well be added nature-study, if properly taught.

But here the question arises: Why not, in rural schools, teach nature-study incidentally in connection with especially rural or agricultural subjects? Why make a boy spend hours each week in singing, elocution, or drawing acanthus leaves, if he is to make his living and his mark in the world as an agriculturist?

There is no gainsaying that specialization produces good results. Denmark furnishes an example. This little country specialized on dairy-



Old-style Windmill, Denmark.

ing, with the allied industry of bacon-raising, and it begins its teaching with the young people. The country is full of dairy schools, each in the center of a good dairying district, and each in connection with a dairy factory in which the pupils may see the actual work done. In winter, especially, the attendance at these schools is very large. As a consequence, the young folk get a good grounding in the work which is to be their life-work, and are able to go on without delay to the more scientific aspects of the subject.

Denmark is famed as the most advanced dairying country in the world, Danish butter commanding a market everywhere, and providing a revenue of which the country may well be proud. Specialization in Denmark has been found to pay.

THE DENMARK SYSTEM.

Just here it may be opportune to add a few words regarding the dairy system in Denmark. Mr. Kinsella, who is now Dairy Commissioner for New Zealand, and who not long ago made as extensive a study as possible (for Denmark dairymen are reticent about giving away the secrets of their business) of dairy processes in the peninsula, states that there are 325 dairy-control societies in the country, composed of farmers who own 300,000 cows, conjointly. Men are engaged by these societies to spend, at certain intervals, a couple of days on each farm testing the milk. Inspectors are also appointed to inquire into the condition of the stables, handling of the milk, etc., and to give instruction regarding the diseases of cattle, with their cure. In this way the farmers are enabled to keep only the cows that pay, and are under the necessity of keeping conditions of cleanliness, etc., as nearly perfect as possible. In the agricultural colleges every facility is afforded for carrying out scientific investigations in dairy problems, and the reports of these are circulated among the farmers.

The system of milking in summer appealed very strongly to Mr. Kinsella. He found that the milking was invariably done in paddocks of clover, timothy or lucerne (alfalfa), and that, instead of being permitted to roam at large, as are cows in most of the Canadian milking yards, the animals were staked in a row and given just rope enough to allow four or five feet of feeding. As the stakes are moved when necessary, the cows are kept on clean ground, no fodder is wasted, and the manure is evenly distributed.

In Denmark the milk is collected by small hand-carts which have the can suspended between the wheels. On top of each can, a combined strainer and aerator, having a set of double disks, containing cotton wool, is fixed. In some localities the rapid-cooling method is preferred. Before the butter is shipped, it is passed by a committee of experts at Copenhagen, and reports are sent to the various factories from which it was received. It is also compulsory, by law, that all skimmed milk returned to suppliers from the factories must be pasteurized.

STOPPING THE PRACTICE OF SKIMMING AND WATERING MILK.

On page 988 of "The Farmer's Advocate," issue June 13th, it was explained that the Western Ontario Dairymen's Association had decided to appoint an officer to prosecute patrons of cheese factories and creameries in its territory who were skimming or watering milk, in cases where evidence of such practice was discovered by either the maker at the factory or by the dairy instructor. The man chosen for this position is I. L. Farrington, of Woodstock, son of one of the men who had to do with the early establishment of the co-operative cheese industry in Canada. He has also been connected with the cheese trade in New York State, and is a well-known figure in Canadian dairy circles. Of late years he has been a shipper for C. W. Riley, of Ingersoll. It is to be hoped his duties will be light, but patrons must understand that he is appointed for business, not as a formality. The practice of watering and skimming must be discouraged.

Patrons should realize that, in adulterating milk sent to creamery or factory, they are robbing their neighbors. Milk from which part of the fat has been skimmed does not make as much cheese or butter; hence, if, as is the case in most cheese factories, each patron receives an equal price per hundredweight for his milk, the guilty one receives at his neighbors' expense pay for a larger quantity of cheese than his milk has made up. Of course, the man with Jersey cows may argue that he can skim off some cream and still send milk that will make as much cheese per cwt. as his neighbor with Ayrshire or Holstein cows. But the trouble is that where the skimming begins there is no logical end to it.

The only effective way of awarding justice to the creamery patron who sends extra rich milk is for each creamery to pay by test; that is, by the amount of butter-fat in the milk. For cheesemaking purposes, it is not fair or advisable to pay strictly according to the butter-fat content alone, because the casein in the milk represents a considerable part of its cheesemaking value, and the casein content of milk poor in fat is practically the same as that of milk rich in fat. The proper system of paying for milk for cheesemaking is the per cent. of fat plus 2, allowing 2 to represent the value of casein in 100 pounds of milk, and adding to that the percentage of fat. Thus, the returns of two men, one sending milk testing 4 per cent. fat, and the other milk testing 5 per cent., would be as 6 to 7. The fairness of this system has been proved by thorough experiment. Its only drawback is that it entails some extra bookkeeping and calculating, but the maker should

be willing to do this in the interests of progress and fair play. The adoption of this plan by cheese factories would remove all temptation to skim the milk and greatly lessen the temptation to water it.

But both practices are pernicious, and must be stopped. In any case, Mr. Farrington deserves and will receive the support of every honest dairyman.

REMEDY LIES WITH THE PRODUCER.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Your favor of the 10th, regarding shipping of green cheese, to hand, and contents noted. You are certainly entering into a subject that needs the consideration of everyone connected with the dairy industry; but it is a very difficult problem to solve. In my own mind, it lies entirely in the producers' hands to stop the sale of immature and uncured product. In reply to your first query, would say, according to my own experience of over twenty-five years, I do not think any cheese should be boxed younger than six days old. As to the best way of stopping the shipment of green cheese, I would suggest that the factorymen hold their cheese back and not offer them as green as they have been doing the past ten years. I should be very pleased if there was any way of getting all the parties interested to stop the pernicious practice of shipping so green. Middlesex Co., Ont. JNO. R. ISAAC.

CHEESE SHOULD BE KEPT A WEEK ON THE SHELVES.

I think cheese should remain on shelves at least seven days before shipment. The best way to stop the shipment of green cheese would be for buyers to refuse to handle green cheese. I do not think the quality is hurt by early shipping, but there certainly must be a great loss in weight. Middlesex Co., Ont. S. E. FACEY.

POULTRY.

AS TO CRIPPLED CHICKENS.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

In the June 6th issue of your paper I noticed a query as to the cause of so many crippled chicks in incubator hatches. It is a question which has also puzzled me; that is, taking for granted that the correspondent meant chicks which were crippled when taken out of the machine.

The answer to the question in your paper does not satisfy me, for I have observed the crippled chicks closely, and I have found that the reason they cannot stand is that either one, or, more often, both legs are either broken or out of joint, either at the knee joint or at the body. What first called my attention to this was the fact that the feet of the crippled chick were always swollen, getting more so, and getting purplish in color as he lived longer. By feeling the little limbs carefully, I found that in nearly every case either one leg or the other, or both, were broken at the knee joint, very often the end of the tiny bone sticking out, or at least plainly felt through the skin at the outside of the leg. Of one thing I am certain, and that is that it is not just the weakest chicks that are affected this way. On the contrary, it seemed the finest ones—big, lusty fellows, able to live the best part of a week, despite their condition.

My first impression was that they broke their legs in their fall from the tray to the nursery drawer (my machine is a 1906 Cyphers), but at the last hatch I placed a small roll of wadding beneath the opening, so as to break the fall, but the percentage of cripples was as great as ever. Perhaps a possible explanation is that they injure their legs walking over the eggs and broken eggshells just after hatching.

MRS. W. E. HOPKINS,

Carleton Co., Ont.

CANADIAN CAPON MARKET NOT READY.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I would not care to advise farmers to go into the raising of capons, because I do not believe the Canadian market is ready for it. From what information I can get from the Montreal buyers, there is already a sufficient supply, and the prices do not rule any higher than for a good large roaster. On the other side, the farmer will not raise birds that he will have to keep from eight to ten months before he can market, as is the case with capons. This has been my opinion for some time, and the more I see of the trade, the more I am convinced that the time has not yet arrived to advise farmers into this line of work.

F. C. ELFORD,

Macdonald College, Ste Anne de Bellevue, Que.

RAISING CHICKENS WITHOUT HEN OR BROODER.

The days are at last becoming warm, but the nights are still very cool. To those who are afraid of their chickens which are not in brooders getting chilled, I would advise this plan: Take a gallon earthenware jug, heat it in the oven and fill with boiling water, then roll it tightly in several thicknesses of old cloth. Place it in the coop with your chickens. They will all nestle to it as to a mother hen, and it will give a comfortable warmth for 24 hours.

Last year I raised 400 healthy chickens from three incubator hatches, with no other contrivance than an old shed, where I kept a small cook stove going all day, with a few boards around the base, where the chicks nestled, and half a dozen jugs, as above described, to keep them warm at night. The floor of the shed was covered thickly with cut straw, and they scratched for their dry feed in that all day long. As soon as the warm, sunny days came, I made a wire-netted yard at the south side of the shed, and kept the door open in the day time. I had no brooder at all. For the first couple of days after they hatched, I kept them in boxes, with a warm jug, and did not feed; after that I let them out on the floor. I must say this for my method, that out of the three hatches I did not lose one through disease or overcrowding or cold, and the chicks had that healthy, vigorous appearance that is not usually seen in brooder-raised chickens.

MRS. W. E. HOPKINS,

Carleton Co., Ont.

WHY CHICKENS DIE IN THE SHELL.

An Alberta poultry-keeper, who had trouble with chicks dying in the shell, wrote A. W. Foley, the Poultry Superintendent at Edmonton, formerly in charge of the Dominion Poultry Station at Bowmanville, Ont. In reply, Mr. Foley went into the subject rather fully, attributing the trouble to the breeding stock. While we should not care to go as far as Mr. Foley, being inclined to think there is something to learn yet about artificial incubation, still we consider there is a good deal worth pondering in what he says, and publish this letter for the consideration of our readers:

"The subject you mention is not by any means a new one. I have met it in all the older Provinces, and have come directly in contact with it in almost every part of Alberta. It has been my privilege to conduct a number of interesting experiments in trying to locate the trouble, and, from my observation, I am convinced that the whole difficulty lies in the breeding stock. I have experimented largely with this trouble by the use of trap nests, which have given me a great deal of information relative to the individual hen and her eggs, and enabled me to arrive at conclusions from which, I believe, the trouble usually can be traced. The difficulty lies in the fact that the breeding stock is lacking in constitution and vitality necessary to produce the germ of vitality sufficient to incubate a strong, healthy chick.

"I might instance a number of things that could lead to this debility. In the first place, breeding from immature pullets, pullets that have not fully developed under natural conditions. By this I mean the foods, such as a liberal quantity of grain, meat, grit, succulent food, etc., that are necessary to build up the constitution of a bird. This may be found while on free range, and disappear at the approach of cold weather in the fall, before the bird has completed its normal growth.

"After they have gone into their winter quarters, they do not reach that maturity, in the strict sense of the word, unless a sufficient quantity of the necessary rations are supplied. While maturity may be reached sufficient to produce eggs, yet, at the same time, the organs that supply food to the ovaries to produce eggs are not in a healthy, natural state, with the result that the same difficulty is transmitted to the germs in the egg. On the other hand, the difficulty may have originated during what we call the danger period of the first three weeks of the chick's life. It may have received a chill in the rearing, with either the hen or the brooder. The internal organs at this stage are in a very delicate state, and, while the effect may not be noticeable, trouble has been caused just the same.

"Again, feeding the chicks too soon after hatching, in my opinion, causes more disaster and mortality in chicks than any other treatment. You will readily understand that the chick, when hatched, has considerable unabsorbed yolk in its body. This is sufficient to keep the chick a considerable time without suffering any ill effects. By feeding too soon, the law of nature is counteracted, which causes a disarrangement of the organic conditions that may never be noticed until their eggs are due to hatch. This same disarrangement may also arise by feeding the chicks unwholesome foods, or by the lack of such foods as are necessary in building up the tissues, organs, flesh, etc., to produce a normal growth. These requirements may have been adhered to, and the chicks may reach maturity under the most sat-

isfactory conditions, when some slight ailment may have been contracted that would produce the same result. Change of food has been known to cause the same, or, again, by the lack of a supply of certain foods that are necessary in producing a uniform egg in the strictness of the word.

"I might say that these conclusions have been arrived at largely by the use of trap nests, which fact has given me ample chance to study the eggs from different hens. I have found hens whose eggs were always fertile and always hatch good strong, healthy chickens. Other hens' eggs were sometimes fertile, sometimes not, sometimes hatched good strong chicks, sometimes the chick died in the early stage of incubation. Again, I have noted other hens whose chickens always died in the shell, and, further, I have found hens which never, to my knowledge, laid a fertile egg, and it was the use of the trap nests that led me to take such an interest in this work, and upon which I based my conclusions.

"I might state that there are a great many in the Province who are taking a special interest in poultry work, and are desirous of forming an Experimental Poultry Union for the Province. I am working out a special course for a school of this kind, and would be pleased to receive opinions with reference to same, and any suggestion you may offer."

GARDEN & ORCHARD.

HORTICULTURAL PROGRESS.

Prepared for "The Farmer's Advocate" by W. T. Macoun, Horticulturist, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

SPRAYING FOR CODLING MOTH.

This is the subject of Bulletin 114 of the Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station, Urbana, Ill., and is written by John W. Lloyd, Chief Assistant in Horticulture. In this bulletin are given the results of four years' experiments in spraying to control the codling moth, an insect which causes great loss to Canadian fruit-growers every year. One experiment was planned to determine the percentage of the first brood of the codling moth which entered the apple by the calyx end, in order to learn whether it was important or not to spray before the calyx had closed. Of 1,065 apples which had been injured by the codling moth, 77.74 per cent. had been entered at the calyx end. Another lot of 687 windfalls showed 79.91 per cent. injured at the calyx. This demonstrated the importance of getting Paris green, or some other poison, into the calyx cavity before the calyx closed, as has been recommended for some years by various experimenters. Another experiment was tried in order to learn whether the calyx of the flowers of different varieties closed at about the same number of days after the petals fell, and if not, what differences in time there were among varieties. The results showed that there was a marked difference in time, the following figures indicating the number of days from the time when nearly all the petals had fallen until the first calyxes were fully closed: Duchess, 7 days, Minkler 7, Whitney 7, Winesap 9, Grimes 10, Ben Davis 11, Fameuse 11, Willow Twig 11. It is well known that the central flower of a cluster opens first. Observations showed that the first bloom in a cluster may open from a few hours to three or four days ahead of any of the other flowers. The calyxes of these flowers close first. Observation also showed that the chances of fruit setting from the central flower were greater than from any other flowers of the cluster. The practical point which was determined is to spray a variety before the calyxes of the central flower have closed. A large percentage of blossoms never set fruit, and as the calyxes of such blossoms appear never to close, they may prove deceptive. From the observations made in this experiment, it is recommended to spray an orchard within seven days after most of the bloom has fallen, in order to cover the point of difference in varieties and in the individual flowers of the clusters.

Another experiment was planned to determine whether a heavy or light spray was desirable. It was found that the best results were obtained when the poison was applied in a fine spray, with high pressure, in sufficient quantity to cause the fine drops to unite and begin to drip from the tree. With a low pressure and a small amount of material, the results were not satisfactory. The method employed in this first application should be one which will result in the lodging of considerable spraying material within the calyx cavities of the highest possible percentage of the young apples. A comparatively large amount of material, applied under high pressure through fine nozzles, is most likely to secure the desired end, though, if the amount is excessive, russetting of the fruit and injury to the foliage may follow. Two applications will give better results than one.

Experiments were also tried to control the second brood of the codling moth by spraying. This is the brood which injures the fruit when it

has reached a considerable size, and often blights the prospects of Canadian growers for a large proportion of No. 1 apples. It was found that in some years spraying for the second brood was more effective than in others. Paris green alone, with water, or even Paris green with lime and water, is not recommended, as both of these mixtures were found to injure the foliage and cause the fruit to drop, by injuring the fruit stems. Mixed with Bordeaux mixture, Paris green did not cause this injury. Spraying should be commenced before the larvæ have eaten far into the apple, as, if sprayed before they have gone far in, the poison will kill them, and the fruit, though somewhat marred, will keep well. While a large percentage of the larvæ of the second brood enter the fruit at the side, experiments showed that a large percentage entered at the end: In 1902, 44.90 per cent.; in 1903, 73.07 per cent.; in 1904, 47.65 per cent.; and in 1906, 68.19 per cent. As a large proportion enters every year at the calyx, it is very important, in controlling the second brood, to spray thoroughly early in the season, as late sprayings have little effect on larvæ which enter at the calyx. Several applications of poisoned Bordeaux are necessary, as the larvæ may continue to appear for four or five weeks. Paris green, used in combination with Bordeaux mixture, at the rate of one-quarter pound to 50 gallons of water (wine measure), and arsenate of lead made from 25 ounces of lead acetate, and 10 ounces of soda arsenate to 50 gallons, are about equally efficient in late spraying for the control of the second brood of codling moth.

In addition to spraying, the results of which are uncertain for the second brood, Dr. James Fletcher, Entomologist, of the Dominion Experimental Farms, recommends banding with burlap, which has been found quite effective in controlling the codling moth.

POWDERY MILDEW OF THE GRAPE.

Useful information for Ontario grape-growers is contained in Bulletin 186 of the California Agricultural Experiment Station, Berkeley, Cal., by F. T. Bioletti. This bulletin gives an account of the life-history of the disease, the results of experiments to control it, and methods recommended.

The Powdery Mildew is native to America, but in the past caused much injury to grapes in Europe. It has also done considerable injury in the United States, and is more or less troublesome in Ontario vineyards. The powdery mildew attacks all parts of the vine, including the leaves, canes, flowers and fruit. The first indications of its presence are the small, whitish patches on either the upper or lower surface of the leaves in spring. The disease spreads and the small patches unite, until finally a large part of the leaf may be covered with a greyish-white mildew, when the leaf curls up and its usefulness to the plant ceases. As growth goes on, the shoots become affected, usually near the base. It may occur on the shoots in patches, or they may be covered with the mildew. When they are attacked this way early in the season they are weakened, and do not make good wood. The blossoms and the fruit are affected later. If the former are diseased, the fruit does not set, and if the latter is affected when small the grapes will drop off. When the fruit is not affected until it is nearly full-grown, it is misshapen, the diseased parts becoming hard, and sometimes the grapes crack. The powdery mildew feeds upon the outer surface of the shoots and fruit, the white mildew being the mycelium or vegetative part of the fungus, hence the disease is easy to get at. Suckers are sent down from this white mass into the outer cells of the part affected, and the nourishment for the disease is obtained at the expense of the parts attacked. As the disease or mildew spreads, spores are given off which reinfect other parts of the vine. In the autumn provision is made for the disease to be carried over winter. Small black bodies are formed among the white mass. These contain spores, and remain on some part of the vine or in the soil until spring, and the spores are released when the weather becomes warm; and when they reach a growing part of the vine they germinate, and the vine is reinfected. The winter spores may remain in the ground for two years without losing their germinating power. The powdery mildew affects some varieties more than others. It develops most rapidly in sheltered, shady positions, hence a good circulation of air in the vineyard is important. This disease spreads under comparatively dry conditions, when some other diseases would not be troublesome, but moisture favors its rapid development, hence vines in low places are affected when those higher up escape. Rain or fog in spring or early summer is very favorable to the development of the powdery mildew, especially if the weather be warm.

This disease can be controlled to some degree by cultural methods, such as choosing light ground, planting the vines wide enough apart so that they will get abundant sunlight and a good circulation of air, and will dry off early in the morning. To get the most favorable conditions, the rows should run north and south. Thorough

pruning and training, to prevent massing of foliage, is advantageous. Good culture is not sufficient to control this disease entirely, and an application of a fungicide is necessary where the disease is very troublesome. Of all the fungicides which have been tried, dry sulphur has given the best results. When the temperature is sufficiently high, fumes are given off the sulphur, which are the agent in controlling the disease. These fumes dry up the mycelium and summer spores, though they do not affect the winter spores. The fumes are supposed by some authorities to consist of sulphurous acid gas. Others believe the active agency to be hydrogen sulphide, while others, again, believe that the fumes are simply vapors of pure sulphur volatilized by high temperatures. Not until the temperature reaches 75 degrees F. are the fumes given off, and the higher the temperature, the more rapidly they are given off. If the highest temperature in the shade is from 75 to 80 degrees F., it will require from seven to eight days to destroy all the mycelium, while, if the temperature is higher, less time is sufficient. In order to obtain the best results, the sulphur must be applied to every part of the vine, as the nearer a spore or mycelium is to a particle of sulphur, the more quickly it will be killed. As the air is hottest near the soil, the sulphur which falls to the ground will give off the most fumes.

Sulphur is not injurious to the grapevines unless the temperature exceeds 110 degrees F., which it is not likely to do in Canada. Usually an

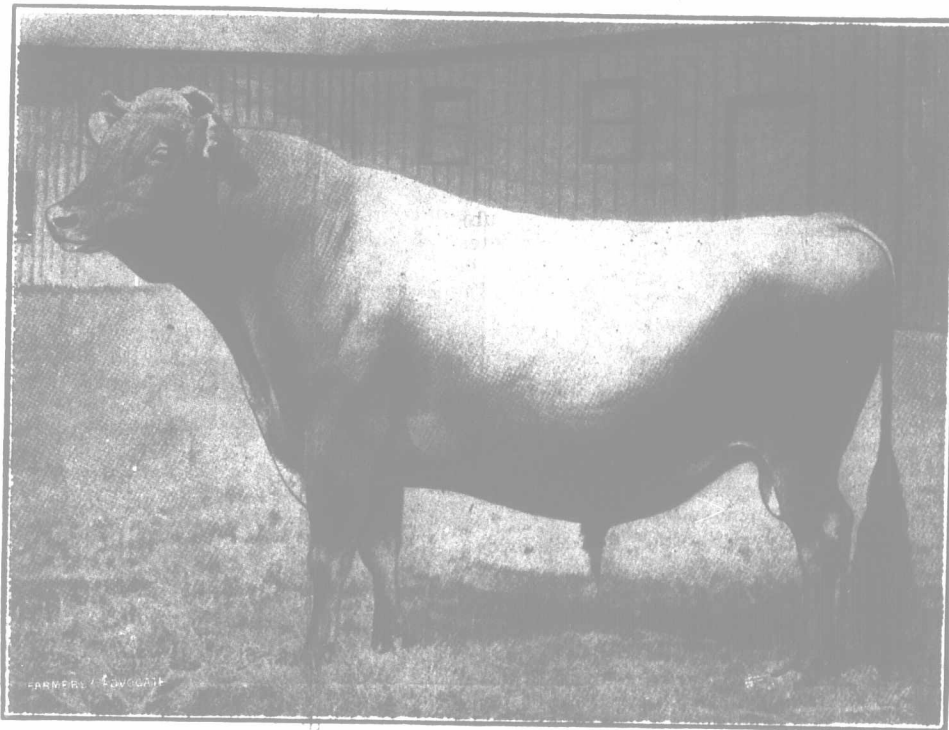
effective. Throwing the sulphur by hand is very laborious, and wasteful of the material. Distribution from perforated cans is also very wasteful. A sack is somewhat better, but not as good as a blower. Hand blowers are satisfactory in distributing the sulphur, but are very tiring. Knapsack bellows or dust sprayers are an improvement on the hand bellows, but are somewhat wasteful of material. One of the European make was found to be the best of these. The estimated cost of sulphuring 500 mature vines three times varied from \$1.16 with the European machine, to \$4.14 by hand. A power or traction engine, while not tested, is thought by the author not to give as satisfactory results as a hand machine, as it would be more wasteful of material, especially on small vines, and it would be more difficult to reach the interior of the vines than with a hand machine.

The Powdery Mildew is one of the easiest diseases to destroy, hence, where troublesome in Canada, it should not be neglected.

CO-OPERATIVE FRUIT-GROWERS' ASSOCIATIONS.

The fact that last season thirteen local co-operative fruit-growers' associations in Ontario joined the Provincial Association, while this year some twenty-one have signified their intention of so doing, indicates the growth of this movement.

This season the general fee remains the same, \$5 for each local association, which entitles them to receive the weekly crop report, prices asked, sales made, or offers by buyers to associations. In addition to this, at the recent annual meeting in Toronto, it was decided to make a further charge of 1/4 cent per barrel on the pack of the association, entitling the local organizations to use the central association brand, and also to have the services of a representative in Ontario and the West to help dispose of their apples. The conclusion was also reached that it would be better to have buyers from the Old Country come over to a central point and buy the apples, than to send a representative over there. The Dominion Minister of Agr. will be asked to arrange for another Dominion Fruit Conference, to be held early in the winter of 1908. The Secretary of the Association, A. B. Cutting, Toronto, was authorized to obtain the names of firms from whom the local associations can obtain supplies at wholesale rates.



Stockwell (imp.) 75264.

Jersey bull. Sold for \$11,500 at Cooper & Son's sale, Coopersburg, Pa., May 30th, 1907.

improvement in the health and vigor of the vine is noticed. There is also a favorable effect upon the setting of the fruit when the sulphur is applied when the grapes are in bloom. The fruit on vines which are free from mildew ripens from seven to ten days earlier than that affected by mildew. The sulphur may be applied when the leaves are either dry or wet, but it is not so effective when the leaves are wet, as the sulphur is not distributed so well, and it will run together in the wet places. If there is rain or heavy wind within four days of sulphuring, it should be repeated. If, however, the temperature is 90 degrees F. or over, two days will be sufficient to get good results from the sulphur. It is very necessary to sulphur the vines several times to get best results, but the most effective application is when the blossoms are opening. This application is desirable even where mildew is not very troublesome, as even where there is no mildew it has been observed that the fruit will set better if the vines are sulphured. It is thought that the sulphur either stimulates the flowers or destroys fungi which are not known, or that the blowers used in the distribution of sulphur aid in distributing the pollen.

A second sulphuring should be given when there are the first signs of the disease, and a third may be necessary just before the grapes begin to color, if the disease has not been already destroyed. In some situations, where mildew is very bad, it may be necessary to begin spraying before blossoming time.

As the thorough distribution of the sulphur is important, many methods of applying it have been tried in California to discover which is the best. Some of the methods tried were: Throwing the sulphur on the vines with the hand, distributing by perforated cans of various forms, shaking through the tissue of a cloth sack, various forms of hand bellows, and various forms of knapsack bellows. All of these methods are ef-

HOW THE PEACH TREES WERE INJURED.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

In reply to your recent inquiry, would say I did not see the peach orchard you refer to (that of J. Spencer, Kingsville, Ont.), but have no doubt but it was injured by the severe frost that occurred early in October, 1906, which killed 90 per cent. of all the peach and Japan plum trees in the extensive fruit belt of Western Michigan, as well as about 40 per cent. of the peach trees in this district. The great loss of peach trees by root-freezing in this district, which occurred in Feb., 1899, and again in Feb., 1903, I think could have been prevented if the trees had been protected by a wood veneer at the base and a liberal mulch of straw or other litter beneath the trees, such as I have been using ever since the latter date.

Essex Co., Ont.

J. L. HILBORN.

FRUIT AND HONEY.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I am a specialist in the beekeeping line, and, although "The Farmer's Advocate" is not a bee journal, I like to read its fine articles on other things. Every apple tree that bloomed well in Ontario this year will be loaded down this fall with fruit, because the blossoms were full of honey; and this being so, the bees kept at the blossoms day after day, and the work done on the blossoms will result in large apple crops.

Wentworth Co., Ont.

WM. McEVROY.

THE FARM BULLETIN

MR. STEPHEN'S QUEBEC NOTES.

May is the month of bloom, and June the month of verdure—and brides—but it did seem as if the weather-man had forgotten to give us the bloom in May this season, so he gave it to us in June instead, and we have the brides as well, so all should be happy, as we have plenty of both this season. The apple and other fruit bloom (2 weeks later than usual), just dropped, was heavy, and betokens a good crop of fruit. The codling moth, our greatest enemy of the apple, has scarcely made its appearance as yet, the cold season has delayed its coming forth from its cocoon, and, as the time for it to get in its destructive work is about over, we do not fear very serious results from its ravages this season, although those who have large orchards are spraying as usual. Here and there are seen a few webs of the tent caterpillar, while these are not allowed to perpetuate their species in many of our orchards; yet we too often find them along the road fences, housed in those detestable choke-cherry bushes, which no respectable farmer should allow to grow, along the roadside particularly.—they should be eradicated, root, stem and branch.

June, with us, is also the month of roadmaking, when the farmers work in the statute labor. Sometimes the roads are improved with the labor put on them, and, again, there are times when it would be good policy to leave it off. I am pleased to learn there is a desire among all progressive farmers to pay a money tax, and give out, by contract, the making and repairing of our roadways. I believe this system is being successfully worked out in many parts of Ontario, the Maritime Provinces, and in many States of the Union to the South. In this Province, few municipalities have adopted this system as yet. Possibly, the first to adopt it is my own municipality, Godmanchester, where six years ago a by-law was passed that a part of the road tax be payable in cash and devoted to permanent roads, with the result that we now have 11 miles of splendid macadam road. This season, all the road tax is payable in cash; the repairing of our roads has been let out by contract, or is being done by day's labor. While it is too early to predict results, yet we are most sanguine that, after a fair trial, our ratepayers will not desire to go back to the old system again. The advantage of having this time, usually spent at roadwork, to spend on the farm at this season can hardly be estimated.

Since last writing, there has fallen no rain, and for the last eight days we have experienced very warm weather, excessively hot the past four days, with the thermometer 90 in the shade in June, accompanied with a Sirocco wind, and this coming so soon after the very cool weather of a short time ago, made it more than oppressive, and we begin to realize that the Gulf Stream has not got further away from us after all. Rain is needed badly, as all crops are beginning to suffer for want of moisture, and unless rain comes soon the hay crop will be a light one. Many meadows are winter-killed, and the clover is nothing like as good as usual; it promises now to be the smallest hay crop for many years. On that account, a larger acreage of corn, vetches and millet has been sown. Some meadows have been plowed up and sown to one of the latter soiling crops. A larger acreage of grain has been sown than usual. This is coming on fairly well under the prevailing conditions, there is a fairly good stand, and a good braird, only it is not far advanced yet. There is a very noticeable difference in favor of the drilled grain over that sown broadcast this season, and the broadcast seeders are being discarded in favor of the drill, as the grain comes up more evenly when sown with the drill, and is now, at least, a week in advance of the broadcast-sown. Pastures are short for June, which has the effect of cutting down the milk flow at least 20 per cent. The delivery at the factories and creameries is, therefore, much below last season. Most of the combined factories are making cheese. The high price of this product encourages them to do so, as the milk made into cheese will net about 25 cents per cwt. more cash than if made into butter. At the Dairy Board here last Friday, cheese sold for 11½¢, and 11 7/16¢, and butter for 20½¢. So far, there has been little butter made for export. The farm-labor question has been relieved somewhat by the coming in to this section of a number of Old Country laborers. Many of them are experienced fellows, and are quite an acquisition to our farmers. More of the good ones are needed yet to relieve the situation, and in time these make good citizens for Eastern Canada, and we want more of them.

W. F. STEPHEN.

Huntingdon, Que.

SENDING PLANT AND INSECT SAMPLES.

Readers, who send us samples of strange weeds or other plants for identification, should enclose them in damp blotting paper, or other material that will hold the moisture, thus preventing them from drying out and breaking up. Be careful, also, to send a complete sample, that is, root, stem, leaves and flower.

Enquiries about insects should be accompanied by a specimen. If dead, it should be wrapped in paper or cotton, and enclosed in a small box. If particularly soft, the specimen may be packed in cotton saturated with alcohol. Whenever possible, grubs, caterpillars, maggots, etc., should be packed alive in a box, with a little of their food. Air holes are not necessary. Give particulars as to where insect is found, what it eats, how long observed, and amount of damage done.

B. C. PROVINCIAL COMMISSIONER OF LIVE STOCK AND DAIRYING.

F. M. Logan, B. S. A., a native of Nova Scotia, and a 1905 graduate of the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, who, for the past couple of years, has been in British Columbia as representative, in that Province, of the Live-stock Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, where he quickly became connected also with various provincial live-stock and dairy organizations, has been appointed by the British Columbia Government to the position of Provincial Commissioner of Live Stock and Dairying. When Mr. Logan went to the Pacific Province, he was taken into the service of the Provincial administration. At the time for the move for the appointment of a Beef Commissioner, he was asked to act on that body by the local officials. The Dominion Government, however, did not wish him to take such a position. In his new and responsible capacity of Provincial Commissioner, he will



F. M. Logan, B.S.A.

Recently appointed Provincial Commissioner of Live Stock and Dairying by the British Columbia Government.

undoubtedly render most acceptable service, having practical and scientific knowledge of both live stock and dairying. Though well on the sunny side of life, Mr. Logan is a man of mature judgment and broad ideas, farseeing, and possessed of uncommon tact. He is what one writer has called "a transplanted Irishman," and you never can tell what a transplanted Irishman will do. A good many of our readers will recognize the name as belonging to the author of the bulletin on "Model Farm Buildings," an illustrated synopsis of which appeared in "The Farmer's Advocate" of September 20th, 1906.

TELEPHONES IN MANITOBA.

The rural-telephone movement in Manitoba is taking on considerable activity, as are also the plans of the Provincial Government, to establish long distance lines. A site has been purchased in Winnipeg for the central offices of the long-distance system, and several municipalities are ready to build to connect with the Government's line. Lately, when the Reeves of the different municipalities were in Winnipeg, many of them conferred with the Hon. J. H. Howden, Commissioner of Railways and Telephones, upon the working out of the scheme. The municipalities, which have decided to instal their own systems are Woodsworth, where there will be three exchanges throughout the districts to handle the local work; Brenda, with three exchanges; Victoria, with one exchange; Wallace, with three exchanges; Hanota and Blanchard, each with one exchange. Several other municipalities are taking the matter up, and it is expected that they will also instal their own systems. The rural systems, where built by the municipality, will be under the control of the municipality. The Government will furnish the material for the construction of the lines, and the work will be undertaken at once so that the rural systems will, no doubt, be working by next winter. The rural systems, which have been decided upon, will aggregate nearly 3,000 miles, which will be built this summer.

The exact routes of the long-distance lines, which the Government will build throughout the Province this year, have not yet been finally decided upon, but they will include three trunk lines. A line will be built to the south-western portion of the Province to connect with the rural municipality lines; another trunk line will run to the north-western part of the Province. In all, there will be several thousand miles constructed in addition to the municipal lines.

CANADA'S MARVELLOUS INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS

A short time ago, there appeared in New York Independent—a journal of such almost unvarying excellence that the appearance in it of such an out-of-date piece of reasoning is an anomaly—an article, written by one Mr. Givens, by confession an ex-Canadian, who from the fastnesses of New York City has volunteered to enlighten the world on the twentieth-century condition of Canada. According to him, we (the capital is our own) are a behind-the-times, moss-grown, hide-bound, non-progressive, dominated-by-old-men dependency, our plight the more pitiable because, by inference, Elysium lies just across the border, and we have not sense enough to open our eyes and see.

It would be interesting to know how long it is since this Mr. Givens was in Canada. If we knew his address, we might send him a copy of the Report on our industries, recently issued by the Department of Census and Statistics—it might convince him that we are not, in the industrial world at least, as non-productive as he would have us,—but, as we are not favored with it, we must needs content ourselves with giving a synopsis of the most salient features, for our own satisfaction and the edification of some few mortals in other lands, who, like Mr. Givens, may be somewhat muddled in their ideas.

During the years 1905-1906, the period covered by the Report, the total output of Canadian manufacturing increased from \$481,053,375 to \$715,035,965, a difference of over 48 per cent.

As an example of the remarkable growth in some of the products are adduced the following:

The sawmilling industry increased from fifty millions to sixty-eight millions.

The smelting industry quadrupled in the five years, the output last year totalling \$28,426,328.

Electrical apparatus and supplies, an increase of 250 per cent.

Minerals and aerated waters, 170 per cent.

Axes and tools, 170 per cent.

Drugs, 100 per cent.

Plumbing supplies, 250 per cent.

Printing and bookbinding, 150 per cent.

Jewellery, 135 per cent.

Gloves and mits, 150 per cent.

Cut stone, 16.75 per cent.

The following has been selected as the twenty leading industries:

Class.	1900.	1905.
Log products	\$50,805,084	\$68,229,920
Flour and grist-mill products..	31,835,873	56,703,289
Butter and cheese	29,462,402	32,344,513
Clothing	24,314,937	32,523,798
Slaughtering and meat-packing.	22,217,984	27,220,363
Smelting	7,082,384	28,426,328
Foundry and machine-shop products	15,292,445	24,013,094
Boots and shoes	18,481,216	20,264,686
Lumber products	10,754,959	20,128,295
Refined sugar	12,595,000	18,268,260
Bread, biscuits, and confectionery	11,637,808	16,992,605
Leather	12,068,600	15,142,217
Cars and car works	3,954,172	14,430,190
Cottons	12,033,052	14,223,052
Printing and publishing	10,319,241	13,011,604
Agricultural implements	9,597,389	12,775,748
Car repairs	7,546,644	11,442,607
Plumbing and tinsmithing	6,553,957	11,406,671
Iron and steel	6,912,457	9,881,385
Hats, caps and furs	5,876,467	9,026,020

GEORGIAN BAY CANAL PROSPECTS.

R. W. Perks, M. P., of Messrs. Walker & Co., London, Eng., a firm that has successfully completed many of the greatest canal and other public works in the world, has gone personally over the entire route of the proposed Georgian Bay Ship Canal, and the plans of his engineer have been completed, and are now in the custody of the Dominion Government in accordance with the requirements of the charter. He has also been conferring with financiers in America, who will probably co-operate with himself and other British capitalists in the enterprise. He does not think there will be serious difficulty in financing that undertaking. At Liverpool, Eng., he expects to confer with Sir Wilfrid Laurier before the latter starts for Canada. He is in a position now to submit a proposition for the completion of the work. As to its advantages he regards it as a commercial necessity of the Dominion, giving a continuous 22-ft. waterway to the upper lakes, so that 8,000- to 10,000-ton vessels could go direct to European ports without breaking cargo. It would relieve the railways of congested traffic, and contribute in other ways to them. As to financial returns, he said the traffic passing through the Soo locks already exceeds the tonnage of the Suez Canal, one of the most remunerative undertakings in the world. If, in four or five years, one-fourth the traffic passing through the Soo went eastward via the Georgian Bay Canal, the result would be very satisfactory upon the capital involved. It will mean also the utilization of vast stores of electrical energy along the route, developing various industries.

The International Exhibition, held in New Zealand for five and a half months (1906-7), attracted a daily average attendance of 13,714, or a total of 1,920,009. Canada was excoriated by the press to have had one of the very best of the foreign exhibits.

COW-TESTING ASSOCIATION RECORDS.

Some recent results of the weighing and testing, for the regular periods of thirty days, in the various cow-testing associations, are as follows:

Woodburn, Ont., May 26.—139 cows: average 698 lbs. milk, testing 3.2; 22.5 lbs. fat. Highest yield of milk, 1,270 lbs.; lowest, 245 lbs.

Cowansville, Que., May 27.—130 cows: average 519 lbs. milk, testing 4.1; 22.8 lbs. fat. Highest yield of any one cow, 1,290 lbs. milk, testing 4.5.

Keene, Ont., May 28.—92 cows: average 730 lbs. milk, testing 3.3; 24.1 lbs. fat. Best yield of milk, 1,260 lbs., and lowest yield, 290 lbs.

Mansonville, Que., May 29.—75 cows: average 568 lbs. milk, testing 3.6; 20.7 lbs. fat. Most milk from any one cow, 890 lbs., testing 2.4; lowest yield, 270 lbs., testing 3.9.

Hatley, Que., May 29.—118 cows: average 580 lbs. milk, testing 3.6; 21.3 lbs. fat. Highest yield, 865 lbs. milk, testing 4.0; lowest yield, 225 lbs.

Lotbiniere, Que., May 30.—84 cows: average 653 lbs. milk, testing 3.4; 22.7 lbs. fat. Highest yield, 940 lbs.

East and West Oxford, Ont., May 27.—104 cows: average 812 lbs. milk, testing 3.2; 27.4 lbs. fat. Highest yield, 1,620 lbs. milk; lowest, 290 lbs.

Central Smith, Ont., June 2.—107 cows: average 828 lbs. milk, testing 2.9; 24.1 lbs. fat. Highest yield, 1,530 lbs. milk in 30 days. C. F. W.

AMERICAN POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY CONVENTION

Secretary Prof. John Craig, of Ithaca, N. Y., has sent out the preliminary announcement of the 31st biennial session of the American Pomological Society, which will be held September 24th, 25th and 26th, at Jamestown Exposition ground.

This society was organized in 1848, and incorporated under the laws of Massachusetts in 1887, and contains many hundreds of expert fruit-growers of the United States and the British possessions. Its first president was the late Hon. Marshall P. Wilder, of Massachusetts, who was an ardent horticulturist, and who, at his death, bequeathed the sum of \$5,000 to the society, stipulating that the income from \$1,000 of it should be employed in the presentation from time to time of Wilder medals, to encourage the introduction of meritorious new fruits, either natural seedlings, sprouts, or the results of hybridization. The biennial sessions are held in different parts of the country, and bring together many noted and enthusiastic pomologists. The last meeting was held at Kansas City, Mo., in 1905.

MICHIGAN CROPS.

Crops here all have the appearance of a full month in arrears. Pastures late and thin; numbers of farmers having been foolish enough to sell their hay last fall, found themselves short of feed, and, in consequence, cattle were turned out thin. Hay is now from \$15 to \$17 per ton; beef scarce; nice crop of lambs, and wool at 27c; potatoes, 70c., with an increased acreage planted; wheat almost a failure; very little signs of hay yet, but lovely warm rain this morning (June 11th). Fruit bloom is unusually large, and was surprised to have the bees start to swarm, after the heavy losses of nearly one-half. Dairying is showing increased interest; butter brought 29c. all winter, is now 23c. Sugar-beet acreage is about 15 per cent. less than last year. Farmers prosperous, beginning to find there is some honor in being an "old hayseed." Good roads system, free mail delivery, telephone, and lots of blessings. JAS. K. FRASER.

A COW-TESTING ASSOCIATION IN WISCONSIN.

The effort to establish co-operative cow-testing associations in Wisconsin, inaugurated over a year ago by the Dairymen's Association of that State, is beginning to bear fruit. At a recent meeting of dairymen, at Eldorado, definite action was taken, and a co-operative cow-testing association organized. For some time, Inspector Searles, of the State Dairymen's Association, had been busy in the neighborhood testing different herds, and convincing dairymen of the unprofitableness of many of their cows, and the conviction became so widespread that a test association was considered advisable. It is pleasing to note that the initiative of Dominion Dairy and Cold-storage Commissioner J. A. Ruddick, in encouraging the organization of the co-operative cow-testing movement, is being followed in several States. The weeding out of unprofitable cows is the great dairy problem of the age.

THE PRICE OF LUMBER.

The price of lumber keeps creeping up throughout the country, almost, one would think, in defiance of the report of the Parliamentary committee, which declared that the prices were controlled by a systemized organization that is exploiting the lumber market without justification for the prices demanded. The remedy for the lumber-trade abuses is peculiarly convenient, and feasible of application. It is in the lowering of the duty upon the American product to such an extent that lumber produced in Canada under identical conditions to that produced in the States will be sold for the same price as the American lumber. The West is patiently awaiting the Order-in-Council that can effect this lowering of tariff and lowering of price.—[Farmer's Advocate, Winnipeg, Man.

NEW PROCESSES IN FOOD PRESERVATION.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I received yours of March 20th, asking for information respecting a patented oxygenizing process for preserving meat. So far, I have been unable to learn anything respecting it, save that two months ago a paragraph was published in the Pastoralists' Review, stating the news "that inventors in Sydney are going to render cold storage useless by an oxygenizing process." The publishers of the Review know nothing further of the matter, neither have I been able to trace it amongst the cold-storage people. One stated that he understood the process was exhausting the air from a sealed chamber and replacing it with oxygen. But the process had not been tried commercially.

During the last year there were made public a very considerable number of processes of preservation, by sterilization particularly. One was recently floated in London into a Limited Liability Company for promoting what is known as Linley's process. This process experimentally is said to have worked very well, and it was to be tried in a shipment of beef from the Argentine.

There is a process known as the Vacuum Process under experiment in Sydney, N.S.W. The inventors claim that they can make practically a perfect vacuum at a small cost. Meat has been kept under their process for a number of weeks. Fruit has been treated. It is claimed that even the treatment for an hour by exhaustion of the air from the fruit, has had a very fine effect. Lemons, for example, grown on irrigated land in California, will carry only in cold storage. Some lemons thus brought to Australia were placed in a vacuum chamber for an hour, and after having been taken out, they have kept as well as Italian lemons for six weeks. J. S. LARKE.

Canadian Commercial Agency, Australia.

PROF. F. C. SEARS LEAVING TRURO.

F. C. Sears, M. S., Professor of Horticulture at the Agricultural College, Truro, N. S., severs his connection with that institution on July 1st, to take a position in his native State of Massachusetts as professor of pomology in the recently-enlarged division of horticulture in the Massachusetts Agricultural College. The new president of the institution, Dr. Butterfield, proposes dividing up the work usually assigned to one man. Instead of having one professor of horticulture, they will have Prof. Waugh as chief of the division and professor of landscape gardening. Then, under him, will be a professor of pomology (fruit-growing proper), a professor of floriculture, one of vegetable gardening, and, lastly, an experimentalist with five or six assistants. The State is providing magnificent equipment in the way of buildings for its horticultural work. Prof. Sears will carry with him the good wishes of the horticulturists of the Maritime Provinces, whose interests he has labored assiduously to advance, being especially popular in the Annapolis Valley, where he was naturally most intimately known. Until the establishment of the college at Truro, his work was chiefly as Director of the School of Horticulture, at Wolfville, where he succeeded Prof. E. E. Faville a few years ago. He took an active share in promoting the fruit interests of the Province generally, and has been a frequent contributor on horticultural topics to "The Farmer's Advocate."

FAIR DATES FOR 1907.

- July 13-20—Winnipeg Industrial.
- July 22-26—Brandon, Man.
- July 30 to August 2—Regina's Big Fair.
- Aug. 23-30—Iowa State, Des Moines.
- Aug. 26 to Sept. 9—Canadian National, Toronto.
- Aug. 29 to Sept. 6—Detroit, Mich.
- Sept. 2-4—Dominion Exhibition, Sherbrooke, Que.
- Sept. 13-21—Canada Central, Ottawa.
- Sept. 6-14—Western Fair, London.
- Sept. 9-13—Indianapolis, Ind.
- Sept. 9-14—New York State Fair, Syracuse.
- Sept. 17-19—Guelph.
- Sept. 18-20—Woodstock.
- Sept. 27 to Oct. 5—Springfield, Ill.

FOR POTATO ROT.

The Ontario Department of Agriculture has had Mr. H. B. Smith, B. S. A., investigating the potato industry of the province. His inquiries reveal that Ontario produced fewer potatoes in 1906 than for many years, the area having decreased 50,000 acres in recent years. Rot has been the great difficulty. For this, four sprayings with Bordeaux mixture are advised: the first about July 15th. Use 6 lbs. of bluestone, 5 lbs. lime, and 40 to 50 gallons of water. For bugs, add half a pound of Paris green.

TWO-CENT RAILWAY FARES.

A Chicago despatch announces that a meeting of western and transcontinental railway presidents there last week decided to reduce passenger rates on all U. S. roads to two cents per mile, beginning on July 1st, owing to State laws and the pressure of public opinion on the subject. Because of contiguity, it is said that Canadian rates will follow suit.

INTERNATIONAL HORSE SHOW.

(Special Correspondence.)

Held June 7th to 13th, in the immense glass-roofed building, known as the Olympia, London, England, which covers some acres of ground, and which was fitted up with seating accommodation for eight thousand spectators, the first International Horse Show came to a most brilliantly successful close on the latter date. The Show lasted for six days, and there were three performances a day—morning, afternoon and evening. Seats were at a very comprehensive scale of prices, ranging from 25c. to \$2.50 for each performance; and so great was the popularity of the Show that thousands had to turn away every day, unable to obtain admittance. Private boxes, to hold from six to eight people, of which there were ninety, for the week brought up to \$375 each. The King and Queen of England, accompanied by the King and Queen of Denmark, attended the Show one afternoon, upon which occasion there probably never was before such a gathering of nobility, society and wealth at a horse show. The building was beautifully decorated, the arena being banked about four feet high with a most gorgeous mass of flowers. This Show was a great triumph for the horse over the motor car. No one could doubt the popularity of the noblest of animals with the great public, of whatever class, over any mechanical invention that it will ever be possible to produce as a means of pleasurable conveyance.

The Show was truly international; horses from France, Belgium, Spain, United States, Canada, etc., competed in the same classes with those of Great Britain and Ireland.

There were 124 classes, and over 2,000 entries. Mr. Walter Winans, of Pluckley, Kent, was the largest exhibitor, having entered 46 horses. Mr. Alfred G. Vanderbilt, New York, came next with 29 horses. The Hon. Adam and Mrs. Beck, London, Ont., were the only exhibitors from Canada, having brought over 9 horses, and were lucky enough to win two first prizes, besides being "in the money" in several other classes. Mr. Beck's Kakabeka, sire Grand Falconer, being his best horse, won the blue in the Corinthian class for qualified hunters, and one of a trio in the class for "the best three qualified hunters from one hunt." One of the prominent features of the exhibition was the great success of the Hackneys; their winnings were brilliant achievements; their superiority over the American-bred harness horses of trotting blood was demonstrated in almost every class where they competed. Their beautiful conformation, quality, style and action made the American-bred carriage horse look common. One of the largest and best-known dealers in American harness horses, in England, said, "We simply have got to take our hats off to the Hackneys."

The English-bred Hackney stallion, Sir Humphrey, a dark chestnut, foaled in 1902, sired by Goldfinder 6th, dam by Bardolph Paragon, and shown by Mr. F. Pabst, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, was awarded the championship, and the reserve number was Copmanthorpe Performer, a three-year-old chestnut son of Garton Duke of Connaught. The champion gold medal for the best Hackney mare went to Sir Walter Gilbey, for his two-year-old chestnut, Lively Beeswing, by Royal Danegelt, out of Lady Cadet.

The American trotters made a grand showing, and, as an exchange says, if your whole aim in life is "to get there," no matter how, he is the ideal horse. Beauty of form and action, however, counts for something, and the Hackney has something to show in that particular, and the promoters of the Show must have felt gratified by the conclusive proof afforded that, as a sire of harness horses, the Hackney stands unrivalled. The display of cart horses might have been better, but there was no gainsaying the splendid manners and utility of the team of six greys sent over by Armour, of Chicago, which were greatly admired and heartily applauded by all who saw them. The Shire team shown by Mr. Spark, while a grand lot of cart horses, had no show against the Chicago greys, since it is difficult to secure six horses as well matched as Armour's Percherons. It is regrettable that the Clydesdale admirers were not prepared to bring out a team that would do justice to the breed.

NEW BULLETINS FROM OTTAWA.

A batch of three new bulletins came to hand last week from the Dairy and Cold-storage Commissioner's Branch of the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa. "Co-operation in the Marketing of Apples," by A. McNeill, Chief of the Fruit Division, is a publication that every Canadian fruit-grower should at once secure. The other bulletins are: "Gathered Cream for Buttermaking," by J. A. Ruddick and G. H. Barr; "Sweet-cream Butter," the first part of which is a critical study of sweet-cream buttermaking process, by Frank T. Shutt, Chemist, Experimental Farms, with the assistance of A. T. Charon. The second part of the bulletin consists of directions for the manufacture of butter from sweet or unripened cream, by J. G. Bouchard. Bulletin 14 is also by Mr. Shutt, and is entitled "Apparatus for the Determination of Water and Fat in Butter." Any of these may be obtained by addressing "The Dairy and Cold-storage Commissioner's Branch," Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

MARKETS

TORONTO.

LIVE STOCK.

Receipts of cattle, contrary to expectations, were large at the Junction as well as at the City last week. Trade opened up brisk at the commencement of the week at the Junction market, but, at the latter part, and even on Tuesday, at the City market, prices for cattle declined from 25c. to 50c. per cwt., especially for the common grades of stall-fed and grassers.

On Monday of this week, at the Junction, cattle receipts, 1,424; trade slow; prices easy. Exporters, \$5.80 to \$6.25; bulk selling at about \$6; bulls, \$4.75 to \$5.25; prime butchers', \$5.80 to \$6; good, \$5.60 to \$5.75; medium, \$5.25 to \$5.50; common, \$4.80 to \$5.10; cows, \$3.50 to \$4.70; milch cows, \$4 to \$6.1. Veal calves, \$6 to \$6.50 per cwt. Sheep, \$5 to \$5.50 per cwt.; lambs, \$4 to \$7 each. Hogs, \$6.75 per cwt., selects, and \$6.50 for lights.

Exporters.—Prices, last week, ranged from \$5.85 to \$6.35, the bulk selling around \$5.85 to \$6. Export bulls sold at \$4.25 to \$5 per cwt.

Butchers'.—Prime picked lots sold at \$5.90 to \$6.12½; loads of good, \$5.60 to \$5.85; medium, \$5.40 to \$5.60; common, \$5 to \$5.30; cows, \$4 to \$5 for best, and \$3.50 to \$3.75 for grassers.

Stockers and Feeders.—No heavy feeders were offered, and only a few lots of steers, 800 to 900 lbs. each, which sold at prices ranging from \$4 to \$4.40; a few stockers sold from \$3.25 to \$3.75 per cwt.

Milch Cows.—There was a fair demand for good to choice milkers and springers, but common to medium light cows and heifers, with not much show of milking qualities, were slow sale. Prices ranged from \$25 to \$65 each, the average price being around \$50.

Veal Calves.—Receipts continued liberal; market strong; prices ranged from \$4 to \$7 per cwt., the bulk going at \$5 to \$6 per cwt.

Sheep and Lambs.—Receipts light; market strong, and prices firm. Sheep sold at \$5 to \$6 per cwt.; rams, \$4 to \$4.50; lambs, \$4 to \$6 each, and \$7 was paid for a selected lot.

Hogs.—Packers quoted no change in prices; selects, \$6.90, and lights, \$6.65 per cwt.

Horses.—The horse trade was not as good as it has been. Last week's prices were reported by Burns & Sheppard to be from \$10 to \$20 per head lower than the previous week. The demand for horses in the West is not nearly as great. Another factor in causing prices to go lower is the high price of hay, as well as a prospect of a light crop, which is causing people to sell all the horses they can spare. Drafters, 1,500 to 1,700 lbs., sold at \$240 to \$265; 1,350 to 1,400 lbs. each, sold at \$175 to \$210; expressers, 1,200 to 1,350 lbs., \$175 to \$225; carriage horses, \$200 to \$250; good roadsters, \$165 to \$200.

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.—No. 2 white, 88c. asked, 92c. bid; No. 2, mixed, sellers, 90c.; No. 2 red, 89c.; No. 2 spring, 80c. bid; Manitoba, No. 1 Northern, 92½c. to 93c.

Corn.—No. 2 yellow American, 61c. to 61½c.

Barley.—No. 2, 54c.; No. 3X, 53c. bid; No. 3, 50c. bid.

Peas.—No. 2, 81c.

Rye.—70c. bid, at outside points.

Buckwheat.—60c.

Bran.—Market easier, at \$20 to \$21.

Shorts.—\$22 to \$23.

Flour.—Manitoba patent, \$4.05; Ontario, 90 per cent. patents, \$3 bid for export; Manitoba patent, special brands, \$5; second patent, \$4.40; strong bakers', \$4.30.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter.—Receipts have been large, prices easy; creamery pound rolls, 21c. to 23c.; creamery boxes, 20c. to 21c.; dairy pound rolls, 20c. to 21c.; dairy tub, 19c. to 20c.; bakers' tub, 17c. to 18c.

Eggs.—Market a little easier. Prices, 18c. to 18½c.

Cheese.—New, 13½c. for large, and 13½c. for twins.

Honey.—Strained, 12c.; combs, \$2.60 to \$2.75 per dozen.

Evaporated Apples.—8c.

THE BANK OF TORONTO

HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO, CAN.

INCORPORATED 1855.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, \$ 4,000,000

RESERVE FUND, 4,500,000

TOTAL ASSETS, 37,000,000

In Our Savings Department

At any of our offices you will receive for all sums deposited with us:

INTEREST PAYMENT four times a year;**EVERY ASSURANCE OF SAFETY** that our large capital, larger reserve, and abundant assets can give.

Potatoes.—New Brunswick Delawares are firmer at \$1.30 to \$1.35 per bag, by the car, on track, at Toronto.

Poultry.—Supplies are becoming larger; prices easier; spring chickens, 25c. to 30c. per lb. dressed, and 15c. to 20c. per lb. alive; spring ducks, 25c. to 30c. per lb. dressed; fowl, 11c. per lb. alive, and 13c. dressed; turkeys, 11c. alive, and 14c. dressed.

Hay.—Baled scarce, with prices firmer at \$14 to \$15 for No. 1 timothy; No. 2 at \$11 to \$13 per ton.

Straw.—Baled, \$7 to \$7.25 per ton, by the car.

Beans.—Prices unchanged.

HIDES.

E. T. Carter & Co., 85 Front Street, have been paying the following prices: Inspected hides, No. 1 steers and cows, 9½c.; No. 2 steers and cows, 8½c.; country hides, 7½c. to 8c.; calf skins, No. 1, city, 13c.; calf skins, No. 1, country, 11c. to 12c.; sheep skins, each, \$1.75 to \$1.85; horse hides, \$3.25 to \$3.50; horse hair, No. 1, per lb., 30c.; tallow, per lb., 5½c. to 6c.; wool, unwashed, 13c. to 14c.; washed, 23c. to 24c.

CHEESE BOARD PRICES.

Brantford, Ont., 11½c., 11 5-16c., 11½c., 11 7-16c. and 11½c. Perth, Brockville prices. Huntingdon, Que., white cheese, 11 3-16c.; colored, 11½c., 11 5-16c.; salted butter, 20½c. Ottawa, Ont., 11½c. to 11 5-16c. Napanee, Ont., 11c. to 11½c. bid on board, nearly all sold on curb at 11½c. Kemptville, Ont., 11½c. bid. Kingston, Ont., 11 5-16c. Madoc, Ont., 11½c. Tweed, Ont., 11 3-16c. Peterboro, Ont., 11 9-16c. to 11½c., a few 11½c. Woodstock, Ont., 11½c. London, Ont., 11½c. Brockville, Ont., 11 5-16c. Cowansville, Que., 11½c., 11 3-16c. and 11½c. Cornwall, Ont., 11½c. for white, and 11 5-16c. for colored. Picton, Ont., cool-cured, 11½c. to 11 9-16c.; ordinary-cured, 11½c. Brockville, Ont., 11 5-16c. Belleville, Ont., 11 5-16c., 11½c. and 11 3-16c. Watertown, N. J., large, 11½c. to 11½c.; small, 11½c. to 11½c. St. Hyacinthe, Que., 11½c. and 11 3-16c. Winchester, Ont., 11 5-16c. for white, and 11½c. for colored. Alexandria, Ont., 11 5-16c. Russell, Ont., 11½c. Vankleek Hill, Ont., 11 5-16c.

CHICAGO.

Cattle.—Common to prime steers, \$4.60 to \$7; cows, \$3.25 to \$4.75; heifers, \$3 to \$5; bulls, \$3.40 to \$5; calves, \$3 to \$6.50; stockers and feeders, \$3 to \$5.

Hogs.—Good to prime heavy, \$6.10 to \$6.25; medium to good, heavy, \$6.05 to \$6.07½; butchers' weights, \$6.07½ to \$6.15; good to prime, mixed, \$6.05 to \$6.12½; light, mixed, \$6.15 to \$6.17½; packing, \$5.50 to \$6; pigs, \$5.50 to \$6.20; selected, \$6.17½ to \$6.22½; bulk of sales, \$6.05 to \$6.15.

Sheep and Lambs.—Sheep, \$5.15 to \$6.00; lambs, \$6 to \$7.75.

BUFFALO.

Cattle.—Prime steers, \$6.23 to \$6.65.

Veals.—\$5 to \$7.25.

Hogs.—Heavy, \$6.25 to \$6.60; mixed, \$6.50; Yorkers and pigs, \$6.50 to \$6.55; roughs, \$5.25 to \$5.50.

Sheep and Lambs.—Lambs, \$5 to \$7.25; yearlings, \$6 to \$6.25; weathers, \$5.25 to \$5.75; ewes, \$4.25 to \$4.75; sheep, mixed, \$2.50 to \$5.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKET

Liverpool and London: calves, 12½ to 13c. per lb. dressed weight, and the water beef is quoted at 9½ to 9¼c. per lb.

MONTREAL.

Live Stock.—The local cattle market has displayed much strength of late. It is claimed that as high as 6½c. has been paid for choice cattle in the West. On this market, holders refused as high as 6½c. per lb., but were afterwards prepared to accept that figure. By that time, however, buyers were reluctant to grant it, and, eventually, they were able to secure some lots for export at 5½c. to 5½c. per lb., paying more than that figure for only a few small lots of bulls. Local butchers were paying as high as 6½c. to 6½c. for their requirements of choicest, while fine stock sold at 5½c. to 6c.; fair at 5½c. to 5½c.; medium, 4c. to 5c., and common 3½c. to 4c. per lb. There was a fair supply of sheep and lambs. Demand for them was brisk, and prices of sheep ranged around 5c. per lb., lambs being from \$4 to \$6 each, and calves were on the scarce side, at \$2 to \$8 each. Hogs were scarce, but the market held fairly steady at 7½c. to 7½c. per lb., dealers having a sufficient supply.

Horses.—Supply light; local demand can hardly be supplied, even at high prices. Carters and transportation companies are apparently doing a rushing business, as they do not seem able to get all the horses they require. The market holds about steady, although some are asking fractionally higher prices than we quote. Heavy-draft horses, weighing 1,500 to 1,700 lbs., are quoted at \$275 to \$350 each; light-draft, 1,400 to 1,500 lbs., \$250 to \$300; express horses, \$175 to \$250 each; common plugs, \$75 to \$150, and choice driving and saddle animals, \$300 to \$500 each.

Dressed Hogs.—10c. per lb. for fresh-killed, abattoir-dressed hogs, some bringing, possibly, a fraction more. Lard, 10c. to 11c. for compound, and 12½c. to 13c. for pure.

Potatoes.—Many sections of the country are sold out of old stock, and dealers are experiencing considerable difficulty in securing their requirements. Meantime, carloads of reds, on track, are quoted at \$1.12 to \$1.15 per 90 lbs., and whites, 3c. more. Bagged and delivered into store, in a jobbing way, prices are about 7c. more.

Eggs.—Hot weather has affected the egg market considerably. The quality of the stock is deteriorating fast, and the loss in candling is large. Merchants seem to prefer to sell everything that arrives rather than store it. Dealers selling at 17c. wholesale, and 18c. in small lots.

Butter.—Exports showed a slight increase during the past week, the quantity shipped being 243 packages, making the total, to date, 295 packages. This compares with over 50,000 for the corresponding period of 1906, and 52,000 in 1905. The market is rather firmer this week. The make is not increasing at the expected rate. So far, there is no more butter than will supply the domestic consumption. Quotations are about 21c. per lb. for finest Townships creamery, 20½c. to 20½c. for Quebec, and about 20c. for Ontario, and 18c. to 18½c. for Ontario dairy.

Cheese.—Over 72,000 boxes were shipped from Montreal last week, making 261,000 boxes since the opening of navigation. This compares with 361,000 for the same period of last year, and 305,000 in 1905. It looks as though the make would not be as large as usual this year. The late season held back the make until a few weeks ago, and the hot weather is already commencing to wither some what in many spots. Fortunately, the price keeps up well, and, with a little more turn out quite remunerative. Meantime, the market is firm at about 11½c. per lb. for Ontario, and 11½c. to 11½c. for

Townships, and 11½c. to 11½c. for Quebec.

Flour and Feed.—Millers report a very fair demand for flour. The market appears to hold firm, and prices are still \$4.50 per bbl., in bags, for Manitoba strong bakers', and \$5.10 for patents. As for millfeed, bran sells readily at \$21 per ton, in bags, for Manitobas, while shorts bring \$23. Demand for the latter will likely keep up for some months yet.

Grain.—The local demand is by no means active, and dealers do not look for it to become so. Meantime they quote carloads, store, at 48c. to 49c. per bushel for No. 2 Manitobas or Ontarios, 47c. to 48c. for No. 3 Ontarios, and 46c. to 47c. for No. 4.

Hay.—Export demand seems to have diminished almost to the vanishing point, and, even for local account, the demand is nothing of consequence. The result is an easier market, prices being about 50c. down, at \$16 to \$16.50 for No. 1 timothy, \$15 to \$15.50 for No. 2, and \$14 to \$14.50 for clover and clover mixture.

Hides, Tallow and Wool.—Hides quoted at 8½c., 9½c. and 10½c. per lb., respectively, for Nos. 3, 2 and 1, Montreal, selling to tanners at ½c. advance. The remainder of the market is steady, at 20c. offering for lamb skins, \$1.10 for sheep, and 13c. for No. 2 calf, and 15c. per lb. for No. 1. Wool is steady and dull, dealers offering 28c. to 30c. per lb., here, for pulled lambs, brushed, and 28c. unbrushed; 28c. to 30c. for Canada pulled sheep, brushed, and 25c. to 26c. for unbrushed; 25c. to 28c. for Canada fleece, tub-washed, and 18c. to 20c. in the grease. N-W. Merinos are just commencing to move, dealers quoting 17½c. to 19c., country points. Dealers are offering 1½c. to 3c. per lb. for rough tallow, and 5½c. to 6c. for rendered.

Benevolent Old Man.—"I am sorry, Johnny, to see you have a black eye."

Promising Youth.—"You go home and be sorry for your own little boy—he's got two!"

It is recalled that Lord John Russell, when on a visit to Queen Victoria, at Balmoral, asked her Majesty's own piper to have someone play in his presence.

"What kind of a piper do you want?" asked the man.

"Just such another as yourself," said the English statesman.

Drawing himself up, the musician said, grandly: "There's plenty of lords like yourself, but very few pipers like me."

"Two Mormon boys went to school for the first time out in Utah," relates Congressman J. Adam Bede, "and the teacher asked them their names."

"John and William Smith," the boys replied.

"Ah, then you are brothers! How old are you?"

"Each ten years old, ma'am."

"Indeed! Then you are twins?"

"Please, ma'am," replied one of the boys, "only on our father's side."

Jones had a vegetable garden in which he took a great interest. Brown, his next-door neighbor, had one also, and both men were especially interested in their potato patches. One morning, meeting by the fence, Jones said:

"How is it, Mr. Brown, you are never troubled with caterpillars, while my bushes are crowded with them?"

"My friend, that is easily explained," replied Brown. "I rise early in the morning, gather all the caterpillars from my bushes and throw them into your garden."

SOME NATURAL HISTORY.

F. A. Whitney, of Meeteetse, Wyo., a rich rancher, is greatly interested in all charities that help children. In a recent visit to New York he told a story about a little slum urchin whom he had sent on a month's vacation into the country.

"The lad was so ignorant," he said, "that he thought we got mush from the mushrooms, and milk from the milkweed."

One morning a woman pointed to a horse in a field, and said:

"Look at the horse, Jimmy."

"That's a cow," the boy contradicted.

"No," said the lady, "it's a horse."

"Tam! It's a cow," said the boy.

"Harris has wagons to 'em!"



**Life, Literature
and Education.**

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

PEOPLE, BOOKS, AND DOINGS.

Mr. Robert W. Service, a young Canadian, at present teller in the branch of the Bank of Commerce at Yukon, has written a volume of verse, with the unique title, "Songs of a Sourdough," which is meeting with high praise. The style of some of his poems has been compared to that of Kipling.

The grave in which Dr. Drummond is buried will be marked by a Celtic cross of gray sandstone. The cross in circle is copied after authentic North of Ireland models from St. Columba, at the ancient Iona Island. Below the four-foot span, intricately carved, will be a symbolic square of entangled stags, foxes, and birds of the air, and sheep or hounds. The inscription at the base is Drummond's line from "Child Thoughts," "The shadows past, I see the light—Oh, morning light, so clear and strong." Another fragment, not the Doctor's, but taken from his favorite Irish "Songs of the Glens of Antrim," by Moira O'Neil, was selected for a lower headstone, and this is what it is: "Youth's for an hour, Beauty's a flower, But love is the jewel that wins the world."

It has long been the custom in Japan for the daughters of families of high standing to take at least a year's course of domestic training with a family of similar social position, in order to prepare themselves for their duties in life. According to all accounts, this custom is dying out, and the modern young Japanese lady plays lawn tennis and devotes herself to the study of Western customs.—[Japan Chronicle, Kobe.]

The degree of LL. D. was conferred, at the recent commencement exercises of Toronto University, upon Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, of Philadelphia; Mr. A. McMurchy, M. A., of Toronto, and Mr. H. I. Strang, B. A. Dr. Mitchell, who is a noted specialist in nervous diseases, is also well-known as the author of "Hugh Wynne" and other novels.

SOME OF OUR PETS.

By a Lover of Animals.

Among the pleasant memories of "times gone by" are those of our many pets. I cannot remember a period when we were without pets of one sort or another, and generally of several kinds at once. Almost my earliest recollection is of a graveyard at the foot of the garden, wherein reposed the mortal remains of "Irwin" and "Malta," two handsome Maltese cats; a much-lamented spaniel, who died at a ripe old age of fatty degeneration of the heart; several canaries, and a couple of guinea pigs, besides various other departed favorites too numerous to mention, each grave marked with a shingle headstone bearing the name, virtues and age of its occupant.

For several years our "specialty"

was goldfinches, or wild canaries, of which we sometimes had ten and fifteen at a time. We used to locate the nests when the birds were hatching, and when the young birds were fledged, take one or two from each nest. These little birds make delightful pets, and become very friendly and companionable. We used to let them out every Sunday afternoon for a fly about the house to stretch their wings, and they would perch on our fingers, take seed or bread-crumbs from our lips, pull our hair, and have a good time generally. Indeed, they used to enjoy their Sunday afternoon outing so much that they were not always ready to go

died of sheer overfeeding—a sad warning to those who are too fond of the fleshpots of Egypt.

Another pet we had was a young robin, who spent a summer with us. He was brought to us by some boys who had found him alone and unfledged in his nest; the parent birds were, we supposed, killed by some thoughtless youngsters. He was stark naked when he came to us, and had evidently only recently made his appearance in this vale of tears. He had to be kept in a little cotton-lined basket beside the bed, and fed three or four times during the night at first on a mixture of hard-boiled egg and shelled canary and hemp

came acquainted during the summer with other relatives of his, and in the fall was induced to migrate with them to "fresh fields and pastures new."

Then, we have had rabbits, so tame that they seemed to be always under our feet; a turtle, who was of a very reserved disposition, however, and with whom we never really got on intimate terms; white mice; flying squirrels; ring-doves; a poor crow, who was discovered in the snow one winter half-frozen and totally blind. He was taken in and fed and cared for for over a week, but when we found that nothing could be done to cure him, it was thought that the kindest thing to do would be to put him out of his misery; so he was chloroformed, as being the most effective and painless means of terminating his unhappy existence.

Three new—very new—flying squirrels were brought to us once, the mother squirrel having been accidentally killed, but the task of rearing these proved too difficult. One died the first night, another the second day, and the third, after lingering nearly a week, finally succumbed to his adverse fate, and went to join his predecessors.

A catbird, who was found with a broken wing, and taken care of for some days, absolutely refused to leave when his health was restored, and proved a most entertaining guest for some months. We called him "Crosspatch," on account of his harsh voice, but we maligned him, as he really possessed a most sociable disposition. He had a cage, with the door permanently open, to which he would repair for food and water, and where he always returned at night, but otherwise he was a free-lance, and enjoyed full liberty. When autumn came, however, he, too, yielded to the voice of the charmer, and left us for the society of his own people.

Our very latest pet was a butterfly which the warmth of the house hatched out prematurely last January. We had it for over a week, feeding it on sugar dissolved in water, which it would take greedily. It would light on the finger, unroll its long proboscis and drink up the syrup, as if it were all in the natural and proper order of things for it to be fed in that manner. Whether he partook too freely of his saccharine diet, fell a victim to a carnivorous canine, or just simply died, we know not. He disappeared, and his fate remains shrouded in mystery.

Goldfish we have had, but they proved, perhaps, the least interesting of all our animal friends.

Of our dogs, which were quite the "cleverest ever," we have stories innumerable, and they are, after all, the most companionable pets. They seem to understand and fit in with one's moods so thoroughly, and there is hardly any limit, short of actual speech, to their possibilities in intelligence and training.

Of course, as each pet came to an end, untimely or otherwise—and many of them had very checkered careers—we were dissolved in grief, but the vacant place was soon filled by a new occupant, to whom we speedily became attached, life resumed its natural aspect, and we were happy once more.



One of Our Pets.

After all, "Beauty is only skin deep."

back to their cages, and would sometimes lead us a lively chase before we succeeded in capturing them. We had a wax-wing or cherry-bird one season, to whom we became very much attached, but I fear we loved him "not wisely, but too well," and overfed him with flies, his especial dainty. He had his freedom much of the time, and loved to perch on the back of a chair or a bookshelf, while we would catch flies for him. When we brought him one, he would cock his head on one side and listen to the fly buzzing in our hand, and then shove his bill in between our fingers and secure the coveted morsel. Poor "Waxy" grew so fat and heavy he could hardly fly, and finally

seed. He thrived so well on this new brand of infant's food, that we were able, before long, to introduce him gradually to his natural diet of worms. Owing, however, to his peculiar upbringing, he had no idea of how to obtain these for himself, and would fly into the house at all hours, beginning at screech of dawn, and call and scold in a most imperative manner till someone would go out to dig up his meals for him. More than once he had a narrow escape from being beheaded as he hopped down, almost under the spade, to pull out a nice fat worm which his sharp eyes had caught sight of. As he had never been confined in any way, but always enjoyed full liberty, he be-

ARE WE OF THESE ?

Ask one hundred people who have not studied the question. What "education" is, and the chances are that ninety-nine of them will not be able to tell you. The popular idea is that it consists in book-learning, and is wholly acquired during the period spent at school. Consequently one continually hears it said, "He was educated at such and such a college," or, "She finished her education at such-and-such a girls' school." Roughly speaking, such a classification may pass. As a matter of fact, we have not a single word in the English language to express the idea for which the word, as thus used, is made to do duty. To say, "He continued his education at such-and-such a college," would, perhaps, come nearer the mark, but is still inadequate, in that it refuses the satisfaction which the human mind demands in regard to the indication of results.

To be really educated, a man must know much more than he can acquire from books or schools. "All this array of professors," said Henry George—and very truly—"all this paraphernalia of learning cannot educate a man. They can but help him to educate himself. Here you may obtain the tools; but they will be useful only to him who can use them."

Education, in fact, since it cannot really be finished in a lifetime, denotes anything but a finished product. From the derivation of the word—"e," and "duco"—it means "a drawing out"; hence, in its strictest sense, signifies an evolving of all one's faculties—mental, moral, physical—the perfecting of the whole man. An educated man, then, must be a continually evolving man, a man of supreme common sense, too great to be "small" anywhere. He may have gone much to school, or comparatively little. His distinguishing characteristic is broad-mindedness—a knowledge sufficient unto and a faculty for looking upon every side of a question and coming to a just and reasonable decision. Such a man will realize that his education must go on every day of his life. He will learn from the people with whom he comes in contact, from books, from nature, from the work he has to do, from every experience that may come to him, and he will apply what he learns to his life. . . . Otherwise, though he may have won the highest university degrees of his country, there is a chance that he may be described, in the further words of Mr. George, as one of "those men—and unfortunately they are plenty—who have passed through the whole educational machinery and come out but learned fools, crammed with knowledge they cannot use, all the more in the way of real progress because they pass with themselves and others as educated men."

Books, schooling, then, mean much, but they do not mean everything. They are but the "tools" with which good work is to be done, with which progress, mentally and economically, is to be made.

No man should be better educated, in this broad sense, than the farmer. He has every facility—companionship in this thickly-settled country; the wealth of nature; the incentive to studying out whys and wherefores afforded in the cultivation of his crops and the care of his stock; the opportunity of public speaking, in Farmers' Institute, municipal and other meetings; the necessity for thought and the understanding of things in the responsibility involved in his voting; and books and magazines are to be had, if, not without money and without price, at least with very little money and very little price, considering the tremendousness of the benefits accruing therefrom. These benefits may not be immediately apparent—not in one week, nor in two, nor, perhaps, in a score of them. The work of culture and the gaining of information is slow, but none the less effectual because of that. So, also, is the growth of the wheat, or of the tree, slow.

It only remains, then, it would seem, for the farmer at large, to realize where he is, and put forth a little more effort, take a little more interest in science and literature and art, and the philosophy and aestheticism of things, in order that he may stand, not only among the most highly-educated, but among the most cultured of men. But he must put forth effort. Nothing, he must remember, can be accomplished without it.

And now to another matter. In a series of letters written last spring to the Toronto Globe by immigrants from England, we Canadians were accused of being amongst the most boorish of peoples, and at the first onset we felt like arising in arms to declare that the accusations were without ground. Now, in cooler blood, we are, perhaps, and more to our credit, prepared to acknowledge that some of the assertions were true. There are people in Canada (as well as, it is to be presumed, in other places)—and we know it—who "hawk and spit" below their noses audibly, do not eat daintily, speak in loud, coarse voices, and do all the other truly "nasty" things of which our detractors have spoken. We have a vivid recollection of one man who used to pour his tea in his

bright thoughts, of pure thoughts, of an appreciative estimation of the weaknesses and of the joys of life. It deserves the widest popular circulation—should, in short, be in all the homes of the people, not alone because it is good, because of its beauties of sentiment, or of the lessons it conveys, but because it appeals to the reader on its own true worth. Of Canada redolent, every man, woman, girl and boy will profit by its reading, besides being wholesomely and absorbingly entertained. It is a book to read in summer, and a book that will bear re-perusal around the fireside in winter. There is nothing preachy about it, nothing goody-goody, nothing flighty, but there is an abundance of—well, attractive narrative, picturesque truth about homely people and delightful glimpses of rural life. The satiated woman of society cannot fail to be pleased in its reading any more than the liver of the purer—the simple life. A word of praise for the publisher is merited, for the William Weld Company have performed their share remarkably artistically and well.—[Toronto World, Canada.]

This book will be sent, postpaid, to any subscriber for \$1.25. Address "The Farmer's Advocate," London, Ont.



Old Abbey Wall, Shaftesbury.

Within this wall, a Nunnery was founded, A. D., 880, by Alfred. The Abbey was richly endowed by Edmund Ironsides and Athelstan, and at the tomb of Edward the Martyr within it many miracles were said to have been wrought.

saucer, were it ever so cool, then draw it in by successive "soop" er ups," suggestive only of a pig at a trough. Anyone of refined sensibilities, unless saved to some small degree by a sense of humor, found it almost unbearable to be near him, and yet he was all-unconscious of the fact that he was doing anything out of the way. There really seems no excuse whatever for so little sense of even ordinary refinement in such things.

If, however, we are any of us of the number of the great unwashed as regards "manners," it will be to our credit to see that we improve, and that speedily. Culture—even in the smallest particulars—is a part of education, and education in its best sense, in its fullest sense, ought to be the portion of the farming population of Canada.

COURTIER-DU-BOIS.

"CARMICHAEL."

What some of the leading papers are saying about it:

TORONTO WORLD.

"Carmichael," by Anison North, London, Ont.—the William Weld Co.—is described on the outside cover as "A realistic picture of Canadian rural life: the story of a family feud and its outcome." This gives a very inadequate idea of its reality. It is at once an unusually charming, well-written and captivating novel—breedy of the soul and beautifully human. From beginning to end, it is full of

IN MEMORY OF DR. W. H. DRUMMOND.

(Composed by Dr. S. Wear Mitchell, and recited by him recently to the Alumni of the University of Toronto.)

Peace to this poet-soul. Full well he knew
To sing for those who knew not how
to praise
The woodman's life, the farmer's patient
toil,
The peaceful drama of laborious days.
He made his own the thoughts of simple
men,
And with the touch that makes the
world akin,
A welcome guest of lonely cabin homes,
Found, too, no heart he could not enter
in.
The toil-worn doctor, women, children,
men,
The humble heroes of the lumber drives,
Love, laugh or weep along his peopled
verse,
Rithe with the pathos of their meagre
lives,
While thus the poet love interpreted
He left us pictures no one may forget,
Courtier, Batshe, Canute, Men Frore,
and last,
The good brave cure, he of Calumette,
Some mystery of genius hatched on page,
Some wonder secret of the poet's spell
Died with this master of the peasant's
Daughters,
Peace to your northland poet and lay
well!

OUR ENGLISH LETTER.

SOME OLD CORNERS OF THE OLD LAND.

It was a bright day in early spring which found me in the train, or, rather, trains, for Shaftesbury, a city so old that its records are a veritable tangle of dates, facts and fiction; of undisputed history, and of very much disputed tradition. But first of all let me tell you why I used the noun plural in reference to my somewhat erratic mode of progression. In this dear little island there is, for one's convenience, a network of railways, which, by means of very frequent junctions, always, in the end, convey you to wherever you may wish to go, but which, to the uninitiated, are a sore puzzle and a weariness of the flesh. Like the "Endless Chain" letters, one has to be passed on; no sooner is your carriage and your hand baggage safely stowed in the shelf provided for it above your head, than a porter announces, either, "All change here," or "You change here for so and so." It seems, sometimes, as if a very imp of mischief was at the bottom of it all, and that you were put into one carriage at one place for the sheer fun of turning you out of it and marching you upstairs and across bridges or under tunnels to one on another line of railway, which may or may not be waiting your convenience not a hundred yards away, if only you were allowed to take a short-cut across the rails. Of course, to those who understand Bradshaw and railway guide-books generally, all this is plain sailing, but to the Canadian wanderer, who thinks nothing of travelling across a continent when in calm possession of the one compartment in which she started, it is very confusing indeed.

But on this especial spring day grubbing was surely out of season, for the hedges were gay with primroses, and the pretty gardens around the rustic cottages, as village after village was passed, were gems of variegated beauty, wallflowers scenting the air, and jonquils and daffodils, and their kindred blossoms, nodding a greeting so friendly as to drive away the frowns from the faces of even the most impatient of travellers. And then, again, a hearty welcome at the end from the dear old friend and schoolfellow of bygone days, under whose guidance I was to see some of the antiquities of this most interesting old corner of England.

The story of Shaftesbury reads like a fairy tale. Tradition, according to Geoffrey of Monmouth, dates it as far back as 950 B. C., and records a prophecy, put by some in the mouth of an eagle, by others in the voice of a man, and by still others as from the lips of an angel, that "The sovereignty of Britain, after passing to Roman, Saxon, Dane and Norman, should return to the British race." As the mingled blood of these races is said to flow in the veins of our present gracious King, we may consider the prophecy, if ever uttered, to have had its fulfilment.

The real history of Shaftesbury actually dates from its restoration and from the restoration of its Abbey, in A. D. 880, by Alfred the Great, in the eighth year of his reign, and this is probably the date of the old Abbey wall in my illustration.

There is much grim history centered around the story of Shaftesbury. A good deal of it had to be gleaned from deduction. Facts had to be dug out from the very soil itself—old bones, some of warriors attacking or defending its solid old walls, some the bones of kings and courtiers, many of them being disinterred and reburied with due honors, and recorded dates where dates could be ascertained, as, for instance, in the case of King Canute, whose remains were conveyed to Winchester. Excavations have already revealed many most interesting architectural remains, and more are in process of being shrines of martyrs, high altars, treasures hidden at the time of the suppression of the monasteries.

and other indications of great value and interest to the lovers of history.

Perhaps it was not without some sense of relief that I blew away the cobwebs which had gathered around the story of ancient Shaftesbury and stepped into the bright little parish room of St. James, amongst nowadays people, who had gathered at their quarterly meeting of a 1907 Women's Union, to hear something about women's work and mothers' doings in the homes of Canada. Perhaps, still lingering around my lips were fragments of Canadian freedom of speech; perhaps because the genial Rector himself at one time had hailed from across the Atlantic, or perhaps because the members of this branch of a most admirable organization were in a specially indulgent and receptive mood, certain it is that we did not need to await the handing round of the teacups and the slices of good plum cake to thoroughly enjoy ourselves, and to drop even a possible remnant of the unmistakable bit of buckram or the stiffening modicum of starch which is supposed to mark the individuality of the average English-woman until she has lived for a while in a British colony and forgotten that she ever had them.

My visit to Shaftesbury was all too short, for I had to leave unvisited the many lovely spots surrounding it—hill and dale, green valleys and rural villages—which I could see from the heights and terraced walks from which they were shown me. "Come again some day, soon," said my hospitable friends. Truly, I should like to do so, but at three score and ten, who dare make promises for even a week or a day to come?

H. A. B.

THE CYCLER'S SONG.

By Eben E. Rexford.

Sun on the upland and dew on the clover,
Gold on the heights and green shadows below,
With the gray mists of the morn hanging over
Marshland and valley where rank rushes grow,
Beauty behind us and beauty before us—
Everywhere beauty to see and to feel—
Sing with the lark in the blue heaven o'er us—
Good-bye to worries and work when
awheel!

I am a gypsy—a blithe-hearted rover!
Kin to the winds and the woodlands
am I—
Free as the hawk floating silently over,
Bathing his wings in the blue of the sky,
Free as the fancies that come, all unbidden,
As, with my comrade, whose sinews are steel,
Mile after mile of the green earth is ridden,
Care to the winds, and be glad when
awheel!

Brisk is the breeze from the valley before us,
Pause to take breath on the crest of the hill,
Under the pines that are singing in chorus
Songs that are echoes of wind and of rill,
Earth smiling heavenward, and all that's above it
Sweet with the beauty we see and we feel,
Life is worth living when men learn to love it
Under blue skies and the spell of the wheel.

THE COMPENSATION OF OLD AGE.

How nice it is on the part of nature to make Age in love with its privileges and outlook as Youth is in love with its Youth pities Age, and Age in a way pities Youth.

The morning has its delights and its enticements; the noon has its triumphs and its satisfactions, but there are a charm and a tranquility and a spiritual uplift about the close of day that belong to neither.—John Burroughs, in the March Circle.

The Quiet Hour.

THINE IS THE KINGDOM.

"Thine is the kingdom, Lord!
In glad subjection at Thy feet we bow,
Our rightful Sovereign Thou, and only Thou!"
Thine is the kingdom, Lord!

"Thine is the power, alone!
Take to Thyself that mighty power and reign
Here, in our hearts, be every rebel slain,
Thine is the power, alone!"

How often we say, "Thine is the kingdom, and the power." The familiar words are so easily repeated that perhaps we fail to grasp their wonderful meaning. "The Lord is our King; He will save us," said the Jewish prophet; and, if He was the King of the Jews, much more may we Christians claim the royal protection—for, through the wondrous Incarnation, the King has made Himself very near of kin to us.

It is really time, then, that the Most High is the Master of the world, that He rules in great things as in small. Perhaps trouble has come into your life through the wrong and injustice of men, and you may feel that God has not done this, but Satan. And yet God is King, and if it has come to you, then He has permitted it. Satan roused the kings of the earth to take counsel with the rulers against the Lord, and against His Christ; and yet they were only able to do "whatsoever His hand and His counsel determined before to be done." So, also, the selling of Joseph by his brethren was a wicked wrong and directly contrary to God's will, and yet Joseph himself says to his frightened brothers, "be not grieved, nor angry with yourselves, that ye sold me hither: for God did send me before you to preserve life." God rules in His world, and He is both able and willing to make all the events of life work together for good to those who love Him.

Perhaps you feel that you are in an unsuitable position. You are as unfitted to your post—apparently—as a square peg in a round hole. If such is your unhappy lot, the best thing to do is to find more congenial work, if you can do so without going out of the path of plain duty. God has made us so that we can do the world most good if our work suits our individual tastes. But every rule has its exceptions, and sometimes the character-training that is the result of patiently working at uncongenial tasks develops a sort of rare beauty—and a beautiful soul helps the world more than any amount of work or preaching.

Besides, it sometimes happens that a position which is uncongenial at first, if bravely and cheerily endured, may in the end be found full of real gladness. It is in life, as it is in our food. People who dislike certain kinds of food sometimes deliberately cultivate a liking for them, and find before very long that those very things are their favorite viands. Of one thing we may feel quite certain: God understands our talents and capabilities far better than we can do. To murmur and rebel against His plans and ordering of our lives is the same thing as saying that we know better than He does the work and place for which we are best fitted. If we are unwilling to own that we can possibly make any mistake in our choice of a niche in life, at least we must own that many other people make terrible mistakes. Think of all the misery caused by wilful marriages—misery recklessly brought down on the heads of those who think they know better than God what will be for their happiness. But, even when we have rushed recklessly into a difficult position, we are not helpless and need not be hopeless. God is still ruling our lives, and He loves to bring good out of evil for those who trust Him. He can use the self-chosen work to train and beautify our souls, and He always has the power to make any change in our environment that He sees to be wise. How great should be our confidence in His arrangements when

we know that He loves us with an infinite love, and that He is an absolute King, with unlimited power to do what He wills. Our future may, indeed, be unknown—unknown to us—but

"Jesus we know, and He is on the throne."

Saul was seeking for some lost asses, and he went straight to a prophet to be anointed king. That apparently trifling incident was the turning point in his life. His diligent attention to his father's work was the path to honor and fame. There is a great deal said in the Bible about things we might be inclined to call "trifles." I think God wants to remind us continually that He never overlooks any of the little details of life—He really does know the number of the hairs of our head; he is really interested in every sparrow.

Long ago, when a man went out into the Jerusalem streets, carrying a pitcher of water, he little thought that his trifling action would never be forgotten; that God was fitting him and his pitcher into the greatest Event the world has ever known. Let us never make the mistake of fancying ourselves or our actions unimportant. If God—the King of kings—is deeply interested in the way we do the little tasks He sets us to do, then we are of great importance. Let us give up the bad habit of making our work a sort of drudgery. God does not want us to be slaves, but children—children working in the palace of the King, our Father. Let us keep our eyes open, accepting each duty as a gift from His hand, and offering it to Him when completed. Then all our work will be joyful service, and we shall wake each morning with the glad thought that He cares to have us doing His work.

And when He calls us to endure hard trials and bitter sorrows, let us try to rise higher than patient endurance, let us try to accept them with thankful joy, knowing that by them He is carefully and tenderly polishing His precious jewels, and fitting them for their niche in the Great Temple above. A week or two ago a dear little nephew of mine was drawing daily nearer to the gate of life—the gate we misname "death." He took the bitter medicines from his father's hand with sweet willingness, never failing to say "thank you." What a lesson to us older children! Let us try to thank our father for pain as well as for joy—we know that He is seeking only our good, that He does not hurt us more than is necessary. Let us, as loyal subjects, bow to our King's decree, whatever it may be. He has indeed the power to give us whatever we ask, but sometimes He does not do so at once, because He is preparing far better things for us in the future. To conquer our own wills and lay them down unreservedly at His feet, is a victory worth winning.

"Then first we conquer when we bow
To Thine almighty will;
And each desire resigned to Thee
Thou lovest to fulfil,
For only into yielded hearts
Thy blessing Thou canst pour;
And empty vessels are the ones
Thou fillest evermore."

HOPE.

THE HILLS OF DREAM.

My thoughts are like a flock of sheep
That roam the hills of dream:
I lead them through the fields of Sleep,
And by her mystic stream;
They wander where the night is deep,
And stars of Faery gleam.

I feed them on the rainbow flowers,
And on the secret dews;
They stray beneath the haunted towers
That, woven of sunset hues,
Have chambers of enchanted hours
For wandering dreams to use.

When I bring home my flock of sheep,
Their fleeces are of gold,
All hung about with pearls of sleep
And fair enchantments old,
Strange things of Beauty that I keep
In my heart's fold.

—R. G. T. Coventry.

Kindness in us is the honey that blunts
The sting of unkindness in another.—
Landon.

About the House.

FOR STRAWBERRY SEASON.

Strawberry Cake.—Make a good layer cake in two layers. Mash the berries and sweeten them; then mix with whipped cream and spread between the layers. Put mashed and sweetened berries over the top of the cake, and spread thickly with whipped cream.

Strawberry Blanc-mange.—Crush a quart of berries with a wooden spoon, and sweeten well. Let stand in a cold place several hours. Heat a pint of milk with $\frac{1}{2}$ cup granulated sugar. When hot, add 2 ounces gelatine dissolved in a little water. Stir until dissolved, then strain into a basin; add a cup of cream, and stir until cold. Beat in with the crushed berries, turn into a mould, and put on ice until set.

Strawberry Preserves.—Place in earthen dishes, cover with enough sugar to sweeten nicely, and let stand in a cool place until the juice has come out well. When ready to bottle, pour off the juice, put in a kettle with a little water, about 1 cup to 4 quarts juice. As soon as it begins to boil, put in enough berries to fill one sealer. Stir gently, and let stay 2 minutes, then lift with a strainer, taking no juice. Fill sealers two-thirds full, and set in a pan of hot water on stove. Proceed until all the berries are used, then fill up with the hot juice, and seal.

Strawberry Ice Cream.—Scald one pint of milk over boiling water. Sift together, several times, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup sugar, 2 level tablespoons cornstarch, and $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon salt. When well blended, stir into the hot milk, and continue stirring until smooth; then cover, and cook 15 minutes. Have some strawberries washed, sweetened, and let stand an hour. Strain the starch mixture into the freezer can when it is cold, add a pint of cream, and begin to freeze. When half frozen, add the strawberries, mashed through a sieve, and finish freezing.

Strawberry Custard.—Half fill custard cups with bits of sponge or layer cake. Make a rich custard with a pint of milk, yolks of four eggs, and a heaping tablespoon of sugar. Flavor very slightly with almond or vanilla. Put a few small berries on the cake. Pour over the warm custard, and let all grow cold; then put a large spoonful of whipped cream on each, and place a few berries on top. Serve on small plates, decorated with strawberry leaves and berries.

NICE BREAKFAST DISHES.

Cream Muffins.—One pint of flour sifted with one heaping teaspoonful of baking powder; beat together one pint of cream and one tablespoonful of butter; add two beaten eggs. Mix in the flour, drop in buttered muffin moulds, and bake quickly.

Superior Muffins.—One quart of flour sifted with two heaping teaspoonfuls of baking powder; add three tablespoonfuls of sugar, a piece of butter half the size of an egg, one beaten egg, and one teacupful of sweet milk. Beat quickly to a batter, and bake in a quick oven, having the tins warmed in advance.

Cheese on Toast.—Grate cheese. Mix with cayenne, salt, mustard and vinegar to taste, and serve on hot buttered toast.

Onelet.—Take as many eggs as wanted. Beat the yolks and whites separately. Turn the stiffly-beaten whites into the yolks, barely mixing the two so that the texture of the whites may not be broken. Pour on hot, buttered pan. When cooked, simply fold over and serve, or sprinkle with chopped ham and parsley, grated cheese or bits of jelly before folding. Many people add a little baking powder, about a quarter of a teaspoonful, to the yolks.

Creamed Eggs.—Boil eggs hard, and slice on buttered toast. Pour over a rather thick cream sauce, and serve.

French Toast.—One egg (beaten), one cup sweet milk, a little salt. Dip slices of bread in this, and brown on a hot, buttered pan. Butter, and serve hot, with jelly or jam.

SELECTED RECIPES.

Cream Dressing.—To a cup of thick cream, add 2 or 3 tablespoons of lemon juice, and season with salt and paprika or white pepper. Beat with a Dover egg-

beater until solid to the bottom of the bowl, and use for salads.

To Make Tea.—Have the teapot warm and thoroughly dry. Throw in the required amount of tea, cover, and let heat for a moment. Now pour on water that is actually boiling, but has not boiled long enough to become insipid (this is very important), set the pot quite on the rim of the stove at the back, or down on the damper, and let steep for five minutes, then pour off the leaves. If let boil at all, or left standing with the leaves for more than five minutes, the tannin, or poisonous element in the tea, goes into the water, and the drink becomes very unwholesome. Good cream should always be used, and should be put in the cups before the tea is poured. A spoonful of whipped cream put on top afterwards will make a cup fit for a king.

To Make Coffee (according to Boston Cooking School).—Five level tablespoons of ground coffee, the crushed shells of 2 eggs, or a little white of egg, 4 tablespoons cold water, 2½ cups boiling water. Mix together the coffee, the crushed shells, and the ½ tablespoons cold water. Let stand 5 or 6 minutes, then pour on the boiling water, cover closely, and let boil three or four minutes after boiling begins. Remove the pot to a cooler part of the range, pour 3 tablespoons of cold water down the spout, and let stand for about 8 minutes, then carefully pour off the liquid, using cream and sugar to taste. Always scald the coffee-pot before using.

Baked Potato Souffle.—An appetizing way to fix old potatoes: Wash about a dozen well-shaped potatoes quite clean. Bake them in a hot oven. When quite done, cut off the tops with a sharp knife, and scoop out the pulp, leaving just a thin case of the peel and potato. Season the scooped-out potato with salt and pepper. Mix in some butter, milk and a beaten egg. Beat well. Fill the potato cases three-quarters full, and bake in a quick oven until they have risen well, and are lightly browned. Serve very hot.

Eggless Plum Pudding.—One cup sweet milk, 1 cup molasses, 1 cup chopped suet, 3 cups flour, 1 lb. seeded raisins chopped, 1 level teaspoon each of salt, soda, cloves, allspice and cinnamon. Boil in a mould three hours.

THE INN OF DREAMS.

By Theodosia Garrison.

When I go out from the Inn of Dreams,
What do I find but a crowded street,
Where life like a vixen scolds and screams,
Anxious faces and hurrying feet?
Commonplace folk do I pass and meet,
Sordid and strange and mean it seems,
And I go my way as a strangling
may.

When I go out from the Inn of Dreams,

When I go back to the Inn of Dreams
Welcome waits me from roof to floor;
The lamps are lighted, the firelight
gleams,
And my heart's desire is at the door,
Would I might bide here forevermore
And leave the mart to its noise and
schemes.

But alas! at best but a transient guest
A man may come to the Inn of Dreams,
—From Harper's Bazar, March.

THE FORCE.

I, too, could own a mansion grand,
Own acres rich of fertile land
And win a pretty maiden's hand—
With Jones' luck.

I, too, could shake the money mart,
Move armies by consummate art,
The rise and fall of empires chart—
With Jones' luck.

I, too, could have the power I crave,
I, too, could harness wind and wave,
And make the elements my slave—
With Jones' luck.

In fact, the theory is sound,
Not Love nor Science will be found,
The force that makes the world go
round—
It's Jones' luck.

—McLanburgh Wilson, in the New York Sun.

The Ingle Nook.

APRONS.

Truly we have reached the golden age of the apron. Time was when there were but three classes—the time-honored working apron, the substantial white apron, and the old women's fancy apron of black silk and lace. To-day there are as many varieties, almost, as there are aprons themselves, ranging all the way from the butterfly-like affairs, which took their origin in the chafing-dish species to the big slips which cover the greater part of the dress and are so invaluable for putting on over a dainty gown when it is time to get tea.

And now for a short description of a few of the latest:

(1). The "butterfly" apron.—This kind is made of fine white muslin or lawn, and must on no account extend further than the knees; usually it is perceptibly shorter. It may be rounded, formed of a square with the corner at the waist-line cut off, or simply gathered like a frill, with big ties to knot into a bow at the back. The latter (frill variety) is simply edged with a deep hem, but the others are almost invariably trimmed with bands or lovers' knots of insertion, medallions, lace-edged frills around the outer edge,—anything, in short, that pleases the fancy and

dress. These are donned every time making or any sloppy work has to be done.

(4). Last of all, we come to a novel idea for the tiny tots, which appeared in Harper's Bazaar. From the pattern shown, you can easily cut one out of newspaper, which will be of the right size for fashioning these little hot-weather pinafores, so easily ironed, so easily put on. You simply slip the pinafore on over the head, you see, then fasten it by little straps and buttons at each side.

Now, cannot someone contribute another specimen to the collection?

DAME DURDEN.

FIRELESS COOKING.

Do you remember our discussions on fireless cooking last summer? The following, clipped from an American exchange, shows that the fireless stove is still in the ascendancy:

"Since attention has been called to the subject of the fireless cook-stove through the medium of a report by one of the representatives of this country in Germany, great progress has been made in the art, and there are now several types of stoves on the market, designed for use in the household. Some of these are in the shape of large chests, which will accommodate large roasts, while others are smaller, much like an enlarged bucket. The scheme was not announced as an entirely new one, but it had been in use for hundreds of years in an obscure part of the German Empire, and it was brought to renewed life by the report of the consul referred to above."

From an Old Member.

Dear Dame Durden.—Ever since Help-onabit sent her description of her son's wedding, I have thought of writing to the Ingle Nook, for it was so similar to



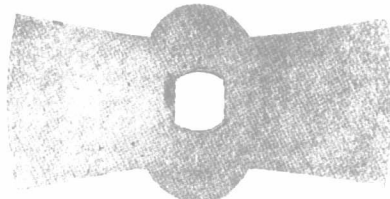
Used for a Dress in Hot Weather.

(These cuts used by permission of Harper's Bazaar.)

makes the apron pretty. Sometimes fine lace or embroidery beading is used, and blue or pink baby ribbon run through, at other times a pointed ripple (made by cutting a curved piece out of a folded square of goods—you know the way) is put around, forming a very attractive edging. Always ties with "ends" are used as a finishing touch to these very coquettish little attributes to a pretty gown.

(2). Now for the larger species. I saw a very attractive one not long ago made of three large red-figured, red-edged bandana handkerchiefs. One was gathered on a band for the apron proper; another was cut into a pointed ripple for the bottom of it; and still a third was used for a "bib," a hole being cut out of the middle of it for the head, one point (cut away slightly) fastened to the apron in front, and the others falling one over each shoulder, and one down the back. You have no idea how nice it looked.

(3). No. 3 was a working apron, cut to follow the figure closely, with an expansive "bib" darted at the waist to give a close fit, no bulging, no fullness to get into the dish water, etc., anywhere, very different from the well-known Mother Hubbard apron, which is about the only expedient as ever was devised for working. This apron was made of 4½ yards of the "clean" colors which are as far as it dares to show any indication of working aprons. I have heard of a quantity of girls who have very large aprons made with long sleeves, and up to the neck, enough to cover the whole



Pinafore Pattern.

one in which I was much interested last October—my brother's. Really, they must have been very much alike, except that my brother's was a home wedding. The day began very unpromisingly, but in the afternoon cleared up, and was beautifully bright and sunny. So many things in connection with that wedding were the same, although I think my brother was allowed to make a rather jettier reply to the bride's toast than the groom in the other case, and as he stood up there with his clear, honest, bright face, we, too, were proud of him. Now, Nookers, I wonder if any of you would send the recipes for salmon loaf (I know that has been contributed, but, somehow, I missed keeping it), molasses cake, and, also, pineapple and rhubarb preserve, or the pineapple alone.

I quite agree with Sr. Maple Leaf's thoughts expressed in a recent letter. I wonder who could help loving the country now, when all nature is putting on its beautiful new green garb, and the birds bursting their little throats in joy and praise. But this must be all this time.

A YOUNG HOUSEKEEPER.

Peel Co., Ont.
So you are the little woman of Banbury-tart fame? Never mind, you left your mark on the fortunes of Canada, didn't you?—everyone in it now knows how to make Banbury tarts, or ought to. Now, for your recipes:

Salmon Loaf.—Mix ½ cup of melted butter with 1 cup of bread crumbs. Add 1½ cups of shredded canned salmon, 5 well-beaten eggs, 1 level teaspoon salt, and black pepper to season. Mix well, pour into a buttered mould, and steam one hour. Turn on a platter, and pour about it a sauce made as follows: Into one cup of boiling milk, stir one heaping tablespoon of flour mixed smooth in half a cupful of milk and salmon juice. Roll one minute, season, and, when ready to serve, take from the fire and stir in a well-beaten egg.

A Cheaper Recipe.—Mince 1 cup salmon, Add 1 cup stale bread crumbs, 2 beaten eggs and ½ cup milk. Season to taste with salt, pepper, parsley and lemon

juice. Put in a mould and steam or bake ½ an hour. Serve with white sauce.

Molasses Cake.—One cup lard, 1 cup dark brown sugar, 1 cup black molasses, ½ teaspoon salt, 3 teaspoons cinnamon, 2 eggs, 1 teaspoon lemon extract, 1 cup sour milk, 1 level teaspoon soda, 4 cups flour.

Rhubarb and pineapple preserve was given recently elsewhere in this paper.

The following are recipes for delicious pineapple desserts:

Pineapple Snow.—Cover one-third box of granulated gelatine with cold water. When soft, add boiling water to make a little more than a pint, and strain it on a platter. When cool, break into it the whites of three eggs, and beat very briskly until it begins to stiffen. Add sugar to sweeten, the juice and grated rind of one lemon, a teaspoonful of vanilla, a pinch of salt, and 1 cup sweetened pineapple pounded to a pulp. Beat all together, until stiff and foamy, then mould in eggcups, and set on ice to harden. Serve in a nest of whipped cream, colored pink with strawberry juice.

Another.—Use a can of grated pineapple, ½ box of gelatine dissolved in a pint of cold water, 2 cups sugar, and the juice of 2 lemons. After dissolving the gelatine, add the juice of the pineapple, and place it on the stove. While it is heating, mix the sugar with the pineapple, adding the lemon juice. Pour



Putting a Belt on Makes the Pinafore into a Suitable Boy's Slip.

over this the hot gelatine, stirring well. Stand aside to cool, and just before it is cold, add the beaten whites of 2 eggs. Beat hard for ten minutes, put in a mould and set on ice. Serve with whipped cream.

OUR SCRAP BAG.

The following will be of interest to those who use oil stoves. It is copied from a contemporary: "If you have trouble about baking biscuits, or anything else requiring a hot fire in an oil-stove oven, just cover the top of the oven on the outside with a sheet of asbestos. Less fuel will be needed, and better results obtained." Asbestos is not expensive, and may be got at any hardware store.

To keep a print of butter firm in hot weather, invert an unglazed flower-pot over the print, and wrap a wet cloth around the pot, then set in a cool place. To keep cheese from drying out, keep cloth wet with vinegar and water around it.

Rhubarb Wine.

The following is given in answer to Miss M. C.'s query re rhubarb wine: Cut in bits and crush 5 lbs. rhubarb; add the thin yellow rind of a lemon and 1 gallon water, and let stand, covered, two days. Strain off the liquid, and add 4 lbs. sugar. Put into a small, very clean cask, with the bung-hole covered with muslin, and let it work two or three days, then put in the bung, and let stand in the cellar four months, when it is ready to draw off and bottle.

SCHOOL DAYS.

By Joseph C. Lincoln.

It's lonesome in the stable-yard and where the chickens "peep,"
It's dull and stupid 'round the house, the kitten's fast asleep;
Old Towser, nosin' everywhere and huntin' 'round the place,
Comes back to whine and paw my knee and look up in my face;
And Mother, in the kitchen there, amongst the pans and things,
Is busy, but I haven't heard the song she always sings;
There's somethin' missin', somethin' wrong, that spiles the work and play—
And don't I know it? Well, I guess ' He's gone to school to-day.

I try to work and not to think, but, tryin' all I can,
I stop and wonder why it's still—no drummin' on a pan,
No rustlin' in the apple-tree, no splashin' by the pump,
And no one hid behind the post to "Boo!" and make me jump.
And in the house it's all so prim—no scattered book or block,
No laugh or shout, no nothin' but the tickin' of the clock.
I look at Ma and she at me: no need for us to say
What ails us both: we know too well— he's gone to school to-day.

He started out at ha'f-past eight, all rigged up in his best,
And with the slate beneath his arm, the books and all the rest;
And Mother fixed his tie once more, and did her best to smile,
And I stood by and praised him up and laughed about his "style."
But when he marched off down the road and stopped to wave good-bye,
'Twas kind of choky in my throat and misty in my eye.
Proud of him? Well, I rather guess!
And happy, too—but say!
It's mighty lonesome 'round the place— he's gone to school to-day.

But 'tisn't jest the lonesomeness that ails us, don't you know;
It isn't jest because he's gone till four o'clock or so;
It's like the little worsted socks that's in the bureau there,
It's like the little dresses, too, that once he used to wear,
The thought that something's past and gone, outgrown and put away—
That brings to Mother's heart and mine the bitter-sweet to-day;
It's jest another forward step in Time's unchangin' rule—
Our baby's left us now for good; our boy has gone to school.

NOON DAY.

By Katherine Hale.

But yesterday the piper Spring
Sat blowing tunes that turned to green
And through the little naked boughs
The color of his song was seen.

As soft the tunes the piper played
So soft the green—like mists of night.
Then wound our love, a slender lane,
With dear, indefinite delight.

But now—before we knew—'tis June.
So deep, so dark the leaves have grown.
The pipe is lost: the lane has led
Down to the Gate of Life—My Own.

A DARWIN STORY.

Some boy friends of Darwin once plotted a surprise for the great naturalist. Capturing a centipede, they fixed on to it a beetle's head, the wings of a butterfly, and the long legs of a grasshopper. Then putting the creature in a box, they took it to Darwin and asked him what it could be, explaining that they had caught it in the fields. Darwin looked it over carefully.

"Did it hum when you caught it?" he asked.
"Oh, yes, sir," they answered, nudging one another. "It hummed like everything."
"Then," said the philosopher, "it is a humbug."

Children's Corner.



Who Says that Dogs Can't Laugh?

CAPTAIN.

Every boy will agree with us that no farm is complete without a dog. To our mind, a collie is the best farm dog, but there are other good breeds as well. In some parts of the country, the big black, kind-hearted Newfoundland used to be common, but we fear his kind is becoming scarce. The picture of the dog, about which this article is written, shows a cross-bred, whose mother was a pure-bred Newfoundland, while his sire was a collie. The Newfoundland breeding is shown in his curly jet-black coat with a star on the breast, while in size, build, shape of head and expression he is something between the collie and Newfoundland types. His weight is 100 pounds. This was found out by laying a platform on a set of scales, weighing the platform alone, then the platform with dog on it, and subtracting. He is very fat and solidly built, and his back is broad and level as a table. From the time he was a pup, he was fed on bread made of corn meal and shorts. The corn meal, no doubt, did much to make him fat—for he has always been about as he is now—but wheat bread and meat would very likely have grown larger frame.

Captain, for that is his name, helps to drive the cows, and is a great watch dog. When the folks go away, he will stay all day long by the house, the neighbors say; and woe to the tramp who undertakes to go near! To children and decent folks, he is very gentle, but to tramps, ragged men, or sneaks, he is sharp and savage, and so massive are his jaws, and so sharp his shining teeth, that they usually keep a respectful distance away. Captain's home is along a public road, and he sometimes used to fight with passing dogs. Many a time he has been cuffed for running out at them. He never bothers people who are walking or riding in rigs, but he cannot abide a horseback rider, a bicyclist, or an automobile.

In summer, the rear part of his body is shorn with the horse clippers, leaving the front shaggy and rough. When clipped this way, he looks more like a lion, but when he runs, his lumbering gait reminds one of a bear. The boys used to nickname him "bear-lion-dog."

Captain is now ten years old, and is getting pretty stiff. Some of the boys he used to play with are now away from home, and do not see him more than once a year, but he still knows them when they come, and is glad to answer their whistle as of old for a run across the fields.

A GREAT SURPRISE.

Bobbie and Dot were eating their porridge in a great hurry. It was one of those sunshiny spring mornings, when you feel as if you must get out of doors. Father was very busy reading the paper, and Mother was thinking about house-cleaning. Bobbie kept looking anxiously at the back of the news-

paper, and Dot kept making little faces at Bobbie, as if she thought he was too slow.

"Wait a minute, Dot," whispered Bobbie, "till he's just ready to go."

At last, Father laid down the paper, and Mother went round the table to kiss him good-bye. Then Bobbie spoke out in a hurry.

"Father, can Dot and I put some of those long boards against the back fence? We want to make a playhouse."

"No!" said Father, quite sharply, "you cannot. The yard is disgracefully untidy now, with all your things lying about. I don't know when I'm to find time to clear it up."

Father went off down the road to catch his car to town, and Mother stood at the window to watch him out of sight. Then she turned round, and saw Dot's curly head laid on the table, and Bobbie's face very red with trying not to cry. She put her arm round Dot, and smiled at Bobbie the kind of smile that makes you feel better directly.

"We fought we—would have—have such—fun," sobbed Dot. "It 'd be—a boo—hooful—play—house, if Daddie would—would let us have the boards."

"Well, my dear chicks, I'm as sorry as can be," said Mother; "but you mustn't be vexed with Daddie. He is so fond of us, and works so hard to make us happy. How would you like to have to sit in an office all day, instead of going out to play? I feel sorry for Daddie, don't you? Suppose you work instead of playing to-day, and surprise poor Daddie by tidying up the yard a little."

When Mother went away to give Baby his bath, Bobbie ran out into the back-yard, and Dot went after him, drying her eyes on her pinafore. It was a very, very untidy yard indeed, now that the snow had all gone, and left it bare. The wood pile was all falling down; there were chips, and bits of paper, and dead leaves scattered all over, Bobbie's broken cart, and Dot's old doll's carriage were lying on their sides, and the wheelbarrow was half sticking out of the shed. A poor old rocking-horse, with only three legs, was propped against the pump, and there was a seesaw in the middle of the yard. (Anybody who didn't know it was a seesaw would think it was only the old sawhorse with a board leaning against it.)

"How surprised Daddie will be when he comes home from the nasty old office," said Bobbie, trying his new trick of standing on his head against the wall, and nearly tumbling into the rain-water tub.

"Oh, Bobbie!" said Dot, "if you get wet, you'll have to go in, and there won't be any more fun. Let's start the surprise."

"I'll be captain," shouted Bobbie, "and have the rake, and you can pick up the paper."

He ran at full speed to the shed, and Dot ran into the kitchen for a basket, and then you should have seen them go to work. By dinner-time there was a great heap of rubbish in the middle of the yard, and the wood was piled tidily against the fence, and the cart, the carriage and the rocking-horse were hidden in the shed. Bobbie and Dot were very hot and smudgy, and as hungry as can be. After dinner, Mother and Baby came out, and they had a grand bonfire.

When nothing was left but a few ashes, they all sat on the rug, and played with Baby till tea-time. Then they heard the front gate click, and Bobbie and Dot went into the shed to hide. They peeped through a crack, and saw Daddie come round the house, with ever such a tired face. But when he saw the yard, he stood still, and looked as if he didn't know what to make of it.

"Well, well," he said, in such a puzzled way, that Bobbie had to put his hand on Dot's mouth to keep her from calling out. Then Daddie walked quickly over to the rug, and said to Mother, who was trying not to notice, "Have you seen any brownies about to-day, Mollie?"

Mother just laughed and told him to guess again. So he guessed old Grimes, who comes to dig the flower-garden, and Mary Ann, and Mother, and then he gave up. But Bobbie and Dot burst out of the shed, and gave him two such hugs, that he said, "Why, Mollie, it was two little brownies, I believe. This is the most pleasant surprise I could have had.

Now, I can just lie down on the rug, and be happy, instead of going to work."

So Father was as surprised as you could have wished, but that is not the end of this story. Even if I told you of the great game of hide-and-seek they had after tea, that would not be the end. For Father made a surprise after Bobbie and Dot had gone to bed. He took a lantern into the back-yard, and the hammer and nails, and against the high fence he made the most delightful playhouse. It had walls all round, a real door with leather hinges, and actually a window. When Bobbie and Dot found it in the morning, they did not waste any time guessing who had made it, but they both ran at Daddie, and hugged him till he choked.

Mother gave them a piece of carpet to cover up the ground, and Dot's little table, with their little chairs on each side, did nicely for furniture. Bobbie tacked pictures on the walls, and a blind on the window, and Dot hunted up bits of broken china for dishes, and they asked their friends to tea every day. Bobbie thinks Father's surprise was much better than theirs. I think so, too, don't you?
C. D.

THE LETTER BOX.

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I am a little boy, nine years old, and I thought I would write to "The Farmer's Advocate." My father is a farmer. We live on a farm about three miles from Woodstock. I go to school every day, and I am in the Second class. I have about a mile and a half to go, and I like going very much. I am collecting picture post cards. I have an album, and it is nearly full. It will hold ninety-five post cards. I will send you a riddle: Why is "The Farmer's Advocate" like an old carpet? Ans.—Because it is hard to beat.
MAC NEILL CLARKSON (age 9).
Woodstock, Ont.

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I live on a fruit farm, about half a mile south of the village of Grimsby. I have a little calf, which I call Star. I go to school. I haven't got very far to walk. I read the Children's Corner nearly every week. We have got some tame rabbits, and some little chickens. My father has just started to take "The Farmer's Advocate." In summer holidays, I pick fruit.
Grimsby, Ont. J. ANNIE (age 12).

Like the gentlemen in his novels, the Irish writer, Charles Lever, carried his responsibilities with audacious ease.

In 1869, when he was Consul at Trieste, he paid a visit to England. On his arrival, says his latest biographer, Edmund Downey, he called on Lord Lytton. The two novelists chatted for some time, and at length Lord Lytton said:

"I am so glad for many reasons to see you here. You will have an opportunity presently of meeting your chief, Clarendon. I expect him every moment."

Lever was aghast. He recollected suddenly that he had left Trieste without obtaining formal leave. He endeavored to excuse himself to Lytton—he had to be off—he was very sorry, but— While he was explaining, the Minister of Foreign Affairs was announced.

"Ah, Lever!" said Lord Clarendon, in surprise. "I did not know you had left Trieste."

"No, my Lord. The fact is," said the ready Lever, "I thought it would be more respectful if I came and asked your Lordship personally for leave."—[Youth's Companion.

RECIPES.

English-lunch Bread.—One quart warm milk, 1 tablespoon lard, 2 beaten eggs, $\frac{1}{2}$ cake yeast, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt, Five Roses flour to make a dough. Knead well, and let rise over night. Mould into loaves, let rise again, and bake.

Breakfast Biscuit.—One quart Five Roses flour, 2 heaped teaspoons baking powder, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt. Mix $\frac{1}{2}$ cup melted butter in a quart of sweet milk. Add to the flour, beating well. Drop on a buttered tin by spoonfuls, and bake in a very hot oven.

When Your Health Fails—What Then?

Better to Guard Against such an Emergency by Keeping Vitality at High-water Mark.

Good health is the capital of persons who earn their livelihood with brain and muscle.

In these days of strenuous life and keen competition, there is no place for tired brains and weak bodies.

Success is for the strong and alert—for those whose blood is rich and whose nerve cells are filled with vigor and energy.

It is not pleasant to contemplate what might happen with failing health, and for this reason it is well to heed the first symptoms of nervous exhaustion, such as brain fog, headache, nervous dyspepsia, sleeplessness, failure of memory and loss of power to concentrate the mind.

While Dr. Chase's Nerve Food has succeeded in curing many cases of partial paralysis, locomotor ataxia, and the most severe forms of nervous prostration and exhaustion, it is not well to delay treatment until these stubborn and dangerous diseases set in.

At the slightest indication of waning nerve force begin the use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, and with a few weeks' treatment you will be able to restore the vitality of the body to high-water mark, remove the cause of nervous disorders, and prevent serious results.

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980F. J. H. AUSTIN, 1485 McVicker's Theatre Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

Health in the Home

HOUSEHOLD SANITATION.

By Mary E. Allen-Davidson, M. D.

In the preparation of food, personal cleanliness and absolutely clean kitchen utensils are essential.

All dishes, pots, pans, etc., should first be washed with hot, soapy water. Pile washed dishes in a drip-pan, and pour boiling water over them. Turn up on edges to drip, and thoroughly polish with spotless linen towels.

If you are not doing your own work, go often to the kitchen and inspect the dishcloth. That will generally indicate whether your help is carrying out your directions in regard to general cleanliness or not. Unless it is faithfully washed and scalded after each using, it soon takes on a strong, rancid odor, and is an abomination that is only fit for burning. Keep a plentiful supply of dishcloths in your kitchen-table drawer, or other handy place. Hem raw edges to prevent particles of thread being left on dishes, as also the sticking of particles of food in among the threads, which are hard to dislodge, and by decomposition render the cloth unfit for use. You can, then, always get a fresh cloth on a moment's notice, and will not be tempted to use one that is not perfectly "fit," to save time.

Burn all rejected cloths. Have a separate one for pots and pans, but be sure to keep it as scrupulously clean as the other. Wash out after using with plenty of soap and water. Scald and hang up in the air to dry.

Kitchen utensils and dishes should be kept as clean as a surgeon's instruments; in other words, aseptic, without any poisonous particles clinging to them.

Be sure to have a large supply of dish towels, and be prodigal in the use of them. If scalding has been properly done, these can be hung up, dried, and used again. I am speaking of small things, and to many of my readers perhaps giving unnecessary caution. But "it is the little foxes that spoil the vines."

Have sufficient utensils for cleanliness, and keep each utensil to its own or a kindred use. It will pay. Potatoes and vegetables should have a clean tin or granite pail (not the water pail) for their special use, to be used for washing off and to hold while being pared, cleaned or otherwise prepared for cooking. Have another clean vessel to rinse them in. I have seen the potatoes washed the first time in dishwater, even wash water. Needless to say this is insanitary. Use only clean water for washing vegetables.

Have a separate bread-dish and bake-bowl. Do not use your dishpan for anything but washing dishes.

Do not use the milk pail for a water pail, or vice versa. Scald out the water pail frequently.

Personal Cleanliness.—Lastly, keep your hands, clothes and persons immaculate. See to it that teeth and hair are well kept. To be clean should be a part of our religion—spotlessly clean, sweet and dainty in all our personal appointments. If hands or clothes are soiled, food cannot be prepared with perfect cleanliness. Wash the hands always, scrub them with soap before washing dishes, cooking or handling food. Wear aprons that can be frequently changed, and never wear a soiled one while cooking. Have a clean white apron convenient that can be slipped on while meals are in process of preparation. As to general personal cleanliness, a full bath should be taken at least once a week, and, in addition, partial baths every day to ensure good health and bodily vigor. I do not refer to the exposed parts of the body. These will be washed as being visible, and specially exposed to dust and dirt. But the armpits, groin, excretory organs, and feet, should be kept scrupulously clean. These throw off body odors and organic particles and impurities that are very harmful to health. If constant care is not taken, nauseating odors proclaim personal uncleanliness that is inexcusable, because preventable and vital to the health of all.

Children should be carefully trained in personal cleanliness, especially should the mother see that the excretory organs are kept separate, free from any irritation, by frequent bathing. If heat and itching are to be avoided, the best of cleanliness or absolute dryness, these, the little ones

seek relief by scratching, and the hands carry off infective material that may result in sore eyes, sore mouth, boils, or diarrhoea, besides which there is danger of engendering a habit that is most pernicious to health and morals, and which is very difficult to eradicate.

The teeth, mouth and throat of every child should be washed every morning at least. They will do this themselves after five years of age, if so trained. Provide each child with a personal tooth brush, and see that they are kept separate. Each morning, give them a glass of water with a little salt dissolved in it. Teach them to gargle the throat and rinse the mouth and discharge the water into a proper receptacle. Now brush the teeth and rinse with the same solution. Then drink a glassful of salt and water to wash off the stomach. The latter should be hot as can be taken comfortably. If this is done every morning before breakfast, there will be little sore throat, toothache or earache to contend with. Mothers should wash out the mouths of the smaller children. Wrap a piece of cotton absorbent round the finger, or a clean soft white rag will do. Dip into salt and water or soda and water. Put the finger in the mouth, sweep over the roof, sides, gums, and tongue. Use several pieces of cotton, using a fresh piece of cotton for every wash-out. They soon get used to the process, and do not object, especially if begun when they are babies. Inspect the teeth of children often. Remove particles of food, and attend to decay as soon as it appears by calling in the dentist's aid. The first teeth should be preserved till the permanent ones are ready to take their place, as they keep the socket and bones expanded and well nourished for the new teeth.

The hair should be washed at least once every two weeks, and kept glossy and alive by constant exposure to air and sun. It will then have no odor but its own healthy, agreeable one, which might almost be called a perfume. Hair should be brushed frequently so as to stimulate growth, remove dust and tone the scalp.

Every adult and child should have a personal handkerchief. Mothers should never use their own handkerchief for a child. If any member of a family contracts a skin or scalp disease, that one should have a separate bed, brush, comb, towel, drinking cup, etc. In short, he should be kept practically apart till cured.

MYSTERIES OF BIRD MIGRATION.

A recent writer in the Youth's Companion alludes to the case of the mysterious migration of the chimney-swifts, who go nobody knows where for five months of the year. In the autumn their movements can be followed until the various bands gather into one on the north coast of the Gulf of Mexico. Suddenly one day they are found to have disappeared, and in the spring they reappear as mysteriously.

Many birds undertake very long migrations whose extent can be traced. The night-hawk is said to have a summer home in Alaska and a winter home in Argentina, traveling the 7,000 miles twice a year. The plover has been found in June in the "barren grounds" of the Arctic Circle as far north as latitude 81 degrees, where it rears its young in the moss. In August it goes to Labrador for the crowberry, and then to the Antilles. After this, again, it strikes afresh for the south, and reaches southern Argentina and Patagonia, later on going back to the Arctic.

The same writer has noted the inexplicable phenomena of the red-eyed vireo. This bird winters in Central America, and appears each spring at the Mississippi, travelling only twenty miles a day, as far as Nebraska. But then suddenly, in twenty-four hours, numbers of the birds appear in British Columbia, a thousand miles away.—[New Century Path.

HE WORKED LIKE A TROJAN FOR THEM, TOO.

"Wonder who was the first woman to get her gowns from Paris?"
"Helen of Troy, no doubt."

Current Events.

The French villagers of Narbonne are in revolt as a result of the sugar tax. The troops were ordered out, bloodshed ensued, and as a result, Premier Clemenceau may be obliged to resign.

Hon. Nelson Monteith, Hon. Frank Cochrane and Hon. Dr. Reaume have left for New Ontario, where they will select a site for an experimental farm in that district.

The Governments of France and Japan have entered into an agreement with China, by which the independence, integrity and equality of commerce of the latter have been guaranteed.

Extensive forest fires have caused the destruction of much valuable timber in the Temagami and other Northern Ontario districts. Thousands of railway ties have been destroyed, and traffic on the C. P. R. and C. N. R. lines much impeded.

It is believed that during King Edward's recent visit to Cartagena the foundation was laid for an Anglo-Franco-Spanish understanding. It is noteworthy that in all the treaty-making in both Europe and Asia of late, Germany has been completely ignored.

The action of the Methodist Conference in resolving to submit a memorial to the Canadian and British authorities, regretting the effort of the American Naval Department to secure a modification of the treaty providing that warships, even as training vessels, may not be placed upon the Great Lakes, is meeting with much praise.

A crisis has again come to a head in Russia, with the dissolution, by Imperial Ukase, of the second Duma. The immediate occasion of the Czar's action, which is manifestly a breach of the Constitution proclaimed by him on the convocation of the first Duma, was the alleged discovery of a plot among the fifty-five Social Democrats of the House to depose the Czar and establish a Republic, and the Ukase concludes with an order that the next Duma, which is to meet on October 14th, must be held under the new election law, which provides against the "submergence of the educated classes by the uneducated masses." For the present, the Liberal press has been completely suppressed, a measure which is not likely to assist in the conciliation of the revolutionary element. The autocrats, on the other hand, justify themselves by declaring that it is impossible to secure Russia from anarchy and revolution under present conditions. And so the terrible struggle between autocracy and democracy goes on.

THE HAGUE CONFERENCE.

Most uniquely interesting, at least to lovers of peace and prosperity, is the assemblage which was convened on June 15th for the second meeting of the International Conference at The Hague. Nor is the event, although shorn by the request of the Dutch of much of the gaud and display which usually characterizes such gatherings, without its spectacular features. The Bittenhof Palace, in which (in its "Hall of the Knights") the assemblage meets, is an old hunting castle of the Counts of Holland, and is quaint in architecture and furnishing. The Hall of the Knights itself is said to resemble a cathedral. The roof is arched and the windows stained, but the place of the altar is occupied by a huge Dutch fireplace, and the walls are hung with armor and trophies of the chase.

In this room, at tables, sit the 239

envoys, who represent 47 powers, and are arranged alphabetically, according to their countries. For the most part, they are attired in plain civilian's dress, with here and there the red fez of an Oriental appearing as a dash of color in the general sombreness; but the assemblage gains interest and dignity from the fact that for the first time in the history of the world representatives from every civilized country on the globe are gathered under one roof—and that with the understood object of promoting the welfare of all nations.

The Conference was called by the Emperor of Russia, and, accordingly, it was opened by his envoy, M. Nelidoff. Notwithstanding the "peace" character supposed to mark all the deliberations at The Hague Conferences, the opening address seemed an attempt to forestall the discussion on limitation of armaments, which has been looked forward to by some as the leading feature, and by others as the bone-meat of the Conference. M. Nelidoff deprecated the idea of ultimate disarmament, and expressed an opinion that measures for alleviating the horrors of war and opening wider the doors of arbitration are all that can be looked forward to as practicable. It thus appears that Russia has taken sides with Germany and Austria on this question; but whether further discussion on it shall be brought up during the Conference, is at present by no means sure. Owing to the objection of the opposing powers, it was not stated on the official programme. The first session was devoted to the forming of committees, the most important of which is one appointed to prepare a model arbitration treaty.

THE UNION JACK.

It's only a small piece of hunting.
It's only an old colored rag;
Yet thousands have died for its honor,
And shed their best blood for the flag.

It's charged with the cross of St. Andrew,
Which, of old, Scotland's heroes has led;
It carries the cross of St. Patrick,
For which Ireland's bravest have bled.

Joined with these is our old English ensign,
St. George's red cross on white field;
Round which from King Richard to Wolsey,
Britons conquer or die, but never yield.

It flutters triumphant o'er oceans,
As free as the wind and the waves;
And bonemen from shackles unloosed,
"Neath its shadows no longer are slaves.

It floats over Cyprus and Malta,
O'er Canada, the Indies, Hong Kong,
And Fritons, where'er their flag's flying,
Claim the rights which to Britons belong.

We hoist it to show our devotion,
To our king, to our country and laws;
It's the outward and visible emblem
Of advancement and liberty's cause.

You may say it's an old bit of hunting;
You may call it an old colored rag;
But freedom has made it majestic,
And time has ennobled the flag.
—Anon.

A QUADRUPED.

A little five-year-old boy was telling his three-year-old brother that "John the Baptist was an animal, a four-legged animal."
"Why, Willie," said his mother, "don't tell your little brother such stuff as that."
"Well, he was an animal with four legs." Our Sunday-school Superintendent said he was," insisted Willie.
"Do you remember just what he said?" asked his mother.
"Yes, he said that John the Baptist was a four-runner."—Lippincott's Magazine.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

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

Miscellaneous.

APPORTIONMENT OF SALARY.

If, according to the new school regulations, a trustee board engage to pay a teacher \$500 salary, to be paid quarterly, what amount is due each quarter?
Ontario. A SUBSCRIBER.

HIRED MAN AND HOLIDAYS.

1. If a man, hired by the year, has to do the chores on Sundays and holidays he is accustomed to do during the other days of week, how many holidays can he take, working by the year?
2. What chores has he to do on holidays and Sundays?
3. Also, if he takes all day Sunday, and does no chores, can his employer legally mark a lost day against him?
Ontario. R. S. O.

Ans.—1. Ordinarily, sixty, inclusive of 52 Sundays.
2. Just such work in that way as must of necessity be done daily and every day.
3. No.

AN OIL LEASE.

A leased his farm to an oil company. The lease requires his wife to sign it; his wife refusing to sign it.

1. Can the company compel her to sign it?
2. If not, can the company, still hold the farm, or not?

Ans.—1. No.
2. Yes, unless it is a condition of the lease, as executed by A, that it should not become effective until signed by his wife; and the lease would not enure to the prejudice of the widow's right to dower in the event of A's death prior to the expiration of the term of the tenancy.

REPAIRING CEMENT FLOOR.

I put a cement floor in my cow stable last fall, and during the winter it broke through in several places. What would you advise as the best way to repair it? The finish coat is too thin. Would it be necessary to take off the top coat, or would another coat on the top of it make a good job?
A. G. C.

Ans.—Unless the surface coat is very badly broken up, it will not be necessary to remove the whole of it. We have seen several floors successfully patched. The broken places should be very thoroughly cleaned of all dirt, else the new cement-concrete will not adhere to the old well. Should the old, thin surface show a tendency to flake off, it would be better to remove all and renew the surface complete, using one part Portland cement to three of clean, sharp sand. Without seeing the floor, we cannot judge what should be done as well as yourself.

RHEUMATISM IN COW.

I have a young cow that has had her second calf some time ago. She is very stiff on her front legs and feet; just acts like a badly-foundered horse. Has had plenty of good clover hay along with pulped turnips and chop, a mixture of oats and barley. She has been on grass about 10 days, but has only been out two or three nights. Has had a cement floor to stand on all winter, with plenty of bedding. What can be her trouble? What should I give her? Has the cement floor anything to do with causing it?
SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—This is probably rheumatism, caused by lying on the cement floor and the wet ground, but may be due to cracks in the hoofs or to grass or other foreign matter between the sections of the hoofs, causing irritation. Examine her feet, and, if necessary, shorten the hoofs by sawing off an inch or two of the points with a fine saw; and if they are broken or cracked, clean well, and apply pine tar, and tie up in sacking till lameness disappears. If it is rheumatism, it will probably disappear now that warm weather has come.

TEST OF SOUNDNESS IN HORSE

1. Is a horse that responds to the test of the stick, or grunts when punched with it, considered unsound?
2. Is crib-sucking considered an hereditary unsoundness in stallions?

SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—1. Not necessarily.
2. Not certainly hereditary, but highly objectionable and a detrimental unsoundness.

*** KING OF FAME 2ND.**

Is the Shorthorn bull, King of Fame 2nd, imported? If so, by whom was he imported, and when? Is he registered in Canadian Herdbook, and what is his number?
SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—King of Fame 2nd (imp.) =55023=, Vol. 21, Canadian Shorthorn Herdbook; red; calved February 12th, 1904; imported in dam by Alex. Isaac, Cobourg, Ont.; dam Rose =54112=, imported in 1903.

ALFALFA FOR SEED.

1. What cutting of alfalfa is the one to get seed from?
2. What would be a fair yield per acre?
3. Does the cutting for seed hurt it for after growth?
G. W.

Ans.—1. Prof. Zavitz, of the Ontario Agricultural College, stated this month that he has secured rather the largest yield of seed from the first cutting of the season.

2. The yield of seed is not large, as a rule, in this climate, the range during four or five years at Guelph being 1 to 4 bushels per acre.

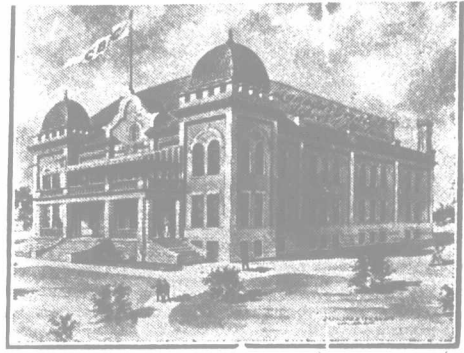
3. The taking of a crop of seed retards the growth of alfalfa for that season, but does not, as a rule, seriously affect the yield in subsequent years.

GOSSIP.

Parties contemplating attending the auction sale of imported Clydesdale mares and fillies, at Woodstock, Ont., on Wednesday, July 3rd, will please note that the sale will be held on the city-view farm of Mr. J. W. Innes, one mile south of the city. Conveyances will meet the morning and evening trains. This intimation was received too late for insertion in the advertisement, which had gone to press.

The dispersion sale, on June 19th, of the Hillcrest herd of Berkshires belonging to John Lahmer, of Vine, Ont., was attended by a fair representation of Ontario breeders. The stock was in good condition and typical of the best of the breed, and a good many bids were made by mail. The highest price realized was \$108 for the yearling sow, Hillcrest Kate, bred by Snell & Lyons, and sired by the Gentry-bred boar, Baron Duke 65th, purchased by R. F. Somerville, Forest, Ont. The first dozen made an average of \$40 each, the balance running from \$10 to \$20.

Some horses are naturally addicted to stumbling, others acquire the fault, and still others have the stumbling habit thrust upon them, says a writer in the Horse World. In the first, it is almost incurable, but the second and third causes can be remedied by the teamster. If the ground is rough or uneven, horses with a low action are prone to stumble. Some horses stumble because they do not lift their feet high enough from the ground, and horses that are heavy in front, or whose forelegs are weak or unsound, have the same fault. In many instances, carelessness on the part of the driver causes a horse to stumble. This makes it necessary to always bear in mind the value of keeping the horse well in hand and sufficiently collected. In all cases, the cure rests with the teamster. The most sure-footed of horses is bound to stumble at times, but this can be reduced to a minimum by keeping a tight rein. A slack rein is often the sole cause for stumbling. If fatigue is the cause, extra care must be taken to keep the horse well up to the bit. No good horseman will ever take chances of his horse stumbling by allowing a slack rein. Stumbling is not only an annoying habit, but it often results in serious injury and many times in the total disability of the animal.



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THIS SCHOOL STAYS IN A CLASS BY ITSELF.

The English-speaking World is Our Field. Students in attendance this year from Quebec, Nova Scotia, Cape Breton and Newfoundland on the east to British Columbia on the west, with all the intervening Provinces, England, Ireland, Scotland, Danish West Indies, and all parts of the United States also send representatives.

Over 400 students placed in good positions during past year. The salaries paid to these 400 averaged close to, if they did not exceed, \$600 to each per annum. Does it not pay to attend the best, and get a good position when through?

College reopens for fall term, Tuesday, Sept. 3rd.

Our beautiful catalogue will tell you much about this high-class business school, and the grand work it has accomplished during the past 31 years.

OUR HOME-TRAINING DEPARTMENT.

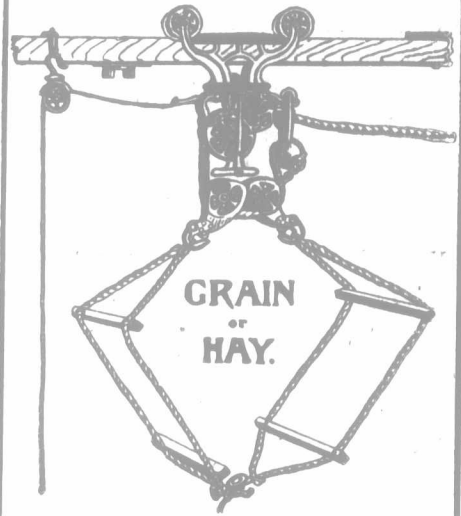
If you cannot come to Chatham, write for mail-course catalogue, which tells you all about our home courses. We can give you instruction at your home in Bookkeeping, Shorthand or Penmanship.

If you wish to attend at Chatham, write for general catalogue. We will allow railway fares up to \$8 to students from a distance. Good board and room with private families at \$2.50 to \$3 per week. Write for the catalogue you want, addressing

D. McLachlan & Co., Chatham, Ont., and mention this paper.

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All kinds of Sings, Forks and Carriers, suitable for wood, rod or steel track. Send for descriptive circular, or see our local agent.

TOLTON BROS., LTD.,
Guelph, Canada.

\$10 WOMEN'S LUSTRE SUITS, \$6
Wash suits, \$2.50 up. Cloth suits, \$6 to \$16. Skirts, waists and silk coats at manufacturers' prices. All garments tailored to your measure within one week. Send for free cloth samples and fashions. Southcott Suit Co., London, Ont.

When Writing Please Mention this Paper

GOSSIP.

At the fifth annual auction sale of pure-bred stock from the Prairie Home herds of Hon. Thos. Greenway, Crystal City, Manitoba, 25 Shorthorn females averaged \$149.20; 8 Shorthorn bulls averaged \$105; 2 Ayrshire bulls brought \$75 and \$60. A feature of the sale was the large number of calves accompanying the females; in all, 16 calves going with their dams. A two-year-old Clydesdale filly brought \$555; a four-year-old mare, \$500, and a mare and foal, \$555. The sale totalled \$7,250.

The 740-acre Kinnou Park Farm, at New Lowell, Simcoe Co., Ont., formerly owned by Messrs. Hay & Paton, and recently advertised for sale in "The Farmer's Advocate," by Mr. Andrew Giffen, a prosperous Peel County farmer, is reported to have been sold last week to the City Dairy Company, of Toronto. It is the intention of the company to keep four or five hundred cows on this farm, which is situated on the Barrie to Collingwood branch of the G. T. R., and ship the milk to Toronto, a distance of some 75 miles. The barns and stables on this farm are first-class, having, it is said, cost \$20,000, and as it is well watered and close to the railway station, it is well suited for the purpose to which it is to be devoted.

The 22nd annual meeting of the American Holstein-Friesian Association, held at Syracuse, N. Y., June 5th, Hon. O. U. Kellogg, President of the Association, presiding, was attended by 281 members, while 1,181 were represented by proxy. All sections of the United States were represented, as were also Canada and Mexico. The president, in his opening address, said:

"The records made by our cattle, since our last annual meeting, are remarkable and phenomenal.

"In a majority of the different classes, in both the 30-day and the 7-day divisions, the world's records have been broken. The official 7-day record of a heifer 2 years 4 months and 18 days old is now placed at 18.082 pounds of fat, or 22.62 pounds butter, 80 per cent. fat; a heifer, 3 years 7 months and 21 days old, at 22.012 pounds of fat, or 27.51 pounds butter, 80 per cent. fat; a heifer, 4 years and 13 days old, at 23.329 pounds of fat, or 29.16 pounds butter, 80 per cent. fat; a mature cow at 28.178 pounds of fat, or 35.22 pounds butter, 80 per cent. fat, and 217.207 pounds fat, or 271.50 pounds butter, 80 per cent. fat, in 63 days.

"But the most remarkable of all, this same cow, five months after calving, made an official 7-day record of 613 pounds of milk, 21.802 pounds of fat, or 27.25 pounds of butter, 80 per cent. fat.

"A new milk record is also established. The cow, De Kol Creamelle, in an official test gave 10,017 pounds of milk in 100 days, and 119.6 pounds of milk in one day, and in a semi-official test made a record of 26,280.2 pounds of milk in one year. In making this record, each milking was accurately weighed and the figures verified. The first 100 days was strictly official. At the expiration of eight months, another official test for seven days was made, and the last seven days was official. The record is well authenticated, and was made by reputable gentlemen, and is practically official.

"In a single herd, 10 different cows have made records ranging from 25.02 pounds of butter to 32.06 pounds of butter, 80 per cent. fat, and three two-year-old heifers have made records of over 20 pounds each, a feat never before accomplished in any herd, and one that cannot be equalled by a herd of any other breed of cattle in the world.

"Six cows have made records of over 30 pounds of butter in 7 days. It was only five years ago we were wondering whether it was within the capacity of a cow to make 30 pounds of butter in a week. To-day, eight Holstein cows have, in official tests, made over 30 pounds of butter in 7 days.

"The increase in value is shown by the fact that within the last year a young bull, at private sale, brought \$10,000, another \$8,000; and a cow, at private sale, brought \$8,000; and a four-year-old heifer, at public auction, sold for \$2,600, and many others, at private and public sales, have brought correspondingly high prices.

Hackneys, exhibited by Senator R. Beith, Bowmanville, Ont., were awarded five prizes at the recent Philadelphia Horse Show. On Guard, formerly owned by Senator Beith, won the sweepstakes.

The average of \$633 for 61 head of Shorthorns, at the auction sale from the herd of Col. F. O. Lowden, held at Chicago, on June 11th, is the highest attained in America since 1902, when three sales made averages of \$822, \$725 and \$776. In 1901, W. D. Flatt, of Hamilton, Ont., realized an average of \$1,123 for 45 head. At Col. Lowden's late sale, the white three-year-old bull, Cumberland's Last, by Cumberland, sold for \$3,000 to Earls & Stanton, of Wisconsin. Three bulls sold for an average of \$1,311, and 58 females for an average of \$598. The highest price for a female was \$2,000, for the red five-year-old, Lavinia 2nd, by Martenet, and bull calf, Earls & Stanton being the purchasers.

The Open-air Horse Parade, held in Queen's Park, Toronto, each Empire Day, is advertised to be continued this year, as usual, on July 1st. Prizes, mostly in the form of medals and ribbons, are awarded by judges appointed for the various classes to the owners, and cash prizes to the grooms of winning animals. The judging commences at 9 o'clock in the Park, after which the parade passes through several leading streets and returns to the Park, where the honors are distributed. This makes an exceedingly interesting show, and is well worth taking in on the holiday, when railway fares are cut in two.

THE WOODSTOCK CLYDESDALE SALE.

Our readers are again reminded of the auction sale, to take place at the farm of Mr. J. W. Innes, one mile south of the city of Woodstock, Ont., on Wednesday, July 3rd, of 25 imported Clydesdale mares and fillies, as advertised in this paper. The firm of Innes, Schaefer & McClary have imported a large number of Clydesdales in the last two years, and have brought out many good ones. The present offering includes a number of excellently-bred fillies that are also grand animals individually, right in type and quality, of good size, and having the true action that Clydesdale fanciers value so highly, and all are registered at Ottawa. The grand bay five-year-old mare, Jessie Gilchrist, by Carthusian, one of the best sons of the noted Darnley (222), with a fine filly foal at foot, by a son of the champion Hiawatha, should prove an attractive feature of the sale, as she has all the characteristics of a first-class brood mare. The bay three-year-old, Lady Sterling, by the noted Prince Alexander, one of the best breeding sons of the champion Prince of Wales, will please the most exacting judge, and a close mate for her may be found in the bay two-year-old, Maggie Jackson, by a grandson of the prince of sires, Baron's Pride. Woodend Annie and Broadholm Lily, a pair of two-year-olds, a black and a brown, both by grandsons of Prince of Wales, will make a well-matched team of the most desirable stamp. Another nicely-matched pair of black two-year-olds are Gwen and Egeria, by grandsons of Baron's Pride and his sire, Sir Everard. Still another well-matched pair are Charity and Lily Webster, the former by Baron of Buchlyvie, one of the best sons of Baron's Pride, the latter by the great show horse, Royal Favorite, valued more highly than almost any other in Scotland. Lady Fife, by Brooklin, a son of the noted Darnley, is a filly of excellent stamp, and the bay yearling, Rosegay, by Hiawatha Prince, dam by Sir Simon, a son of Sir Everard, and considered, by good judges, one of the best of the breed, is a filly of grand quality, and promises to make a show mare, and should prove a grand brood mare. There is plenty of room in this country for all the good young mares that are coming out, and no better investment can be made just now than a good heavy-draft brood mare, which will work on the farm, and at the same time raise colts that will sell for nearly as much as she cost. And this sale will be a good opportunity to secure good, useful young mares at a price that a farmer can safely afford to pay. Remember the place and date, and be on hand to watch the chances for a bargain. Connoisseurs will best remember also evening trains.

THE WRECK OF THE "JULIE PLANTE."

(A legend of Lac St. Pierre.)

By, Dr. W. H. Drummond.

On wan dark night on Lac St. Pierre,
De win' she blow, blow, blow,
An' de crew of de wood scow, "Julie
Plante."
Get scar't an' run below—
For de win' she blow lak hurricane,
Bimeby she blow some more,
An' de scow bus' up on Lac St. Pierre,
Wan arpent from de shore.

De captinne walk on de fronte deck,
An' walk de hin' deck, too—
He call de crew from up de hole,
He call de cook also.
De cook she's name was Rosie,
She come from Montreal,
Was chambre maid on lumber barge,
On de Grade Lachine Canal.

De win' she blow from nor'-eas'-wes',
De sout' win' she blow, too,
W'en Rosie cry "Mon Cher Captinne,
Mon cher, w'at I shall do?"
Den de captinne t'row de big ankerre,
But still the scow she dreef,
De crew he can't pass on de shore,
Becos' he los' hees skeef.

De night was dark lak' wan black cat,
De wave run high an' fas',
W'en de captinne tak' de Rosie girl
An' tie her to de mas'.
Den he also tak' de life preserve,
An' jomp off on de lak',
An' say, "Good-bye, ma Rosie, dear,
I go drown for your sak'."

Nex' morning very early,
'Bout haf-pas' two-t'ree-four,
De captinne, scow, an' de poor Rosie
Was corpses on de shore,
For de win' she blow lak' hurricane
Bimeby she blow some more,
An' de scow bus' up on Lac St. Pierre,
Wan arpent from de shore.

MORAL.

Now all good wood scow sailor man
Tak' warning by dat storme,
An' go an' marry some nice French girl,
An' leev on wan big farm,
De win' can blow lak' hurricane,
An' s'pose she blow some more,
You can't get drown on Lac St. Pierre,
So long you stay on shore.

THE FAR-OFF CALL.

I.

If out beyond the city's farthest edge
There were no roads that led through
sleepy towns,
No winds to blow through any thorny
hedge,
No pathways over hazel-tufted downs,
I might not, when the day begins, be sad
Because I toil among the money-mad.

II.

If out beyond the distant hill there lay
No valley graced by any winding
stream,
And if no slim, white steeples far away
Might mark the spots where drowsy
hamlets dream,
I could, perhaps, at midday be content
Where striving millions at their tasks are
bent.

III.

If far away from noise and strife and
care
There were no buds to swell on waiting
trees,
No mating birds to spill upon the air
The liquid sweetness of their melodies,
I might, at sunset be serene and proud
Because a few had seen me in the crowd.

Under a tall sycamore in an old-fashioned New England graveyard lie the bones of a once distinguished lawyer. His grave is marked only with a plain headstone containing his name and this epitaph:

"Here lies a lawyer and an honest man."
An Irishman invaded the burying-place one day, and, after reading the epitaph a second time, remarked:

"There must be two men in that grave."

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

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.

BABY FOR ADOPTION—Healthy; attractive. Guardianship made safe. Write J. J. Kelso, Toronto.

COMPOSITOR and proofreader wanted—A first-class job compositor and thoroughly competent proofreader in Farmer's Advocate Office, Winnipeg, Man. Apply Farmer's Advocate, London, Ont. State experience.

EDITOR and advertising solicitor wanted—Young man—well educated—with good agricultural experience—as associate editor and advertising solicitor for the Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal, with headquarters at Calgary, Alberta. Must be enterprising and energetic; one with journalistic experience and personal knowledge of the West preferred. Give full particulars as to qualifications. Address: The Farmer's Advocate, London, Ont.

FOR SALE—Fruit farm Box 49, Fruitland, Ont.

WANTED—A good reliable man to work on dairy farm; must have experience in caring for stock and culture of hoe crop. Age about 30 preferred, but applications of any age will be considered. Apply, giving age and salary expected, to J. K. Wilcox, Foresters' Falls, Ont.

WANTED—A few good subscription agents for The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine. Liberal terms. The William Weld Co., Ltd., London, Ont.

YOUNG married couple desire work. Competent to manage dairy farm; life experience. W. Ford, Ministers' Island, St. Andrews, New Brunswick.

WANTED—Women to take orders for our Tailored Skirts in their community. Send for free samples, cloths and terms. The Central Skirt Co., London, Ont.

PRIVATE TREATY—HACKNEY STALLIONS FOR SALE—P. Crawford, Dargavel, Dumfries, Scotland, has, in addition to the usual big lot of CLYDESDALE STALLIONS, suitable for foreign buyers, about 30 first-class HACKNEY STALLIONS, two to six years old, ranging from 15 to 16 h. h., specially selected, and got by such sires as Rosador, Garton Duke, Polonus, etc. Quite a number of them were well up in the prize lists at the recent London and other shows.



Condensed advertisements will be inserted under this heading at two cents per word each insertion. Each initial counts for one word, and figures for two words. Names and addresses are counted. Cash must always accompany the order for any advertisement under this heading. Parties having good pure-bred poultry and eggs for sale will find plenty of customers by using our advertising columns. No advertisement inserted for less than 50 cents.

AT Valley Mills Poultry Ranch, hatching eggs from S. C. White Leghorns—heavy winter layers—\$4.50 per 108; \$1 per setting. Send for circular. E. C. Apps, Box 224, Brantford, Ont.

WHITE Wyandottes (exclusively). Strongly fertilized eggs from heavy laying Martin and Duston strain, one dollar per fifteen, five dollars per hundred. Daniel T. Green, Brantford.

INGLESIDE
HEREFORDS
For Sale

Young bulls of true beef type, combining early maturity and size. Registered females of all ages. Over 60 head to select from. Highest merit, low prices and easy terms.

H. D. SMITH, Hamilton, Ont.

LEAVE - TAKING.

Pass, thou wild light,
Wild light on peaks that so
Grieve to let go
The day.
Lovely thy tarrying, lovely too is night
Pass thou away.

Pass, thou wild heart,
Wild heart of youth that still
Hast half a will
To stay.

I grow too old a comrade, let us part,
Pass thou away.

—William Watson.

Some women's idea of economy is to spend \$15 fixing over a \$10 hat so it will look like new.

GOSSIP.

Farmers and builders requiring roofing material and lining paper will find special brands of such advertised in this paper by Lockerby & McComb, of Montreal. See their advertisement, and write them for prices and particulars.

C. D. Wagar, Enterprise, Ont., in ordering a change of advertisement of Shorthorns, writes: "I have recently purchased from Mr. Peter White, Pembroke, to head my herd, the bull, Starry Morning, bred by Capt. T. E. Robson, of London. He is a show bull of the right sort."

Mr. Peter Crawford, Dargavel, Dumfries, Scotland, one of the best known breeders and judges of both Clydesdales and Hackneys in Scotland, advertises in this paper for sale, by private treaty, high-class stallions, two to six years old, of either breed. Parties interested may do well by writing him for particulars, or giving him a call when in the land of cakes.

Two smart young Londoners once accosted a respectable-looking shepherd in Argyll with:

"You have a very fine view here—you can see a great way."
 "Yu, ay, yu ay, a ferry great way."
 "Ah! You can see America from here, I presume?"
 "Farrar than that."
 "Farther than that?"
 "You jist wait tul the mists gang awa' and you'll see the moon."

During the salmon-fishing season, an Englishman was the guest of a Highland laird, and one day he hooked a fine salmon. Being inexperienced as a fisherman, he became excited, and in the struggle with the fish fell into the river. The keeper, seeing that he was no swimmer, hooked him with the gaff and started to drag him to shore. "What are ye about, Donald!" cried the laird. "Get haud o' the rod and look tae the fish. Ma friend can bide a wee, but the fish winna!"

MORE HIGH-PRICED JERSEYS.

At the annual sale of Jersey cattle from the Hood Farm herd, at Lowell, Mass., on June 12th, the cow, Tonona 9th, was purchased at the steep price of \$3,500, by A. B. Lewis, of New York, who also secured the bull, Imp. Stockwell, at the Copper sale, on May 30th, at \$11,500. Tonona 9th is the dam of the bull calf that sold at the Hood Farm sale last year for \$1,075. She is also the dam of a bull calf sold for \$400 at the sale this year. Three other young bulls sold at prices ranging from \$240 to \$400, and a yearling heifer for \$350.

During his three days' visit to Glasgow, the Prince of Wales laid three memorial stones, opened new buildings at the University, and received, along with the Princess, the freedom of the city, an LL.D. degree, and three caskets, to say nothing of towels, gold keys, and the seven bouquets specified in the official programme. We understand, however, that there is no truth in the rumor that at breakfast, on the morning of his departure, the Prince remarked, from sheer force of habit, as he tapped the shell of an egg, "I declare this egg to be well and truly laid. Please pass the pepper casket."

TRADE TOPIC.

ARMSTRONG COMPANY'S DISPLAY AT WINNIPEG.—The J. B. Armstrong Mfg. Co., Limited, of Guelph, Ont., shipped two carloads of sample cutters and sleighs to the Cockshutt Plow Co., Winnipeg, early in June, so as to show all visitors to the Winnipeg Fair a fair assortment of the large range of styles they are making. These embrace all lines, from light speeding cutters to democrat and delivery sleighs, with Stanhope sleighs, traps, and a large assortment of Portlands. Visitors at Winnipeg Fair are invited to inspect these on the floors of the warehouses of the Cockshutt Plow Co. They are also showing a nice assortment of their wheel jobs, and the Armstrong Company have paid special attention to Western requirements, making, perhaps, the largest assortment of democrats, standard buggies, ranch wagons, mountain buggies and mountain wagons on the market.

The Complaint of the Brook-Trout.

In the silvery rivers of Dawn—
 Of the hundreds of ages ago—
 A motherhood mothered the spawn
 And gave us of freedom to grow.

We lay on the golden bars
 And laughed at the witless fly;
 We looked on the sun and the stars,
 And they came to us out of the sky.

We drank of the spears of the rain
 And wheeled in the storm-dog's ring;
 We knew of no peril or pain,
 Nor feared we a wandering thing.

The Maker of water and land
 Stood watch of our joy of the pool;
 But we fell to the rod and the hand,
 And our faith was the faith of the fool.

Barbed were the wings of the flies,
 And meshes were laid to deceive;
 The manners of man were lies
 That fish could never believe.

He came as a nature-priest,
 With book—and with hook and gun—
 But the lover of beauty was least
 And the slaughter of fish was fun!

He cast our children ashore
 For the greed of the bittorn's beak;
 And he caught to his need and more—
 Pursuing from creek to creek.

And thus were we led and decoyed
 In shallow and pool and bar—
 And thus was our faith destroyed
 In mortal and sun and star!

We cherish our gift of life,
 And keep from the reach of men
 Till wiser in ways of strife—
 But man will be wiser then!
 —Ivan Swift, in the Independent.

Better than Glory.

He wooed her when her hair was brown,
 And when her waist was slim,
 When every other boy in town
 Was envious of him.
 He walked with her in country lanes
 When she was young and glad,
 And youth and strength and hope and health
 Composed the sum of all the wealth
 That he had ever had.

He won her when her heart was light
 And when her laugh was gay,
 When every day was fair and bright
 And care was far away.
 He claimed her as his own when she
 Regarded him as one
 For whom the fates had much in store,
 Whom men would honor more and more
 For great things nobly done.

He has not won the world's applause,
 She knows he never can;
 His step is slower than it was,
 But, he's an honest man.
 She wears the bloom of youth no more,
 Yet side by side they fare
 Poor, bent old husband and gray wife,
 Along the humble walks of life,
 And still are lovers there.
 —S. E. Kiser.

THE WHITETHROAT.

Shy bird of the silver arrows of song,
 That cleave our northern air so clear,
 Thy notes prolong, prolong,
 I listen, I hear—
 "I—love—dear—Canada,
 Canada, Canada."

O plumes of the pointed dusky fir,
 Screen of a swelling patriot heart,
 The copse is all astir
 And echoes thy part: . . .

Now willow reeds tune their silver flutes
 As the noise of the day dies down;
 And silence strings her lutes,
 The Whitethroat to crown. . . .

O bird of the silver arrows of song,
 Shy poet of Canada dear,
 Thy notes prolong, prolong,
 We listen, we hear—
 "I—love—dear—Canada,
 Canada, Canada."
 —Theodore H. Rand.

Politeness is to the mind what beauty is to the face; it is the reflection of a kind heart.—Voltaire.

LADIES!

We Want Name for New Range

We have under construction patterns for the most modern and finest Steel Range ever placed on the Canadian market, and look to the ladies of Canada to supply a suitable name for it.

The name should be original, and suitable for the highest grade of heavy cooking apparatus. A name that will look well in print, and one easily remembered.

This range will be made of heavy steel plate, with handsome cast ornamentation, constructed with a view to meet the requirements of the GREAT WEST, but equally applicable to any part of Canada.

Conditions of Contest.

No. 1. Name, if one word, to contain not more than 8 letters. If two words, not more than 10 letters.

No. 2. Not more than 3 names to be suggested by one person.

No. 3. All replies must be addressed to our London office and mailed within two (2) weeks after this paper is published.

No. 4. The judges in the contest will be officers of the McClary Company, assisted by two advertising experts.

No. 5. Should the name decided upon be sent in by more than one person, the prize will be given to the person whose name is first received.

No. 6. Mention this paper.

Prizes.

1st. One of the new ranges complete, with reservoir and high closet, delivered to the winner's nearest station. Value, \$65.

2nd Choice. One of the new ranges, square—that is, without reservoir and high closet, delivered to the winner's nearest station. Value \$40.

3rd Choice. Goods—stove or enamelware—delivered to the winner's nearest station. Value \$30.

4th Choice. Goods—stove or enamelware—delivered to the winner's nearest station. Value \$20.

5th Choice. Goods—stove or enamelware—delivered to the winner's nearest station. Value \$10.

The winning names will be decided upon without delay, and the results will be published in this paper within ten days or two (2) weeks afterwards. Address all communications to

THE McCLARY MFG. CO.

Advertising Dept.

LONDON, ONT.

Largest Makers Under the British Flag of Stoves, Ranges, Furnaces, Enamelware, Etc.

Important Auction Sale

IMPORTED
 CLYDESDALES

Woodstock, Ont., Wed., July 3, '07

25 IMPORTED MARES AND FILLIES

Selected for size and quality, combined with the best of breeding. Sired by the best sons and grandsons of Prince of Wales, Sir Everard, Baron's Pride, Hiawatha, and other noted stallions. Most of these mares have been bred this spring to first-class sires, and one has a fine filly foal at foot by a son of the champion Hiawatha.

Sale to commence at 1 p. m.

Catalogue ready on day of sale.

For particulars apply to

J. W. INNES, WOODSTOCK, ONT.

Innes, Schaefer & McClary.

CAPT. T. E. ROBSON AND P. IRWIN, AUCTIONEERS.

THE SPICE OF LIFE.

A sound discretion is not so much indicated by never making a mistake as by never repeating it.—Bovee.

A REMARKABLE CHOIR.

An old farmer and his wife were attending church services one hot Sabbath day. The windows were opened, and the noisy chorus of the crickets were distinctly audible. In due course, the choir sang an anthem, and the old man, a music lover, listened enraptured. At its conclusion he turned to his wife and whispered:

"Ain't that glorious and divine, Mirandy?"

"Yes," she answered, "and to think that they do it all with their hind legs."

"There are still a few honest men left in the world," said J. J. Hill, the financier, at a banquet. "It is well to be cautious, but we should not suspect everybody. If we are too suspicious we make ourselves absurd."

"I worked in St. Paul in my youth, and they still tell there about an old farmer and his wife who started for St. Paul on a visit."

"Before the couple set off, they were cautioned frequently by their friends to beware of the St. Paul sharpers. They replied that they would keep their eyes open. And they started on their journey with a nervous determination to look out for sharpers and confidence men."

"Well, on the way the old farmer got off at a junction to buy some lunch, and the train went off without him. It was a terrible mishap. The last he saw of his wife, she was craning out of the car window, shouting something reproachful at him, which he couldn't hear on account of the noise of the train."

"It happened that an express came along a few minutes later. The old farmer boarded the express, and beat his wife to St. Paul by nearly an hour."

"He was waiting for her at the station when she arrived. He ran up to her, and seized the valise."

"Well, Jane," he said, "I'm glad to see ye again. I thought we was separated for good."

"But the old lady jerked the valise from him, indignantly."

"No, ye don't, Mr. Sharper," she cried. "I left my husband at the junction. Don't be comin' any of yer confidence tricks on me, or I'll call a policeman."

BOOK REVIEW.

WOLL'S HANDBOOK.

From the publishers, John Wiley & Sons, New York, we have received a copy, published this year, of the 4th edition of Woll's Handbook for farmers and dairymen. One of the best compendiums of the kind ever issued at the outset; successive issues have only served to improve it. In the last revision, the aim has been to include the very freshest reliable information on agricultural topics. A number of new subjects have been added, such as market classes of farm animals, government standards of purity for dairy products, the "sliding-scale" overrun, commercial grades of grain, hay, straw, and other agricultural products, etc., and tables and articles have been brought up to date where better data were available. While prepared especially for the American farmer, the book contains a great fund of general information of value to Canadian farmers as well. It is well printed, and bound in cloth, and published at \$1.50, and may be obtained through this office, postpaid, at \$1.60.

Homeseekers in the Canadian Northwest.

Everyone wishing to see Manitoba and the great Northwest provinces, with a view to making a home there, or merely paying a visit, will be interested in the C. P. R.'s low-rate Homeseekers' Excursions this summer, and should make a point of securing a free copy of pamphlet giving rates and full information, which may be obtained of any C.P.R. agent, or from C. B. Foster, D. P. A., C. P. R., Toronto. Excursions leave Toronto July 2, 16, 30, August 13, 27, Sept. 10 and 24, and tickets are good to return within sixty days.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.
Miscellaneous.

REGISTERING MORTGAGE.

A buys a farm from B, giving B a mortgage on farm for part of the money. Is A entitled by law to pay the registration fee on mortgage, or what is the law regarding it? A SUBSCRIBER, Ontario.

Ans.—In such case, the practice is, the vendor, B, pays the fee.

SELLING SEED TO A DEALER.

1. Is it legal for a farmer to sell clover, alsike or timothy to another farmer without having the seed inspected by Government inspector?

2. Is a dealer liable, under the Seed Control Act, if he purchases seed as above from a farmer, and a detective comes along and gets samples and sends to the Government inspector, and it does not pass inspection?

Ans.—1. Yes; so long as the clover, alsike or timothy seeds will conform to the minimum standard fixed in Sec. 6 of the Seed Control Act, which allows approximately 90 noxious weed seeds in 1 ounce of red clover; 200 in 1 ounce of alsike, and 400 in 1 ounce of timothy seeds. It is the privilege of the purchaser, whether he be another farmer or seed vendor, to take a sample within seven days, in the presence of witnesses, and send same to the Official Seed Analyst in sealed packages. Should the seeds be found to have been sold illegally, it is the privilege of the purchaser to lay information, or legal proceedings may be instituted by the Department of Agriculture.

2. Yes. The seed dealer is on the same basis as the farmer in respect to timothy, alsike and red clover seeds, and must alone assume the responsibility, unless the question as to the quality of the seeds be raised and an official sample be taken for test within seven days from the date when the seeds entered into his personal possession and became his property. The Act does not apply to seeds that are sold by the seed vendor or farmer for the purpose of being re-cleaned.

GEO. H. CLARK,
Seed Commissioner.

GOSSIP.

The Dominion Line Royal Mail Steamships, sailing weekly from Montreal and Quebec, as advertised in this paper, afford comfortable accommodation, at such popular rates as \$42.50 or \$45 to Liverpool, or \$45 to \$47.50 to London, passengers having the best on the steamer, which means every comfort. Parties desiring to visit Europe need no longer delay on account of expense of the ocean passage. See the advertisement, and apply to local agents for information.

The Rev. Dr. Twitchell, at the educational conference at Lexington, began one of his little speeches with, "Gentlemen and ladies." He hastily corrected himself, and passed the incident off with the following anecdote:

A teacher asked her class if the sentence, "The horse and the cow is in the lot," were correct. Most of the class thought it all right as it stood, but one little boy found fault.

"Now, children," said the teacher, "listen to Tommy. Why is it wrong, Tommy, to say 'The horse and the cow is in the lot?'"

"Please, ma'am, the lady should be mentioned first."

The catalogue of the dispersion sale, on July 21th, of the far-famed Rawlinson stud of 85 pure-bred Hackneys, has been issued, and a few copies are on hand at the office of "The Farmer's Advocate," London, and will be mailed to those applying for them, as long as the stock lasts, or may be ordered direct from the auctioneers, Jordison Bros., Calgary, Alta. A grand lot of typical brood mares and younger stock full of the blood of the champions, Robin Adair, Golden Hope, Saxon and Commodore (imp), are in the offering, and raised, as they have been, on the open range with unlimited exercise, their feet and legs will be of the wearing kind, and their constitution full of vigor.

Cleaning Things About the Stable.

HARNESSES.

To clean a harness and make it have a good appearance, it must be done in the correct way.

First separate the parts from each other, preparatory to washing with warm water and soap. When done, hang on a rack until nearly dry. It is now ready for a coat of harness oil, which apply, and let it remain over night. Then apply another coat of oil, and let it remain over night.

Run each strap through a greasing, and wipe well with a cloth.

After this, clean the buckles, then apply a coat of harness dressing. Again apply a coat of dressing, then buckle together.

A harness washed and oiled in a couple of hours is a poor job, as the oil is not in the leather, but has been wiped off.

The patent-leather parts should be cleaned with a little kerosene rubbed in with a woollen rag.

HORSE COLLARS.

A reason why collars sometimes gall when at work is because of dirt. The driver has been negligent in keeping free from dandruff and dirt that part of the collar that presses against the skin of the horse's shoulder. The stuff is rolled into lumps by the friction of the collar against the action of the shoulder as the horse walks.

At the beginning of a season's work, the shoulder is tender, the hair long and full of dandruff. The collar should then be cleaned every morning before commencing work if the labor is heavy in character. This will commonly prevent galling. It is only necessary to rub the hand briskly over the surface several times. The horse's shoulders should be washed in warm water at night, and rubbed dry. To toughen the skin, wash with water in which white oak bark has been boiled for fifteen minutes. This will ordinarily prevent galling.

CLEAN BLANKETS.

There are various methods for doing this, but the one costing the least labor is the one sought out. An economical, easy and efficient plan is to pour into a tub a half pint of household ammonia, laying the blanket lightly over it, then pour in enough warm water to cover the blanket entirely. This sends the fibres of the ammonia through the fabric, cleansing the fibres of the wool, loosening the dirt in a marvellous manner.

Then press and stir the blankets about in the water until it becomes as dark as the dirt will make it. Then empty and immerse in a second tubful of clear water, same temperature as first lot, wring and dry, and you have a fine blanket, soft and well cleaned.

MOULDY LEATHER.

Remove the surface mould with a dry cloth. With another cloth, apply pyroligneous acid. This will quickly restore the leather and banish the mould.

CLEAN WINDOWS.

Choose a dull day, or a day when the sun is not shining on the window. If the sun shines on the window, it causes the window to dry streaked, no matter how much it may be rubbed.

Take a painter's brush and dust windows inside and outside, washing all inside woodwork before touching the glass.

Wash the glass with warm water diluted with ammonia. Do not use soap. Use a small cloth wrapped on a pointed stick to get the dust out of the corners, and wipe dry with piece of soft cloth.

Do not use lime, as it sheds but Polish with tissue paper, or old newspapers. This operation takes half the time that is consumed if soap is used, and the windows will be much brighter.

ANTIRUST.

Immerse steel or iron in a solution of carbonate of potash for a few minutes, and the article will not rust for years, not even when exposed to damp atmosphere.—Exchange.

Dominion Day, C. P. R. Excursion Rates.

For this popular summer holiday the Canadian Pacific Railway will sell round-trip tickets at single fare, between all stations in Canada and to Detroit, Niagara Falls and Buffalo. Tickets are good going Friday, Saturday, Sunday and Monday, June 28, 29, 30 and July 1, and are good returning until and on Tuesday, July 2nd. For sale at C. P. R. ticket offices.

HORSE OWNERS! USE

GOMBAULT'S
CAUSTIC
BALSAM.

A safe, speedy and positive cure. The safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Removes all bunches from Horses. Impossible to produce scurf or bluish. Send for circulars. Special advice free.

THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Toronto, Canada



You Want Them! We Have Them! What?

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Louden cars that have made our name known from east to west. Write for circulars, prices, etc., to LOUDEN MACHINERY CO., GUELPH, ONT. Manufacturers of everything needed to equip barn and stable.

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Write to us for samples of the newest and most up-to-date designs on the market, and we will mail them by return, with our Self-measurement Forms, Free.

Prices range from \$11.95, \$13.50, \$14.95 and upwards.

There is no risk, for we prepay express charges, and guarantee to fit you or refund your money.

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I PAY THE FREIGHT
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TRIAL FREE!

If at the end of that time you do not find that the merits of the

"1900
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Ballbearing
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are so many and apparent as to induce you to purchase, return it at my expense. It costs you NOTHING either way. I cannot conceive how I can express stronger faith in my product than by this free trial offer.

Write to-day for particulars and illustrated booklet. Address to
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Manager "1900" Washer Co.,
155 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont.

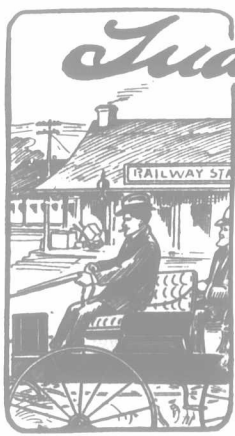
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Book Free!

If you know of any one suffering from Consumption, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, or any throat or lung trouble, or are yourself afflicted, this book will help you to a cure. Write at once to the Yonkerman Consumption Remedy Co., 132 Rose Street, Kalamazoo, Mich. Don't wait—do it now.

Aberdeen - Angus Bulls
FOR SALE.

One 17 months old, the other 15 months old. Prices \$85 and \$75. Good, growthy animals, of excellent breeding and type. Come and see them or address
WM. ISCHE,
P. O. and G. T. R. Stn., Sebronsville, Ont.

READ THIS! We are offering a dark red Durham bull 14 months old, weighing 1,000 lbs., for \$75. A two-year-old bull, light roan, heavy boned, extra good getter \$85. Females equally cheap. W. R. BOWMAN, Mt. Forest, Ontario.



Tudhope Carriages

There's a Tudhope in charge of Tudhope Carriages from start to finish. A Tudhope buys all the materials—a Tudhope superintends the construction—a Tudhope attends to the sales—and all know their business. Making a Tudhope Carriage has always been a family affair, since the first one was turned out in 1855.

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Extension Top Surrey. Wide seats—high spring back and spring cushions. Top, as well as rear seat, may be detached when desired. Richly finished throughout. Most popular family carriage made.

Write for our free illustrated catalogue.

THE TUDHOPE CARRIAGE CO., Limited ORILLIA, Ont.



Clydesdales, Percherons and Hackneys

I have still on hand 19 Clydesdale stallions, 4 Clydesdale fillies, all imported; Scotland and Canadian prizewinners; 3 years old, that will make 2100-lb. horses of choicest quality and richest breeding; 4 black Percheron stallions, 3 years old, big, flashy, quality horses, and 6 Hackney stallions, 1st-prize and championship horses among them. Will sell reasonable and on terms to suit.

DR. T. H. HASSARD, Millbrook P.O. and Stn.

40 WAVERLY HACKNEYS 40

Imported Stallions and Fillies.



Every one a high-class actor and a show animal. Splendidly-matched pairs and singles. Positively the highest class lot of Hackneys to be found on any one farm in America. All ages. Also 4 imported Clydesdale fillies. A big, flashy lot, full of style and quality.

ROBERT BEITH, Bowmanville P. O. and Station. Long-distance 'Phone.

W. C. KIDD, LISTOWEL, ONT.

Importer of Clydesdales, Shires, Percherons, Belgians, Hackneys, Standard-breds and Thoroughbreds

of highest possible quality and richest breeding. Have sold as many stallions the last year as any man in the business, with complete satisfaction in every case. I have always a large number of high-class horses on hand. My motto: "None but the best, and a straight deal." Will be pleased to hear from any one wanting a rare good one. Terms to suit. Long-distance 'phone. LISTOWEL P.O. AND STATION.

SMITH & RICHARDSON, COLUMBUS, ONT.



have now on hand only the choice imported colts Dashing King, a 3-year-old, and Baron Columbus, a 2-year-old; also a couple of rattling good Canadians, 7 and 3 years old.

Long-distance 'Phone. Myrtle Station, C. P. R. Brookline or Oshawa, G. T. R.

Graham & Renfrew's GLYDESDALES and HACKNEYS



Our Clydes now on hand are all prizewinners, their breeding is gilt-edged. Our Hackneys, both stallions and mares, are an exceedingly high-class lot. We also have a few high-steppers and carriage horses. Yonge Street cars pass the door every hour. 'Phone North 4488.

GRAHAM & RENFREW, BEDFORD PARK, ONT.

CRAIGALEE STOCK FARM FOR SALE

Positively one of the best farms in York county. Lots 9 and 10, in 5th con., Scarborough, contains 140 acres, 4 miles from Markham, G.T.R.; 3 miles from Locust Hill, C.P.R.; 1 1/2 miles from P.O., church and school; two-story brick house; barn 40 by 90 feet; stone stables, 6 mow floors; 18 horse gasoline engine and 60 feet of shafting; water in stables; hay forks, flings e.c., complete; 4 acres orchard small fruits. Farm thoroughly drained and fences first class, and in a high state of cultivation; 3 1/2 miles from Locust Hill creamery. Bell telephone connection. Everything first-class. Address:

H. J. SPENCELY, Box Grove P. O.

THE CHAMPION IMPORTED CLYDESDALE STALLION, BARON KITCHENER (10499)

this year's winner of the Cawdor Challenge Cup at Glasgow, will stand for service to approved mares for the season of 1907 at "The Fire," Woodstock, Ont. Mares from a distance will be kept on pasture at \$1 per week. Terms to insure, \$25. For further particulars address the owner J. W. BOYLE, P. O. Box 563, WOODSTOCK, ONT.

Very few of us will have the chance of our self-devotion, but every day brings the petty, wearing sacrifice which weighs all weight in God's scales.—Samuel Johnson.

Read of what wonderful mechanism God gave you in your hand, your foot, in your ear, and do not say you have no aptitude to start with.—Talmage.

I hate to see a man whom I have known ten years ago, and find he is precisely at the same point—neither moderated, nor quickened, nor experienced, simply stiffened; he ought to be beaten.—Benjamin Jowett.

Philosophy is the "first aid to the injured," but it is never there when the accident happens.—L. H. Wall.

THE SPICE OF LIFE.

An instance of the practical application of scientific education is thus reported by an Eastern exchange: "The son of a New York farmer recently graduated from a course in electrical engineering. When he came home he concluded that the little brook running through the farm ought to go to work for father. He built a dam and a little power-house, in which were installed dynamo and motors. At present the brook, which a year ago ran uselessly through the meadows, furnishes electric light for the house and barn, heat for the winter months and power for the cream separator, churn and other small machinery about the place." The farmer is doubtless already much more than repaid for the expense of his son's scientific instruction, as is every parent in time, in some way, who assists his children to develop and be able to make use of any special natural ability they may possess in any line.

WHAT IT COSTS TO RUN AN AUTOMOBILE.

A writer, in the Review of Reviews, says: "The prospective automobile purchaser must realize that, even though he buys a runabout—the smallest type of motor, carrying the driver and one other passenger—he is not going to be able to keep the car in operation for \$5 or \$10 a month. It has often been said and truly, that it is not the first cost of an automobile that counts so much as the maintenance expense. It may be possible for a man with a small car, who motors modestly, to get along with an expense of \$20 or \$30 a month, if he has good luck and handles his car carefully and considerately, but the average cost of maintenance will be from \$50 to \$300, and even more, a month. Here are some figures from bills I paid while the owner of a car of the runabout type with a single cylinder eight-horse-power engine and convertible body carrying two or four passengers. These are my expenses for seven months, from April to November, when I covered nearly 10,000 miles. My bill for April was \$55.88. My bill in May was \$67.22, and was made up chiefly for mechanics' time in making adjustments, as I was not then familiar enough with the car to do this work myself."

The Passing of the Horse.

Have you heard the doleful sound
Wailing to us all around,
How the horse must pass away
In the dawn of this new day?
If you loiter on the street,
Nearly every man you meet
Sighs, and says, "It must be so;
The poor old horse has got to go."

Look at these huge auto things
Like great birds with hidden wings,
Bearing people to and fro;
Yes, the horse will have to go.

Then you know on every street
Dozens of these bikes you meet,
Skimming past you on the whirl,
Rode by every boy and girl.

Man and woman, who will dare
Mount these wheels of compressed air,
Yes, as sure's the earth is round
The poor old horse is losing ground."

Thus the croakers loud and long
Sing their pessimistic song,
Do they mean that some sad day,
Horses like our Bingen Gay,

Early Alice, and the rest,
Ne'er will start to see who's best?
Surely this they cannot mean,
For that day will not be seen.

Horses like our Argot Boy,
The New Yorker's pride and joy,
And Dan Patch, the Pacing King,
Will not stop for anything.

And The Broncho, you all know,
Is too fast to ever slow;
While Ardelle, the famous pacer,
To the end will be a racer.

Then honor to the fleet-limbed steed
That rules the turf by honest speed!
And never needs a lever pressed
To force him on to do his best!

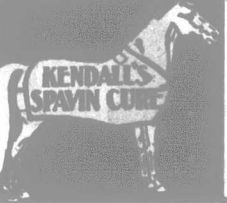
And let the wise inventors dare
To build a thing for earth or air,
To rival, or to supersede
Our never vanquished horse of speed.

—Horse World.

Lame Horses

certainly do need Kendall's Spavin Cure. Whether it's from a Bruise, Cut, Strain, Swelling or Spavin, KENDALL'S will cure the lameness—quickly—completely. CUPAR, SASK., May 16th '06. "I have used Kendall's Spavin Cure for 20 years and find it a sure cure."

FRANK E. ADAMS.



Price \$1—5 for \$5. Accept no substitute. The great book—"Treatise on the Horse"—free from dealers or Dr. B. J. Kendall Co., Ensbury Falls, Vermont, U.S.A.

JOHN CHAMBERS & SONS,

Holdenby, Northampton, England.



Wish to inform their many friends and customers in Canada and the United States that they have established permanent headquarters in Canada, at St. Thomas, Ontario, under the direction and management of Dr. Geary. A shipment of 10 stallions and 9 mares and fillies have just arrived, many high-class show horses among them, weighing up to 2,500 pounds, and full of quality and flash movers. The mares and fillies are safe in foal. Positively the best lot of Shires ever landed in Canada. Address all correspondence to

DR. GEARY,

Long-distance 'Phone. St. Thomas, Ont.

Notice to Horse Importers

GERALD POWELL,

INTERPRETER, LILLE, FRANCE.

Is well posted on the Percheron, French Draft, Belgian and French Coach horse trade, can meet importers at any port in France or Belgium. 17 years' experience, and best of references. Correspondence solicited. All information about shipping, pedigrees and banking.



ABSORBINE

will reduce inflamed, swollen Joints, Bruises, Soft Bunches, Cure Boils, Fistula, or any unhealthy sore quickly; pleasant to use; does not blister under bandage or remove the hair, and you can work the horse. \$2.00 per bottle, express prepaid. Book 7-C free.

ABSORBINE, JR., for man and horse, \$1.00 per bottle. Cures Varicose Veins, Varicocele, Hydrocele, Strains, Bruises, stops Pain and Inflammation. W. F. Young P.D.F. 73 Monmouth St. Springfield, Mass. Canadian Agents, Lyma, Sons & Co., Montreal.

E. DYMENT

Breeder of and dealer in high-class

Driving Ponies & Outfits

Mares rent from a distance to breed pastured and cared for at \$1 per month. Terms for breeding and prices of ponies on application. GILEAD'S SPRING FARM, COPETOWN, ONT.

Imp. Clydesdale Fillies!



Have now on hand about a dozen, nearly all imported. A high-class lot and very richly bred. Combine size and quality, and all in foal. Also one-year-old stallion. Write me, or come and see them. Nelson Wagg, Claremont P.O. & Sta.

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



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

CLYDESDALES and SWORTHORNS—Canadian-bred, registered. One stallion, rising 3, by Imp Macqueen. Two stallions, rising two, by Imp Primrose. Also my stock bull, Gilbert Logan 8624. W. O. PUGH, Claremont P. O. and Station.

CLYDESDALES, Shorthorns—4 Imp Clyde mares, 2 and 3 yrs., bred in the purple—two in foal. Filly, rising 1 yr., sired by Macqueen—registered. 3 Shorthorn bulls 8 to 19 months—Scottish. A few heifers. All sired by Scotland's Fame=47897=, by Nonpareil Archer (Imp.), John Fergie, Claremont P. O. and Station.

RED ROSE TEA "IS GOOD TEA"

Girls are neater, more careful, and more cleanly than boys, so they are employed in the Red Rose factory to do all the packing and labelling.

It is a factory girls like to work in, and Red Rose Tea is a tea you will enjoy drinking. Everything is done to ensure it being absolutely pure and clean.

Will you try a package? Ask your grocer for it.



FERTILIZERS

My "Star Brand" Wood-Ash-Fertilizer is Nature's fertilizer for the Lawn, Garden, Orchard or Farm. They contain plant food in a concentrated form, dry, fine, and guaranteed in first-class condition; no obnoxious odors. Put up in strong bags of 100 lbs. each. We employ no agents, sell at one price to all, direct to customers. Prompt shipment to all points. Prices, in lots of 200 lbs. or more, quoted upon application. Address CHAS. STEVENS, Napanee, Ont. Drawer 641.

Broxwood Herefords

Cows, heifers and calves

For Sale.

R. J. PENHALL, Naber, Ont.

Sunnyside Herefords

Present offering: 10 cows with calves at foot or safe in calf. Two bulls 13 months old and one three-year-old sired by Protector, a champion bull of England. Must make room for this year's crop of calves. Come and see them, or write and tell me what you want. ARTHUR F. O'NEIL, Maple Grove, Ont., Middlesex Co.

FOREST VIEW FARM HEREFORDS
Four bulls from 8 to 18 months old; prizewinners and from prize-winning stock. Several heifers bred on the same lines; choice individuals for sale. JOHN A. GOVENLOCK, Forest Stn. and P.O.

Scotch Shorthorns A grand pair of yearling bulls, also a few heifers, bred from Imp sire and dams. Pure Scotch and fashionably pedigreed. Will be sold right. C. RANKIN & SONS, Wyebridge P. O., Wyevale Station.

Shorthorns, Oxford Downs and Lincolns
Herds headed by Protector (Imp.), Vol. 52 E. For Sale: Bulls from 6 to 16 months old; also females in calf. Also ram and ewe lambs. All at reasonable prices. Long-distance phone. JOHN McFARLANE & W. H. FORD, Dutton, Ontario. Elgin Co., M. C. R. and P. M. Railways.

STRUAN SHORTHORNS.

For sale: the well-known bull, Scottish Beau (Imp.) (96099), by Silver Plate. Seven years old. Active and sure. Price very moderate.

N. S. ROBERTSON, ARNPRIOR, ONT.

KENWOOD STOCK FARM. SHORTHORNS.

Headed by (Imp.) Jilt Victor—45187—. Offerings are two bull calves, an 11-months Miss Ramsden from Imp. sire and dam; a 19-months Missie, by Blythesome Euler, and other bulls; also heifers of choice breeding. A few choice Berkshire pigs just off the sow.

HAINING BROS., Highgate, Ont. Kent Co.

John Gardhouse & Sons
Importers and breeders of Scotch Shorthorn cattle, Shire and Clydesdale horses, and Lincoln sheep. Call and see us.

Highfield P. O., Weston Station 3 1/2 Miles. Telephone.
FOR SALE!
3 young Shorthorn bulls.
30 young Berkshire boars and sows.
30 Buff Orpington pullets. Eggs \$1 per 15.
Address: E. JEFFS & SON, Bond Head, Ontario

Wanted Men

\$75 to \$150 per month.

Hundreds of men wanted to fill positions as Firemen and Brakemen. We teach and qualify you by mail, and assist in securing positions. Write to-day for booklet and full particulars.

Dominion Railway Correspondence School
Dept. F. WINNIPEG

GOSSIP.

Mr. J. M. Laird, Kelvin Grove, P. E. I., has purchased from J. B. Hogate, Weston, Ontario, the imported Shire stallion, Falstaff 22978, foaled in 1903, sired by Conquering Harold 15558, dam Lynn Queen 20813. He is described as of a rich brown color, stands 17 hands high, weighs 1,900 lbs., with the best of feet and legs, with silky hair.

Describing the Bapton Manor Shorthorn herd of Mr. J. Deane-Willis, of Codford, Wiltshire, a writer in the Live-stock Journal referring to the Killbean Beauty cow in the herd, White Heather, remarks that though she is now nine years old, she is still as grand a type of Shorthorn as one could wish to see, and that during her show career she has taken over £1,000 (\$5,000) in prize money, including, among other wins, four times first and twice champion at the Royal Show, and four times standing champion female of all breeds at Lord Tredegar's Show, at Newport. Added to that remarkable record, she has bred regularly, having had five living calves in spite of the travelling and excitement inseparable from public exhibition.

J. M. Gardhouse, Weston, Ont., writes that he has made the following sales since his public auction in February: "One Shorthorn bull of the Jilt family, with imported sire and dam, to S. Quinton, Walter's Falls, Ont.; one Shorthorn bull to Robt. Digby, Elmvale, Ont.; Shorthorn bull to W. A. Duggan, Schomberg, Ont., all sired by Imp. Chief Ruler; Shorthorn cow and calf to Jas. Hayden, Malton, Ont.; Shorthorn cow to Capt. T. E. Robson, London, Ont.; Shorthorn cow and two-year-old heifer to F. Moody, Highfield, Ont.; one pair of Leicester ewes to Philip Stroh, Clifford, Ont.; one imported Shire stallion to Dr. H. H. Jenkins, Pincher Creek, Alta.; one imported and one Canadian-bred Shire mare, in foal, to Lionel G. Hopkins, Hanley, Sask.; one stud colt two years old, one Shire filly two years old, one Shire filly one year old and one Clydesdale filly one year old to J. H. Smith, Calgary, Alta.; one Clydesdale mare to Jas. Hayden, Malton, Ont. Have a few choice Shorthorns on hand, and the Lavender bull, bred by Senator Drummond, and recently purchased from Capt. T. E. Robson, is doing finely. Our imported Clydesdale stallions are doing good seasons, and the three-year-old, sired by Woodend Garty, is for sale after the season."

Lump Jaw

The first remedy to cure Lump Jaw was Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure and it remains today the standard treatment; with years of success back of it, known to be a cure and guaranteed to cure. Don't experiment with substitutes or imitations. Use it, no matter how old or bad the case or what else you may have tried—your money back if Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure ever fails. Our fair plan of selling, together with exhaustive information on Lump Jaw and its treatment, is given in Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser. Most complete veterinary book ever printed to be given away. Durable bound, indexed and illustrated. Write us for a free copy. FLEMING BROS., Chemists, 75 Church Street, Toronto, Ontario.

Valley Home Shorthorns AND BERKSHIRES.

Offering 5 choice bulls, 11 to 14 months old. Young cows and heifers in calf, and yearling heifers. Young sows safe in pig and boars and sows three months old, of prolific strains.

S. J. PEARSON, SON & CO., Meadowvale, Ont.
Stations: Meadowvale, C.P.R.; Brampton, G.T.R.

SHORTHORNS

One beautiful roan bull for sale, sired by Derby, Imp., the great stock bull. This is a grandly-bred bull, and will make a good show bull, and also a grand getter. We also have several first class heifers of breeding age, also some cows in calf or calves at foot—imported and home-bred.

W. J. SHEAN & SON, Box 856, Owen Sound, Ont.

Queenston Heights Shorthorns

Two high-class Cruickshank herd bulls. Show animals in bull and heifer calves. Straight Scotch, Canadian and American registration. Easy prices.

HUDSON USHER, Queenston, Ontario.

Maple Ridge Shorthorns

For sale: One 15 mos. red bull by a son of Imp. Prince Louis, and out of a ton cow (a wonderful milker), and a 5-mos. old full brother; also a red 1-yr.-old, with Imp. sire and dam—a show bull; half a day 1 and 2 yr. old heifers. Show stuff. D. Currie, Black's Corners P. O., Crombie Sta.

THE only medium which conveys weekly to the farmers of Canada the advertiser's place of business is the Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

COW BUYING.
1. A buys two milch cows from B for a certain amount. B assures A that the cows are sound. When A gets them home he finds one of them has two teats almost dry. Can A return both the cows and demand his money back?
2. A buys a cow from B, on condition that B helps him home with her. On the road, the cow gets unmanageable, and is damaged to the extent of several dollars. Who must bear the loss, A or B, no money having been paid at time of accident? SUBSCRIBER.
Quebec.
Ans.—1. We think not.
2. A.

BROKEN EGGS.
I sent an order for 50 duck eggs to — & —, Sarnia, Ont., enclosing money order for same. They were sent to me loosely packed in an open-top fruit basket, such as peaches are usually sold in. Half of them were broken. I have written twice to — & —. They have not even deigned to answer. Please advise me what I can do.
Ontario. W. E. H.

Ans.—You should write the firm again, demanding that they complete their delivery of the eggs contracted for by a certain date (allowing a reasonable time), and warning them that in the event of their not complying with the demand, suit would be entered against them for the value.

STABLE FITTINGS—VENTILATION—BOOK ON FARM BUILDINGS—DITCHING MACHINE—STABLE WALLS—WASHY DRIVER.

1. What is a good stanchion for dairy cows, and could you tell me the name of a firm making sanitary stable outfittings, or galvanized-iron piping outfits?
2. What would you consider the best system of ventilation for a basement barn, in which we intend putting cement floors?
3. Do you know the name of a book on modern stables and barns?
4. Could you give the name of any firm making any kind of a ditching machine suitable for tile-draining and surface drainage?
5. Do you think a hollow cement-brick wall would make a dry enough wall for hoggren or horse stable?
6. Have young mare with large splint pretty close to knee, and limps a little; took shoes off and let out to grass. What treatment would you recommend?
7. Have a good driver, which, after being driven for a couple of miles, loosens up in bowels. What treatment would you recommend? W. D. B.

Ans.—1. Consult our advertisers, and procure their catalogues.
2. Undoubtedly the best system of ventilation devised is the King system, unless the new idea of muslin curtains should turn out to revolutionize the system of stable ventilation, as it has poultry-house ventilation. This subject is now being investigated by our editors.

3. "Farm Buildings," price, through this office, \$2, postage 15c. extra.
4. We do not know of any firm manufacturing a ditching machine. This implement has not proven a commercial success in Canada, so far as we know. For tile-draining, the plow and shovel seem to be the best implements.
5. Hollow cement bricks should make a serviceable horse-stable wall; but for pigs, we prefer wooden walls, or even a frame with straw stack overhead, where such an arrangement is practicable.

6. You have done the right thing with the mare that has the splint. Unless lameness becomes pronounced, never mind doing anything further. If it does, reduce inflammation with cold water, and thoroughly rub the parts firmly, but gently, with an oiled leather-covered piece of wood once daily, 15 minutes each time. If this fails, blister a few times at intervals of two weeks.
7. Purge the washy driver with a ball consisting of six drams aloes and two of ginger; then give daily in powder, nuxvomica, gentian and ginger, one dram each, to tone up the digestive system. Be careful in watering and feeding. When in the stable, feed clean hay, and easily-digested grain, such as ground oats. Do not water just before taking on the road, nor just after feeding.

Shorthorns! BELMAR PARC.

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

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

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

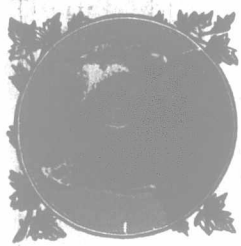
Females. Imported and from imported stock in calf to these bulls.

An unsurpassed lot of yearling heifers.

AT "MAPLE SHADE"

Our young bulls are the best that our herd has ever produced. We can furnish Cruickshank bulls of high quality to head the best herds, and some that should produce the best prime steers. We have a bull catalogue. Send for one.

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



Special Offering of Scotch SHORTHORN BULLS

3 just past two years old; 15 just over one year old; 7 just under one year old.

The best lot we ever had to offer in individuality and breeding, and prices are right. Catalogue.

John Clancy, Manager. H. CARGILL & SON, Cargill, Ont.

Pure Scotch Shorthorns

We are offering 10 young bull's, fit for service, all from imported sires and dams, among them some choice herd bulls. Cows and heifers of all ages, including some excellent show heifers. One imported Clydesdale mare, four years old, with an extra good foal at her side. Young Yorkshires of both sexes. Long-distance telephone.

W. G. PETTIT & SONS, Freeman, Ont., Burlington Jot. Stn.

Shorthorns and Clydesdales

I am now offering 6 young bulls from 8 to 30 months old, all Scotch-bred, two of them from extra good milking families, and a few registered fillies of good quality.

JOHN MILLER, Brougham, Ont. Claremont Sta., C.P.R.; Pickering, G.T.R.

JOHN LEE & SONS, Highgate, Ont.

SHORTHORNS & LINCOLNS The champion herd of Elgin Kent and Essex counties. For Sale: 6 choice young bulls 8 reds and 8 roans, of grand type and quality; also good selection of young cows and heifers. Visitors welcome.

Clover Lea Stock Farm SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

Superior breeding and individual excellence For sale: Bulls and heifers—reds and roans, some from imp. sire and dam. Visitors meet at Ripley station, G. T. R.

R. H. REID, PINE RIVER, ONTARIO.

The Salem Herd of Shorthorns

IS HEADED BY JILT VICTOR (IMP.).

It contains a number of the most noted matrons of the breed. Write for what you want.

R. A. & J. A. Watt, Salem, Ont. Elora station, G. T. R. and C. P. R.

Maple Grove Shorthorns

Herd headed by the grand show bull, Starry Morning. Present offering: Imported and home-bred cows and heifers, also a few young bulls. Terms and prices to suit the times. C. D. WAGAR, Enterprise Sta. and P.O. Addington Co.

A. EDWARD MEYER, Box 378, Guelph, Ont.,

breeds SCOTCH SHORTHORNS of the following families: Cruickshank Bellonas, Mysies, Brawith Buds, Villages, Broadhooks, Campbell Claretts, Minas, Urys, Bessies, Bruce Mayflows, Augustas, Marr Missies and Lovelaces, and others. Herd bulls: Scottish Hero (imp.) =55042= (90065), Sittytan Lad =87214=. Correspondence solicited. Visitors welcome. Long distance phone in house.

SHORTHORNS

Six superior yearling bulls, some of them out of great milch cows; heifers of all ages. A lot of very big yearlings and a few heifer calves cheap.

CLYDESDALES

Two mares 5 years old, one an extra good one and a pair of geldings 4 years old.

JAS. McARTHUR, Gobles, Ont.

Glenoro Shorthorns and Lincolns.

Imp. Marr Roan Ladys, Missies, Urys, and Miss Ramsons. All bulls of breeding age sold but the grand young bull, Lord Missie. Rich roan. Show bull anywhere. Fifteen months old. Will sell at a bargain. Lincolns and Shorthorns all ages for sale. Correspondence invited.

A. D. McGUGAN, Rodney, Ontario.

DOMINION SHORTHORN HERDBOOK WANTED.

The Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association will pay \$1 each for the following volumes of their herdbooks: Volumes 8, 9, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 19. Parties having these volumes to part with, write for wrappers and mailing instructions to W. G. Pettit, Sec.-Treas., Freeman, Ont.

Pleasant Valley Shorthorns

Herd headed by Imp. Ben Lemon =45160=, assisted by Bud's Emblem, 2nd-prize senior bull at Toronto, 1906, son of Old Lancaster 50083. Correspondence solicited. Inspection invited.

GEO. AMOS & SON, Moffat Sta. & P.O., C.P.R. Farm 11 miles east of City of Guelph.

T. DOUGLAS & SONS STRATHROY, ONT.

Breeders of Short horns and Clydesdales. 15 bulls, 6 cows and heifers. Imp. stallion, imp. and home-bred fillies. Write us what you want or come and see our stock. Farm 1 miles north of town.

Spring Valley Shorthorns

Bulls in service are: Bapton Chancellor (imp.) =40359= (78286), Clipper Chief (imp.) =64220=. Stock for sale at all times.

KYLE BROS., Apr. Ontario

SHORTHORNS, YORKSHIRES and S.-C. WHITE LEGHORNS. I have sold all my young bulls advertised, but can offer straight Scotch-bred heifers of the noted \$2,000 bull, Joy of Morning (imp.) =32070=, and young cows bred to him. Also choice Yorkshires, 5 months old, imp. sire and dam. Leghorn eggs supplied at 75c. per 13. Geo. D. Fletcher, Binkham, Ont., Erin Station, C. P. R.

Scotch Shorthorns Claretts, English Ladys, Mildreds, Nonpareils. Present offerings by Springhurst 44864 and Mildred's Royal. Prices moderate. F. W. EWING, Salem P. O., Elora Station.

Blm Park Shorthorns, Clydesdales & Berkshires

Herd headed by the choicely-bred bull, British Flag (imp.) 50016. Stock of all ages for sale.

JOHN M. BECKTON, Glencoe, Ontario. G.T.R., C.P.R. & Wabash. Farm adjoins town limits.

MAPLE HILL STOCK FARM—High-class Scotch Shorthorns. Herd headed by Rose Victor =64835= and Victor of Maple Hill =64480=, both sons of the Duthie-bred bull, Sittytan Victor (imp.) =50083=, and from richly-bred imported cows. W. R. Elliott & Sons, Box 426, Guelph.

THE SPICE OF LIFE.

Many curious excuses have been sent by parents to school teachers in Toronto in order to have their children stay at home and work, but the limit was recently reached in the following sent to a teacher in McCaul Street school:

"Toronto, Ont., March 8th, 1907. Miss H—,—Kindly let Reta out at 2 o'clock, as her sister is getting engaged, and oblige,

"JOSEPH PONARSKY."

The excuse was accepted, and the child went home at 2 p. m. The explanation lies in the fact that the Jews have a custom, when a young couple become engaged, to honor the event by a celebration, which takes the form of a party or feast. Of course, there is extra cooking and dish-washing to be done, and, therefore, the little girl was needed to help.—[Saturday Night.

A GOOD INVESTMENT.

The Kentucky man who had the courage to buy Jay Bird, nine years ago, when that horse was twenty years old, and apparently in a bad way physically, has balanced his books on the profit, he made by purchasing the famous sire, and the figures show he made a shade over \$37,500, as the owner of the son of George Wilkes. He made this money by the stud services of the noted horse, and sales he made of get bred by himself, after becoming owner of him. Doubtless something will be added to these figures, for another crop of foals sired by Jay Bird will be dropped this spring. What Jay Bird did for the man who bought him, after he was regarded as an old horse, sustains the belief of some good judges that the purchase of a sire of demonstrated merit, even though he may be well along in years, will generally prove a better investment than the purchase of a young horse with a reputation to make.

Miss Edna Wallace Hopper, the actress, is a good judge of horses, how good a judge she discovered only by chance. "It was one of the oddest experiences in speculation," said Miss Hopper, "that ever came to me. It happened several years ago, when I was on my way to the Pacific coast. It should be said, too, that it was before the Boer war had cleaned up the American ranges of mustangs. Horseflesh in the Northwest was hardly worth keeping track of. I chanced to stop off at Spokane, Wash., and, in going about the city, was attracted by a large crowd before the courthouse. Upon investigation, I found that an auction by the sheriff's office was going on, and a lot of cayuses—as they call them out there—was about to be sold. Curious, I waited to see the fun. The horses in a corral near-by looked mighty good to me, and I was struck by the evident lack of desire to bid on them. Finally the auctioneer managed to coax a bid of \$50 for the lot. I could not believe my ears—50 cents apiece for real live horses! Some whim seized me and I called out a raise to \$75, fully expecting, of course, that another buyer would go higher; but hardly were the words out of my mouth when the auctioneer snapped me up and knocked down the lot to my bid.

"I could not get out of it, and there I was with 100 horses on my hands, 3,000 miles away from New York. It looked for a time like the original white elephant, but, since I was on the trade, I determined to stay in. I made arrangements with a rancher a few miles out from Spokane to run the horses on his range, and I agreed to pay the expenses for winter feed and keep, for which he fixed a ridiculously low figure. Then for the time being I dropped them from my mind. I returned to New York, and I had almost forgotten that I was the proud possessor of a band of horses, when I received a letter stating that an offer of \$1,500 had been made for them by an agent of the British Government. I set the wires hot telegraphing my rancher to take the offer in a hurry, fearful that it might already be too late. In the course of a few weeks, I received a check for the full \$1,500 from a Spokane bank. Counting the cost of keeping them, the cayuses averaged in cost \$1 each to me; so my profit was a clean \$1,400, which was not bad on an investment of such a size."

DR. FOWLER'S EXTRACT OF WILD STRAWBERRY

CURES

Summer Complaint, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Colic and Cramps, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum

AND

All Fluxes of the Bowels.

It is without doubt the safest and most reliable remedy in existence.

It has been a household remedy for sixty-two years.

Its effects are instantaneous and it does not leave the bowels in a constipated condition.

Do not be humbugged into taking something the unscrupulous druggist says is just as good.

Mrs. Ed. Stringer, Hemmingford, Que., says: "I have used Dr. FOWLER'S EXTRACT OF WILD STRAWBERRY with excellent results. I always keep it in the house as it is the best cure for Diarrhoea that can be had.

Maple Lodge Stock Farm 1854-1907.

Am now offering a grand lot of young Shorthorn Bulls, several from choice milking strains. Also a few extra good heifers.

A. W. SMITH, MAPLE LODGE, ONT.

Six Red Shorthorn Bulls

18 to 25 months old, got by Proud Gift =5007= (imp.); also cows and heifers, imported and home-bred. Inspection solicited. We think we have as good Shorthorn cattle as we have Lincoln sheep. 14 firsts out of a possible 19, our record at Chicago, 1906.

J. T. GIBSON, Danfield, Ont.

GREENGILL HERD of high-class

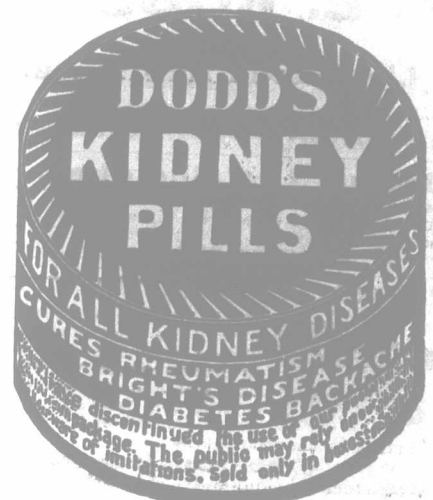
SHORTHORNS

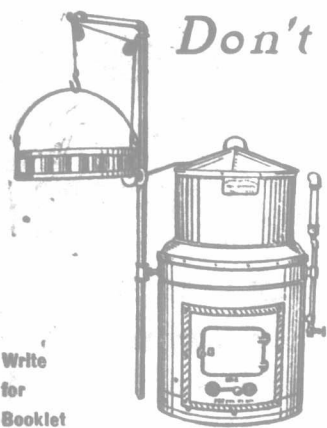
We offer for sale 8 young bulls, a number of them from imp. sire and dam; also females with calf at foot or bred to our noted herd bull, Imp. Lord Roseberry.

R. MITCHELL & SONS, Nelson P.O., Ont.; Burlington Junc. Sta.

A citadel that one should never vacate is the stronghold of a good conscience.—Selected.

Knowledge is the hill which few may hope to climb; Duty is the path that all may tread. —Lewis Morris.





Don't Throw Money Away

Every fruit grower, every grocer, every vegetable grower loses large sums annually through windfalls, early ripenings and overloaded market.

Every cent of this can be saved.

Our Modern Canner will preserve your perishables simply, easily, cheaply.

THE MODERN CANNER CO.,
Canadian Branch, St. Jacob's, Ont.

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TAXES PAID AND RENTS COLLECTED
FOR NON RESIDENTS.

WALTER C. CLARK,
NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVEYANCER & C.

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TELEGRAMS:-
MERCANTILE. REGINA

EMPLOYMENT

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PROTECTION
TO CLIENTS.

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AGENCY
REGINA
SASK

COLLECTIONS

SHORTHORNS AND LINCOLN SHEEP.

Two bulls, 11 and 12 months old—a Miss Ramden and a Bessie, both by the good breeding bull, Proud Gift—50077—(imp.), also cows and heifers in calf by him. Inspection solicited. Always have some choice Lincoln sheep for sale at reasonable prices.

J. T. GIBSON, DENFIELD, ONTARIO.

SUNNYSIDE STOCK FARM



Bulls in service: Blythsome Ruler—59236—, Trout Creek Stamp—67660—, by Pride of Windsor (imp.)—50071—(58893). Stock for sale at all times.

James Gibb,
Brookdale, Ont.

Shorthorns

—Scotch and milking strains. As good milking strains as there are in Canada. Some pure Scotch. Can supply bulls of either strain; also a number of heifers from 1 to 3 years of age. Will be sold right. Dr. T. S. Sproule, M.P., Markdale P.O. & Sta.

Wm. Grainger & Son

Hawthorn herd of deep-milking SHORTHORNS.

Aberdeen Here (imp.) at head of herd. Two young bulls, also ten heifers; some of them bred to Aberdeen Here.

Londeshoro Station and P. O.

ATHELSTANE SHORTHORNS!

Pure Scotch Rosewood, Rosalind and Countess strains. Ten one and two year old heifers of the above strains, the get of the Village-bred son of Imp. Knuckle Duster, Vicar 33355, and the Bruce Mayflower bull, Star Prince; also young bulls from 6 to 12 months old. Prices reasonable.

WM. WALDIE,
Box 324, Stratford, Ont.

SHORTHORN FEMALE.

I have sold all my young bulls advertised in Advocate, but have some good females, representing the families of Village Maids, Clarets, Cruickshank Village Blossoms and Ramsdens.

HUGH THOMSON, St. Mary's, Ont.

T. E. ROBSON,

Live-stock Auctioneer

2 BEGHER ST., LONDON, ONT.

Brown Lee Shorthorns!

Nonpareil Victor—68907— at head of herd. Young stock for sale at all times. Prices very reasonable. Arr. C. P. R.: Drumbo, G. T. R. DOUGLAS BROWN, Arr. Ont.

RECORD OF MERIT HOLSTEINS

Herd 110 strong. Over 40 head now in the Record of Merit. Two of the richest-bred bulls in Canada at head of the herd. For sale: 18 bulls, from 2 months to 1 year of age, all out of Record of Merit cows and sired by the stock bulls.

P. D. EDE, Oxford Centre P.O., Woodstock Station.

MAPLE GLEN HOLSTEIN HERD

Quality Tops for Sale

In A. R. O. test a Sylvia female has just made 60½ lbs. milk and 26.04 lbs. butter for 7 days. Who wants her son by Sir Alta Posch Beets? Four other of his sons for sale. A sister to his dam has just made over 32 lbs. butter in 7 days. Prices right.

G. A. GILROY, Glen Buell, Ont.
Brookville Stn., G.T.R. or C.P.R.

Fairview Herd Holsteins

Home of Pontiac Rag Apple, the cow that sold a few days ago for \$8,000. Highest price ever paid for an A. R. O. cow. I have her sire, Pontiac Korndyke, the greatest living sire of the breed, and also over 40 of his daughters, sisters to the one that brought the top price, and they are all good ones. Also bull calves by the best sires in the States. Write me, or come and look the herd over. Only seven miles from Prescott, Ont.

E. H. DOLLAR, Heuvelton, St. Lawrence County, N. Y.

Lyndale Holsteins

Two bulls fit for service, sired by a son of De Kol and's Butter Boy 3rd; also a number of bull calves, out of Record of Merit cows.

BROWN BROS., LYN, ONTARIO

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 P. O. Brighton Tel. and Stn.

Glenwood Stock Farm—Holsteins and Yorkshires. Holsteins all sold out. Have a few young Yorkshire sows, about 2 months old, for sale cheap. True to type and first-class. Bred from imported stock. THOS. B. CARLAW & SON, Warkworth P. O. Campbellford Stn.

Ridgedale Farm Holsteins—1-yearling bull, 6 bull calves, from one to four mos., by Prince Pauline De Kol 6th, and from rich, heavy-milking dam. Come and see them or write: R. W. WALKER, Utica P. O., Ont. Port Perry, G. T. R., or Myrtle, C.P.R., Ontario Co.

Maple Hill Holstein-Friesians

Bull calves from No. 1 dams, sired by bulls with great official backing. Write for prices.

G. W. Clemons, St. George, Ont.

Grove Hill Holstein Herd Offers high-class stock at reasonable prices. Only a few youngsters left. Pairs not akin. F. R. MALLORY, Frankfort, Ontario, G. T. R. and C. O. Railway connections

Holsteins and Yorkshires

R. HONEY, Brimley, Ont., offers a very choice lot of young bulls, also boars and sows fit to mate.

Imperial Holsteins

Bull calves for sale.

W. H. SIMMONS, New Durham P. O., Ont.

Greenwood Holsteins & Yorkshires

For sale: Two richly-bred bulls ready for service. No females to offer at present. Choice Yorkshires of either sex.

D. Jones, Jr., Caledonia P. O. and Stn.

WANTED.—A few choice HOLSTEIN COWS for family purpose. Grades or thoroughbred. Address: Paul Marlatt, Beamsville, Ont.

THE SPICE OF LIFE.

Good humor and generosity carry the day with the popular heart the world over. Peace in this life springs from acquiescence even in the disagreeable things, not in an exemption from bearing them.—Smith-Fenelon.

SHE WAS CURED.

A young man married a wife who helped him stock his farm to a very considerable extent. One day, when he was speaking of "his farm," "his team," "his cattle," she felt a little hurt, and said:

"William, I think it would sound better to say 'our farm,' 'our cattle,' etc."

Three days later they were dressing to go to a friend's house for the evening, and she got ready first, and, after waiting a little while, called upstairs:

"What's delaying you, William?"

"My dear," he replied, in a distressed voice, "I'm looking for our trousers."

A charitable woman of Washington, hearing that a young girl, whose mother was in poor circumstances, was convalescing from a dangerous illness, sent out of the goodness of her heart some expensive California grapes and pears.

The charitably-disposed lady herself took the fruit to the home of the girl, where the mother received her in a manner that appeared to the donor not indicative of much gratitude.

A few days thereafter the charitable woman again called. "How did your daughter like the grapes and pears?" asked she.

"Oh, pretty well," was the reluctant reply.

"Did she eat them all?"

"Oh, yes; she got away with 'em. But she's a good deal like me; she likes something nice and tasty—like canned corn."

A careful Scot from a verdant part of Fife resolved to treat himself to a "shop" shave.

It was a "three-halfpenny" establishment he patronized, and, as is peculiar to such, a small boy applied the soap while his august employer busied himself removing the lather from the face of another customer.

Whether it was due to constitutional lassitude or from economical considerations, the apprentice made a very insipid show with the brush, which did not at all please the man from Fife, accustomed as he was to vigorous sallies with the soap.

"Laddie," said he, in the voice of a man who speaks under profound restraint, "just hand your paint-brush steady in 'wan place, and I'll wuggle na face."

LITTLE BOYS AND LITTLE SHEEP.

Joe came home with his clothes, and even his little curls, all wringing wet. "Just knew the ice wasn't strong 'nough!" he grumbled.

"Then why did you slide?" asked Auntie.

"Cause all the other boys did," said Joe; "so I had to, or they'd laugh."

His aunt gave him dry clothes, set him down by the fire, and made him drink hot ginger tea. Then she told him a story.

"When I was a little girl, Joe, my father had a great flock of sheep. They were queer things; where one went, all the rest followed. One day the big ram found a gap in the fence, and he thought it would be fun to see what was in the other field. So in he jumped, without looking where he was going, and down he tumbled to the bottom of an old dry well, where father used to throw stones and rubbish. The next sheep never stopped to see what had become of him, but jumped right after, and the next, and the next, although father tried to drive them back, and Watch, the old sheep dog, barked his loudest. But they just kept on jumping andumping, till the well was full. Then father had to pull them out as best he could, and the sheep at the bottom of the well were almost smothered to death."

My! what silly fellows!" exclaimed Joe.

Then he looked up at his aunt, and laughed. (London S. S. Times)

MILK CANS ROB YOU

Look through a microscope at milk set to cream in pans or cans and you'll see how they rob you. You'll see the caseine—the cheese part—forming a spider web all through the milk. You'll see this web growing thicker and thicker until it forms solid curd. How can you expect all the cream to rise through that? It can't. This



caseine web catches a third to half the cream. You stand that loss just as long as you use pans or cans for they haven't enough skimming force to take out all the cream. But, just the minute you commence using Sharples Dairy Tubular Cream Separator, you stop that loss.

Sharples Dairy Tubular Cream Separators have 10,000 times more skimming force than pans or cans, and twice as much as any other separator. They get all the cream—get it quick—get it free from dirt and in the best condition for making Gilt Edge Butter. Caseine don't bother the Tubular. The Tubular is positively certain to greatly increase your dairy profits, so write at once for catalog I-13 and our valuable free book "Business Dairying."

The Sharples Separator Co.
West Chester, Pa.
Chicago, Ill.
Toronto, Can.

ANNANDALE FINE STOCK FARM

TILLSONBURG, ONT.

Premier sire, Prince Posch Calamity, whose dam and sire's dam average in official test 86 lbs. milk in 1 day and 26 lbs. butter in 7 days.

No stock for sale at present.

GEO. RICE, Tillsonburg, Ont.

HOLSTEINS FOR SALE



Four imported and one home-bred bulls, from 8 to 12 months old; also our entire crop of spring bull calves, from week old up, sired by

the grandly-bred imp. bull, Sir Howitje B. Pieterje whose dam's record is over 82 lbs. milk in one day, and from great-producing cows of the most fashionable strains. Can spare a few cows and heifers from one year up; 75 head to select from. Cheese 13c. Don't delay if you want one from this herd.

H. E. GEORGE, Crampton, Ont.

LOOK HERE

Have on hand bull calves from choice dams, and sired by son of greatest cow in Canada, Boutsje Q. Pieterje De Kol; 643 lbs. 7 days; 96 lbs. 1 day. His sire's dam and granddam have records averaging over 100 lbs. milk in one day.

26 lbs. butter week. Also choice bulls fit for service. Prices right. FRED ABBOTT, Fairview Stock Farm, Harriestville, Ont.

"THE MAPLES" HOLSTEIN HERD

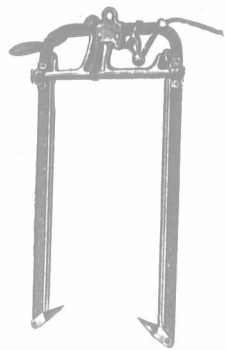
Is made up of Record of Merit cows and heifers with large records, and headed by Lord Wayne Mechthilde Calamity. Bull calves from one to five months old for sale.

Walburn Rivers, Folden's, Ont.

"GLENARCHY" HOLSTEINS!

43 head of big, deep-flanked, heavy-producing Holsteins, many of them milking from 50 to 60 lbs. a day on grass. Have only bull calves for sale now. A straight, smooth lot.

G. MAGINTYRE, Renfrew P. O. and Stn.

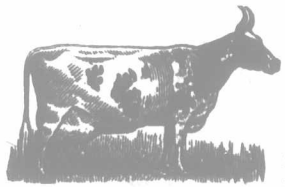


Buy a BEATTY HAY CARRIER OUTFIT.

They have many features of merit not found in others. Pleased to figure on a job or send information about our goods. We build steel, wood and rod track outfits for working both slings and fork. We also build a splendid FEED AND LITTER CARRIER.

BEATTY BROS., Fergus, Ont.

Largest Horse Fork Manufacturers in Canada.



Burnside Ayrshires

Imported and Canadian-bred. Prizewinners at all the leading shows. I hold the award of merit given by the Bd. of Dir. of World's Fair, St. Louis, to the breeder of largest number of prizewinning Ayrshires at said Exposition. Females of all ages for sale, imported and Canadian-bred.

R. R. NESS, JR., HOWICK, QUE., P.O. AND STATION.

I Will Import for Showing and Breeding SHROPSHIRE, COTSWOLDS, HAMPSHIRE, OXFORDS, SOUTH DOWNS,

or any other of the English breeds of Sheep, Cattle, or Horses, for those wishing to make an importation, large or small, this season. The best of care in selecting and delivering will be exercised, and the commission will be reasonable. Write me at once for what you want.

ROBERT MILLER, STOUFFVILLE, ONTARIO.

Porter's Golden Fawn St. Lambert and Golden Lad JERSEY HERD.

I AM now breeding the two most popular and productive families of the Jersey breed known—the St. Lambert and Golden Lad. And what is more, my foundation stock of both families was purchased from the two most noted and best breeders of Jerseys on the continent: The St. L. from the late Wm. Rolph, of "Glen Rouge"; and the Golden Lad from T. S. Cooper, Linden Grove, U.S.A. My St. L's are headed by the little dandy, Porter's St. L. John Bull; and my Golden Lads by Blue Bell's Fox of Linden Grove—a grandson of Mr. T. S. Cooper's high-priced cow, Blue Bell, which was sold at his 1903 sale for \$3 600. I have a few animals of both sexes for sale.

THOMPSON PORTER, Carleton West.

Brampton Jerseys!

Select your stock bull or family cow from Canada's most famous and largest Jersey herd.

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

JERSEYS FOR SALE

One cow five years old—fresh; one bull calf five months old, of 1-land breeding. All choice stock—registered. Write or call on

B. LAWSON, Grumlin, Ont.

Pine Ridge Jerseys For sale very cheap some choice young bulls, bred in the purple, of ideal type; also a few heifers and heifer calves and some Cotswold shearing rams and ram lambs. **Wm. Willis & Son, Newmarket P. O. & Sta**

High Grove Jerseys 2 choice young bulls for sale, 10 months; would serve now. Bred in the purple. Could also spare a few females either young or old. **Robt. Tufts & Son, Tweed, Ont.**

Ayrshires 3 prizewinning bulls for sale at reasonable prices also younger ones for quick buyers. **N. DYMENT, Hickory Hill Stock Farm, Dundas Stn. and Tel. Clappison, Ont.**

A well-known Congressman, from Virginia, leaving his house one morning, forgot a letter that he had meant to mail. That afternoon something called it to his mind, and as it was of considerable importance he immediately hurried home. The letter was nowhere to be found. He summoned his faithful old darky servant, "Zeke," he asked, "did you see anything of a letter of mine around the house?"

"Yessuh. Yo' left it on yo' table."
"Then where is it now?"
"Ah mailed it, suh."
"Mailed it? Why, Zeke, there wasn't any name or address on the envelope!"
"Jus' so, suh. Jus' so. Ah thought it must be in answer to one of dem 'mynous letters yo've been gettin' lately."

A man who rented a small poultry farm close to a railway had a number of his hens killed by the passing trains. He thought out many plans, but at last invented one. He fixed a time-table up in the henhouse, and then remarked, "Now, if you get killed it's your own fault."

Springhill Ayrshires.

Over 25 heifers from 6 months to 3 years of age. Nearly all of them imported, the balance bred from imported stock. A high-class lot of show stuff. A few older ones imported and Canadian-bred. Three bull calves, 1 of them imported in dam, the others bred from imported Cross of Knockdon. Anything in the herd is for sale.

Robt. Hunter & Sons, Maxville, Ont.

SPRINGBROOK AYRSHIRES. Produced 7,000 lbs. of milk each, testing 39 per cent. butter-fat, in 1905. FIVE choice young bulls dropped in August, 1906, for sale. Orders booked for calves of 1907. **W. F. STEPHEN, Box 163, Huntingdon, Que.**

Ayrshire Bulls One last September and a few March and April calves by the champion Douglasdale (imp.) **W. W. BALLANTYNE, Neidpath Farm, Stratford, Ont. Long-distance phone.**

Wardend Ayrshires We are offering young bulls from 1 to 2 years old; also a choice lot of spring calves from deep-milking dams. Sired by White Prince of Menie No 1995; bred by A. Hume, Menie, F. W. TAYLOR, Wellman's Corners, Hoard's Stn., G. T. R.

Glenhurst Ayrshires Oldest-established herd in Ontario. Imported and Canadian-bred. Average B. F. test for the whole herd, 43; milk yield, 40 to 60 lbs. a day. For sale: females of all ages, and several young bulls; all by Imp. sire and some out of Imp. dams. **James Benning, Williamstown P. O., Lancaster Sta.**

South-downs

ROBT. McEWEN, Byron, Ont.

Long-distance phone.

Farnham Farm Oxford Downs

We are now offering a number of select yearling rams and ram lambs, sired by imported ram, for flock headers; also yearling ewes and ewe lambs. Price reasonable.

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

SHIP US YOUR **WOOL**
Or write:
E. T. CARTER & CO., Toronto, Ont.

Fairview Shropshires

Orders now booked for shearing and lambs of both sexes, fitted for showing or field condition. Don't forget that this flock has produced more winners than any other flock in all America and stock sold are producers of winners. **J. & D. J. CAMPBELL, Fairview Farm, Woodville Ont.**

Oxford Down Sheep, Shorthorn Cattle, Yorkshire Hogs.

Present offering: Lambs of either sex. For prices, etc., write to **John Ouelins & Sons, Buena Vista Farm, Harniss, Ont.**

40 IMPORTED SHROPSHIRE RAMS AND EWES—First choice of England's best flocks. Ram lamb from the champion ram of Canada, 1906. **LLOYD-JONES BROS., Burford, Ont.**

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

ACUTE INDIGESTION.

Mare foaled seven weeks ago, and I worked her until a week ago. She got grass in evening when working, and when not working was out on grass all day and in the stable at night. I left her out one night, and the next morning I worked her a little. She became sick at 5 o'clock, and I sent for a veterinarian, who arrived at 8 o'clock, and said she had acute indigestion, and that her bowels were paralyzed. He gave her a ball. She died the next day. What should I have done to get a passage quickly? Should I have given her baking soda? Would hot blankets have done any good? **J. M.**

Ans.—Acute indigestion followed by, or accompanied by, paralysis of the bowels, is frequently fatal, notwithstanding the most skillful treatment. You did the best you could in employing your veterinarian, and, no doubt, he did all that could be done, and you should not blame him for failing to effect a cure in an incurable case. Treatment of the bowels in cases of paralysis of them cannot be quickly caused; the paralysis must be first overcome, which takes time. Neither hot blankets nor baking soda would have done any good. **V.**

Miscellaneous.

REGISTERING A CLYDESDALE.

Have a two-year-old Clydesdale stallion, whose sire was an imported horse. His dam's sire was registered in the American Clydesdale Studbook. His grandam, great-grandam, and great-great-grandam's sires were all imported, registered horses. Would this colt be eligible for registration in the Canadian Clydesdale Studbook? **SUBSCRIBER.**

Ans.—We think so, if the dam's sire is first registered in the Canadian studbook.

PURCHASE OF UNSOUND HORSE.

1. If A sells a horse to B for about \$200, and it turns out to have string-halt, or temporary blindness, can B compel A to take the horse back and refund money?
2. If so, is B entitled to any pay for any expense or trouble over the horse, if shipped, providing there is no guarantee given when horse is sold?
3. Is there any fixed price that determines a horse sound and true for work? **SUBSCRIBER.**

Ans.—1 and 2. No.
3. No.

LANDLORD AND TENANT.

A rents a farm to B. A is bound to put up one hundred rods of new wire fence. A puts up the fence. Takes the good rails to repair other fences on the farm. Who does the broken rails or chunks belong to?
2. Can A go on B's farm and draw the broken rails off for wood, or do they belong to B?
3. A has it mentioned in the lease that B is to get his firewood for six months of the year. Can B take wood to do threshing or cutting, supplying engine? **Ontario. A SUBSCRIBER.**

Ans.—1. A.
2. We think that A is entitled to go upon the farm for the purpose mentioned.
3. Judging from the foregoing statement of case alone, we would say that he is not legally entitled to do so without A's express permission.

GOSSIP.

HEREFORDS SELL WELL.

At the auction sale, June 13th, of Hereford cattle belonging to C. H. Hoxie, Thornton, Ill., the eight-year-old bull, Perfection, sold for \$3,900, to Clem Graves, Bunker Hill, Ind.; Prime Lad 5th sold for \$1,100, to A. W. Williams, Texas; Peerless Perfection 10th for \$750, to A. M. Brock, Wyoming, and Peerless 13th for \$230, to M. Moffatt, Tipton, Iowa. The four bulls sold averaged \$1,495. The highest price for a female was \$525, paid by W. S. VanNatta, Fowler, Ind., for the two-year-old, Miss Perfection. The 41 head sold for \$12,875, an average of \$314.

Boog Spavin

Cure the lameness and remove the bunch without scarring the horse—have the part looking just as it did before the blemish came.

Fleming's Spavin Cure (Liquid) is a special remedy for soft and semi-solid blemishes—Boog Spavin, Thoroughpin, Splint, Curb, Capped Hock, etc. It is neither a liniment nor a simple blister, but a remedy unlike any other—doesn't irritate and can't be misused. Easy to use, only a little required, and your money back if it ever fails.

Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser describes and illustrates all kinds of blemishes, and gives you the information you ought to have before ordering or buying any kind of a remedy. Mailed free if you write.

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ARREST IT—\$50 REWARD.

A small sample bottle of Eo-sine will be sent free to every reader of The Farmer's Advocate who is suffering with any kind of skin disease or eruption—Eosema, Blind or Bleeding Flies, Blood Poison, Fever Sores, Cancer, Rheumatic Pains, or any other Germ or Virus disease or sore of any name or nature.

\$50 reward will be paid for any case of Eosema that is not cured with Eo-sine. Eo-sine will heal any sore or cure the worst skin, and make it look like velvet. Never mind what you have tried; forget the failures made by other remedies, and send for free sample of Eo-sine, which always gives relief and permanent cure. A \$1.00 bottle often cures the worst cases. Eo-sine is successfully used in hospitals, and by physicians generally. It is not a patent medicine. If your druggist does not have Eo-sine, send direct to us. State nature of disease and years' standing. Address: **THE PHYSICIANS LABORATORIES, 112 Dearborn Street Chicago, Ill.**

CHESTER WHITE HOGS

The largest herd of bacon-type Chester White hogs in Canada. Strictly high-class, have won highest awards. Young stock of both sexes always on hand. Satisfaction guaranteed.

ROBERT CLARKE, 41 Cooper Street, Ottawa, Ont.

Cherry Lane Berkshires

Are strictly high-class. Toronto winners. Of all ages. Young stock of both sexes for sale. Pairs supplied notakin.

Sam Doison, Alton P. O., Norval Stn. COUNTY P.E.E.L.

ELMFIELD YORKSHIRES

Have 40 young pigs from 9 to 15 mos. Some young sows ready for service; also young sows bred and ready to breed. Pairs supplied not skin. Prices right. **G. B. MUMA, Ayr, Ont.**

Maplehurst Herd of Tamworth Swine, Bronze Turkeys, Toulouse Geese, Pekin Ducks, S.-C. W. Leghorns.

For sale: A large herd of Tamworths, of excellent breeding and ideal bacon type. This herd won sweepstakes at Toronto and London, 1905-6. Among our winnings at World's Fair, St. Louis, 1904, both premier championships, sweepstakes aged and junior herd, and two grand championships. Inspection and correspondence solicited. For further particulars apply to

D. DOUGLAS & SONS, Mitchell, Ont.

IMPROVED LARGE YORKSHIRES—Herd

headed by the famous Summer Hill Gladiator 9th and Dalmay Topman 2nd (imp.), and some imported sows of good breeding and quality. Stock for sale at all times. **GEO. H. SMITH, Haysville, Ont. New Hamburg, G.T.R., or Bright on Buffalo & Lake Huron R.R.**

For Sale—Ohio Improved Chester Whites, the

largest strain, oldest established registered herd in Canada; young sows in farrow; choice young pigs, six weeks to six months old; pairs not skin; express charges prepaid; peddle trees and safe delivery guaranteed. Address **E. D. GEORGE, Putnam, Ont.**

Newcastle Herd of Tamworths and Shorthorns.

We have for quick sale a choice lot of boars and sows from 2 to 6 months old, the produce of sows sired by Colwill's Ohio's and Newcastle Warrior, both our own breeding, and winners of sweepstakes and silver medals at Toronto, 1901-1905. Several very choice sows due to farrow in March and April. Pedigree furnished with every pig. Several choice heifer calves and calves in calf to our present stock bull. All of high show quality. Prices right. Daily mail at our door. **COLWILL BROS., Newcastle, Ont.**

Mount Pleasant Tamworths and Holsteins.

For Sale: Pigs of either sexes, from 6 weeks to 7 months; pairs not skin; also bull and heifer calves under 5 months. Phone in residence. **BERTRAM HOBKIN, The Gully P. O.**

Yorkshires and Tamworths—Either breed

sexes; sows bred and ready to breed. Yorkshires bred from imp. sire and dam. Tamworths from Toronto winners. Pairs not skin. As good as the breeds produce. **CHAS. CURRIE, Schaw Sta., C.P.R. Morriston P.O.**

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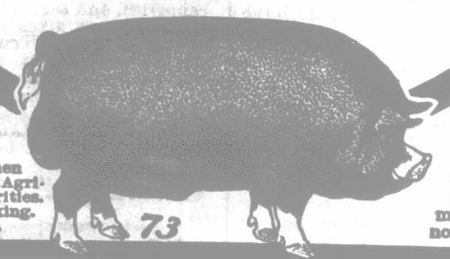
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YORKSHIRES of Choicest Type and Breeding.



I have on hand 75 brood sows of Princess Fame, Cinderella, Clara, Minnie, Lady Frost and Queen Bess strains. My stock boars are true to type and richest breeding. For sale are a large number of sows bred and ready to breed, boars fit for service, and younger ones of both sexes. Pairs and trios not akin. J. W. BOYLE, P. O. Box 563, Woodstock, Ont.



Woodstock Herd of Large English Berkshires

For sale: Boars fit for service. Sows ready to breed. March and April pigs supplied in pairs and trios not akin; bred from my imported and home-bred sows. My pigs are all bred on prize-winning lines, and true to type. Come and see, or write for prices. DOUGLAS THOMSON, Box 1, Woodstock, Ontario. C. P. R. and G. T. R. stations.



Rosebank Berkshires.

Present offering: Boars fit for service. Sows ready to breed. Choice young stock ready to wean, sired by Maple Lodge Doctor and Sallis's Bambo (Imp.), a Toronto winner. Lefroy, G. T. R. JOHN BOYES, JR., Churchill, Ont. Long-distance 'Phone



OAKDALE BERKSHIRES

Largest Berkshire herd in Ontario. Stock boars and several brood sows imported. For sale: Sows bred and ready to breed, boars ready for service, and younger ones, all ages, richly bred on prize-winning lines and true to type. Everything guaranteed as represented. Long distance 'phone. L. E. MORGAN, Milligan P. O., Co. of York.

Elmhurst Berkshires

Motto: "Goods as Represented."

With our recent importation, personally selected from the best herds in England (some of them prizewinners), we have the most select herd of Berkshires in Canada. A grand group of breeding and show markers. Our new imported boar, Stall Pitts Middy won 1st under 1 year at Oxford, 1907, also Compton Duke, Imp., and Compton Swell, Imp., head the herd. Mail orders receive careful attention. Brantford shipping station. H. M. VANDERLIP, Cainsville P. O., Brant Co., Ont.



MAPLE LEAF BERKSHIRES!

Large English breed. Now offering King of the Castle sows, and Polgate Doctor sows, bred to British Duke (Imp.). Also young boars and sows for sale, 10 and 12 weeks old. Joshua Lawrence, Oxford Centre P. O. Woodstock Station.

LARGE ENGLISH YORKSHIRES

We have a limited number of choice young pigs for sale, bred from our choicest sows, and got by the imported boars, Dalmeny Joe 18677 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.

Cedar Lodge Yorkshires

100 head brood sows (Imp.) and the product of Imp. stock, weighing from 500 to 800 lbs. each. Stock hogs by Imp. sires and dams, very large and full of quality. Young stock of both sexes constantly on hand for sale. Pairs not akin. Satisfaction guaranteed.

P. O. COLLINS, Bowersville P. O., Ont. Manotick Sta., C. P. R.

Fairview Berkshires

Are second to none. My herd has won high honors wherever shown. Am now offering sows bred and ready to breed and younger ones of both sexes, the get of Masterpiece and Just the Thing. An exceptionally choice lot.

JOHN S. COWAN, Donegal P. O., Milverton Sta.

SUNNYMOUNT BERKSHIRES.

Sunnymount Berkshires are unsurpassed for ideal bacon type and superior breeding. For immediate sale: A few choice boars from 5 mos up to 15 mos. old.

JOHN McLEOD Milton P. O. and Sta., C. P. R. & G. T. R.

Fairview Berkshires

Bred from imported and Canadian-bred sires and dams, and bred on prize winning lines. My brood sows are large, choice animals. Young stock of both sexes. Some sows bred to Imp. boars HENRY MASON, SCARBORO P. O. Street cars pass the door.

GOSSIP.

The coal-oil lamp is nearing the end of its days. In the past five years there has been a decrease of 40 per cent. in the manufacture of oil lamps in the United States. It is interesting to observe, however, that the output of lamp chimneys still increases. The manufacturers seem to be producing a kind of lamp chimney that breaks if anyone in the room coughs, sneezes, laughs or looks squint-eyed at the lamp.—(Saturday Night.

"Nearly every day," says the Chicago Live-stock World, "makes new history in the sheep market. The paucity of the receipts and the urgent demand is a combination that is giving the packers the nightmare, but as long as people want the mutton at the prices there is nothing to do but pay the price. This is certainly a bonanza for the producer, and it is no wonder that so many people have been attracted to the sheep business during the past year. There will, no doubt, be many more of them trying to get into the band wagon this fall, and if there isn't a hot scramble for breeding ewes then our guess is bad."

Lloyd-Jones Bros., Burford, Ont., write: "The Burford flock of Shropshires at the last International, won the second-prize open flock, winning over all other Canadian flocks, one of the greatest winnings, considering the competition, on record. We have choice ram and ewe lambs to offer, from the champion ram at Toronto, and the third-prize ram at the same show, also champion at London two of the best rams imported to America last year. We have just added to our already large flock, 11 shearing rams from Mr. Carpenter's flock, and six of his best show shearing ewes. They are a sweet lot of ewes and rams. As two other Canadian firms wanted them, we feel that they add more winners to our string. We have 250 of the best we ever had on hand. Our importation consists of 15 shearing ewes, the pick of Mr. Nock's field ewes, he says they are better than last year, also six first pick of Mr. Minton's ewes, also first choice of shearing rams from two flocks we imported last year. Parties interested and wanting a choice imported ram, or a home-bred one, should come and see ours, or write for prices."

A BRACE FOR A KICKING HORSE.

Those so unfortunate as to own a kicking horse know something of the patience that it requires to get along with it, and will welcome anything which will prevent the kicking, and finally effect a cure. The writer knew a horse which was so bad a kicker that, after various trials, and after passing through many hands, and getting worse all the time, to be perfectly cured in the course of three months by the use of the device here given. This is a simple brace, which acts upon the fact that if the head be kept up, the horse cannot kick. A kicking horse is like a balance—when one end goes up the other must go down. The brace consists of a one-half inch iron rod, which may be straight, or, for the looks, bent into a graceful curve. It is forked at both ends; the two divisions of the upper end are fastened to the two rings of the bit, while the lower end fits upon the lower portion of the collar and harness. The upper ends can best be fastened to the bit by winding with wire, which should be done smoothly, so as not to wear upon the mouth. The lower end is secured by means of a strap fastened to the upper loop, and passing around the collar, is buckled through the hole in the lower part of the end of the brace. The brace need not be taken from the bit in unharnessing. Any blacksmith can make such a brace, taking care to have it of the proper length to fit the particular horse. Keep its head at about the height as when "checked up," and the horse will soon be cured.

TRADE TOPIC.

Roofing material and lining paper for building purposes in several varieties are advertised in this paper by Lockerby & McComb, of Montreal, who guarantee quality of all lines and prompt delivery of all orders received. See the advertisement, and write for prices, if interested.

"WHAT IS DYSPEPSIA?"

There is no form of disease more prevalent than dyspepsia, and none so peculiar to the high living and rapid eating of the present day mode of life.

Among the many symptoms are: Variable appetite, faint, gnawing feeling at the pit of the stomach, with unsatisfied craving for food; heartburn, feeling of weight and wind in the stomach, bad breath, bad taste in the mouth, low spirits, headache and constipation.

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS

will cure the worst case of dyspepsia, by regulating the bowels, and toning up the digestive organs.

Mrs. Geo. H. Riley, West Liscombe, N.S., writes: "I suffered for years from dyspepsia and could get no relief until I started to use BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS. After I had taken three bottles I was completely cured and can eat anything now."

Large White Yorkshires

Am offering at the present time a number of choice boars and sows of breeding age, also some imported sows in pig. Also young pigs of spring farrow direct from imported stock, Pairs and trios supplied not akin. Write for what you want.

H. J. Davis, Woodstock, Ont. Breeder of Shorthorns & Yorkshires

MONKLAND Yorkshires

Imported & Canadian-bred

We keep 35 brood sows, and have constantly on hand between 100 and 900 to choose from. Can supply pairs and trios not akin. Quality and type unsurpassed. Prices right.

JAS. WILSON & SONS, FERGUS, ONT.

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Glenburn Herd of Yorkshires.

Winner of gold medal three years in succession. Young boars and sows of different ages. Also a grand good Shorthorn bull (roan) 7 months old. fit to head any herd.

David Barr, Jr., Box 3, Renfrew, Ont.

FOR SALE: PURE-BRED

Chester White Pigs

Ready to wean in two weeks. Price for single pig, either sex \$4; pairs, \$7. Also thoroughbred Shorthorn bull 10 months old, and one 3 years old. Two Ayrshire bulls, one 16 months and one 2 years past. All registered and highly bred. I have also a number of high-class Holstein cows, Ayrshires and Shorthorns all ages. Everything in the herd for sale.

D. ALLAN BLACK, Kingston, Ont.

Willowdale Berkshires

Young boars and sows, 3 and 6 months of age, out of Imp. sows, and sired by Imp. Polgate Doctor, Royal Masterpiece, a son of the \$5,500 boar, Masterpiece, and some of them Imp. in dam. Satisfaction guaranteed.

J. J. WILSON, Milton P. O. and Sta.

Glenhodson Yorkshires!

A few choice young sows in farrow; also young pigs from three to six months old. Satisfaction guaranteed. Long-distance 'phone at farm.

GLENHODSON COMPANY, Lorne Foster, Mgr. Myrtle Station, Ont.

Maple Grove Yorkshires

are among the leading Canadian herds for size, quality and true-ness to type, and are prize-winners all around. For sale are both sexes. All ages. Bred from Imp. and home-bred stock. There are none better.

H. S. McDIARMID, Fingal P. O., Shelden Station, Breeder and Importer.

Duroc Jerseys.

Sows ready to breed. Young pigs, either sex, ready to ship. Canada Boy (Imp.) 19997 heads our herd. MAC CAMPBELL & SON, Harwich, Ont.