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MISSING**

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TESTS made by dairying experts show that the average cream separator leaves 0.054 per cent. of butter fat in the skim milk. That is the average loss you can expect from the average machine.

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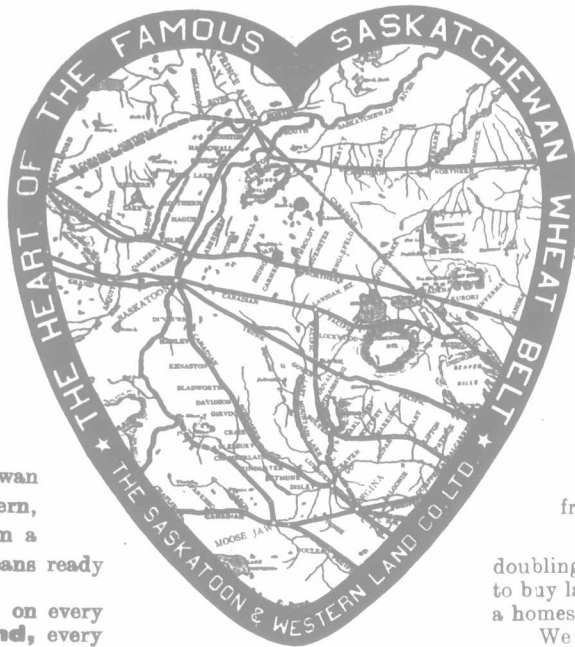
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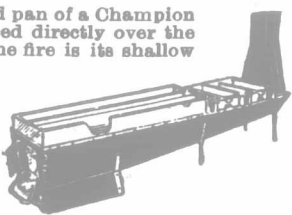
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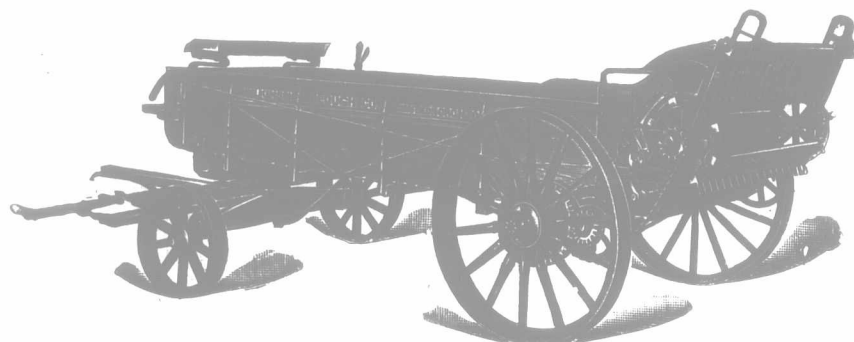
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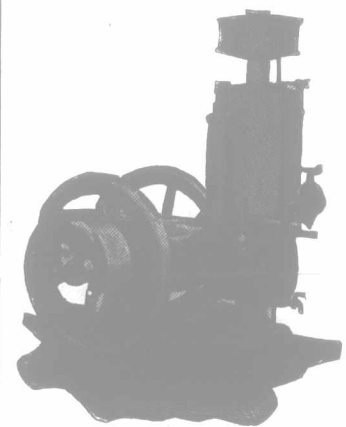
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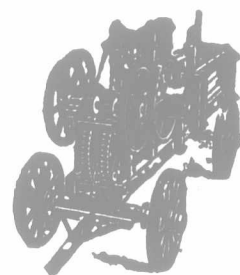
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Vol. XLII.

LONDON, ONTARIO, SEPTEMBER 26, 1907.

No. 783.

EDITORIAL.

THE REFORM OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOL.

The correspondence published in this issue of "The Farmer's Advocate" discloses the growing strength of a widespread conviction on the subject of public-school education. It is not simply a provincial question; it is national. And while it specially concerns the agricultural community, it is related to all, and reformation will benefit all. Inept in character as related to the life and work of the people, such systems of education could not be other than mischievous in their results. We do not wonder that men like George Rice, given to the use of vigorous and expressive terms, should grow indignant when he comes to think and write about it. Our readers will not stay to quarrel with Mr. Rice over his vocabulary; but in comparing the present classes with those of corresponding name a quarter of a century ago, we are disposed to think the difference is rather with the school as a whole. The rural public school, especially during the long winter term, was in those days, with its big fourth and fifth classes of young men and women, quite an institution in the neighborhood. As Mr. Rice points out, the curriculum and plan of the school now is to hurry the immature pupils through to the High School. The inability of advanced pupils to apply their knowledge in practical affairs is painful. We recall a "very smart" fourth-book lad, who, when his father sold a load of hay at \$10 per ton, was asked how much that was per hundred, and covered pages of his scribbler in vain to solve a problem which a "sense of things" would have told the parent who never got beyond his A B Abs. Beyond any question, the public-school influence drives the country youth directly in large numbers to the town. It fails to give them any appreciation of the advantages of rural life and nature or fit them to be more successful in rural pursuits. Is not this a serious problem for the farmer who so largely foots the bills? The Ontario provincial report of education tells us that nearly 58 per cent. of the whole population of the country is educated in the rural public school and only about 5 per cent. reach the High School at all, or of rural pupils only a minute fraction. The vast majority will continue to depend on the public school for their education. The time is therefore long past due for a vigorous policy of improvement in the work and status of this branch of the school system, making it more than a feeder of high schools run to suit the University.

R. B. Cooley, of Hastings County, Ont., handles the subject well. The point is not that we are too highly educated, but that much of our schooling is defective and unbalanced, hence tends in the wrong direction. It is not that we need less education, but a better kind of education, infused with a different spirit. Education of the right sort does not necessarily make a man discontented with his station in life, but whether on the farm or in the shop or warehouse or in the laboratory of the professor should heighten his appreciation of honest work and its problems and give him increased power.

Prof. F. C. Sears, now of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, writing with an extended knowledge of Maritime educational affairs as of those in Canada generally, tells us that the great Commonwealth of Massachusetts, which prides itself on an educational supremacy, has come to realize the need for a change in the rural education of the State. To that end several hundred of their public-school teachers were this season assembled at a summer school of agriculture in order to begin a cure at the roots of the evil.

This is well so far as it goes, but the reform must be more radical and touch not only the curricula of the schools, but as has several times been indicated in these pages and as Prof. Sears himself concedes, must touch the normal training of the teachers as well as the inspectorial oversight.

THE BREEDER'S CHANCES OF SUCCESS.

Present-day writers on the possibility of originating new breeds of live stock, or effecting well-defined improvements in already established breeds, almost invariably make it a point to endeavor to discourage the attempt, claiming that such an undertaking is a work of a lifetime, and that only men of extraordinary genius, few and far between, need hope to succeed in the effort. Were the men who in the past originated and improved existing breeds, wiser, more intelligent, or endowed with greater genius than those of the present, with all the advantages of improved educational facilities and scientific discoveries, together with the experience of their forefathers, as written in the history of their achievements in the line of live-stock improvement? It is hardly likely that such is or was the fact, and yet it is frequently remarked by older stockmen of the present that little, if any, improvement has been made in the character of some of the breeds in the last half century. This is certainly a mistaken idea in reference to most of the breeds, especially of sheep and swine, and to some of the varieties of cattle and horses, proving that the pessimistic view taken by many writers in regard to the possibilities of live-stock improvement is unwarranted and misleading. The remarkable improvement accomplished in the last twenty years or less in the remodelling of the conformation and character of swine in Canada, in bringing them into conformity with the requirements for the production of the largest quantity and the choicest quality of bacon to meet the demand of present-day markets, would appear to effectually contradict the idea that all the skill in this direction existed in the men of earlier generations. The improvement effected in the uniform quality of flesh and fleece of most of the British breeds of sheep in the last quarter of a century is scarcely less striking. The decided improvement in the propensity to early maturity, and depth and evenness of flesh in the beef breeds, of heavy milking capacity in the dairy breeds of cattle, and of clean, flat bone of superior texture in many breeds of horses, effected in a limited number of years, all goes to prove wisdom and skill in this line did not with the fathers, but has rather been intensified in the sons. The fixing and limiting of color markings in the Berkshire, among British breeds of pigs, and in the Poland-China and Hampshire breeds, evolved and improved in the United States within the memory of men yet living, and the striking improvement effected by American breeders in the conformation of the Hereford breed of cattle, furnishes ample evidence of the practicability of making headway, instead of merely marking time, in breeding.

The question, then, arises, How have these improvements and this advancement been accomplished? Has it not been simply by selection and intelligent and persistent mating of members of the varieties conforming most nearly to the ideal in the mind of the breeder, and the rejection of those failing to come up to the standard adopted? This has certainly been the secret in so far as the special meat-producing varieties of cattle, sheep and hogs and heavy horses are concerned, while in dairy cattle and fast horses it is essentially a question of records determined by scales and time-pieces.

Men despair in the face of atavism or reversion, forgetting the wonderful achievements under

the law of heredity in the creation of uniform breeds, and even in the perpetuation, generation after generation, of minor peculiarities, such as the absence of horns and specific color markings. It is, in general, safe to say that what men have done other men can do, and more, too. Why, then, should it be considered impracticable to evolve from the live-stock material lying around us yet other improved varieties of special and dual-purpose animals? Why not dual-purpose cattle? The field is full of problems to be solved, of material on which to work, and of opportunities for experimentation, and the application of intelligent effort. And it is a time to encourage ambitious optimism, rather than to indulge in discouraging diatribes in regard to the breeder's chances of success in this line.

A SCHOOL INSPECTOR'S QUALIFICATIONS.

We notice that Mr. James H. Smith, M. A., has received the warden's appointment to the office of public-school inspector for West Kent, Ont., made vacant by the lamented death of Inspector Park. The attention that Mr. Smith has given to agriculture and agricultural education, as evidenced by his addresses at Farmers' Institutes, and, still more, his extensive experience in all grades of school work, should go far to qualify him to be an excellent inspector.

Mr. Smith's well-known interest in agricultural education seems so exceptional that we are moved to inquire whether it could not be, to some considerable extent, required of all candidates for the office of county school inspector, and to raise the question whether the present tendency to magnify the merely scholastic preparation is not shutting out the men who are likely to have that kind of interest, or preventing its development. Considering the enormous scope that the office gives its holder to effect the educational weal or woe of his district, and noting that last year's School Act deprives the councils of the power to remove a school inspector, it behooves councillors to be extremely careful in selecting their appointees.

Graduating, as Mr. Smith has done, from the County Model School and the Normal School, studying the courses for third, second and first-class certificates, and proceeding therefrom to his inspector's certificate; teaching every class, from A B C to the highest; knowing what it is to work a farm and be a taxpayer, should give him the right kind of training, experience and sympathy to make a useful inspector. Contrast that with the fitness that comes from protracted life in university halls and experience mostly in teaching classics or other specialties in towns and cities. Does the latter give an inspector skill and sympathy in handling classes of little children, and viewing affairs from the farmer's standpoint? Asking the question answers it.

When Dr. Ryerson established the office, his professed intention was to make it a prize for the conspicuously successful public-school teacher. The holder of the highest university degree was, then ineligible to be an inspector until he proved his all-round fitness, to the extent of taking a first-class grade A public-school teacher's certificate. When Mr. Smith qualified, in addition to the last-named certificate, he had to prove five years' successful experience, three of which, at least, had to be in public-school work. The present regulation reads: "The holder of a degree in pedagogy who has had four years' experience as a teacher, of which two shall have been in a public school, shall be entitled to a certificate as an inspector of public schools." Note that the experience required is decreased, and that success is not mentioned. The shortened time may have been years of failure. The emphasis is changing

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from successful experience to academic attainments; more's the pity.

The only other way at present, and ever since 1891, to get an inspector's certificate, requires a specialist's university standing, or an honor degree, with a high-school specialist's certificate. Do we ever hear of any of these specialists coming back to teach in a rural school? If a public-school teacher wishes to devote his life to the public schools, and is ambitious to serve them as an inspector, he is practically required to qualify through High-school specialism. It is as though the manager of the McClary Stove Works said to an ambitious moulder, "If you wish to become the foreman of the moulding shop some day, you had better go and study the science of jappanning, and work in the tinning department."

"The Farmer's Advocate" has never discouraged literary and scientific culture. If the highest grade of public-school teacher's certificate does not exact enough book-learning for an inspector's certificate, add another examination to it in such a way as not to compel men to leave the public-school service. The man who has always labored in the public schools, until his success has brought an inspectorship within sight, is probably married, or otherwise situated, so that he cannot drop his work to go and live in a university three or four years. The effect of the present regulation is to deprive the inspectorial office of all that invaluable experience.

For nearly twenty years, the highest grade of public-school certificate and five years' successful experience qualified for the inspector's certificate. If change were needed, it was in the direction of increasing the successful experience in the public-school field, not in substituting a High-school certificate for the one mentioned. Rural-school education is out of joint, partly because its neck is twisted and drawn to get its head under the High-school yoke.

OUR MARITIME LETTER.

THE TECHNICAL OUTLOOK IN EDUCATION.

We had the pleasure of being part of and taking part in the great Maritime Board of Trade meeting, at St. John, N. B., a week or so ago, and must say that, apart from the purely commercial matters which are supposed to occupy such gatherings, nothing seemed to engage more attention than the question of Technical Education for the great Sea Division of Canada, and, transcending this, a kind of sympathy in this particular system for the whole of the Federation. It is true that it has become quite popular of late to consider technical education as one of the proper things for up-to-date people to discuss; and, judging from the hazy ideas expressed in cursory conversation—aye, note-taking, even of some of the remarks of the speakers in public gatherings—this is a question which has not yet been as fully understood generally as it needs to be, before it can impress favorably a naturally conservative constituency.

To some people, technical education means purely and simply the intervention of the Government in the domain of instruction, to such an extent that the beneficiary of it is not only loaded up with the knowledge of the branch of business he has a liking for, at the public expense, but the constituting of him afterward in this particular range of activity, where, under the paternal inspection and direction, for that matter, of such benefactor, he may, without any serious exertion of his own, live and prosper automatically. Another version of being born with a silver spoon in one's mouth altogether. Anyone who has noticed the appetite developed in late years in our people for positions supported by the country, can readily apprehend how such a mental attitude on this question has invaded the rural communities. Of course, it is as unwise as it is absurd.

There are others who attend these gatherings, and keep up an agitation in the interim as to technics, who are well enough disposed to the community, but who certainly have become hobbyists on their own particular line of the education, as they style it, wishing, as all zealous advocates, to impose it and themselves as its promoters on the whole country. To some, technical education can be restricted to mining engineering, and a school of this science is the only desideratum; to others, it is forestry and cognate matters, and here their longing ends; to others, still, the ordinary agricultural college seems to fill up the measure of desire, and so on, and so on. Then, in striving to do anything really practical for this divided community, you run counter to local, provincial and collegiate jealousies. Some particular town or settlement has a college operating what it calls a technical department of one kind or another, and, because of priority in the field, is satisfied that all extension of this class of work should be left entirely to its care; one Province has made some expenditure in favor of a certain seat of learning within its borders, and, forsooth, all the others must recognize the pre-emption and bring the grist cheerfully to its mills; then, the colleges or universities with endowment in any specific direction are naturally jealous of any encroachment, even if it aim at larger and better equipment elsewhere.

We had plenty of this divided opinion and sympathy when the matter came up at the St. John Board, and, whilst the whole important question, as vital to Maritime development, was discussed in a serious and quasi-disinterested manner generally, the dominant feeling which the delegates will fetch back to their homes must be that of insufficient knowledge on the whole meaning and intent of technical education for Maritime development, quite as much or more so than the difficulties which the details of a scheme, once decided upon, will impose in the working out. It turned out that the Nova Scotian Government had equipped a Faculty of Mineralogy at Dalhousie, and, as we all know, a School of Agriculture at Truro; that the Government of New Brunswick was equipping a Faculty of Forestry in the University of New Brunswick, at Fredericton; that Mount Allison University, at Sackville, was, under certain liberal benefactions, doing good work in the way of mechanical engineering, etc., etc. How reconcile all these aims and aspirations under one

competent Maritime control? That was the question. And the Conference was not equal to it, so, at the suggestion of Hon. Mr. Pugsley, or somebody else, a committee was appointed of two from each of the three Provinces to interest the several Governments in the project, and see what could be done to unify demands and secure to the Sea Division of Canada a system of technical education commensurate with its demands. We are ourself on this committee, which may develop into a commission with power to examine into the whole question of technical education and determine on a Maritime plan, which, whilst in nowise menacing vested rights, so to speak, will respond to all legitimate requirements.

A. E. BURKE.

DO WE NEED ORIENTAL LABOR?

Of the sorely vexing question of Oriental immigration there are two distinct phases, each of which is a complicated question in itself. There is the question of our Imperial and international relationships and the question of our own direct national interests or internal economy, so to speak. The former question is one calling for exercise of the most astute and delicate diplomacy. The latter will bear candid and searching, though temperate public discussion. It is well that such discussion should take place, for while in the adjustment of the whole problem of Asiatic immigration international considerations must weigh heavily, nevertheless our national good, and especially the interests of our largest Province, cannot be sacrificed, and it is time to reflect earnestly and wisely whether the admission of Japanese, Chinese, Hindu, Italian and other foreign laborers is ultimately desirable or whether it is not.

Certain members of the legal and other professions, a considerable proportion of capitalists, a various people commonly designated by the restrictive term "classes," look upon "the laborers" as a sort of vulgar herd necessary to perform certain menial services, much as horses and oxen are employed. To the aforesaid classes the workingman never cuts any ice as a citizen except at election time, and very little then. Whether he lives well or poorly, whether he enjoys the boons of twentieth-century civilization, is a matter of small moment to these, so long as he is docile and toils cheaply to produce national wealth on which they, the classes, (who are mostly parasites from an economic point of view), may wax rich and fat. These people are inclined to look on cheap foreign laborers as necessary to do certain kinds of work, and more especially to hold the labor unions in check.

There is a very large class of other people, including many farmers, manufacturers, railroad contractors, canning companies, and others who sympathize moderately with the workingman and desire to see conditions made as easy and favorable as possible for the lowliest classes of their fellow citizens, but who, thanks largely to our public-school systems, find a great dearth of capable, faithful laborers, and are inclined to regard the immigration of cheap-working foreigners as a necessary evil. The trouble with their viewpoint lies in what it assumes. They take it for granted that a rapid rate of material development is of paramount importance to the country. They see farms to be worked, factories to be run, railroads to be built, and assume that our national progress depends upon our ability to do these things speedily on a large scale. They take it for granted also that any considerable increase in wages would render the accomplishment of these things impossible, or at least unprofitable, and honestly believe that the great need of the Dominion is a large volume of cheap labor to do the work that native-born laborers disdain.

There is another class of people—and a growing one, patriots in the highest sense, who can see past their own apparent interests, and try to fancy themselves in the laborer's position; who do not regard dollars as the sum and aim of national existence, but whose ambition for Canada is the building up of a nation of strong, free yeoman citizens, a nation in which the aim shall be to make opportunities as fair as possible for all, and where the special aim shall be to improve the position of the lowest class to the end that there may be no illiterate, grovelling, impoverished

laboring class. They look forward to the time when the hardest, most repulsive work may be forsooth, the highest, not the lowest, paid, and when the constant aim shall be to eliminate all menial tasks so far as may be, and to lighten them where they cannot be eliminated. On the inventive progress of the nineteenth century they base a supreme faith that the originality, genius and skill of the Canadian people will be able to so far eliminate hardship from labor and so far to encourage it that native youth and brawn, supplemented by critically-selected immigrants from the most desirable sources, will be able and willing to fill every necessary place in whatever industries are worth developing in the Dominion. They do not want to see Canada permit any business to develop, any industry or any system of economics that will make us dependent on a supply of cheap foreign labor. Industries which cannot succeed by affording acceptable employment to some part of our native population were far better undeveloped until such time as they can be built up on a sound and enduring economic basis.

Those who take this view will sympathize heartily with the position of Hon. Wm. Templeman, who is reported to have expressed in a speech at Victoria, B. C., the opinion that immigration into Canada should be of races that would become permanent citizens of the country, people who would settle on the land and become citizens in the fullest sense of the term. He would reserve Canada for a people which, however varied at first in race and tongue, would, eventually resolve into one great homogeneous confederation and united citizenship.

Does this not seem to point the way to a solution of the Japanese question? As we understand the situation, all that the Island Kingdom contends is that her subjects must be accorded the same rights as the citizens of European countries. If we adopt a policy of strict censorship of immigrants from all lands, Japan would not be discriminated against, and should not feel aggrieved. If it were deemed inadvisable to bar any races entirely, what is the matter with adopting an exacting monetary, physical, educational, and perhaps even a language qualification, for admission? Of course the judicious imposition and exercise of any censorship would prove a difficult problem in itself, but it is worthy of the utmost study if it presents a solution to our exceedingly awkward predicament.

A SUCCESSFUL SUMMER SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I have been much interested in the discussions which have been going on (principally editorial) in "The Farmer's Advocate" relative to the public-school system of Ontario and its adaptation to the farmers of the Province. There is certainly no subject which affects the farmer more vitally. It is far more important than the question of what is taught at the agricultural college, since the vast majority of the pupils of the public schools never get to the college. And it seems to me that the suggestion of Mr. Stothers, that our Normal Schools need remodelling, is a very timely one, for we must get at the root of the evil if we are going to deal with it effectively. Next to getting the parents of the farm boy to realize the importance of educating him toward the farm, and not away from it, it is certainly important that the teachers should realize their power in directing the ambitions of our pupils, and should be educated so as to exercise that power in the interests of agriculture.

As a step in this direction, of interesting the teachers of the state in things agricultural, I believe that the Summer School of Agriculture, recently held at the Massachusetts Agricultural College, was a conspicuous success. It was to the teacher what the agricultural short course is to the farmer; and certainly, if one may judge from the expressions of those who attended, it was instrumental in awakening an interest in rural matters, and an appreciation of the agricultural college that was most gratifying.

When the plans for this summer school were being made, it was thought by those who had matters in charge that the attendance might reach fifty, and this would have been considered decidedly successful as a beginning. But the final en-

rollment was two hundred and fifteen; and, before leaving, ninety of them registered for next year's school. This certainly showed an appreciation of the value of the work to themselves as teachers. And as showing their appreciation of the agricultural college and what it is doing for the people of the State, a permanent association was formed, with the avowed object of working in all legitimate ways for the interests of the college, particularly in the matter of getting appropriations from the Legislature. It is hard to overestimate the value of two hundred teachers scattered over the State, not only in the way that has been suggested, but still more in influencing their pupils to take a course at the college.

The faculty of this Summer School was not confined to the regular staff of the Agricultural College, but many specialists, eminent in their own lines, were brought in from the outside. Dr. Clarence M. Weed, the well-known author of books on insects and fungi, had charge of the studies of insects; Mr. E. H. Forbush, Ornithologist, of the Massachusetts Board of Agriculture, conducted the studies of bird life; Dr. H. W. Conn, Dr. C. F. Hodge, and others, gave evening lectures on subjects in their own special fields.

The instruction given was arranged in four courses: 1, Plant Life; 2, Plant Culture; 3, Animal Life; 4, Methods of Teaching. In every line, the work given, so far as possible, was such as could be duplicated in any of the common schools. School-garden work had a prominent place on the programme, and it was certainly an inspiration to any teacher to see the sixteen model gardens in the Horticultural Department, which were being grown by sixteen pupils from the Amherst School.

Of course, the Normal School, as suggested by Mr. Stothers, is the proper way of educating the



Getting in Touch With Rural-school Problems.

Group of Massachusetts teachers watching children at work in school garden.

teacher of the future, but for the teacher of the present, I believe such summer schools at our agricultural colleges would be enthusiastically appreciated, and would accomplish a vast amount of good.

F. C. SEARS.
Massachusetts Agricultural College.

ARE WE TOO HIGHLY EDUCATED?

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

There seems to be a prevailing opinion among certain classes of people that we are becoming too highly educated. In defence of such an argument, they claim that the laboring classes become discontented in the sphere in which they were born, and dissatisfied with the remuneration of humble though honest labor. It is rather difficult for me to understand how people can obtain too much education. I venture to predict that, even in the technical sense, there are very few over-educated people to be found in Ontario to-day.

But, as education advances, man aspires beyond his station in life. What right has any man to choose another man's vocation? Vassalage perished in England with the Magna Carta. To restore it, so that he that is born a carpenter shall be a carpenter still, and he that is born a blacksmith shall be a blacksmith still, would be a wrong step in the march of our educational progress. What is meant by the declaration of social superiority of which we sometimes hear, when the education of the masses is discussed? What makes one man better than another? Is it not energy, character and education? Who would attempt to

say to the humblest citizen of Ontario, whether he comes from the farm of the backwoodsman or from the workshop of the most modest labor, that he has no right to aspire to any position in which manhood and character are the qualifications? Take, for example, the influential men to be found in the professions, in the pulpits and Parliaments of Canada, and the majority of them have made for themselves an honorable name, because their country has been magnanimous enough to provide them with a liberal education.

We, as tillers of the soil, should realize and appreciate more fully the educational advantages placed before us. Every year the practice of agriculture is becoming more scientific and more truly professional. A few years ago it was a common occurrence to hear people ask, "Of what use is an education to the farmer?" and the utility of a knowledge of botany, chemistry or physics was to them hopelessly puzzling. But, fortunately, conditions are changing rapidly. Those of us who observe, realize that successful agriculture depends to a very large extent upon a liberal intellectual endowment, wide and accurate knowledge, combined with technical skill. The farmer should know something of commerce, how to buy and sell successfully, how to keep his farm books, and how to make his business pay. He should study science, and be able to successfully apply it in his own practice, always being more or less directed by scientific research carried out at agricultural colleges and experiment stations.

Of all men, the farmer should have the best education. He needs it most; everything he does requires his most careful consideration and the application of sound knowledge. Everything with which he deals appeals to his intelligence. But to be a farmer means more than merely a tiller of the soil, however delightful. In Canada, it means to occupy a position of first importance in the nation. This is an era of agricultural development. This is an agricultural country, the majority of our people being farmers; the bulk of our capital is invested in agricultural lands, and we derive the greater proportion of our wealth from agricultural products. Evidently, the farmer is our most important citizen.

From a selfish point of view, he is more vitally interested in his country's progress than any other man. There are exceedingly few problems offered for solution, or national questions suggested to the public, that do not directly or indirectly affect the individual farmer. Why is it, then, that in so many cases the farmer is passed over when men of ability are required? There is one answer only. It is a question of education.

There is no reason why the farmer should not have an intelligent grasp of the fundamental principles operating in business, in governmental functions, and in society. In view of the fact that

"no country can be greater than its rural population," the farmer should take a conspicuous part in the government of his country, and direct his thoughts to the educational needs of our rural districts, where he will find many difficult and vital problems in our national life awaiting solution.

Our far-seeing Government understands human nature, as well as the foundation of national greatness. This is manifested in the establishment of agricultural departments in six different High Schools throughout Ontario. But these schools, with their respective agricultural teachers, cannot accomplish the best results without the hearty co-operation of their surrounding communities. Success in education, whether it be for university or agricultural college, not only depends on up-to-date equipment and earnest, efficient teachers; but also upon the co-operative methods followed by enthusiastic people.

While our academic school curricula have, to a great extent, tended to prejudice the youth against farm labor and crowd professional life, it has done much in paving the way to future national greatness. But if the youth is to remain contentedly on the farm, and show interest in his daily work, his early education should be of an agricultural nature. Problems concerning the percentage of fat in milk, and the value of milk according to quality, etc., should occupy prominent space in public-school mathematics. His knowledge of botany and nature-study should be more or less extensive, as successful agriculture depends to a great extent on a thorough knowledge of weeds, weed seeds, insects and birds. Furthermore, a

general knowledge of elementary, agricultural and animal chemistry would doubtless interest the average farm boy, and provide him with a spirit of investigation and experimental work. All these subjects, with others too numerous to enumerate here, might well occupy space in our curriculum, and eventually prove a wholesome stimulus in deepening the young man's appreciation of the prevailing advantages of the independent farm life.

As a consequence, more young men would be considering the question, "Will it pay me to take a course at an agricultural college?" If a young man enters such an institution as the Ontario Agricultural College, with the determination of making the best of his opportunities in the classroom, in the college organizations, and in the magnificent library there, he will never regret it. Not only does the college literary society aid men in voicing their sentiments intelligently, but it broadens their minds and gives them confidence while on the public platform. Such a course aids one in getting out of the neighborhood groove; provides a man with a mind of his own, ability to think and judge for himself, shows him how little he knows of scientific research work, and certainly tends to elevate Canadian citizenship.

Shall we, in the zenith of our agricultural prosperity and intellectual vigor, allow our public-school system to depopulate our rural districts? Shall we, rich as we are in resources, favored as we are geographically, regret the lessons of history and allow the youth to become prejudiced against his most noble calling—farm husbandry? Should we not rather co-operate, and so strengthen the foundation of our school system that the records of the past would be a prelude to still greater achievements as regards agricultural education?

R. B. COOLEY.

Hastings Co., Ont.

OUR BOASTED EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

"I say more power to your elbow" (or pen) when you set out to score our educational system. It is at the root of much of our difficulty in making progress, and the common schools are becoming worse, instead of better. A common-school education should be thorough enough to do most people through life, without going to High School or College. In fact, a common-school education is all the great majority get; therefore, it should be more efficient. Parents and trustees are largely living in "a fool's paradise" in regard to the education of their children. Because their children get into the third and fourth class, and that at an early age, they conclude that the children are "smart to learn," "very clever," and so on, when, as a matter of fact, the standards for classes are much lower than, say, twenty years ago. A student in the third or fourth class is little better educated than we were in what was called the second class twenty-five years ago. Children are now not educated; their minds are not developed, but they are trained to pass examinations, as a dog might be to jump through a hoop. And the town common schools are not a bit better than the country schools. It is examinations every little while, and the children are either writing on them or cramming for them. And teachers keep sending us reports showing what a good standing the pupils are making in these examinations.

But I happen to have a good education myself, most of it drilled into me by a common-school teacher; but he was an uncommonly good one, and was not satisfied unless we really knew the wherefore and the why. Now, I know my chil-

dren, although high in their examinations, are not being educated in the true sense of the word, because, when I give them practical work, such as they should know how to do, they don't know how to do it at all. Fancy a student who has passed out of our common school, having gotten all they will give there, and been told to go to the High School; then, after being there six months, standing well in all examinations, yet not being able to do such easy and practical work as making out cheese-factory accounts. Given the amount of milk and amount of cheese, to tell the amount of milk required for one pound of cheese; or given the total milk and total price, to get the price per cwt., and what each patron should have. Surely we don't have to engage an expert accountant to do such work as this. But this is only a sample. In other questions the pupils show inability to apply their knowledge or reason out things. As I said before, they are "crammed," not educated. Their minds are not developed so they can reason out things. Now, there is Euclid: if the student memorizes each problem, it does him very little good, but if he reasons out each problem, gets at the why and wherefore, then this subject is of the greatest benefit. I believe Euclid was just as much benefit to me, when a student, as arithmetic; but it can be taught so that it is of no benefit at all.

Now, all this affects town and country alike. The children cannot get therein anything like the education they should have, because, when they get up to be in the fourth class, there is no class for them to go higher, and they have to leave or go to a High School. Many parents conclude, because their children are in the highest class, they must be well educated; but let me tell you, parents—and I know for a certainty—that the fourth-class student of to-day is no better equipped than we were in the second class twenty-five years ago. Parents, are you satisfied to let such a state of affairs continue? If only parents knew how they are being "gold-bricked" in the matter of the education of their children, they would surely rise in their might and demand a change. A child, to get anything like a decent education, must now go to the High School, and, perhaps, college, and here is where it is affecting the rural people. As the High Schools are all in town, the students must go there, which means to farmers a considerable outlay for board and travelling expenses. But, worse still, from a farmer's point of view, the children being in town at this impressionable age—from 14 to 18 years old—imbibe town notions, and country life is too slow for them ever after. They then see only the bright side of town or city life; their parents furnish the money. They do not have to struggle for a living, and are not brought into competition at this age and at school as they will later on, if depending upon their own resources and having their own way to make in the world. Now, experience has shown me that, once a person gets accustomed to town or city life, they are of little use in the country again. Laboring men, who have found it hard to make anything in town, and have gone to the country again, are imbued with the spirit of discontent, and cannot satisfy themselves. While this is true with grown-ups, it is much more so with the youngsters, and we must either have a higher standard for our common schools, so that the children can get an education there that will be of some use to them in after life, or, if they must be sent to the High Schools, then must we see the country farms drained of those that should remain there. Already are the professions crowded, until many in them do not really make a decent living. When too late, they wish they had remained in the country. Their whole training has been away from it. With the

advanced system of farming, now open to all, which makes farm life more interesting, and gives more scope for brain, at the saving of brawn; good postal facilities, many farmers getting a daily mail and daily paper; the extension of electric trolley lines, etc.—certainly there is enough excitement on the farm. To the uninitiated, town or city life may seem more attractive. To laborers, it means the monotony of doing the same thing day after day, until the man or woman becomes part of the machinery of the shop. To others, it means being cooped up in an office, like a hen rearing a brood of chickens. With such monotonous, machine-like life during working hours, the town people are driven to find some excitement when off duty. The towns and cities are already overcrowded. The country offers every opportunity; and when farming operations are conducted with equal expenditure of thought and brain, a sure recompense is the reward, even unto luxury. GEO. RICE, Oxford Co., Ont.

HORSES.

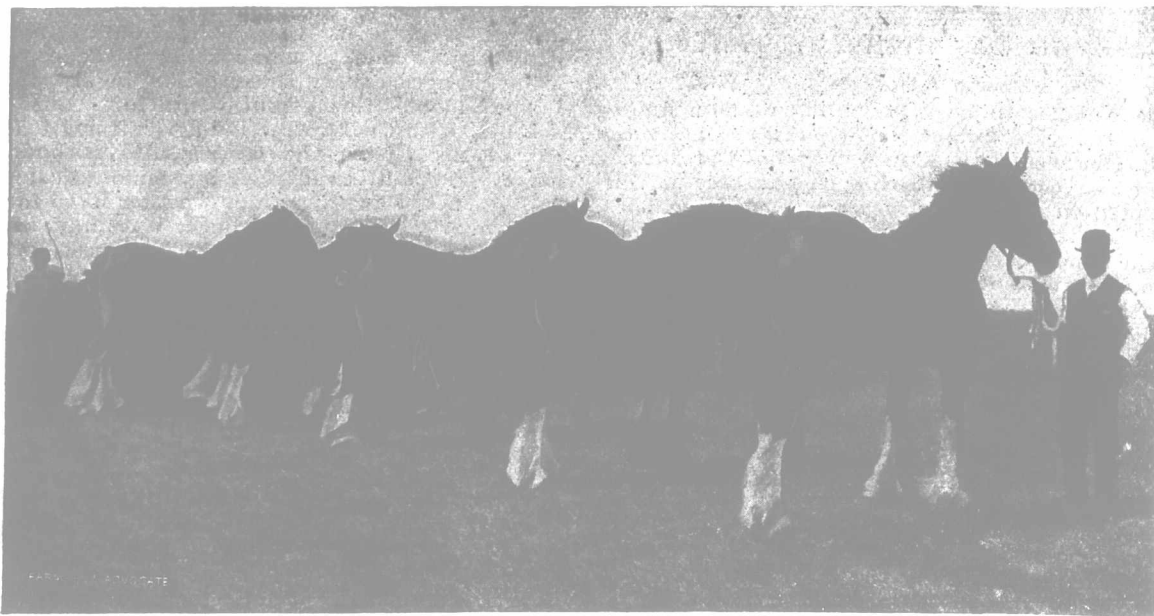
LAMENESS IN HORSES.

SWEENEY OR SHOULDER-SLIP.

Sweeney or shoulder slip consists in a sprain, followed by atrophy or wasting away of the muscles of the shoulder, principally those covering the shoulderblade. In severe cases, the shoulder-joint (the bones of which are held together simply by a capsular ligament, there being no lateral ligaments) appears to slip out and in at each step taken by the affected limb, hence the name. This lameness is noticed principally in young horses that are put to work on soft or uneven ground, and especially in young horses that are worked in the furrow to the plow. The horse, not being used to such work, will frequently place one foot on the land and the other in the furrow, and this uneven treading tends to sprain the muscles mentioned, and the bones of the joint being principally held in position by muscles, will, when these muscles have wasted away to a considerable extent, show the slipping action noted.

Symptoms.—The lameness in the early stages is not well marked; in fact, may not be noticed. The earliest symptoms noticeable are a heat and swelling of the muscles, soon followed by a wasting or shrinking of them. The shoulderblade is a flat, triangular bone placed upon the ribs and held there by muscular attachment. On the outer side of the bone is a ridge of bone, running from above downwards. This is called the spine of the scapula, or shoulderblade. It divides the blade into two unequal parts, about one-third in front and two-thirds behind. This spine, while easily felt in the healthy animal, is not visible, as the muscles on each side are of sufficient size to make the surface practically smooth; but when the muscles are atrophied, it is quite visible as a ridge running from above downwards, with a more or less well-marked hollow on each side. The skin appears to the touch to be quite close to the bone, but there is an absence of heat or soreness to pressure. When the muscles passing over the joint are affected and atrophied, the slipping in and out of the joint is quite noticeable, but this is not noticed in most cases. The lameness is not pronounced, except in these extreme cases, when the slipping is well marked. Action is defective, but it is doubtful if pain is experienced. The limb is brought forward with a rotary motion of the foot, and more or less difficulty is experienced in lifting the foot over obstacles. The animal stands sound, and there is usually, except in the first stages, no heat or tenderness to pressure. As the disease progresses, the peculiarity of action and the wasting of the muscles become more marked, and in advanced cases the animal has considerable trouble in progressing. Horses affected with sweeney in an ordinary degree progress with considerable ease on level ground, but in soft or uneven ground the defect in action is usually well marked.

Treatment is slow. It requires several months to effect a cure of a well-marked case. Treatment should be directed to cause a reproduction of muscular tissue. The muscular elements are still there, but have become so reduced in size and strength that the muscles cannot perform their functions. It is better to give the patient absolute rest; but, at all events, he should not be used for hard work or on soft or uneven ground. While a little light work on level ground may be given without serious results, recovery will be quicker if he be given perfect rest. In order to cause a re-growth of the muscular elements, it is necessary to set up and keep up an irritation. Different methods are followed. Some recommend a seton or setons, extending from the top to the bottom of the shrunken muscles, both before and behind the scapular spine. Some recommend repeated friction with the hand or a smooth stick, some recommend the application of strong liniments, and some favor repeated blisterings. Probably better results are obtained from blisters than from other modes of treatment. The ordinary paste blister, made of two drams each of bimiodide



Yield Clydesdale Mares at Regina Exhibition, 1907.

Rosadora, Irene, Gay Jess, Lady June, Montrave Geisha.

of mercury and cantharides, mixed with two ounces lard or vaseline, gives good results. The hair should be clipped off the surface to be blistered, and the blister well rubbed in. The effect of any blister depends greatly upon the manner in which it is applied. In order to get well-marked results, it must be well rubbed in. The animal must now be tied so that he cannot get his mouth to the parts, else he will get his nose, lips and mouth blistered, and possibly tear the skin of the blistered parts. In 24 hours the blister should be again well rubbed on, and in 24 hours longer should be washed off, and the parts rubbed with sweet oil or vaseline. He may now be turned loose into a box stall, and the parts oiled every day until the scale comes off, when he should be tied up again, and the blister again applied, as at first. After this he should be blistered every four or five weeks, and between the blisterings it is good practice to use friction by hand rubbing or the occasional application of a strong liniment. The length of time required to effect a cure varies in different cases from three or four months to a year, but treatment should be continued until the muscles have regained their normal bulk and tone.

"WHIP."

THE DUBLIN HORSE SHOW.

Forcible evidence of the sustained popularity of the horse among our British people—in spite of the spread of motor cars and other mechanical conveyances—was afforded by the wonderful enthusiasm aroused last week by another of our world-famed Dublin Horse Shows. The Royal Dublin Society has seldom organized a better all-round display of equine stock, and never has a more striking demonstration been given of the superiority of the Irish-bred horse. This annual event, now in its fortieth year, is quite a national institution, and it is during its progress that the Irish metropolis generally looks at its best and brightest. As a social function, few, if any, happenings throughout the year can compare with it in attractiveness, and few create anything like the same stir and excitement. From every part of Ireland the farmers and gentry come in large numbers; cross-channel visitors are both numerous and aristocratic, and from practically all continental and colonial countries there are good musters of sight-seers, who come, not merely to inspect and admire our Irish horses, but also to buy. This year there were special expectations of an unusually large attendance; the progress of the International Exhibition within a stone's-throw of the R. D. S. premises giving good grounds for such anticipations. Doubtless a record would have been made had not Thursday—the popular day—been ushered in by a most depressing and drenching down-pour of rain, which continued un pityingly until the afternoon was well advanced. A cruel departure was this from Ballsbridge atmospheric traditions, and it sadly curtailed the attendance. Still, in spite of it, no less than just 17,000 persons were admitted. On the other three days the attendance was much larger than the corresponding figures for last year.

While in some of the sections the entries fell a little below the totals registered last year, it was freely conceded that a finer exhibition had never been witnessed, and that every evidence was forthcoming to prove that the claims which the Irish hunter has long had on the admiring attention of horse lovers are becoming stronger as time goes on. The subject of general comment on the displays this year was the rapidly-increasing quality and bloodlike appearance of the average run of the horses. The coarser types are disappearing, and their places being taken by horses that manifest clearly the influence of high-class Thoroughbred sires. The show itself, and others like it, have, of course, encouraged this improvement to a large extent, but, in addition, the scheme of the Department of Agriculture in subsidizing suitable Thoroughbred sires and placing them at the disposal of owners of approved brood mares has had not a little to say to the general improvement which is so noticeable. The advance is naturally most observable in the younger stock; nearly all the exhibits showing grand breeding and substance. Harness horses form a subsidiary feature. As a rule, the Irishman is not particularly sweet on the Hackney, but still a display of well-bred steppers always proves an attraction. In order to show the relative sizes of the different sections, the following summaries may be mentioned: Thoroughbred stallions numbered 26; Thoroughbred yearlings, 77; brood mares, 39; made hunters, 572; young horses suitable for hunters, 339; riding horses, cobs and ponies, 108; harness horses, 155.

As the fountain from which flows the main influence in improving our equine speciality, the Thoroughbred sires aroused special interest. A newcomer had the distinction of winning the championship. This was the very shapely dark bay, Flying Hackle, by Hackler, shown by Mr. P. Cullinan, of Trim, and a sire of grand substance, muscular development and choice quality, that fills the eye well. He is ten years old, and won in the aged stallion class. First among the juniors and reserve for the championship was Red Sahib, by Prince II., himself a veteran prizewinner and champion at Ballsbridge on several occasions. His handsome chestnut son, Red Sahib, is now owned by Mr. Robinson, of Surrey, England, who bought him at Dublin Show last year. It is interesting to recall that this symmetrical and powerfully-built sire was selected as the champion hunter-getting stallion at the Olympia International Show in London last June. Some very shapely yearlings were forward: Mr. J. C. O'Sullivan, of Co. Cork, winning for colts for a splendidly-brought-

out bay son of Americus, full of promise, while the leading honor for fillies went to Mrs. O'Callaghan, of Brackenstown, Co. Dublin, for a very stylish and well-balanced chestnut, by General Peace. Thoroughbred mares were led in the championship tussle by Lady Tacitus, a very taking stamp of bay, that has won many prizes; the runner-up being Annagor's Pride, a deep, roomy, well-knit bay, belonging to Mr. R. Geraghty, Kilmessan.

In the hunter section there were fifteen distinct classes involved. The Hunter's champion cup and the Ussher Roberts cup were won in a keen competition by Chatterbox II., an Irish-bred horse, shown by an English exhibitor, Mr. I. Drage, of Northampton. This sprightly chestnut, five years old, won first in his class for middle weights, as the best of which the last-named cup fell to him, and he was an early favorite for the championship. All Gold, another Irish-bred horse, belonging to Mr. Drage, was placed reserve. The Coote cup, which may be described as the heavy weight carrier's trophy, went to Col. Grenfell, of The Curragh, for Sir John, a most comfortable-looking mount, with a splendid frontage and plenty of bone and muscle. The winner of the Pembroke cup for young stock was a big brown three-year-old filly, of great size and substance, generally, for her age. Her owner was Mr. Downes, of Mullingar, Co. Westmeath.

The harness classes were principally supported by cross-channel exhibitors, who brought out some perfectly-mannered teams and handled them in superb fashion.

The usual sheep show was held on the same occasion, but space will not permit any reference to it in this letter, except to say that the fine character and quality of the stock shown betokened a continuance of skill and attention in the management of the flocks represented.

EMERALD ISLE.

it may not be practicable to test cows at some of the smaller shows, but then it is very questionable if some of the smaller shows are doing much good, anyway; certainly not if we cannot be sure that the best will win, as, if the awarding of the prizes is to be of any educational value, and the wrong animals are given the prize, the education will be in the wrong direction.

The best thing I can see at several of the shows is the horse-racing part of the business. It is generally called a trial of speed, but why should we be such children, and not call a thing by its proper name? Although it is well known I am not much of a sport, still, with the rest of the crowd, when at a show, I can generally be found where the horses are going. There, at least, we can be sure that the best is winning, and there is Irish enough in me, at least, to enjoy a good contest when the best can win. But that is getting away from the subject, as I only wanted to remark that I am willing to do all I can in any way to assist fellow farmers or dairymen, but I know I can be of no use as a judge of stock. When it comes to that question, I will let some other duck trot.

GEO. RICE.

MATING THE FLOCK.

As the season for mating the ram with breeding ewes of the flock is approaching, a few hints on that subject may be seasonable. Breeders who keep pure-bred flocks, and reckon on showing at the fairs, or selling their ram lambs for breeding purposes, prefer to have their lambs born the latter part of February or early in March. There is little advantage in having them come earlier than March in this country, where they seldom get on the grass before the end of April. Those who are raising grade sheep, with a view to selling the most of the lambs to the butcher in the fall, will find it more economical to have the lambs come the latter part of April or early in May, as the ewes, in that case, will not require much, if any, grain feeding; while, when lambing is earlier, they must have some grain to keep up their strength and provide sufficient milk for the lambs. If the object is to cater to the butcher's market for extra early lambs, which bring fancy prices, ewes should be bred as early as they will take the ram, which is seldom earlier than the middle of September, except in the case of the Dorset breed,

in which some of the ewes will come in season in almost any month. Generally speaking, the first week in October is early enough to mate the flock, either for pure-bred or grade stock, and as five months is the period of gestation in ewes, the lambs, provided the ram is a tolerably sure breeder, will come early in March. The ewe flock should be weeded before letting the ram with them; that is, any old ewes that have outlived their usefulness, and any with unsound udders or teats, or that have proved inferior breeders, should be culled out and placed in a field by themselves, or with the ewe lambs, where they will get good pasture and gain flesh enough to fit them for sale to the butcher. The tails of the ewes should be trimmed short and clean before turning the ram with them. A ram one year old or over, in field condition, that has not been forced for show purposes, may attend to thirty or forty ewes without any feeding other than the pasture, if it is fairly good. If not, or he is required to attend to more ewes, or if he has been grain fed for showing, he should have a pint or two of oats morning and evening, or at least once a day, and it is a good plan to bring the ewes up to the sheepyard every morning, keeping the ram in a paddock by himself, or, better, with an old ewe or two, and let him try the flock, catching the ewes that show in season, putting them in a pen, to be turned with the ram at intervals of an hour or



MacArle (63981).

Three-year-old Clydesdale stallion. First in Canadian-bred class, Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, 1907. Bred and owned by Geo. Davidson & Sons, Cherrywood, Ontario.

LIVE STOCK.

WILLING TO LET SOME OTHER DUCK TROT.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I have been getting, and am getting, many requests to act as judge at shows, which I always have to refuse, as I determined some time ago to have nothing to do with judging.

In order that I may not be misunderstood, I would like to give the readers of your paper, who are doubtless connected with such business, a little more information than I can give to each personally. I have handled a great deal of stock, and have also shown a great deal, but I have likewise done a great deal of testing of dairy cows, and I know that one cannot tell to any degree of certainty what a cow may do in regard to milk production from looking at her, or by any external examination.

There are some cows that are great producers, and show it externally, but testing proves that there are many cows which look all right externally, but do not make good when it comes to the test. We also know that there are many more cows that are not so much to look at, but when they come to business they make good. Of course,

two during the day for a single service, and keeping them separate from the flock for a couple of days, or until their season of heat has passed over. With a small band of ewes—20 to 30—this is not necessary if the ram is in only field condition, and not fat. A strong ram lamb may run with a bunch of 15 to 20 ewes if the pasture is good, but he will be the better of a pint of oats and a little bran once or twice a day. In order to satisfy oneself whether the ram is proving sure or not, it is a good plan to catch him once a day and color his brisket with some coloring matter mixed with water, so that he will mark the ewes he serves. The color used should be changed after he has been with the flock two weeks, as the periods of heat are at intervals of 15 days, so that if any of the ewes return they will be marked with two colors, and at the end of four weeks a third color should be used. Red is generally used for the first course, black for the second, and yellow for the third. If many of the ewes return a second or third time, it is evidence that the ram is not proving sure, and another should be secured and turned with the flock. The actions of the ram should be watched from the first, to ascertain that he is successfully serving. The ewes will come in season earlier and more nearly at the same time if put on good fresh pasture a couple of weeks before mating, and it is an advantage to have the lambs come as nearly at the same time as possible, as they will be more nearly of uniform size in the fall.

ELABORATE SCHEME TO ERADICATE TUBERCULOSIS.

We have received from Burton Rogers, D. V. M., Veterinary Department, Kansas State College, a lengthy letter, in which he outlines a scheme for the eradication of tuberculosis from domestic food animals in five years. Dr. Rogers has had experience as a federal veterinary meat-inspector in seven cities, so that he writes with some understanding of the subject. He estimates that less than five per cent. of the farmers in the United States are sending all the tuberculous animals to market. The bulk of animals condemned by the inspectors, he says, are cows affected with tuberculosis, and many of these for years have been continuing the disease to their offspring and to hogs and chickens. What he proposes, in short, is a voluntary compact between the U. S. and State Governments, the farmers and the packers, in order to discover, first, where the tuberculous animals are located. All stock (except range stock) sent to market shall be tagged, and, upon discovery of tuberculosis in the carcass, notice shall be sent the owner, who is to allow all the susceptible stock on his premises to be tested by the tuberculin test, by methods recognized by the U. S. Department of Agriculture or the Kansas Experiment Station, unless he prefer to sell every animal on the place to the packer. The packers are to pay full market value for all the animals which react, or for all on the premises, the farmer to at once separate all reacting animals from the healthy ones, and not allow contact, except during shipment, and to disinfect premises as prescribed by the U. S. Department of Agriculture or the Kansas Experiment Station. The packers are to assume the loss from the condemnation of tubercular animals proportionately to the losses sustained by them from the same cause during the previous year. The packers are to furnish the tags, to be distributed by the Federal Government, and Congress and the State Legislatures are to provide funds for the testing and record-keeping. A special proviso would be made in case of valuable pure-bred animals desired to be retained for breeding purposes. The main theory upon which the foregoing proposition is based is that it will pay the packers far better to assume such liability than to suffer the present losses under the Meat-inspection Act of June, 1906, which has created such a hubbub in the Western States stock-yards. The proposals seem to us to be rather involved to be successfully carried out.

In consequence of the reports of some fraudulent practices in the use of the tuberculin test in case of pure-bred cattle shipped from Great Britain to the Argentine Republic, the quarantine station at Buenos Ayres, heretofore run by a private company, will be taken over by the Government, and a proposal is made that a quarantine station be established, probably near Liverpool, England, to be controlled by the council of the Shorthorn Society, so as to exclude the possibility of "doctoring" or "faking" in the future.

If your enquiries are not answered in reasonable time through our columns, it is probably because you omitted to send your full name and address.

JUDGING SHEEP.

To an onlooker by the ring-side where breeding sheep are being judged at the fairs, the thought comes forcibly to mind that in most cases so much dependence is placed upon the handling of the animals, and so little upon type, general appearance and the quality and placing of the underpinning, that the judge would probably do nearly, if not quite, as good work blindfolded as with his eyes uncovered. Good handling quality is, of course, important in sheep, but it is not all-important, or even the most important consideration, since handling depends so largely on condition, and fat may hide a lot of defects, especially in regard to the covering of the spine, which appears to be the principal point to which judges, as a rule, devote attention. The back, and its covering, of course, counts for much, especially in fat-stock competition, but in judging breeding stock, should not more attention be given than is generally given to character and style of head and neck, to width and prominence of chest, the quality of bone and the placing of the limbs, the quality and evenness of the fleece, and the general appearance of vigor and sprightliness one likes to see in a breeding animal? The way some acting judges grope and grip and punch the same animals over, and over again, without ever appearing to think of standing off and taking a general survey in making their comparisons and decisions, sometimes leaves the impression that they have hesitated till they are lost, and their ultimate decision in such cases often leads the onlooker to conclude they have been going it blind, and in desperation have jumped to a conclusion. A judge, of all men, should keep a cool head, take a little time to think, take a stand-off view and consider whether he is rating butchers' or breeding stock, and make his rulings accordingly. There is an old saying that "seeing is believing, and feeling is the naked truth," but neither statement by itself is absolutely safe to follow, while combined in proper proportions they are.



Flora 90th =70100=.

Two-year-old Shorthorn heifer. First prize in class and grand-champion female, Canadian National Exhibition, 1907. Bred and owned by Geo. Amos & Son, Moffat, Ont.

THE FARM.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND NEWS.

It is many years since Prince Edward Island had such a wet summer; in fact, I may say we have had no summer at all this year. The first part of the spring was cold and backward, with no rain all seeding time, and by July 1st the farmer was beginning to carry a pretty heavy lower lip; all crops were at a standstill, the hay apparently suffering to the greatest extent, but the weather took a change about that time, and up to the present writing, September 10th, rain has fallen in abundance; scarcely a day passes but there is rain more or less. Farmers who had their low land under crop this spring thought they were lucky, but the wet summer has seriously interfered with what promised to be a heavy crop on such soil, and, not only that, but the land is going to be too soft to get a binder on it now. Yet, perhaps, the greatest loss sustained by our farmers is the rust that has already come and is still coming every day on our grain fields, caused by the damp, close, sultry weather. All grain is affected more or less by the rust; in some localities seriously. It has been a long time since there was such a growth of straw, and the oats may possibly turn out better than they now promise. The joint worm has not hurt the wheat crop to any extent in this section this season. This has been a poor season for corn—too

cold and wet, with little sunshine. The past season has been most successful for the growing of strawberries. One farmer in Cape Traverse made out of berries about \$120; and some others we know a smaller amount, yet large enough to warrant others going into the raising of the same fruit, with good chances of making money. Potatoes are a magnificent crop, and the early ones are turning out well, but the eating quality will not be as good as other years, on account of too much wet. Harvest, and, in fact, every branch of farming, is nearly a month behind this year, and if we should not have a fine open fall a lot of work that should be done will have to stand over till the spring. We would urge everyone to be careful of the fodder this fall and winter, because the hay crop is far short of the average, and if we run short, as we did two years ago, we will not be able to get it from the other Provinces, as the hay crop there is even poorer than our own. Capt. Joseph Reed, one of the best authorities we have here on the crop situation, cautions our farmers not to sell a pound of hay for export, but treasure well what they have. It is almost out of the question to get hay from farmers now at any price, as very few have any to spare, and a lot will be short, but we expect the big crop of straw will relieve the situation. If potatoes should be a fairly good price this fall there will likely be a lot offered. Very few farmers had to use Paris green this summer; the bugs did not seem to make the headway they usually do, probably on account of so much wet cold weather, with little sunshine, which was very much against the hatching of the eggs. The fruit crop is a very light one. Some orchards that are well cared for are producing well, but the crop in general is not over 50%, and prices will be high. Early varieties sell readily now in the local market, for from \$2 to \$3 per barrel of three bushels, according to quality. The merchants who buy fruit find it difficult to get imported apples at any price. The tent caterpillar is very prevalent this season, and it looks as if this pest was going to be one of the greatest enemies of the orchard yet to contend with. Something might be done if the insect was confined alone to the fruit trees, but they are to work on all kinds of trees with leaves; even the forest trees are attacked by the hungry creatures.

Some talk of the brown-tailed moth in Nova Scotia, but we have got what seems to be nearly as bad. I notice there are several kinds of those insects at work in the orchard. What we call the tent caterpillar weaves a web over the leaves, and gets his living by sucking the sap out of the leaf, while there are others which do not have any web, but begin by eating the leaf at the edge, and devour the whole leaf. There are two other kinds I might mention which seem to devour

the leaf like the latter, by eating. One is a grub with a smooth body, about two inches long, of a dark-brown color, and seldom more than one specimen in one place. The other is a large green grub, sometimes as large as a man's finger, and about two inches long. This gentleman is hard to detect, as he is somewhat the color of the leaf. He also is alone, and does not seem to eat much. The first-named is by far the most destructive, and will spoil the appearance of a tree in a very short time.

The fall fairs are coming on. The Island will hold one in each county this year. Some were of the opinion that one fair for the Island would be better, but others thought differently, and the Local Government gave each county a grant, so a few weeks hence will determine whether or not an exhibition in each county will prove best. There is certainly enough choice stock in each county to make up a grand show, but the prizes are rather small to induce owners of first-class animals to exhibit them, but this is a very selfish way of looking at it. An exhibition is almost entirely of the farm, and for the farmer, and the farmer ought to stand by it, and take an interest in it, and help along in any way he can, and if he is making a specialty in horse-breeding, in cattle, sheep, swine, or in poultry raising, he should bring out his best, and let others see what practical experience and careful selection can do in improving our stock. This will also apply to the farmers who are working along the line of seed selection, and the growing of grain from picked seed. This may seem a tedious task to many, but it

is quite evident that it pays well for the time and labor expended. Farmers everywhere now are fully awake to the fact that it pays every time to buy the pure seed at the advanced price.

Many Island farmers who went west on the Home-seekers' excursion have come back, satisfied that any place on P. E. Island was good enough for them. The crops in general throughout the West and in Ontario as well (judging from the reports in the agricultural press) are quite below the average, yet some 500 of our Island boys went out on the harvest excursion to assist in the gathering of it. The fall auction sales are now on. A lot of farms are still changing hands, for better or for worse. Land property here is steadily advancing in value; and in the course of a very few years, when we get connected with the rest of the world by the tunnel, which must come, Prince Edward Island will be one of the nicest spots to live in America.

A lot of Island horses are going away every boat, and very high prices are being paid for good heavy ones; and, judging by the large number of choice draft stallions now in the stud, particularly in Prince County, the farmers intend to raise more of them. Prices are good this fall. Davis & Fraser, pork packers in Charlottetown, have now opened up for the fall trade, and are offering about 8½ cents for good well-fatted hogs, under 200 pounds. Old oats are worth about 50 cents, but the new will probably start at about one cent a pound. Eggs are 18 cents. Apples, about the only fruit in the market just now, are very scarce, and sell at \$2 to \$3 per barrel. Meat of all kinds is high, and those having a good flock of lambs to sell are in luck. Lambs are 4c. to 5c. a pound, live weight.

East Prince, P.E.I. C. C. CRAIG.

FIELD CROP COMPETITION.

Realizing the importance of keeping the grain crops of Ontario up to the highest possible standard, both as regards quality and excellence in grain, and in respect of freedom from other grains and from weed seeds, Hon. Nelson Monteith, Minister of Agriculture, set aside the sum of \$1,000, to be awarded as prizes to the first ten agricultural societies in the Province who made application to enter into a field crop competition, four prizes being allotted to each society for the kind of crop entered. The conditions attending this competition were that each entry must consist of not less than five acres. Competition was limited to members of agricultural societies whose annual fees had been paid, and they could only enter in the competition of one society, and not make more than one entry for each kind of crop. The fields entered were not to be more than fifteen miles from the headquarters of the society, of which the competitor was a member.

Where societies limited their competition to one kind of crop, the prizes were as follows, conditional on there being not less than ten entries: 1st, \$25; 2nd, \$20; 3rd, \$15; and 4th, \$10. Where two kinds of crop were entered, and competitors numbered at least ten, the prize money for each kind of crop was: 1st, \$20; 2nd, \$15; 3rd, \$10, and 4th, \$5.

While the competition was held under the supervision of the Fairs and Exhibitions Branch of the Ontario Department of Agriculture, the expert judges were selected by the Seed Division of the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, and were Messrs. T. G. Raynor, Simpson Rennie and A. Elliott. Wheat fields were scored on the following basis: 10 points for suitability of variety; 25 for freedom from weeds; 20 for freedom from other varieties and other kinds of grain; 15 for freedom from attack of smut, rust or insects; and 30 for the apparent yield, considering vigor of growth and uniformity, size of head, stiffness of straw, thickness of stand and state of maturity. For oats and barley, 30 points were the maximum for freedom from weeds; 20 for freedom from other varieties and other kinds of grain; 15 for freedom from attack of smut, rust or insects; and 35 for apparent yield, considering vigor of growth and uniformity, size of head, stiffness of straw, thickness of stand and state of maturity.

The following, prepared by J. Lockie Wilson, Supt. of Agricultural Societies, shows the prizewinning competitors in each society in the various crops judged. In comparing the scores of the competitors in one society with those of another where these were not scored by the same judge, it must be borne in mind that such a comparison might not, apparently, mark accurately the standing in some cases, because one judge might score lower than another in all the districts in which he judged. For instance, a field of oats scored, say, 75 by one judge might be a superior crop to one belonging to a member of another society scored 80 by a different judge. This difference in scoring does not, however, affect the relative standing of the competitors in a society, because, in every instance, the crops of all the competitors of a single society were scored by the same judge.

FALL WHEAT.

Orford Agricultural Society. Judge, Andrew Elliott.	
Total score.	Prize-winners.
Competitors (13).	
Geo. E. Lee, Highgate.....	91 Dawson 1st
Wm. Speer, Highgate.....	90 Dawson 2nd
Jno. Wade, Highgate.....	87 Negro 3rd
Guyette Bros., Clearville.....	86 Walker's Reliable 4th

GOOSE WHEAT.

Markham Agricultural Society. Judge, Andrew Elliott.	
Total score.	Prize-winners.
Competitors (21).	
Geo. Robb, Markham.....	92 1st
J. W. Cowie, Markham.....	91 2nd
Alfred Mason, L'Amaroux.....	89 3rd
W. A. Robertson, Markham.....	88 4th

BEANS.

Orford Agricultural Society. Judge, Andrew Elliott.	
Total score.	Prize-winners.
Competitors (9).	
Alex. Clark, Kintyre.....	88 Pea Beans 1st
Thos. Lee & Sons, Muirkirk.....	86 Pea Beans 2nd
Jno. Wade, Highgate.....	85 Boston Beans 3rd
Jas. Attridge, Highgate.....	84½ Field Beans 4th

BARLEY.

Mount Forest Agr. Society. Judge, Simpson Rennie.	
Total score.	Prize-winners.
Competitors (39).	
C. S. Nicholson, Mt. Forest.....	84 1st
Jos. Williamson, Mt. Forest.....	82 2nd
W. J. Wallace, Mt. Forest.....	81 3rd
Davidson Bros., Harriston.....	75 4th

BARLEY.

Caledonia Agr. Society. Judge, Andrew Elliott.	
Total score.	Prize-winners.
Competitors (15).	
Jas. Douglas, Caledonia.....	94 Mandscheuri 1st
David Smith, Carluke.....	92 Mandscheuri 2nd
Isaac Wylie, Caledonia.....	89 Mandscheuri 3rd
Leonard Park, North Seneca.....	88 Mandscheuri 4th

BARLEY.

Peninsular Central Agr. Society. Judge, Andrew Elliott.	
Total score.	Prize-winners.
Competitors (11).	
J. W. Cartwright, Smithville.....	88 Bearded Barley 1st
J. H. Erb, Smithville.....	87 Bearded Barley 2nd
Moses Heist, Tintern.....	85 Mandscheuri 3rd
Frank Mingle, St. Ann's.....	80 Mandscheuri 4th

BARLEY.

South Dorchester Agr. Society. Judge, Simpson Rennie.	
Total score.	Prize-winners.
Competitors (8).	
Simon Charlton, Springfield.....	77 Mandscheuri 1st
Sylvester Charlton, Springfield.....	76 Mandscheuri 2nd
Samuel Dawes, Springfield.....	72 Mandscheuri 3rd
Jas. Smith, Springfield.....	69 Mandscheuri 4th

BARLEY.

Puslinch Agr. Society. Judge, Simpson Rennie.	
Total score.	Prize-winners.
Competitors (24).	
Burdge Gunby, Mountsberg.....	85 1st
Chas. Currie, Morristown.....	81 2nd
Jas. Weatherston, Puslinch.....	78 3rd
Andrew Elliott, Morristown.....	77 4th

OATS.

Mount Forest Agr. Society. Judge, Simpson Rennie.	
Total score.	Prize-winners.
Competitors (35).	
Daniel Murphy, Mount Forest.....	78 White Oats 1st
Jno. Goodyear, Mount Forest.....	75 White Oats 2nd
Alfred Hutchison, Mount Forest.....	73 White Oats 3rd
A. E. Caulfield, Mount Forest.....	73 White Oats Equal

OATS.

Puslinch Agri. Society. Judge, Simpson Rennie.	
Total score.	Prize-winners.
Competitors (27).	
Jno. A. Cockburn, Aberfoyle.....	85 White Oats 1st
Alex. McLean, Morristown.....	77 White Oats 2nd
D. A. McNaughton, Morristown.....	73 White Oats 3rd
C. McBeath, Aberfoyle.....	73 White Oats Equal

OATS.

Strong Agricultural Society. Judge, Andrew Elliott.	
Total score.	Prize-winners.
Competitors (17).	
Jas. Prior, Sundridge.....	84 Irish White 1st
P. Lamb, Sundridge.....	81 New Century 2nd
J. C. Cunningham, Sundridge.....	80 Sensation 3rd
Jno. B. Duke, Hartfell.....	79½ Storm King 4th

OATS.

Peninsular Central Agr. Society. Judge, A. Elliott.	
Total score.	Prize-winners.
Competitors (14).	
J. W. Flewelling, Caistor Centre.....	86 White Oats 1st
G. H. Adams, Smithville.....	85 White Oats 2nd
M. S. Merritt, Fulton.....	84½ Sensation 3rd
Moses Heist, Tintern.....	84 Irish White 4th

OATS.

Caledonia Agricultural Society. Judge, Andrew Elliott.	
Total score.	Prize-winners.
Competitors (21).	
Edward Gringer, North Seneca.....	93 Siberian 1st
Alex. Cowie, Caledonia.....	92½ Sensation 2nd
J. B. Calder, Carluke.....	92 3rd
H. McMarran, Willow Grove.....	91 Siberian 4th

OATS.

Verulam Agricultural Society. Judge, T. G. Raynor.	
Total score.	Prize-winners.
Competitors (18).	
Wm. Lewis, Dunsford.....	96 Siberian 1st
Jno. J. Robertson, Dunsford.....	94 Sensation 2nd
Wm. Murdoch, Dunsford.....	93 Waverley 3rd
Jas. M. Justice, Bobcaygeon.....	90 Irish White 4th

OATS.

South Dorchester Agr. Society. Judge, Simpson Rennie.	
Total score.	Prize-winners.
Competitors (10).	
J. A. Baker, Springfield.....	79 Siberian 1st
Levi Moyer, Springfield.....	74 White Oats 2nd
D. Clapton, Brownsville.....	72 White Oats 3rd
D. E. Shinley, Springfield.....	67 White Oats 4th

OATS.

Collingwood Tp. Agr. Society. Judge, Simpson Rennie.	
Total score.	Prize-winners.
Competitors (18).	
E. & C. Parkinson, Thornbury.....	80 White Oats 1st
Amos Kentner, Clarksburg.....	77 White Oats 2nd
J. H. Irwin, Clarksburg.....	72 White Oats 3rd
W. H. Mathews, Clarksburg.....	67 White Oats 4th

OATS.

Lucknow Agricultural Society. Judge, Simpson Rennie.	
Total score.	Prize-winners.
Competitors (23).	
Jno. McDiarmid, Lucknow.....	71 White Oats 1st
Albert Alton, Belfast.....	69 White Oats 2nd
A. Thompson, Clover Valley.....	68 White Oats 3rd
Jno. McLeod, Lucknow.....	68 White Oats Equal

WEEDS ON THE ROADSIDES.

EVERYONE'S BUSINESS IS NOBODY'S.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate": It is really to be regretted that in so many parts of the Province this year no attempt was made to prevent roadside weeds from going to seed. This year's experience shows that the recent change in the Ontario law relating to the disposal of weeds on the public highway has been a retrograde step. As most people know, the onus is now on the owner or occupant of lands adjoining the roadside to see that the weeds are cut along his part of the public highway. Of course, it may be said that this was an exceptional year. The season was so very late, and everyone was so busy he hadn't time to look at weeds, let alone cutting them. Almost before some people were through seeding, harvesting operations were on, and some good-intentioned farmers simply felt forced to let the weeds go.

It is true that on a number of public highways scarcely a weed was to be seen. In fact, it was a splendid season for weed destruction, which makes it all the more regrettable that so many roadside commoners were allowed to develop seed. Where stock were allowed to pasture the highways, especially sheep, scarcely a weed or anything else was to be seen, for a part of the season, at least. In some parts, where mowers could be run, they had been, and to good advantage. I saw in some places a good cut of hay being taken from the sides of the highway, where the soil was good, and the road and ditches were so made that a mower could be run. In a number of places the scythe was used, but, I believe, in the great majority of places, more or less weeds went to seed this year on our highways. Many of these weed seeds will find their way to adjoining fields. Some of the agents helping in their distribution are wind, water, birds, animals, farm machinery, and rigs of various kinds.

My honest conviction is that the roadside weeds were better looked after when the onus for their destruction was placed by the councils on the road overseers. I would urge the ratepayers to ask for a return to that law, or a similar one, where it will be someone's business to look after the weeds. Where roads have been torn up with the grader, and ditches cleaned out for drainage, etc., a mower could be easily run along the roads, and the weeds could be kept from going to seed in this way. Where a good stiff sod obtains, but few weeds are seen. This year I have observed a number of places where just a few plants of blue weed, chickory or ox-eye daisy were locating. These are all very common, and very bad roadside commoners. Had these few plants been prevented from seeding, a number of farmers would have saved a lot of trouble, and the weeds themselves could easily have been eradicated. Where the roadsides are torn up with the grader, rag-weed and May weed are very common. I have seen an endless amount of dock and many other noxious weeds, such as Canada thistles, perennial sow thistles, teasel, elecampagne, wild carrot, burdocks, etc., going to seed this summer along our public highways, and I believe something should be done to stop it right away. Every ratepayer is interested in this question.

T. G. RAYNOR.

BUMPER CROPS ON P. E. ISLAND.

At this writing, September 11th, we are just beginning to cut some grain, but the bulk of the harvest will not be ready for a week or ten days. The grain crop is extra heavy in straw, and well filled. Much of it lodged, having gone down lately with the heavy rains. August was a very wet and cool month; over 4½ inches of rain fell in it. On some of the low lands there has been too much rain, and the crop is drowned out, but there will not be much loss from this, as most of our land is well drained naturally. Taken all over, Prince Edward Island has the heaviest grain crop in the last twenty years, but it may be difficult to get it saved in the best condition, as much of it will not be cut till the last of September. Pastures are the best for many years, even better now than in the first part of July. The milk supply at the dairy stations is keeping well up, and the output of cheese will considerably exceed last year. The quality of cheese here will be the very best, on account of the cool season. At the cheese-board meeting, Sept. 10th, 12 1-16 cents was bid, but only a few factories accepted that price, many preferring to hold for a rise. The separator business has struck the Island this summer in earnest, and many dairymen are buying them. This may to some extent operate against our cheese business, but it will help farmers to handle their milk more profitably after the cheese season is over. The more cream separators, the better for our winter dairy business, as then we could adopt the cream-gathering method, and lessen the cost of manufacture of butter.

Our local Government have decided to give considerable financial help to a number of farmers' sons who will attend the Agricultural College at Truro and Ste. Anne de Bellevue. We hope to see quite a number of our bright boys take advantage of the offer, and fit themselves for up-to-date farmers, as well as make themselves useful as teachers to others who cannot go.

Large shipments of blueberries are going forward to American markets. From a small railway station, 15 tons were forwarded in one shipment. They are very plentiful here this season, and will be quite a source of revenue to many farmers. It has been a late year for wild fruits. The root and potato crop is doing well. Corn has made a fine growth, but is just coming in tassel. Five cents live weight is offered for lambs here. Certainly, the "sheep has a golden foot" just now. The trouble is most farmers have none to sell, as they went out of sheep a few years ago.

W. SIMPSON.

TAKING IT SERIOUSLY.

Farming must be taken seriously. Agriculture is neither a fad nor a pastime. It is not a combination of mere muscle, labor and mechanical routine. Success in its pursuit can be won only by keeping the balance true between hard work and clear thinking. The best results come only to the agriculturist who is in love with his work, and who acts upon the resolve to be aware of the methods of the leaders in his craft, and who applies these best methods to his own individual concerns, with such amendments as his circumstances require. The farmer or his son who is content to manage his farm in a mechanical way, trusting to happy chance for good results, may as well admit at once that he cannot look for the rewards in store for his neighbor, who invites the fullest harvest by reducing the chances of failure to a minimum. The farmers who regard the day's work as merely so much necessary inconvenience, to be hurried through with, in order that they may don their Sunday best to visit the village, and there make the silly attempt to find their satisfaction by lounging among the gossips, or patronizing the scores of slippery places made attractive to entrap the unwary, will soon be out of the running and making the bitter complaint that there is nothing in farming. Many a farmer's son wastes enough time around the blacksmith shop or the corner grocery to turn the tide of life in favor of prosperity, for the time so spent is usually lost both to profitable labor and to wholesome recreation.

What farmers require is up-to-date thinking about their interests that issues in well-directed action. Labor of this sort makes thinking healthy, and thinking makes labor a joy forever. In the best business houses there is always a room shut off from the public in which the thinking for the concern is done; and if our farmers are to come to their own, they will give a due proportion of each day to a consideration of what they would like to do, and of the steps that will lead them to the conditions which they desire.

On nearly all our farms, in field and in stable, there are conditions capable of almost infinite improvement. In only too many instances boys look askance at an unused field, while all that is required is a little careful thinking and a judicious use of leisure hours to make that bit of ground pay the taxes for the whole farm. Very few of our fields are working up to their maximum capacity. A little pains, together with a very little additional labor, would result in a profit

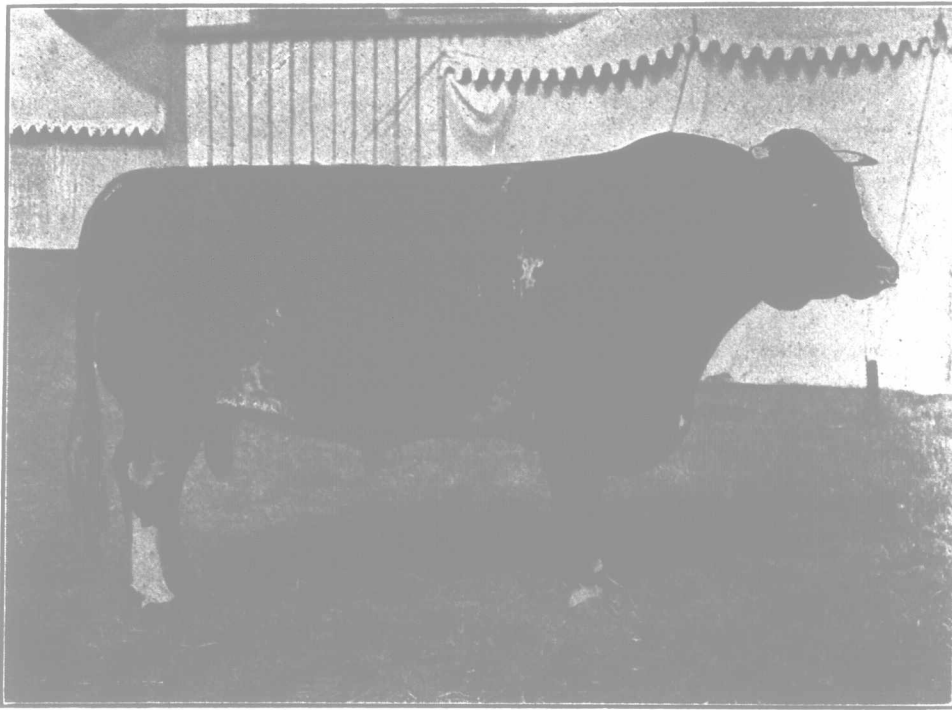
that is simply amazing. The characteristics of the individuals comprising the horse or stock herd require study. All this takes time and effort. It would puzzle Solomon to solve all the problems of even the smallest farm, but any farmer or his son, of even average intelligence, can make considerable improvement in the conditions amid which their lot is cast. The secret of it all is interest in one's work, a desire for improvement that will not be put down, and a bulldog determination that the leisure moments will be invested rather than merely spent. The gold in the Yukon is said to be petering out; the mines of Australia and of California are rarely mentioned, but our farms are now full of treasure for the man or boy with the stuff in him to shovel it out.

Just now, when the harvest is in and threshed, and the orchard and the corn and root fields are being looked after, is a fine time for the farmer to take stock, and seriously ask himself why he is not doing better. Nearly every farm can increase its money-earning power from twenty to fifty per cent. Why should this increased yield be lost? How can the loss be prevented? These are problems to which our agriculturists will do well to give serious thought this winter, both as individuals and as members of Farmers' Institutes and of Farmers' Clubs.

O. C.
Wentworth Co., Ont.

THE DAIRY.**OUR EXPORT DAIRY TRADE.**

The Glasgow Herald of August 29th reports an address delivered by J. A. Ruddick, Dominion Dairy and Cold-storage Commissioner, before a meeting of the Glasgow Provision and Fruit Trades Associations. Among other points, Mr. Ruddick assured his hearers that the laws in Canada regulating dairy produce were very stringent.



Prime Favorite (imp.) =45214=.

Shorthorn bull; calved March, 1902. First prize and grand champion, Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, 1907. Imported and owned by W. G. Pettit & Sons, Freeman, Ontario.

In the first place, all kinds of adulteration in connection with butter and cheese were absolutely prohibited, and he was able to state from his own knowledge of the situation that there was no adulteration of dairy produce in Canada. Then, the importation, manufacture or sale of oleomargarine or any butter substitute was prohibited, as was also process or renovated butter. On the matter of dating the manufacture of cheese, there was no law dealing with this, and he might frankly say he was against the dating system. Dating the month of manufacture did not represent anything that had to do with the intrinsic value of the cheese. The only reason why September cheese had been better than the cheese of other months was because they had generally cooler weather then. Personally, he would rather have May cheese, or that of June and July, that had been properly cured and made, than cheese made in the autumn. With the improvement in the curing of cheese that was becoming general, they might, however, be able to produce cheese throughout the whole season that would be equal in quality to that of September. In the matter of cold-storage, he thought the steamship companies were entitled to very great credit for having developed this part of their service, often in the face of very great discouragement. Another good work that had to do with the improving of the relations between the shipper and receiver on this side was the inspection of the cargoes. Every cargo

of perishable produce was carefully inspected by men employed by the Department in Montreal, and the same goods were re-inspected as they were discharged on this side, so if there was any difference in the condition of the goods, they knew exactly where the blame lay. It was the policy of the Dominion Government to do everything possible to assist the producer in Canada to increase the production of food products of high quality, and to assist him in landing these goods in other markets in as near a perfect condition as possible.

COLONIAL DAIRY PRODUCE.

W. Weddel & Co.'s (London, Eng.) review of the dairy produce trade of Great Britain is always an interesting publication. The firm is to be highly commended for their enterprise and generosity in printing and distributing this very important work. The thirteenth annual review is for the year ending June 30th, 1907, and is dated August 30th of same year. They say that the reports of dairy produce for the year were 688 tons less than for the previous year. The annual increase of importations for the ten previous years was 7,500 tons. The author accounts for the decrease in 1906-07 by saying that the high prices for butter and cheese checked demand, and, "in the case of butter, drove consumers to buy the cheaper butter mixtures, which are so plentiful." The increase in imports of Russian butter, chiefly from Siberia, has amounted to over 12,000 tons during the last two years, since the war. The writer goes on to say: "This rapid growth points to Siberian butter becoming in the near future the greatest foreign rival to Danish."

Of most interest to Canadian readers are the author's comments on Canadian butter. He says the receipts of Canadian butter were 45 per cent. less than during the previous year, due partly to cheese paying better than butter, and partly to droughty conditions in the Dominion. This import was the smallest since 1901, and from January to June of this year imports from Canada were nil.

Under the heading of "Quality and Prices," he says: "The quality of Canadian butter slowly improves year by year, but does not make the advance it ought to do. Canadian butter, which begins to arrive in May, has all the advantages of a usually rising market here for the five months, from July to November; but buttermakers in the Dominion make practically no progress in increasing their supply to our markets. The refrigeration facilities that now exist for placing Canadian butter in about 14 days after its manufacture are such that the quality is virtually as good as when it is made, and the high prices

which are obtained for Danish and other Continental butters of choicest quality should make the exportation of best quality Canadian a profitable business.

There are two points in the foregoing on which we should like to comment. The chief reason for the falling off in the supply of Canadian butter shipped to Great Britain during the past year is to be found in the fact that home markets in Canada have paid much higher prices than have the markets in England. We know of a creamery that was offered 21½ cents for June butter (1907) on Toronto market, which received only 18½ cents net after exporting. There were special reasons why the net price was not higher for these shipments, but this will give some idea of the relative values of the home and export markets. At the present writing (Sept. 11th), butter for export is worth about 22 cents per pound, while 25 cents is a common price for local trade. Canadians are not likely to export butter at a price less than can be received at home. Our growing population will soon consume all the butter we can make, assuming that cheese exports remain as at present. The second point, with reference to refrigeration facilities, is largely fiction. We should like to know where the creamery is located that can ship butter to London in 14 days. It takes three days to land butter from Guelph to Montreal, a distance of less than 400 miles. One month would be nearer the time required to land butter in Lon-

don, England. Then, again, we should like to ask the writer if he does not think that the quality of butter will be considerably worse than "when it is made," after lying in a freight-shed for several hours, at a temperature of 72 to 84 degrees F., waiting for a freight train, and whether or not it is likely to have its "quality virtually as good as when made" by being placed in a refrigerator car, where the temperature in the car runs 70 to 76 degrees, with only about 500 to 600 pounds of ice in the ice boxes to cool the butter? These are not fanciful, but actual, conditions, that have existed during the past season.

The writer has a good word to say regarding the compulsory grading of butter in New Zealand, where, he claims, "it has brought about a regular standard of quality."

Under "Cheese," the following significant statement is made: "The profitable import of cheese into this country has apparently reached a well-defined limit, which leaves little or no room for expansion. Notwithstanding the attraction of high prices, induced very largely by the scare last year in American tinned meats, the import of cheese for the year ended June 30th, was 1,006 tons below that of ten years ago. Contrast this with the import of butter, which increased in the same period 60,000 tons."

Under "Quality," he notes: "A steady improvement in quality for some years, both in Canadian and New Zealand cheese."

PROSPECTS FOR NEXT SEASON.

Among the comments under this heading, we find: "There is every indication of large supplies of butter being available for the coming winter. In the United Kingdom, the most favorable circumstances exist for an increase in the milking herds, and the consequent augmentation in the make of butter this winter."

"On the other hand, trade is everywhere so prosperous that the consumptive demand is certain to be well maintained, especially if lower prices prevail."

"There are no indications at present of any great shortage in the make of cheese for the current year. The Canadian season is late, but if there should be a deficiency at the end of the season, it will be more than made up by the very large increase in the United Kingdom and in Europe."

"To sum up, considerably lower prices are to be expected for both butter and cheese than have prevailed during the past year."

It is always dangerous to prophesy about butter and cheese markets. From a Canadian producer's viewpoint, we trust the foregoing prophecy may not come true, but if it does, we shall have to make the best of it. Things, at the present time, do not seem to support the tone of the prophet. However, who can tell what a year may bring forth? H. H. D.

SPECIAL SPEAKERS FOR ANNUAL MEETINGS OF CHEESE FACTORIES AND CREAMERIES.

The Department of Agriculture, in conjunction with the two Dairymen's Associations, is making a special effort to induce producers to furnish milk and cream of a uniformly high grade, in order that the cheese and butter manufactured may be improved in quality, and that this Province may maintain and strengthen its reputation as a dairy-producing country. Towards this end, the Department is making an effort to send speakers to the annual meetings of factories and creameries during the fall and winter months.

Speakers will be furnished upon the following conditions: That the secretary or other officers of the factory send out notice to all patrons and other farmers living in the immediate vicinity of the factory, stating clearly the place, date and hour of meeting, and announcing the programme. No charge will be made to the factory concerned. The officers will be expected to provide for the entertainment of the speaker while at the place of meeting, and will also be expected to assist in transportation of the speaker from one factory to the next, provided he does not travel by rail. Application for speakers should be sent to G. A. Putnam, Director of Dairy Instruction, before the end of September.

THE DAIRY HERD COMPETITION.

Patrons of cheese factories and creameries in Western Ontario will do well to note the announcement of a dairy-herd competition in 1907. Through the generosity of Ryrie Bros., Toronto, the Western Ontario Dairymen's Association is again able to offer two medals for competition by patrons of cheese factories and creameries—a silver one to the patron who delivers the most milk per cow to a cheese factory between April 1st and October 31st, and a bronze medal to the patron who delivers the most butter-fat per cow to a creamery within the same dates. No herd of fewer than eight cows is eligible in either case. Applications may be made any time before January 1st, 1908, and the statements of all competitors must be in the office of the Secretary of the Association, Frank Hens, London, Ont., before that date. It costs nothing to enter, and we trust there may be a large response.

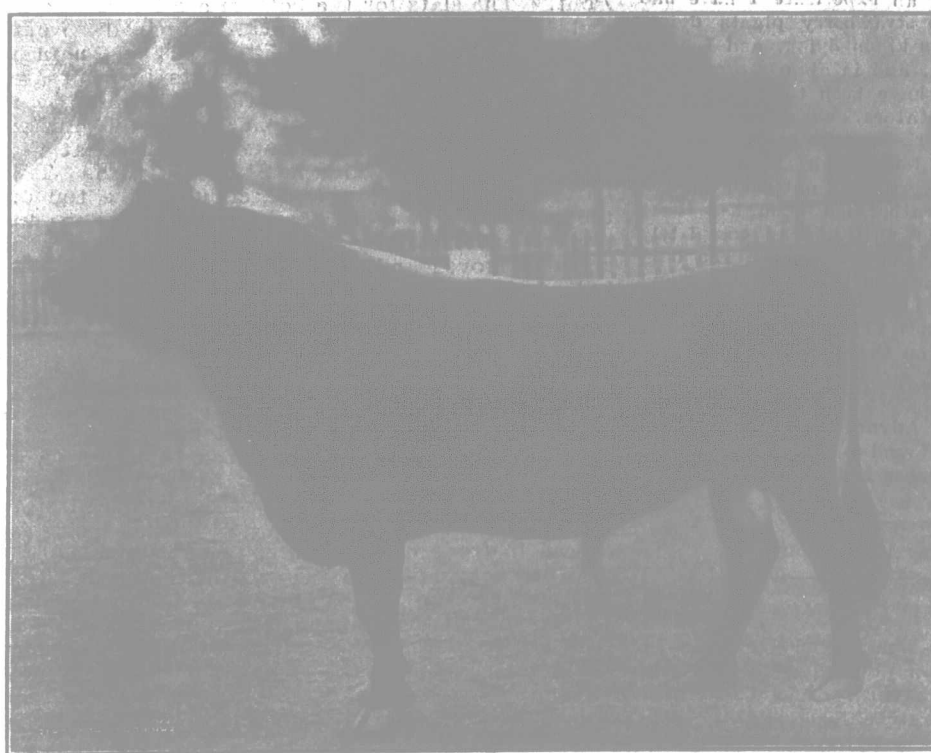
MILKING MACHINES TRIED IN CONNECTICUT.

Bulletin number 47, from Storrs Station, Connecticut, U. S. A., deals with these very live topics:

"The labor connected with the routine work of milking is one of the most exacting operations on the ordinary dairy farm." "Manual labor is one of the most expensive things which the farmer has to buy, and wherever possible, he makes use of machinery in doing his work." With these two statements the author of the bulletin proceeds to discuss the question of milking machines. The machine experimented with was the same as that used in the dairy stable of the Ontario Agricultural College during 1906. The writer realizes the difficulty of a practical and successful milking machine by saying, the nervous, sensitive disposition of the individual cows, together with the lack of uniformity in the form and size of the udder and teats, has made it very difficult to invent a machine which would milk different cows satisfactorily.

The first part of the bulletin deals with the effects on the bacterial content of the milk by using the machine. To compare hand and machine milking experiments were made with nine different methods of treating the parts of the machine in order to keep them clean. The machine and its parts were first washed in the ordinary way, and "in every experiment the germ content of the machine-drawn milk is higher than in the corresponding hand-drawn milk." The relative numbers of bacteria were an average of 15,524 for the machine work, and 3,144 for the hand-drawn. The other methods of treating the parts of the machine were: gold-dust bath; sterilizing pail and cover in steam and placing rubbers in a 2 1/2 per cent. solution of formalin; sterilizing all parts in steam, which spoiled the rubbers; placing parts in a 10-per-cent. salt solution; immersing in borax solution; washing in a 3 1/2 per-cent. solution of formalin; and treating the tubes, teat cups, etc., with a lime-water solution.

None of these were effective in sterilizing the parts of the machine, except sterilizing with steam and treating with formalin. The authors conclude that, so far as these experiments go, the formalin treatment is the only one which seems to be efficient in sterilizing the tubes and which does not at the same time injure the rubber. By thoroughly rinsing the tubes just before use the formalin is so completely removed that no trace of it could be found in the milk, even by the most sensitive chemical test.



Pearl of Kirkfield (imp.) 8087.

Jersey bull; calved May, 1903. First at the Royal Show, England, 1906; first and grand champion at the Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, 1907. Imported and owned by Mr. Wm. McKenzie, Kirkfield, Ont.

Granting that the foregoing is correct, and we have no reason to doubt the conclusion of the authors, is it advisable to recommend formalin for the sterilizing of the tubes, teat cups, etc., of the milking machine, and place such a dangerous chemical in the hands of ordinary dairymen? We should hesitate very much before doing so in Canada, and the Canadian dairy farmer is fully as competent to handle dangerous chemicals as is the American farmer. We are strongly of the opinion that some other method of cleansing milking machines is necessary before they become practicable on the ordinary farm.

EFFECT ON MILK YIELD.

The second part of the bulletin reminds us of a cartoon which appeared recently in a Canadian daily paper. The subject of the cartoon was

political, hence we "dassn't" more than mention it.

The opening paragraph gives the yield of 33 cows in seven days when milked with the machine as 2814.7 lbs., while they gave 2993.5 lbs. milk in the same time, milked by hand. "The yield from machine-milking was 178.8 lbs. less in the seven days than from hand-milking, or about three-fourths pound less per cow per day."

In succeeding tables and paragraphs the shrinkage for various periods are given, but we have no means of knowing whether these shrinkages are normal or abnormal. The percentage of shrinkage per month varied from about 6 to over 19.

The writer seems to recognize that the report is not altogether satisfactory, and accounts for it by the fact that he withdrew from the station staff while the experiments were in progress. Uncle Sam appears to have difficulty in keeping his boys on the job long enough to demonstrate what they can do. H. H. D.

TORONTO MILK PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting of the Toronto Milk Producers' Association was held in Toronto, at the Labor Temple, on Saturday, Sept. 14th. The following were elected as trustees: J. G. Cornell (President); Scarborough: W. C. Grubbe (Vice-President), Thistletown; D. E. Annis, Toronto; A. Forster, Markham; A. J. Reynolds, Scarborough Jct. (Secretary).

As announced in last week's "Farmer's Advocate," the prices to be paid for milk were: \$1.00 per eight-gallon can for six months—November 1st, 1907, to May 1st, 1908—and \$1.30 per can for five months—May 1st to October 1st—delivered in Toronto. This covers eleven months only, leaving October, 1908, to start the winter term instead of November, as at present.

GARDEN & ORCHARD.

HORTICULTURAL PROGRESS.

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

FRUITS OF ONTARIO.

A valuable addition to Canadian horticultural literature is the handbook entitled "Fruits of Ontario," recently published by the Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto. The information contained in this book of 275 pages is of the greatest value to Canadian fruit-growers, and is presented in a most attractive form in which it is presented to the public is a credit to the Department and is sure to make the work popular.

The matter is printed on excellent paper, and the illustrations, 225 in number, are very good indeed, being from photos of typical specimens of the fruit's recommended. After the establishment of the Ontario Fruit Experiment Stations in 1894, it was felt that in order that fruit-growers should get the greatest benefits from them, a handbook giving descriptions of the varieties tested should be eventually published. Mr. Linus Woolverton, Secretary of the Board of Control of the Fruit Experiment Stations, was entrusted with this work and for ten years he was engaged on it. During this time he made many descriptions of varieties and a very large number of fine photographs of fruit, most of which are life size. These descriptions and photographs were from time to time

examined by the Board of Control of the Fruit Experiment Stations and passed upon, suggestions for improvement being made when necessary. The descriptions were also verified by referring to standard pomological works, and by a number of fruit specialists in Ontario. Having concluded his labors, Mr. Woolverton handed over the material to the Ontario Department of Agriculture. It was felt by the Department that in order to make the handbook of the greatest practical value, cultural directions for each kind of fruit, and lists of varieties recommended, should be given. This matter was prepared by the Department and incorporated with the descriptions, making a handbook which every Ontario fruit-grower should have if possible. The fruits are classified into four groups: 1. The tree fruits, including the apple, cherry, peach, pear, plum, and quince. 2. The grape. 3. The bush fruits, in-

cluding blackberry, currant, gooseberry, and raspberry.
4. The strawberry.

Within these groups the varieties have been arranged alphabetically, as far as possible, for ease in reference. There are described in all 86 varieties of apples, 36 of cherries, 44 of peaches, 49 pears, 53 plums, 4 quinces, 37 grapes, 12 blackberries, 22 currants, 7 gooseberries, 20 raspberries, and 49 strawberries, making a total of 419 varieties described. Of these, 225 varieties are illustrated, the illustrations being confined to the fruits recommended.

The descriptions of the fruits are very full and give, in addition to the mere description of the fruit itself, its origin and history, the character of the tree, the value of the fruit for home use and market, its season, and its adaptation. An example of the first variety of apple described will show how much information may be found in the descriptions alone.

Alexander (Emperor Alexander): Origin: introduced into England from Russia in 1817. Tree: hardy, spreading, vigorous, productive: bears early. Fruit: very large size: form round, ovate conical: skin greenish yellow, russet dots, streaked or splashed with red: stem $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch long, set in a deep cavity: calyx large, nearly closed, set in a deep even basin.

Fresh: yellowish white: crisp, not very fine, moderately juicy: flavor subacid, pleasant.

Quality: dessert, fair: cooking good.

Value: Home market, first-class: can be successfully shipped to Great Britain in cold storage.

Season: September to November.

Adaptation: quite general, the tree being hardy.

At the end of the book spraying formulas are published, and information given on the best times to spray in order to control the many diseases and insect pests which affect the fruits dealt with. It is stated that there are four objects for which the "Fruits of Ontario" was prepared. These are to assist the fruit-grower:

1. In the selection of those varieties most desirable either for home or market. 2. By affording a convenient reference in the identification of varieties now grown in the Province. 3. By furnishing a reliable description of the size, color, general appearance, and real value of the varieties often incorrectly described in magazines and catalogues. 4. By giving sufficient cultural directions to enable him to make fruit-growing a success.

GRUB ATTACKING STRAWBERRY ROOTS.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I have just read in "The Farmer's Advocate" where Farmer asks for information concerning disease affecting strawberry plants. Now, will H. L. Hutt, of O. A. College, pardon me if I offer an experience I have had during the past season with strawberry plants dying. I had found plants of various kinds dying, and I made examination around the roots, and in almost every case I found a large grub, and I have been told it was the same grub that attacked potatoes, corn and garden carrots—not the ordinary dark-gray cutworm, but a whitish grub, fully one inch long, with six short legs or feelers. I found that the grub did not do the damage in one fell stroke, but rather fed upon the roots of various plants for days, or until it had completely used up the sap and vitality of the plant. The only remedy I found is, dig till you find it and destroy, and sometimes I found Mr. Grub innocently curled up fully 8 or 10 inches from the scenes of his destruction. I hope this may put "Farmer" on the clue of enemy of his berry plants.

Huron Co., Ont.

I like "The Farmer's Advocate" better every week. Many times I have found single issues worth more to me than the year's subscription.

POULTRY.

FATTENING FARM CHICKENS.

Mr. A. W. Foley, Poultry Superintendent in Alberta, in the first bulletin published by the Alberta Department of Agriculture, deals especially with the question of fattening chickens in the following words:

"A visit to almost any store or market handling poultry will demonstrate that a large amount of the dressed poultry offered for sale is poorly fleshed and equally poorly dressed. This is not because the demand for poultry is small, but through ignorance of the best method of fattening and dressing birds. The fact is that in but few cases have the birds received any particular attention in the way of preparing them for market. Of recent years it has been demonstrated that poultry should be specially fattened in much the same way as beef, mutton or pork, in order to produce the best results. It is just as reasonable to confine poultry when being fattened as the larger animals. The simplest method of doing this is by the crate-feeding system outlined below, but many a farmer can obtain improved results if the birds intended for sale were only confined in a suitable shed with a clean floor, good ventilation, and such foods as would be fed were the birds being fattened in crates. The crate system is much the better plan, however, and it is advisable to adopt it whenever possible.

During the past few years the crate feeding of chickens for market has been introduced from

England, and has made substantial progress in Canada, because it has proved to be the most satisfactory means of preparing poultry for market. The work of fattening is readily conducted in the crates. The gain in live weight made by the birds ranges from one to three pounds per chicken during the fattening period.

Crated chickens command an increased price per pound because they supply a much larger percentage of meat than when lean. The flesh is also more tender and palatable, because it is produced by the wholesome food that is of necessity fed during the fattening period. The confining of birds in crates also tends to render the muscular tissue less tough, and in properly-fattened birds there should be an almost entire absence of such tissue.

To illustrate the gains which can be obtained by crate feeding, the following figures, taken from the results obtained at the Dominion Government Breeding Station, Bowmanville, Ontario, are given:

Number of chickens fed, 434; cost of purchase, \$93.24; cost of feed, \$23.65; total cost of chickens and feed, \$116.89; amount received at 15 cts. per lb., \$235.95; profit over cost, \$119.06.

The birds fattened in this lot were of a desirable type, and the results, as will be observed, were exceptionally good, showing a profit of over 100 per cent. for three weeks of fattening. Some allowance must be made, however, for killing and dressing, as these are not included in the above statement.

As stated elsewhere in this bulletin, the type of bird that is capable of producing the best results in egg production is also the best type of bird to produce flesh in the fattening crate.

In order to have the chickens plump and well fleshed for the market when they are at the most profitable age, they should be placed in the fattening crates when they are between three and four months old. It is not meant by this that the chickens cannot be fattened profitably when they are more than four months old. Suitable market chickens will show gains in the crate at any age, but the most profitable gains are made by birds weighing $3\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. to 4 lbs.

The fattening crates are 6 feet long, 16 inches wide and 20 inches high, inside measurements. Each crate is divided by two tight wooden partitions into three compartments, and each compartment holds four birds. The frame pieces are two inches wide and $\frac{1}{4}$ -inches thick. This frame is covered with slats placed lengthwise on three sides—bottom, back and top—and perpendicular in front. The slats for the bottom are $\frac{1}{4}$ -inches wide and $\frac{1}{2}$ -inches thick; the back, top and front slats are the same width, but only $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch thick. The space between the slats in front are two inches wide to enable the chicken to feed from the trough. The bottom slats are $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches apart, with the exception of the space at the back of the crate, which is $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide. The bottom slats are always placed upon the top of the cross pieces of the frame. This is done to prevent any injury to the chickens' feet should the crate be moved and placed on the ground when full of birds. The back slats are placed lengthwise $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches apart, and the top slats are also placed lengthwise 2 inches apart. Two strips should be nailed under the top slats, near the ends of each division, and hinged to the framework. When the slats are sawn above the partitions, doors are formed for putting in birds.

The crates are placed on stands 16 inches from the ground and the droppings from the chickens received on sand or other absorbent material. A light "V" shaped trough $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches inside is placed in front of each crate, and is carried on two brackets nailed to the ends of the crate. The bottom of the trough should be 4 inches above the bottom of the crate and the upper inside edge 2 inches from the crate.

In fattening for the market it is always advisable to use the fattening crate described in this bulletin. If only a small number of chickens are to be fattened packing boxes of suitable dimensions can be adapted for the purpose. The open top of the box should become the bottom of the crate, and one side should be removed for the front. Laths should be nailed up and down the front and lengthwise on the bottom to form the floor. The laths should be placed the same distance apart as recommended in the construction of the regular fattening crate. A board should be loosened in the top of the box to remove the birds, and a feed trough arranged in front.

In warm weather the crate should be placed out-doors in a sheltered place.

In unsettled weather it is advisable to construct a rough-board shelter above the crate so as to shed the rain: or the fattening should be carried on inside a shed or barn.

During cold weather the crates should be placed in a warm building. Abundant ventilation is required at all times.

Killing Lice.—Before the birds are put into crates they should be well dusted with sulphur, or any good louse-killer, to kill any lice on them. They should be treated again three days before they are killed.

Feather Plucking.—Birds that are fattening in

crates sometimes pluck the feathers from one another. This habit is caused by irritation at the roots of the feathers, and results either from overheated blood or parasites. The remedy is to remove the chickens that do the plucking and feed the others more skim milk, or add animal food and vegetable matter to the fattening ration.

If the trouble is caused by parasites, they will be found in the white powdery matter at the base of the quill. A sulphur and lard ointment should be applied to the affected parts.

Feeding.—It is necessary to feed the birds lightly the first few days they are in the crates, not feeding all they will consume. The food should be given twice a day, and after the birds have eaten what they require, the balance should be removed and the troughs turned over. Fresh water should be supplied daily, and grit two or three times a week.

Fattening Rations.—A satisfactory fattening ration is one that is palatable, and that will produce a white-colored flesh. Oats, finely ground, or with the coarser hulls sifted out, have proved the best grain for fattening, and should form the basis of all the grain mixtures. The most suitable meals for fattening are ground oats, buckwheat, barley and low-grade flour.

Satisfactory mixtures of meal:

- (1). Ground oats (coarse hulls removed).
- (2). Siftings from rolled oats (no hulling dust should be included).
- (3). Two parts ground oats, two parts ground buckwheat, one part corn.
- (4). Equal parts of ground oats, ground barley and ground buckwheat.
- (5). Two parts of ground barley, two parts of low-grade flour and one part of wheat bran.

The meal should be mixed to a thin porridge with sour milk, skim milk, or buttermilk. On the average, 10 pounds of meal require from 12 to 15 pounds of milk.

When sufficient skim milk or buttermilk cannot be obtained for mixing the mash, a quantity of meat meal, blood meal or beef scraps and raw vegetables should be added to the fattening ration. A good proportion is one part of the meat meal to fifteen of oatmeal.

The birds should remain in the fattening crates for a period not exceeding 24 days. Some birds will fatten more readily than others, and should, therefore, be removed from the crate, and killed as soon as ready. During the last week, it is well to feed a little beef tallow, shaved into the trough, or melted and mixed in the mash. About one pound of tallow to 50 or 60 chickens per day is a fair allowance.

The Alberta Government Poultry-fattening Station lately marketed 1,900 pounds of dressed poultry in Calgary that fetched 20 cents per pound. In Alberta, as elsewhere, the demand for high-class table poultry is far exceeding the supply.

THE FARM BULLETIN.

AN EXPERT CONFECTIONER LIKES BOTH ONTARIO AND MANITOBA WHEAT FLOUR.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

In reply to your letter, re kind of flour we use in our establishment, would say that we have to use both Manitoba and fall-wheat flour. To obtain successful results in making buns, bread, rolls, and anything that needs to be set over night with yeast, requires the strong Manitoba flour; tea biscuits and scones, and all other kind of cakes where baking powder is required, we find our fall-wheat, high-patent flour to give the best color, the best appearance, and is more palatable. Re class of flour used in the near future, would say that we think with our high-class machinery and skilled workmen we have got the flour question as near perfect as possible. As long as we can obtain Manitoba wheat, and the Ontario farmers keep up their standard of fall wheat, there is no reason we can see that in the future we should not enjoy the present state of perfection that flour has arrived at.

London, Ont.

THE HORN AND THE PEN.

It seems to be a difficult job for your reviewers to report Dorset sheep correctly. The horns must curve the pen. In your report of the Toronto exhibit, you omitted to mention the aged-ewe class, in which I won first and second on home-bred stuff, against imported, perhaps the only instance that such happened at Toronto this year. I also won first on pen of lambs bred by exhibitor, which you credit to H. Bartlett. In the report of the Western Fair, you credit Cooper & Nephew with winning all the firsts and seconds, except one, when my flock won three firsts, four seconds and five thirds, as well as first on pure-bred wether against all middle-wool breeds. The latter prize was reported correctly.

Middlesex Co.

John A. Sprague, President of the Picton, Ont., Cheese Board, and one of the leading farmers and dairymen of the Bay of Quinte district, died suddenly on Sept. 14th, just after the session of the Board.

A Good Fair at Ottawa Completes Provincial Circuit.

Providence was kind to the Central Canada Exhibition this year, and ordained that the dates originally chosen, viz., the second week in September, should be changed to avoid a clash with the plans first announced for the Dominion Exhibition at Sherbrooke. As London, Ottawa and Sherbrooke would have divided exhibitors' resources, the directors of the Central Canada resolved to postpone their show to the dates September 13th to 21st, which is practically making it the third instead of the second week as heretofore. Subsequently Sherbrooke advanced her dates, but Ottawa adhered to her altered intention, with the result that her fair escaped a rainy week and was projected into one of ideal autumn weather. Not only so, but coming after Toronto, Sherbrooke and London, she drew an exceptionally strong show of stock, a large number of the leading studs, herds and flocks, both east and west, being represented. It is to be hoped the success of the 1907 fair will prevail on the directorate to concur in Manager McMahon's wish, as expressed to our representative in an interview, to adhere permanently to the third week in September, thus regularly concluding the round of leading Ontario exhibitions. It is also to be hoped that the suggestion of Mr. Lockie Wilson, Provincial Superintendent of Fairs and Exhibitions, will be carried out, and that next year there may be no local fairs running concurrently in the vicinity of Ottawa, as was the case this year.

What it will come to may be premature to surmise, but there would seem to be a prospect that next year will be Ottawa's turn to participate in the \$50,000 Dominion grant. No attempt was made to secure it for 1907, it being understood that Quebec was entitled to a show within her own borders. New Brunswick and the Western Provinces may put in a claim for 1908, but Ottawa, in consideration of her enterprise and present achievement, would seem to be in a good position to make a strong request.

So much for eventualities and contingencies. The 1907 show, opened by Sir Wilfred Laurier, was an excellent one. The show of stock and dairy produce was large and of high class. Numerous lines of manufactured goods were represented, and the raucous tones of the brazen-lunged megaphone spielers impressed the visitor that there was plenty doing in that quarter. Last year an attempt was made to eliminate the side-shows and run the amusement features under official auspices in the immense new auditorium, Howick Hall. The plan was not crowned with complete success. Many people missed the seductive opportunities for burning pocket money, and the exhibition finances suffered accordingly, at the turnstiles as well as through the paucity of concessionaire fees. The managerial verdict is, "We need the side-shows."

The vaudeville exhibition in Howick Hall was repeated, however, under the direct management of the exhibition association, who succeeded in securing a show which was clean and unobjectionable, and deserved more liberal patronage than it received. Owing to latitude and season it is unsatisfactory attempting a grand-stand evening performance, and Howick Hall being comfortably enclosed is intended to take its place. The old grand-stand was fortunately destroyed by fire during the year and a new open stand erected to accommodate the spectators of track events.

In the horticultural hall one of the chief exhibits was that of the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa. The Seed Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture also had an instructive exhibit, illustrating among other things the remarkable difference in the germinating vitality of grass and vegetable seeds and grains. The C.P.R. and Manitoba Government exhibits were tastefully arranged, and attracted much attention. But perhaps the most striking feature was an exhibit in the section for 12 stalks of ensilage corn, of some North King, a flint variety grown by D. G. Thomson, Cumming's Bridge, who has been working on corn selection and breeding for three years, and has effected a marked improvement in the qualities that go to make good corn. Though the exhibition sample must have been cut about the second week in September, one ear was nicely glazed, and all were well advanced toward maturity, considering the backwardness of the season. The ears must have averaged about a foot in length, and one was over 13 inches, while the stalks were ten or eleven feet high. Who says Eastern Ontario cannot grow corn?

HORSES.

Those is a position to know, say that the entries here were more numerous this year than ever before. This is no doubt correct, as the agricultural and general-purpose classes and harness classes, both heavy and light, were out in exceptionally large entries. The breeding classes, too, were decidedly stronger than usual, due to the entries of several of the Western importers. A decided improvement was noticeable this year in the posting up on the various stables of the daily programme; but the mixing of the various classes in the manner of bringing them out for judging is confusing to judges, exhibitors and the press, as well as inconvenient, as to our knowledge, several exhibitors, who had both Clydesdales and Hackneys, were at their wits'

end to get sufficient men to handle both breeds at the same time. The same thing was done this year in Toronto, and to our mind has not a redeeming feature to recommend the continuance of it.

CLYDESDALES.—The Scotch drafters were out this year stronger than for several years past. The continued high price for drafters has so stimulated the demand for breeding stock that importers this year purchased heavily when in Scotland, and, best of all, of a class of stock some points in advance, in point of quality and size, over that of former years, as the high-class type of Clydesdales brought out for comparison amply proves. Some of the classes were exceptionally strong, and taxed the skill of the judges, R. B. Ogilvie, Chicago; E. P. Clarke, and Prof. Grisdale, Ottawa, to place them satisfactorily.

Stallions four years and over, imported or Canadian-bred, was one of the best exhibits we have seen together this year. In all, twelve faced the judges, an exceptionally uniform lot, with size, style, quality and action of the very best. It took the judges a full hour to decide where the honors should fall, finally placing the blue on Graham Bros.' last year's Toronto and Chicago grand champion, Right Forward (imp.), the great son of Prince Thomas. Second went to Smith & Richardson's Adam Bede (imp.), a big, thick, quality son of that greatest of living sires, Baron's Pride, third again going to Graham Bros. on another son of Baron's Pride, Baron Allister (imp.).

In stallions three years old the competition was not so strong numerically, only four facing the judges, Graham Bros. again getting the blue on Royal Choice

Filly two years old brought out three rare good fillies in Crissa (imp.), the property of Hodgkinson & Tisdale, Beaverton; D. Gunn & Son's Margurita (imp.), and Dunrobin (imp.), which were placed in the order named.

In the one-year-old filly class there were Smith & Richardson's Sweet Afton (imp.) and Graham Bros.' Hilda (imp.), placed in the same order.

Championship for best mare went to Gunn's Pearl (imp.), by Gold Mine.

Stallion any age, championship, went to Graham Bros.' Right Forward.

CLYDESDALES (Canadian-bred).—This class was well represented, and brought out a number of horses, quite the equal of many of the imported ones.

In stallions four years and over, Graham Bros.' big, well-timbered son of Prince Patrick, St. Patrick, won the blue. Smith & Richardson's Lord Roberts, by Merryman, won the red, and T. H. Hassard's Puritan Stamp, by Puritan, won the green. This horse showed considerable more quality than either of the others, and might well have come higher.

Stallion three years old—Smith & Richardson had here the only entry in a thick, powerfully-put-up son of Ottawa's former champion, Lavender (imp.), Lavender's Best.

Stallion two years old—In this class competition was a little stronger, the judges, after considerable deliberation, giving Smith & Richardson's Hopewell McQueen first, Graham Bros.' Primrose King second, and D. Gunn & Son's Dunrobin third.

Awards for stallions one year old went to Graham Bros. first, D. Gunn & Son second.

In brood mares and foal—Gunn again came in for the blue, with Jessie Keir, J. R. Macurdy, Hazeldeen, second, with Kate Gordon.

Awards for foals went the same way.

For filly three years old—Nelson Wagg, Claremont, carried off the blue on his noted Toronto winner, Lady Margaret; J. Minogue, Cumberland, the red, on Queen; J. Boyd, Stittsville, the green, on a big, useful sort of mare.

In fillies one year old, Macurdy produced the winner in Her Pretty McQueen; Gunn second, on Dunrobin Maid.

Best mare any age—N. Wagg's Lady Margaret.

Best stallion any age—Smith & Richardson's Lavender's Best.

For heavy-draft horse in harness—N. Wagg won first, with Susan M.; Wm. James, Carp, second, with a big good kind.



Stately Cross House (imp.)—10558—(12622).

Ayrshire cow. First in aged class and sweepstakes at the Central Canada Exhibition, Ottawa, 1907. Owned and exhibited by D. A. MacFarlane, Kelso, Quebec.

(imp.), an Edinburgh and Kilmarnock champion of last year, a massive brown son of the champion Everlasting, Smith & Richardson again coming second with the big quality roan son of Baron of Buchlyvie, Buchlyvie Laird (imp.), a colt that many thought might have been placed at the top, the same firm getting third on the exceedingly sweet-turned black son of King o' Kyie, Dashing King (imp.).

Stallions two years old brought out a very uniform lot, and in this class the awards, as handed out, were far from satisfactory to the ring-side talent, the second-prize horse in their opinion being points ahead of the one that was decked with the blue. Graham Bros.' Boreland Chief (imp.) came to the top. The same firm came second, and Smith & Richardson's Baron Columbus (imp.) third, with Wealthy Baron (imp.), also the property of Smith & Richardson, fourth.

In stallions one year old, Graham Bros. won first and second again with King Easy (imp.) and King o' the Baron, in the order named, Smith & Richardson getting third with Rab the Ranther (imp.).

In brood mares, with foal by side, D. Gunn & Son, Beaverton, won first with Dunrobin Mabel (imp.); Wm. Allan, Mountain Road, second, on Nellie Meredian; T. Burk, South March, third, on Lucy Mac, and W. Kidd, Burk's Rapids, fourth, on May Queen.

Foals were placed in same order as their dams.

Filly three years old brought out three entries, awards going: Smith & Richardson first, on Flossend Princess (imp.); Graham Bros. second, on Royal Ruby (imp.); J. Croll, Ramseyville, third, on Heroine (imp.).

SHIRES.—It is evident that the Shire, as a draft horse, has few friends in the Ottawa Valley. At the Canada Central, the exhibit is generally a very meagre one, but this year more so than usual, as in only two classes were they in evidence, and then in single entries.

In aged stallions, Wm. Hodgins, Shawville, had one entry, Royal Albert, a horse fit to compete in any Shire company, with size, quality and action of the very best. He also won championship.

In the two-year-old stallion class, T. D. Elliot, Bolton, Ont., showed a rare good colt in Sir Ralph.

PERCHERONS.—Here again the entries were away behind that of former years, only two classes being represented.

In stallion four years old and over, Wm. Wilson, Manotick, won first, on Moussie (imp.), and afterwards championship; T. H. Hassard second, on Lupon (imp.).

For stallion three years old—T. D. Elliot first, on Rupin (imp.); Hassard second, on Cambon (imp.), and Wilson third, on Rocket 2nd.

FRENCH-CANADIANS.—As is generally the case at Ottawa, the French-Canadian horses were out in considerable numbers, and a most pleasing feature was the very decided improvement in the uniformity of type of the entries as they came up for comparison. This is, no doubt, largely due to the nationalization of the records, and the more critical Government inspection before registration.

In the aged stallion class, three real nice, good-

acting horses were brought out. The judge was Louis Lavallee, of St. Guilanome, Que.

While the entries were identically the same as at Sherbrooke, the week before, the awards for the same three horses was not placed at all the same, as we should have done, as the popularly-supposed type was ignored for the more rangy, upstanding type; Arsene Denis, St. Norbert, Que., getting first, on Prince Royal; Dr. J. H. Vignault, Three Rivers, Que., second, on Primrose, and L. P. Sylvestre, St. Theodore d'Acton, Que., third, on Brian.

In all the other stallion classes, Denis had things all his own way on single entries.

HACKNEYS.—This great fancy harness breed was pretty well represented, among which were some exceptionally choice animals. Graham Bros. had the judge's choice for first place in the aged-stallion class, in Painslick Prime Minister (imp.), and second in Cuddington (imp.); while Hassard came in for third with last year's champion, British Yeoman (imp.). This rating caused much dissatisfaction, and being placed by such a noted expert judge as Dr. Grenside, of New York, certainly made the onlookers stare a bit.

Stallion three years old had a single entry, T. D. McCaully's Marquis of Dufferin.

In stallions two years old, Graham Bros. had the first- and second-prize winners in Adamastin Nugget (imp.) and Royal Connaught (imp.), the former finally winning the championship. He is a colt of superb finish and faultless action, giving promise of a brilliant future.

The filly classes were poorly represented in point of numbers.

Filly three years old had two entries, T. D. McCaully's and Hay Bros., Lachute, Que., being placed in the order named.

For filly two years old, Hay Bros. had the only entry, Lochyran Maid (imp.).

For brood mare and foal, Graham Bros. were first with Minerva (imp.); A. Chartier, St. Paul, Que., second, with Lochyran Florodoro; T. D. McCaully third, with Queen Thyra. Foals went in the same order.

Championship for best mare any age went to Graham Bros.' Minerva.

Hackney stallion in harness was won by Graham Bros.' Rosary.

STANDARD-BRED.—Aged stallions brought out three entries, the winner being found in the entry of Robert Stewart, of Aylmer, Pilot Chimes, winner of first and championship in the same ring for three years, again repeating the championship trick this year. Second went to the Maclaren Stock Farm, Buckingham, Que., on Baltor; third to G. T. Hughes, Papineauville, Que., on George Mac.

Stallion three years old—Maclaren's entry was placed first, and Stewart's second.

In two-year-olds, the order was reversed, Stewart getting first, and Maclaren second.

The mare and filly classes were out in light entries, but of a high-class quality.

CARRIAGE AND COACH.—Again the entries were not numerous in the breeding classes. Aged stallions were represented by the Hackney entry of J. J. Black, of Winchester, Ont., in Grillington Dundee (imp.), who won first and championship. The Coach-bred entry of H. M. Douglas, of Vandeleur, Ont., in Gauthier, was placed second, and the Hackney-bred entry of Hay Bros., Lachute, Que., in Crainswick Duke (imp.), was third.

As is usual the Harness and Saddle classes were well filled, Mr. Geo. Pepper, of Toronto, being on hand with his high-class string of harness and saddle horses, he giving an exhibition every day before the grandstand of high jumping with his noted champion jumpers.

All around, the horse exhibit at the Canada Central for 1907 will go down to history as one of the most successful in its twenty years' of existence.

CATTLE.

The cattle barns contained some bovine ornaments, particularly in the beef breeds, that would not have turned up if the show occurred as last year, at the same time as the Western in London. All the standard breeds were represented by high-class herds, though some of them provided easy money for exhibitors who won without competition or divided the honors with a single rival. The bulk of the judging was completed on Tuesday, 17th, under ideal weather conditions. The decorating ribbons were distributed at the direction of the following men:

Ayrshires, W. F. Stephen, Huntingdon, Que.; Jerseys and Guernseys, R. Reid, Berlin, Ont.; Holsteins, B. Mallory, Belleville; French-Canadians, Paul Lavallee, Bertier, Que.; beef cattle, Thos. Russell, Exeter, Ont.

Taking the classes by and all very few complaints were heard, and in those occasional instances where previous ratings were not sustained, there were generally good reasons for the changes made. The difficulty of watching critically, without a catalogue, four classes simultaneously judged, together with the fact that practically all the animals have been sized up at earlier shows, will justify an abbreviated comment. The list of awards is possibly more important than reportorial disquisition, and was gathered by our representative at considerable pains.

AYRSHIRES.—Quebec takes no back seat in Ayrshires. In fact she holds an unmistakable lead. In addition to R. R. Ness' champion herd there are many others of less repute, but comprising excellent, useful cattle. Among these it will not be invidious to particularize on the successful showing of the rising young dairyman and breeder, Hector Gordon, also H. M. Morgan and D. A. MacFarlane, who emerged with two first-

prize cows, one of them a sweepstakes. For Quebec's eminence in the Ayrshire world a full share of credit must be given Mr. Ness, who has not only encouraged by example and distributed much good stock throughout the Province, but has urged many a young breeder into the limelight of publicity and lent a helping hand on the way to success. The burden of upholding Ontario's honors fell almost entirely to Alex. Hume, Menie, whose herd, however, was out in capital shape and acquitted itself with credit to the breed. Numerically there seemed to be scarcely so strong a show of bulls as at some previous Ottawa exhibitions, but the average excellence was high throughout the breed. The roster of exhibitors included the following: R. R. Ness, Howick, Que.; Alex. Hume & Co., Menie Ont.; H. M. Morgan, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que.; Hector Gordon, Howick, Que.; D. A. MacFarlane, Kelso, Que.; D. M. Watt, Allan's Corners, Que.; J. H. Black, Lachute, Que.; R. C. Clarke, Hammond, Ont.; D. Cumming, Russell, Ont., and Alex. Doig, Lachute, Que.

In aged bulls Ness' champion Barcheskie King's Own had no trouble in heading the ring, though a good second was Watt's Pearlstone, by Black Prince of Whitehall. A bonny half-dozen two-year-olds were headed by Gordon's Auchenbrain Abram, Morgan following with Monkland Guarantee, while Black's ambitions were scarcely appeased with third on Oyama's Guarantee. There were those about the ring who would have reversed the order of these three, though others upheld the official decision. It is enough to say they were a trio to test the discriminating faculties of any judge. Ness led in yearlings with Good Time, while in senior calves the magnet turned to Hume's imported Haysmuir Milk Record, a name which he bids fair to make good as a getter of dairy stock.

Stiffer work commenced in aged cows. A ring of ten were finally disposed of with the red colors bedecking the sweepstakes ten-year-old cow Stately Cross House, from the MacFarlane herd. Though showing effects of the ordeals of maternity, and the drain of milk-making, she still retains a strong typical form and swings a grand, big, level udder. She was got by Robin Harvey of Southwick, and bred by Robert Stevenson. Second, was easy for Hume's beautiful type, Eva of Menie, Ness landing in third position with Emma of Nethercraig, and Watt, fourth, with Lily of Kelso. Ness' 1906 Ottawa champion, Bargepoch Heather Bell, had trouble this year in calving, and, though she recovered all right, was not yet in form to show. In three-year-old cows, Hume had a call for first with Pride of the Hume Farm; while in Canadian-bred cows, Ness' Nellie Burns of Burnside won compliment in a class of six. Hume's Highland Lass is a strong cow of attractive type, though a bit fleshy to suit Mr. Stephen's mind. Among the eight two-year-old heifers that fled into the ring, Gordon had a strong claim to recognition with his fine big St. Simon heifer, Whitehill Duchess, with beautiful udder and teats. Second and third were Ness' Monkland Maud and Gordon's Monkland Jenny Lind, both by White Cockade. All three are of Ness' importation. The dozen yearlings were headed by Ness' Nellie Burns 4th; first as a calf everywhere last year, and a heifer that is hard to beat. Ness again headed a class of eleven senior calves with his imported Buchan Flora; while among the seven junior calves, Watt's Clara of Stockwood turned up—a bud of considerable promise. In dry cows, three years old and upwards, MacFarlane captured another first with a smooth, big-barrelled cow, Stately of Kelso, and a good class of dry heifers were headed by Ness' Monkland Lady Mary, the champion two-year-old of Scotland this year and last year, and unbeaten as a yearling.

The prize list tells the rest:

Bulls, aged—1, Ness, on Barcheskie King's Own; 2, Watt, on Pearlstone; 3, Clarke, on Glenora of Kelso. Two-year-olds—1, Gordon, on Auchenbrain Abram; 2, Morgan, on Monkland Guarantee; 3, Black, on Oyama's Guarantee; 4, Hume, on Lessnessock Oyama's Heir. Yearlings—1, Ness, on Good Time; 2, Hume, on Lessnessock Royal Monarch. Senior calves—1, Hume, on Haysmuir's Milk Record; 2, Gordon, on Stonehouse Snow King; 3, Morgan, on Stoneycroft Sloth King; 4, Clarke, on Woodruffe Lord Sterling. Junior calves—1, Morgan, on Stoneycroft Chief Pontiac; 2, Clarke, on Buntie's Heir; 3, Cumming; 4, Gordon, on Stonehouse Duke. Sweepstakes bull—Ness' Barcheskie King's Own.

Females.—Cows, four years old and upwards—1, MacFarlane, on Stately Cross House; 2, Hume, on Eva of Menie; 3, Ness, on Emma of Nethercraig; 4, Watt, on Lily of Kelso; 5, Gordon, on Chapleton Swany; 6, Morgan, on Broomhill Blossom. Three-year-old cows—1, Hume, on Pride of the Hume Farm; 2, Ness, on Barcheskie Lucky Girl; 3, MacFarlane, on Baby Grace of Kelso; 4, Ness, on Monkland Dorothy; 5, Gordon, on Barcheskie Sybil. Canadian-bred cows, three years old and upwards—1, Ness, on Nellie Burns of Burnside; 2, Hume, on Highland Lass; 3, Watt, on Maggie of Kelso; 4, MacFarlane, on White Glen of Kelso; 5, Doig, on Lady Bell of Hill Farm. Two-year-old heifers—1, Gordon, on Whitehill Duchess; 2, Ness, on Monkland Maud; 3, Gordon, on Monkland Jenny Lind; 4, Hume, on Bargower Snowdrop; 5, Hume, on Florine; 6, MacFarlane, on Auchafour Logan 2nd. Yearlings—1, Ness, on Nellie Burns 4th; 2, Morgan, on Barcheskie Emily; 3, Gordon, on Barcheskie Polly; 4, Hume, on Princess Ena; 5, Ness, on Bargower Maggie Lauder; 6, Gordon. Senior calves—1, Ness, on Buchan Flora; 2, Ness, on Nellie Burns 5th; 3, Morgan, on Stoneycroft Lady Helen; 4, Gordon, on Stonehouse Queen 2nd; 5, Watt, on Eva of Stockwood; 6, Hume, on Nan 1st of Bellisland. Junior calves—1, Watt, on Clara of Stockwood; 2, Hume; 3, and 4, Gordon. Dry cows—1, MacFarlane, on Stately of Kelso; 2, Gordon, on Monkland

Pansy; 3, Ness, on Violet 3rd; 4, Morgan, on Ardyne Delilah. Dry heifers—1, Ness, on Monkland Lady Mary; 2, Ness, on Silver Bell; 3, Hume, on Howie's Victoria; 4, Morgan, on Southwick Betty. Sweepstakes—Stately Cross House.

Herd prizes: Bull and three of his get—1, Ness; 2, Hume. Cow and three of her progeny—1, Watt. Herd of bull and four females over one year—1, Ness; 2, Hume; 3, Gordon; 4, MacFarlane. Breeders' young herd—1, Ness; 2, Hume.

HOLSTEINS.—The champion Nova Scotia herd of Logan Bros., Amherst Pt., completed at Ottawa a triumphal circuit of the western fairs, winning first in nearly every class, notwithstanding that a good-sized contingent of the harem had been sent to Fredericton. The well-known Eastern Ontario herds of Brown Bros. and C. J. Gilroy were missed from the ring; drouthy pastures and other contingencies having operated to prevent the fitting of their herds for show purposes. Their places were taken by J. H. Caldwell, of Fallowfield, Ont.; Wm. C. Stevens, Philipsville, Ont., and John Cruise, Lachute Mills, Que. Among their entries were a number of high-class individuals, but they showed in their condition the effect of bare meadows, and lost not a few prizes to the Maritime herd on the score of flesh and bloom, which count in dairy as well as beef cattle.

A trio of aged bulls were led by Logan Bros.' crackling Artis Mercedes Posch; Caldwell coming second with Woodland Victor De Kol, a big bull, from the herd of Matt. Richardson, lacking somewhat the smoothness and quality of the winner, but a strong, robust sire that should be a getter of useful dairy stock.

In two-year-olds, Logan's Count Mercedes Posch left second honors to Cruise's Juanita Sylvia Prince 2nd, a bull of Gilroy's breeding, first as a yearling at Halifax last fall. A ring of five yearlings accorded the lead to Logan's home-bred Jacob Clarke.

Coming to females, eight cows turned out to discuss positions. Jewel Sylvia was off form, having experienced trouble with the afterbirth in calving, and had to concede premier position to Faforit 7th; Caldwell claimed third with Rhoda A., an excellent dairy matron, handicapped by length of lactation, having been milking since early winter. In three-year-olds, Stevens' Kitty Marling De Kol showed the way for Logan's Homestead Maria. In two-year-olds, Logan's black Toronto fourth-prize heifer, Artis Molly, was placed first, being preferred by Mr. Mallory to the white Orne Rooker 2nd, which Judge Moyer had placed over her at Toronto. We believe the Sherbrooke judge, Mr. Stevenson, agreed with Mr. Mallory.

Awards: Bulls, three years and upwards—1, Logan Bros., on Artis Mercedes Posch; 2, Caldwell, on Woodland Victor De Kol; 3, Stevens, on Sir Alta Posch Beets. Two-year-olds—1, Logan Bros., on Count Mercedes Posch; 2, Cruise, on Juanita Sylvia Prince 2nd. Yearlings—1, Logan Bros., on Jacob Clarke; 2, Stevens, on Mercedes Julps De Kol; 3, Cruise, on Spotted Boy De Kol; 4, Caldwell, on Baron De Kol. Senior calves—1 and 2, Logan Bros., on Artis Peterkin Posch, and Paladin Rooker; 3, Stevens, on Prince Pieterje Carborn. Junior calves—1, Logan; 2, Cruise; 3, Stevens. Sweepstakes bull—Artis Mercedes Posch.

Females.—Cows, four years old and upwards—1 and 2, Logan Bros., on Faforit 7th, and Jewel Sylvia; 3, Caldwell, on Rhoda A.; 4, Logan Bros., on Mary Rooker 2nd. Three-year-old heifers—1, Stevenson, Kitty Marling De Kol; 2, Logan Bros., on Homestead Maria; 3, Caldwell, on De Kol Lady Inka; 4, Cruise, on Jessie Queen. Two-year-olds—1 and 2, Logan Bros., on Artis Molly and Orne Rooker 2nd; 3, Stevens, on Nancy Ann; 4, Cruise, on Maple Glen Sylvia De Kol. Yearlings in milk—1, Logan Bros., on Ellaree; 2, Cruise, on White Lily. Dry yearlings—1 and 2, Logan Bros., on Minnie Rooker's Poem and Katie Rooker; 3, Stevens, on Inka Sylvia De Kol 2nd; 4, Caldwell, on Ormsby's Belle. Senior calves—1, 2, 3 and 4, Logan Bros., on Mercedes Dorinda De Kol, Orne Teti Rooker, Emily Rooker 3rd, and Babbin's Rooker Posch. Junior calves—1, Logan Bros., on Lady Mary Rooker; 2, Stevens, on Phocis De Kol Posch; 3, Cruise, on Lady Francis Sylvia; 4, Stevens, on Rhoda Beets De Kol. Sweepstakes female—Faforit 7th.

Herd prizes—Aged herd—1, Logan Bros.; 2, Caldwell. Breeder's young herd—1, Logan Bros.; 2, Cruise.

[Note.—With reference to the above list, as also to the list of Ayrshire awards, our reporter has expressed the opinion that a purse from the exhibitors would be in order, in consideration of the excruciating length and orthography of the nomenclature.—Ed.]

JERSEYS.—On the Jersey end of the campus, the contest waged chiefly between the well-known herds of B. H. Bull & Son, of Brampton, and David Duncan, of Don, Ont. The Quebec herd of E. Paradis was also represented, but his cattle were not in show shape. He came in for third with a good kind of an aged bull, Brampton Arcola, by Brampton Monarch, and had a yearling heifer swinging a large though not very well-shaped udder. His herd included some promising young things. There was a fourth exhibitor, named Fentinan, for whom the company proved too strong. As between the Don and Brampton herds the situation developed nothing startling, only one or two Toronto decisions being changed. For individual comment, the reader is referred to our Toronto review.

Bulls, three years old and upward—1 and 2, Bull & Son, on Imported Feroer, and Brampton King Edward; 3, Paradis, on Brampton Arcola. Two-year-olds—1, Duncan, on Lady Belvoir's Chief; 2, Bull & Son, on King's Fox. Yearlings—1, Bull & Son, on Brampton Blue Monarch; 2, Duncan, on Fountain's Boyle; 3, Bull & Son, on Brampton Blue Monarch. Senior calves—1,

Duncan, on Marjoram King of Don; 2 and 3, Bull & Son, on Brampton Blue Boy and Brampton Blue Beam. Junior calves—1, Duncan, on Art's Champion of Don; 2 and 3, Bull & Son, on Brampton Blue Manxman and Brampton Blue Mobena. Sweepstakes bull—Imported Fereor.

Females.—Cow, four years old and upwards—1, Bull & Son, on Sweet Eyes; 2, Duncan, on Regineta's Pet of Don 2nd; 3, Bull & Son, on Minette of Brampton. Cows, three years old—1 and 2, Duncan, on Art's Queen of Don and Fairy Queen of Don; 3, Bull & Son, on Brampton Betty. Heifer, two years old—1, Bull & Son, on Brampton Blue Fly; 2, Paradis; 3, Duncan, on Rosetta of Don. Yearlings—1, Bull & Son, on Brampton Ruby Light; 2, Duncan, on Golden Primrose of Don; 3, Bull & Son, on Brampton's Blue Lady. Senior heifer calves—1 and 2, Bull & Son, on Brampton Henrietta and Brampton Blue Lois; 3, Duncan, on Daisy's Blue Bell of Don. Junior calves—1, Bull & Son, on Brampton Regondaine; 2, Duncan, on Marguerite of Don; 3, Bull & Son, on Brampton Lady Cowslip. Sweepstakes female—Sweet Eyes. Herd prize—Bull & Son.

GUERNSEYS were exhibited by Guy Carr, of Compton, Que., who won all the prizes awarded except in aged cows, where first was secured by a single entry from the herd of Walter McMonagle, Sussex, N.B.

FRENCH-CANADIANS.—This hardy race of cattle has a claim on Canadian pride, from the fact of its being an essentially Canadian breed, and for some circumstances a very useful one. Of late years breeders have been making distinct progress in the typification of their cattle. They were shown in fairly good form at Ottawa by two Quebec exhibitors, Arsene Denis, St. Norbert Station, and Sylvestre Bros., St. Theodore d'Acton, Denis securing the lion's share of awards, which were handed out at the discretion of Paul Lavallee, of Bartier, Que., who judged the breed at Sherbrooke.

Bulls, 3 years and upwards—1, Sylvestre Bros.; 2 and 3, Denis. Two-year-old bulls—1 and 2, Denis; 3, Sylvestre Bros. Yearlings—1 and 3, Denis; 2, Sylvestre Bros. Senior bull calves—1 and 2, Denis; 3, Sylvestre Bros. Junior calves—1 and 2, Denis. Cows, four years and upwards—1 and 2, Denis; 3, Sylvestre Bros. Three-year-olds—1 and 2, Denis; 3, Sylvestre Bros. Two-year-olds—1 and 3, Denis; 2, Sylvestre Bros. Yearlings—1 and 3, Denis; 2, Sylvestre Bros. Senior heifer calves—1 and 3, Denis; 2, Sylvestre Bros. Junior calves—1, Denis; 2 and 3, Sylvestre Bros. Herd—1, Denis. Graded herds—1 and 2, Denis; 3, Sylvestre Bros.

SHORTHORNS.—The struggle for Shorthorn supremacy was chiefly confined to the celebrated herds of Hon. Senator Edwards, Rockland, Ont., and Peter White, of Pembroke. W. A. Wallace, of Kars, Ont., also showed a number of animals of no mean character, and secured several money positions. Judge Russell's decisions coincided, so far as we observed, with the Toronto ratings. Awards:

Bulls, three years and upwards—1, Edwards, on Bertie's Hero; 2, White, on Marigold Sailor. Two-year-olds—1, Wallace, on Scotland's Warrior. Bull calves—1, White, on Mina Lad; 2, Wallace, on Scotchman; 3, White, on Lavender Favorite. Sweepstakes bull—Bertie's Hero.

Females.—Cows, three years old and upwards—1 and 2, Edwards, on Pine Grove Clipper 7th, and Missie of Pine Grove 6th; 3, Wallace, on Mary Marchioness. Two-year-old heifers—1, Edwards, on Butterfly Girl; 2, White, on Gloster Queen; 3, Wallace, on Wedding Gift. Yearling heifers—1 and 2, White, on Mina Lass 14th and Belvidere Lily 9th; 3, Edwards, on Pine Grove Mildred 13th. Calves—1, White, on Bedford Rose; 2, Edwards, on Missie of Pine Grove 8th; 3, Edwards, on Golden Gem. Female sweepstakes—Pine Grove Clipper 7th. Herd—Edwards.

HEREFORDS.—The picturesque Whitefaces were out in unusually strong force, shown by H. D. Smith, of Hamilton; W. H. Hunter, The Maples, and H. E. Miller, of Arnprior. Hunter had rather the best of it in bulls, but in females Smith carried off the choice of colors. Miller's contingent, representing a herd of about 20 head, were not in high fit, and found the company too strong. His herd was headed by the aged bull, Corporal, imported and shown at Ottawa last year for first by Penhall. Corporal is a very good kind of a bull, but needs some fleshing to arch out his crops. Prizes were: 1, Hunter, on Improver; 2 and 3, Smith, on Keep On and Burton of Ingleside. Two-year-olds—1, Hunter, on General Togo. Calves—1, Hunter, on Spartan. Sweepstakes bull—Improver.

Females.—Cow, 3 years old and upwards—1 and 2, Smith, on Amy 4th and Roseleaf 6th; 3, Hunter, on Buttermaid 2nd. Two-year-olds—1, Hunter, on Ruthlin; 2 and 3, Smith, on Jessie 9th and Laura 13th. Yearlings—1, Smith; 2, Hunter; 3, Smith. Calves—1 and 3, Smith; 2, Hunter. Sweepstakes female—Amy 4th. Herd prize—1, Smith.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS.—It is a pity that cattle of such outstanding excellence as Jas. Bowman's Doddies cannot be provided with a little opposition. Here, as at Toronto, the Elm Park herd from Guelph had a literal walk-over, there being no opposition whatever. They furnished, however, a most creditable exhibit in themselves.

GALLOWAYS.—The curly-coated rival Scotch polled breed were, like the Angus, shown by a single exhibitor, D. McCrae, of Guelph, whose herd was out in excellent fettle, and comprised some prime good cattle. The plum of the herd was the two-year-old heifer, Miss Mary A., a home-bred beast, got by Cedric 4th of Tarbreoch. Thick of crops, smooth of hips, and trim as a button all over, her outline presents the approved

barrel-shaped conformation that means a full-sized breadbasket—essential for the economical production of thick, prime roasts. We are told that Judge Russell pronounced her the best beef animal on the grounds.

FAT CATTLE.—In the fat cattle stalls, Jas. Leask, of Greenbank, complained of the lack of competition, which, under the rules, prevented him from lifting many a prize he would otherwise have captured. As usual, his cattle were a demonstration of beef-making capacity, and excited more wonderment than practical interest in this part of the country, where old cows and dairy-bred steers furnish the bulk of the homemade beef supply.

SHEEP.

The sheep exhibit was a particularly strong one, probably the strongest ever seen at this Show, many of the classes being almost a repetition of the Toronto entries.

COTSWOLDS were exhibited by J. C. Ross, Jarvis; Geo. Allan, Paris, and Cooper & Nephew, England. Ross was particularly strong in all the various classes, and won the lion's share of the awards. Ram two shears and over—1 and 2, Ross; 3, Cooper & Nephew. Shearling ram—1, 2 and 3, Ross. Ram lamb—1 and 3, Ross; 2, Allan. Ewe two shears and over—1, 2 and 3, Ross. Shearling ewe—1 and 3, Ross; 2, Cooper & Nephew. Ewe lamb—1, 2 and 3, Ross. The first flock prize was also won by Ross.

LEICESTERS were shown by Hastings Bros., of Crosshill, Ont., without opposition. Their exhibit was an exceptionally strong one, and showed careful fitting.

LINCOLNS were brought out by Arsene Denis, St. Norbert, Que., and J. A. Champagne, of the same place. Ram two shears and over—Denis, 1 and 3; Champagne, 2. Shearling ram—Denis, 1. Ram lamb—Denis, 1 and 2; Champagne, 2. Ewe two shears and over—Denis, 1; Champagne, 2. Shearling ewe—Denis, 1 and 2; Champagne, 3. Ewe lamb—Denis, 1 and 2; Champagne, 3. Flock—Denis.

SOUTHDOWNS were exhibited by Telfer Bros., Paris, and Cooper & Nephew, England. This class was practically the same as exhibited at Toronto. They were all of this year's importation, and it is safe to say no better lot were ever seen together in Canada. Ram two shears and over—Telfer Bros., 1 and 2. Shearling ram—Telfer Bros., 1 and 2. Ram lamb—Cooper & Nephew, 1; Telfer Bros., 2 and 3. Ewe two shears and over—Telfer Bros., 1 and 2. Shearling ewe—Cooper & Nephew, 1, 2 and 3, the same firm winning 1, 2 and 3 in ewe lamb. Flock—Telfer Bros.

SHROPSHIRE.—Again in this class one exhibitor, J. G. Hamner, Brantford, Ont., had things his own way, winning everything in sight with an extra high-class lot of sheep.

HAMPSHIRE DOWNS.—Here again Telfer Bros. and Cooper & Nephew measured swords with an occasional entry by C. B. Baldwin, of Scotland, Ont. In this class was to be seen the acme of the fitters' skill, perfection in its most perfect form of the shepherd's care, in a lot of newly-imported bleaters. Ram two shears and over—Cooper & Nephew, 1 and 2; Telfer Bros., 3. Shearling ram—Telfer Bros., 1; Cooper & Nephew, 2; C. B. Baldwin, 3. Ram lamb—Cooper & Nephew, 1 and 3; Baldwin, 2. Ewe two shears and over—Cooper & Nephew, 1, 2 and 3. Shearling ewe and ewe lamb, in the same order—Cooper & Nephew, 1, 2 and 3, with one for flock to same firm.

DORSETS.—H. Harding, Thorndale, Ont.; Jas. Robertson & Sons, Milton, and Cooper & Nephew were the exhibitors. The exhibit was a highly-creditable one, and reflected great credit on the breeders, showing them to be masters of the sheep-fitting art. Several of the entries were of this year's importation, the whole making a very strong showing. Ram two shears and over—Robertson, 1 and 3; Harding, 2. Shearling ram—Harding, 1; Cooper & Nephew, 2; Robertson, 3. Ram lamb—Cooper & Nephew, 1; Robertson, 2; Harding, 3. Ewe two shears and over—Harding, 1 and 2; Cooper & Nephew, 3. Shearling ewe—Robertson, 1 and 2; Cooper & Nephew, 3. Ewe lamb—Cooper & Nephew, 1; Robertson, 2; Harding, 3. Flock—Robertson.

OXFORD DOWNS were mainly represented by Ontario's banner flock, the property of H. Arkell & Son, Arkell, Ont., with an exhibit that could stand comparison with the world's product, and, with the exception of third in aged and shearling rams, which was won by the entries of L. P. Sylvestre & Bro., of St. Theodore d'Acton, Que., the Arkell flock won everything hung up.

CHEVIOTS.—This hardy breed of sheep were exhibited by Guy Carr, Compton; H. F. Goff, Cookshire, and H. C. Bailey, Birchton, Que. Aged ram—Carr, 1; Goff, 2; Bailey, 3. Shearling ram—Goff, 1; Bailey, 2; Carr, 3. Ram lamb—Goff, 1; Bailey, 2; Carr, 3. Ewe two shears and over—Bailey, 1; Carr, 2; Goff, 3. Shearling ewe—Carr, 1; Bailey, 2; Goff, 3. Ewe lamb—Carr, 1; Bailey, 2; Goff, 3. Flock—Carr.

FAT SHEEP.—Wether under two years (Long-wooled)—Hastings Bros., 1; J. C. Ross, 2. Wether under one year—Guy Carr, 1; J. C. Ross, 2; H. C. Bailey, 3. Short-wooled—Wether under two years—Telfer Bros., 1 and 2. Wether under one year—Telfer Bros., 1 and 2. Best five shipper (Short-wooled)—Cooper & Nephew, 1; Telfer Bros., 2. J. G. Hamner, of Brantford, placed all the awards.

SWINE.

The exhibit of swine was the strongest we remember seeing at the Canada Central, with Jos. Featherstone & Son, Streetsville, in Yorkshires; D. Douglas & Sons, Mitchell, and R. O. Morrow & Son, Hilton, in Tam-

worths; W. H. Durham, Toronto, in Berkshires, and D. DeCoursey, Mitchell, in Chester Whites, all Western breeders, with the entires of P. O. Collins, Bowesville, Ont., and A. R. Denis, St. Norbert, Que., in Yorkshires; A. Wallace, Kars, in Berkshires; Robt. Clarke, Ottawa; L. P. Sylvestre & Bro., St. Theodore d'Acton, Que.; Geo. Mansfield, Manotick, Ont., and A. M. Borgeon, Ottawa, in Chester Whites. The exhibit was certainly both numerous and high-class, and with such an expert swine judge as T. A. Cox, of Brantford, handing out the awards, dissatisfaction was reduced to a minimum.

BERKSHIRES were out in goodly numbers, with a strong entry from the herd of W. H. Durham, Toronto. The quality was probably a little better than ever before. Boar two years and over—Durham, 1 and 2. Boar one year and under two—Durham, 1; Douglas, 2; Wallace, 3. Boar six months and under twelve—Durham had all the winners. Boar under six months—Again Durham swept the board. Sow two years and over—Durham, 1 and 2; Wallace, 3. Sow one year and under two—Durham, 1 and 3; Wallace, 2. Sow six months and under twelve—Durham, 1, 2 and 3. Sow under six months—Again Durham won 1, 2 and 3. Litter of five pigs under two months—Wallace, 1; Durham, 2. Herd—Durham.

YORKSHIRES.—When two such noted Yorkshire breeders as Jos. Featherstone & Son and P. O. Collins come together for honors, the exhibit of this great bacon breed must necessarily be a high-class one. Featherstone got a bit the better of the argument, owing to Collins being so closely sold out of show stuff. Boar two years and over—Collins won first on a massive hog very closely conforming to the ideal bacon type, Featherstone coming second and third with a pair of real good lengthy chaps. Boar one year and under two—Featherstone, 1 and 2; Collins, 3. Boar over six months and under twelve—Featherstone, 1; A. R. Denis, 2; Collins, 3. Boar under six months—Featherstone, 1 and 2; Collins, 3. Sow two years and over—Featherstone, 1 and 2; Collins, 3. Sow one year and under two—Featherstone, 1 and 2; Collins, 3. Sow six months and under twelve—Featherstone, 1 and 2; Collins, 3. Litter of five pigs under two months—Collins, 1 and 2. Herd—Featherstone.

CHESTER WHITES were principally exhibited by the two noted breeders, D. DeCoursey, Bornholm, Ont., and Robt. Clarke, from near Ottawa. Never before in our recollection did we see so strong an exhibit numerically, nor in point of quality. Boar two years and over—Borgeon, 1; DeCoursey, 2; Clarke, 3. Boar one year and under two—DeCoursey, 1; Clarke, 2. Boar six months and under twelve—DeCoursey, 1; Clarke, 2 and 3. Boar under six months—DeCoursey, 1; Clarke, 2; Sylvestre, 3. Sow two years and over—DeCoursey, 1 and 3; Clarke, 2. Sow one year and under two—DeCoursey, 1 and 2; Clarke, 3. Sow six months and under twelve—DeCoursey, 1 and 2; Clarke, 3. Sow under six months—DeCoursey, 1; Clarke, 2; Sylvestre, 3. Litter of five pigs under two months—Mansfield, 1; Clarke, 2; Sylvestre, 3. Herd—DeCoursey.

TAMWORTHS.—The most decided improvement in point of excellence of any of the breeds over former years was in the Tamworths, due to the presence, this year, of the very strong herds of D. Douglas & Sons and R. O. Morrow. In the aged boar section, Morrow again came to the top with the Toronto winner, Douglas second and third. Boar one year and under two—Douglas won first with the Toronto grand champion, second also going to the same pen; Morrow third. Boar six months and under twelve—Douglas, 1; Morrow, 2. Boar under six months—Douglas, 1 and 3; Morrow, 2. Sow two years and over—Morrow, 1; Douglas, 2 and 3. Sow one year and under two—Douglas, 1 and 2; Morrow, 3. Sow six months and under twelve, and sow under six months went the same—Douglas, 1 and 2; Morrow, 3. Litter of five pigs under two months—Morrow. Herd—Douglas.

POULTRY.

A most creditable display of poultry was housed on the upper floor of the Winter Fair building, which adjoins, as a three-story annex, the commodious Howick Hall. Ample floor space admits the use of single tiers of coops, with wide passages between, and full light diffused in all parts shows the birds off to good advantage. One annoying feature, however, was the fact that a considerable minority of the exhibitors failed to add their names to the numbered entry and prize cards after the judging was completed, hence many interested persons and would-be purchasers walked the floor for hours, and in one case for two days, without being able to locate the owners of birds to which they had taken a fancy. They might, perhaps, have secured the information from Superintendent R. E. McKinstry, but visitors do not all think far enough for that, and many an exhibitor missed some good free advertising. Our representative undertook to secure the list of awards by taking the numbers of the prizewinners, and then consulting the judge's books, but found it required more time than he had at his disposal. The prize-list, therefore, will appear later, when the official exhibition prize-list is issued. Meantime we give a few cursory notes of some important first-prize winnings in those cases where the exhibitors were enterprising enough to inscribe their names on the cards.

The various varieties of Plymouth Rocks were numerous and good. In Barred Rocks, firsts in cock, cockerel and hen were won by F. A. James, of Ottawa; S. Short, same city, securing the red ticket on a

pullet. In a particularly fine string of White Rocks, first in cock was won by Jas. Mills, of Ottawa, and the corresponding honor in hens by the Hintonburg Poultry-yards, while a pair of red cards decked the cage of a cockerel and pullet shown by Jos. Fortier, St. Scholastique, Que. In Buff Rocks it was, first cock, Hintonburg Poultry-yards; first hen, D. Cumming, of Russell; first cockerel, Thos. Crouch, Billing's Bridge; first pullet, Hintonburg Poultry-yards.

Wyandottes rivalled the Rocks. In White Wyandottes, first cock and first pullet belonged to Wright Bros., of Brockville; first hen to B. J. Hunt, Ottawa South, and first cockerel to G. Lake, Ottawa. In Buff Wyandottes, first hen and cock belonged to C. M. Taylor, of Lyn, Ont., and first cockerel and pullet to W. H. Reid, of Kingston.

Some of the successful exhibitors in other breeds may be mentioned as follows: Silver Wyandottes, Hintonburg Poultry-yards; in Partridge Wyandottes, Geo. Higman, of Ottawa. In Silver-gray Dorkings, W. H. Reid, Ottawa, and J. H. Warrington, Cornwall; Buff Orpingtons, W. E. Hellyer, Ottawa South; Black Orpingtons, C. J. Daniels, Toronto; Hintonburg Poultry-yards; Murray & Son, Brockville, and J. L. Armstrong, Ottawa. White Orpingtons were well shown, but the names of exhibitors we are not yet in a position to give, for the reason explained above. Andalusians, Chas. La Rose, Cornwall, and Geo. Robertson, of Ottawa. Single-comb Brown Leghorns, Hintonburg Poultry-yards and D. McKellar, Hawkesbury. S. C. Brown Leghorns, G. H. Collins, Cumming's Bridge, and A. L. Snider, Napanee. S. C. Buff Leghorns, D. Cumming, Russell, and A. C. Despres, Hull, Que. Black Minorcas, Geo. McInnes, Prescott, and L. V. Zavitz, Ottawa. White Minorcas, J. A. Benson, Billing's Bridge. Rhode Island Reds, Jas. Mills, Ottawa, and Hintonburg Poultry-yards.

Pen prizes went as follows: Plymouth Rocks—F. A. James, Ottawa, with a pen of the Barred variety; Wyandottes, Hintonburg Poultry-yards, with a pen of Whites. Orpingtons—A. W. E. Hellyer, with a pen of Buffs. Minorcas—L. V. Zavitz, Ottawa. Leghorns—John I. Gill, with a pen of Whites. Dorkings—D. Cumming, Russell. There was also a special "selling" class, consisting of birds supposed to be for sale. As the entry fee for this class is only 10 cents, as against 25 cents in the regular class, while the prizes amount to only one-half as much, this classification really amounts to a second-rate duplication of the main exhibition on a small scale.

In ducks and turkeys, Taylor Bros., of Dewittville, Que., made their debut in the Ottawa poultry department, winning a fair share of what was going. D. Cumming, of Russell, showed in turkeys, while in geese, McMaster Bros., of Laggan, had first goose in the Toulouse breed.

DAIRY.

The Central Canada Exhibition has reason to be proud of her beautiful and commodious cement-block dairy building, containing, as it does, refrigerated glass cases for the display of butter. There is need, however, of similar provision for cheese. Last year they tried out so that the Montreal buyer, who had purchased them, rejected them when they arrived. This year, cooler weather mitigated the nuisance, but, even so, there were grease spots on the shelves. The judges, J. H. Echlin and L. A. Zufelt, strongly emphasized the need for this improvement, and Superintendent Joseph Cavanagh will do his best to secure it. The exhibit of dairy produce, though large, was quite insufficient to fill the building, which afforded first-class display for the honey and maple exhibit; while each forenoon and afternoon a couple of expert girl buttermakers gave a demonstration of up-to-date dairy manipulation.

In the apiary exhibit, by the way, Alex. McLaughlin, of Cumberland, Ont., won largely, while his sister, Miss M. R. McLaughlin, and Chas. Fraser, of Daniston, completed a most attractive exhibit.

All the prizes in cheese went to Ontario makers. We give below the list of awards so far as they could be obtained by our reporter. One or two specials had yet to be decided and verified before being announced.

Cheese: Best two factory, colored—1, Robt. Kirk, Jockvale, Ont.; 2, Alfred Park, Westmeath, Ont.; 3, Edmund P. Pearson, Carp, Ont.; 4, J. F. McNeil, Listowel, Ont.; 5, Jas. A. Mitchell, Mountain View, Ont.

Best two factory, white—1, Wm. A. Stewart, Dunrobin, Ont.; 2, S. Anson Walker, North Cote, Ont.; 3, Alfred Park; 4, Jas. A. Mitchell; 5, Mary Morrison, Newry, Ont.

Special by R. J. Fullwood & Bland—Mary Morrison. Butter: Creamery, best two tubs, boxes or firkins—1, W. M. Waddell, Kerwood; 2, J. H. Leclerc, Folter, Que.; 3, J. A. McCallum, Danville, Que.; 4, Alfred Nolin, Isle Aux Noix, Que.; 5, W. H. Stewart, Frontier, Que.

Creamery, prints or fancy packages—1, J. A. McCallum; 2, W. H. Stewart; 3, W. M. Waddell. Special by Orme & Son for best creamery exhibited—Waddell.

Dairy, tubs, firkins or crocks—1, J. B. Graham, Isle Aux Noix, Que.; 2, Mrs. Hurdman, Hurdman's Bridge; 3, Mrs. W. H. Stewart, Frontier, Que.

Dairy, packages or baskets of prints—1, John J. Tucker, Smith's Falls, Ont.; 2, C. H. Hibert, Isle Aux Noix, Que.; 3, E. P. Pearson, Carp, Ont.

Special for best lot of dairy butter—1, John J. Tucker.

FLOURISHING PEDIGREE REGISTRATION BUSINESS AT OTTAWA.

The National Live-stock Records office, at Ottawa, has been doing a thriving business during the year 1907, the amount of registration fees for all breeds in the National Records, up to September 1st, having exceeded by about \$8,000 the amount turned in up to the corresponding date last year. The lion's share of the increase has been contributed by the Clydesdales, which have more than doubled, owing largely to the rush to record ancestors in anticipation of the coming into force in July of the new rule adopted by the Canadian Clydesdale Association. Heavy importations during the year have also helped to swell the receipts from this breed. Ayrshire registration has likewise showed a large increase, being about \$600 ahead of the corresponding period of 1906. Jerseys have about doubled, and the Guernseys also increased. In beef breeds, the Shorthorns are making a little better showing, while Herefords and Red Polls break about even with last year. Swine are holding their own, the Yorkshires leading in record receipts.

It is intended to publish soon the first volume of the Canadian Aberdeen-Angus Herdbook, there being now 2,000 pedigrees on hand. All of these will have been very carefully revised, and the record is being established on an unimpeachable basis. It will be remembered that in 1894 the Aberdeen-Angus record went through a fire, which destroyed all the accumulated pedigrees. To accumulate information to duplicate them was a herculean task. However, circular letters were sent out to all breeders, and with the aid of American and British herdbooks matters have been almost completely straightened out, and only officially-inspected pedigrees will enter into the first volume of the herdbook now about to be issued. Canadian Doodie breeders are to be congratulated on the painstaking and thorough manner in which the foundation volume of their records is being established.

During the year ending June, 1906, on United States railways, 10,618 persons were killed and 97,706 injured.

THE WEEDS OF CANADA.

"The Farmer's Advocate" is indebted to Geo. H. Clark, Seed Commissioner, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, for an advance copy of a monumental work entitled "The Farm Weeds of Canada," which is, without exception, the most comprehensive, popular in execution and useful volume on the subject ever issued in this country. The department is deserving of every commendation for such an illuminating textbook for use in the war with these omnipresent foes of the farmer. Since the advent of the Seed Control Act, there has been a more imperative demand for accurate data on various branches of the weed question. The text of this volume of over 100 large pages was written by Dr. James Fletcher, of the Dominion Experimental Farms, a guarantee of its excellence. The introductory article describes the general nature of weeds, their classification and methods of extermination. There are 52 full-page, colored engravings of weed plants, and four pages of the seeds. Each plate is accompanied by a descriptive article, including manner of propagation, remedies, etc. The illustrations were made in water color, from actual specimens by Norman Criddle, of Aweme, Manitoba, employed by the Seed Branch. The drawings seem to have been done with strict fidelity to the subjects, perhaps surpassing in several cases the tinting of flowers; but, taken all together, the work is admirable. Necessarily, the supply available for free circulation is limited, and it is not for general distribution, but we are glad to announce that it will be distributed free to schools of agriculture, high schools, rural schools, and to organizations, such as agricultural societies, farmers' clubs, institutes, etc. There should be one in every public school in Canada for reference, and teachers and others interested should at once apply to Mr. G. H. Clark, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, for copies.

FIELD CROP COMPETITION IN SASKATCHEWAN. RESULTS OF STANDING FIELDS OF SEED-GRAIN COMPETITION.

Fifteen men have finished judging the thirty-eight competitions in standing fields of seed grain in the Province of Saskatchewan, in which there were a total of three hundred and thirteen entries. The judges were unanimous in their praise of what is being accomplished by these field trials. Farmers are taking more interest in the growing of first-class seed grain, so that winners in the competitions are generally flooded with requests for seed. Those of the judges who were at work last year state that there is a great improvement in the quality of the crops shown this year over those of last. Greater care has been taken in having the seed clean, free from weeds, and free from other varieties and other kinds of grain.

On account of the lateness of the season, two of the agricultural societies held competitions in standing fields of seed oats. The remainder confined their attention to wheat.

FARM IMPLEMENT PRICES.

We have been advised that at a recent meeting of implement and vehicle manufacturers in the United States, a decision was reached that, for 1908 deliveries, prices would be advanced from ten to fifteen per cent., because of heavy increases in wages and raw materials. The possibility of this was foreshadowed in "The Farmer's Advocate" some months ago, but no such action, concerted or otherwise, has thus far been taken, we understand, by the manufacturers in Canada. Some increases were made in this country last year, and, while it is urged that there is now warrant for a legitimate advance, other conditions prevailing will, in the meantime, tend toward maintaining prices at their present level.

MARKETS.

MONTREAL.

Live Stock.—Shipments of live stock from port, for the week ending Sept. 14, amounted to 3,713 cattle and 343 sheep, against 2,355 cattle and 355 sheep the preceding week. There has been a fair demand for ocean-freight space during the past few weeks, and the activity has increased. The additional business is evidently owing to the demand from Northwest and American shippers. Space is being booked right into October and November, and the tone of freights is rather firmer. Liverpool space has been let at 30s. per head; London at 25s. to 27s. 6d.; Manchester at 30s.; Glasgow at 35s., and Bristol at 25s. per head. In the local market, receipts have been large, with some demand from exporters, at 5c. to 5½c. per lb. for fine cattle to complete shipments, good being taken at 4½c. to 4¾c., and medium Northwest ranchers at 3½c. Butchers were paying 5c. to 5½c. for choice cattle, 4½c. to 5c. for fine, 4¼c. to 4½c. for good, 3½c. to 4¼c. for medium, 2½c. to 3½c.

for common, and down to 1½c. for canners. Lambs offered in larger quantities, prices, 5½c. to 5¾c. per lb. Receipts of sheep were also larger; sales at 4c. to 4½c. per lb. Demand for calves is still good, and supplies fair; \$3 to \$5 for poor, and \$6 to \$12 each for good stock. Hogs are not in such active demand, and prices are 6½c. to 6¾c. per lb. for selects, weighed off cars.

Horses.—The situation remains unchanged, dealers complaining more of lack of demand than of supply. Prices are steady, as follows: Heavy-draft horses, weighing 1,500 to 1,700 lbs., \$250 to \$325 each; light-draft, 1,400 to 1,500 lbs., \$225 to \$275 each; express horses, \$150 to \$225; common plugs, \$75 to \$100 each, and choice saddle and carriage animals, \$300 to \$500 each.

Dressed Hogs and Provisions.—The feature of the market has been the decline of ¼c. in the price of dressed hogs, in sympathy with the decline in live. Prices: 9c. to 9½c. for choice light hogs, abattoir-dressed. The remainder of the market is steady, bacon and hams being in good demand. Green bacon, 10c. to 12½c. per lb.; smoked, 13½c. to 15c. Hams weighing 25 lbs. and upwards, 12½c.; weighing 18 to 25 lbs., 13½c. to 14c.; 12 to 18 lbs., 14½c. to 15c.; 8 to

12 lbs., 15c. to 15½c. Lard is 9½c. to 10½c. for compound, and 11½c. to 12c. for pure. Barrelled pork, \$22.50 to \$23 per bbl.

Potatoes.—Outside points have been taking some new stock, and dealers are disposing of a moderate quantity locally, realizing about a cent a pound, delivered into store, in jobbing lots. Farmers have been selling at about 70c. to 75c. per bag of 80 lbs. White stock is worth about 5c. more than red, though the quality of the latter, also, is excellent this year.

Eggs.—The market for eggs shows considerable strength, and it is claimed that dealers are now compelled to pay as high as 19c. per dozen, east of Toronto, and 18½c. west, some reporting even higher. Sales of straight-gathered stock have been made here at 20c. to 21c., No. 1 candled being about the same figure, in half-dozen case lots. Select eggs sell at about 25c.

Butter.—Prices advanced to 24½c. at Cowansville on Sept. 14th, and, as can readily be seen, these goods cannot be sold at less than 24½c. here. Later sharp advances raised prices here to 25½c. for Quebec creamery, and 25½c. for Townships, with more asking. The light make, small stocks and manipulation are

mainly responsible. Exports for week ending 15th inst. were: 5,100 packages, making a total of 62,700 this season, against 293,000 for corresponding period of 1906.

Cheese.—Market fairly steady for a week past. During the past few days, however, the tone of the market has stiffened perceptibly, and about ¼c. per lb. has been added. Shipments for week ending 15th inst. were 69,000 packages, making 1,313,850 to date, against 182,000 more than same week last year. Prices are 12½c. to 12¾c. per lb. for Quebec makes, 12½c. to 12¾c. for Townships, and 12½c. to 12¾c. for Ontarios.

Grain.—There is no export demand for wheat at present prices, which are equal to \$1.08 to \$1.09 per bushel, Montreal, for No. 1 Northern. The market for oats has advanced somewhat during the week, and at the present time it would be impossible to make purchases at less than 53½c. to 54c. per bushel for No. 2 Manitoba white oats, store, and 53c. for No. 3. New-crop Quebec oats are offering more freely, and prices are firm, at 48½c. to 49c. per bushel for No. 2, 47½c. to 48c. for No. 3, and 46½c. to 47c. for No. 4. The crop of the Province is not of the best quality, but it is larger than it has been for some years, and there will

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be no need to draw from Ontario this year. Flour and Feed.—The market for flour has advanced further during the past week, and those millers which were offering stock at lower prices than competitors a week ago, actually began asking more for a short time. However, all quotations are now the same, being \$5.75 per bbl. for Manitoba patents, and \$5.15 for strong bakers', or second patents. Demand is reported excellent. The advances were due to the strong wheat market. Bran is in strong demand, at \$22 to \$23 per ton, for Manitobas, in bags. Shorts show no change, prices ranging from \$25 to \$27 per ton, and demand being good.

Hay.—The market is rather firmer than a week ago, owing to bad weather, etc., having interfered with deliveries. Prices are \$14.50 to \$15 per ton for No. 1 timothy, Montreal; \$13.50 to \$14 for No. 2, and \$12.50 to \$13 for clover and clover mixture.

Hides.—The market is steady at last week's quotations. Dealers are still offering 7c., 8c. and 9c. for Nos. 3, 2 and 1 hides, respectively, tanners paying an advance of 1/4c. Calf skins are 8c. per lb. for No. 2, and 10c. for No. 1. Sheep or lamb skins are steady, at 50c. to 60c. each, and horse hides, \$2.25 each for No. 1, and \$1.75 for No. 2. Rough tallow is steady at 1c. to 3/4c. per lb., and refined at 6c. to 6 1/2c. per lb. Demand and supply are fair, and quality good.

ALBERTA CATTLE ON CHICAGO MARKET.

The first appearance of beef cattle from Northern Alberta on the Chicago market recently caused a mild sensation, according as reported in the Live-stock Report. Three Albertans, J. I. Geesinger, Chas. Reed and A. L. Towne, all of Red Deer, midway between Calgary and Edmonton, accompanied the cattle, which were loaded on Sept. 7th, and reached Chicago on Sept. 16th, being shipped over the C. P. R. system to St. Paul, Minn. The shrink was estimated at 150 lbs. The cattle were all native Shorthorn grades, and were sold by Clay, Robinson & Co., commission salesmen.

The top load, averaging 1,396 pounds, sold at \$6.10 per cwt., grossing \$85.18 per head. A second load, averaging 1,374 pounds, was put over at \$5.50, grossing \$75.57, and a third load, averaging 1,245 pounds, at \$5.30, grossing \$66. The fourth cut, 64 head, averaging 1,159 pounds, sold at \$4.60, grossing \$53.34. Some medium-weight cows grossed \$40 to \$60 per head.

The handicap under which these cattle labored in seeking an American market, says the report in the Breeders' Gazette, is indicated by the fact that the duty on steers is \$8.25 to \$11 per head, and on cows, \$5.50. The shipment was purely in the nature of an experiment, and results were very satisfactory. "We have demonstrated that we can ship to Chicago and evade the clutches of Canadian dealers and exporters, who aim to dictate a price to us," said one of the Alberta men. "It costs about \$20 per head to ship, and the net is around \$60 on the market we struck."

A conspicuous phase of the matter is that cattle of such quality can be raised in a latitude so far north. The members of the shipping party predicted that the Peace River region, lying away to

the north of the Saskatchewan Valley, will, within the next decade, be the center of an important range-cattle industry.

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CHEESE BOARD PRICES.

Kingston, Ont., 12 1/2c. for white, and 12 1/4c. for colored. Ottawa, Ont., 12 1/2c. Listowel, Ont., 12 1/2c. to 12 1/4c. The motion of which Mr. Fraser gave notice two weeks previous (see "The Farmer's Advocate" of September 12th), allowing cheese to be sold on Friday after the call, carried. Napanee, Ont., 12 1/2c. to 12 1/4c. Huntingdon, Que., white cheese, 12 1/2c. to 12 3-16c.; colored cheese, 12 3-16c., 12 1/2c. and 12 5-16c. Lindsay, Ont., 12 1/2c. to 12 7-16c. London, Ont., 12 1/2c. bid, no sales. Cowansville, Que.—Butter, 25c., 25 1/2c., 25 1/4c. and 25 1/8c.; cheese, 12 1/2c. to 12 1/4c. Canton, N. Y.—Tub butter, 29 1/2c.; cheese, 13 1/2c. Winchester, Ont., 12 1/2c., few sales. Watertown, N. Y., 13 1/2c. to 13 1/4c. Alexandria, 12 1/2c. Russell, 12 1/2c. Vankleek Hill, Ont., 12 5-16c. to 12 1/2c. St. Hyacinthe, Que.—Cool-cured, 12 3-16c.; ordinary-cured, colored, 12 1/2c. Belleville, Ont., 12 3-16c. to 12 1/2c. Picton, Ont., 12 7-16c. Brockville, Ont., 12 1/2c. Chicago—Creameries, 23 1/2c. to 27 1/2c.; dairies, 21c. to 25 1/2c.; cheese, 12c. to 13 1/2c.

CHICAGO.

Cattle.—Common to prime steers, \$5.25 to \$7.35; cows, \$3.30 to \$5; heifers, \$3 to \$5.75; bulls, \$2.40 to \$5; calves, \$3 to \$8; stockers and feeders, \$2.40 to \$4. Hogs.—Choice to heavy shipping, \$5.80 to \$6; light butchers', \$6.25 to \$6.40; light mixed, \$6.15 to \$6.30; choice light, \$6.35 to \$6.50; packing, \$5.50 to \$6; pigs, \$4.25 to \$6.25; bulk of sales, \$5.50 to \$6. Sheep and Lambs.—Sheep, \$3.80 to \$6.75; yearlings, \$5.75 to \$6.10; lambs, \$6 to \$7.50.

BUFFALO.

Veals.—\$8 to \$9.75. Hogs.—Heavy, \$6.25 to \$6.50; mixed, \$6.70 to \$6.85; Yorkers, \$6.80 to \$6.90; pigs, \$6.50 to \$6.60, roughs, \$5.25 to \$5.55; dairies, \$6 to \$6.50. Sheep and Lambs.—Lambs, \$5 to \$8.25, a few \$8.35; yearlings, \$5.75 to \$6, and \$7.75 to \$8 for lambs.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKET.

London.—London cables, 11 1/2c. to 12 1/2c. per lb., dressed weight; refrigerator beef, 10c. per pound.

TORONTO.

LIVE STOCK.

The recent rains throughout the Province seem to have had the effect of causing farmers to stop selling some of their cattle, as the deliveries last week were not as heavy. The total receipts for the week were 232 carloads—3,703 cattle, 2,146 hogs, 3,992 sheep and 321 calves. The quality of cattle still continues to be far from good, generally speaking. Trade was brisk for a few of the best lots, but there was little change in prices all round for cattle. On Monday at the Junction, cattle trade was good, and prices steady. Exporters, \$4.75 to \$5.20, bulk at \$4.80 to \$5; best butchers', \$4.25 to \$4.40; medium, \$3.85 to \$4.25; common, \$3.25 to \$3.70; export bulls, \$3.50 to \$4.50; milch cows, \$30 to \$36. Sheep, \$4 to \$4.50; lambs, \$5 to \$5.50 per cwt. Hogs, \$6.12 1/2 for selects, and \$5.87 1/2 for lights and fats.

Exporters.—Last week, prices ranged from \$4.75 to \$5.15 for the best; but there were many lots of light, unfinished cattle sold from \$4.25 to \$4.65 per cwt., that were being used for export purposes. Export bulls sold from \$3.50 to \$4.65. Butchers'—Prime picked lots sold at \$4.75 to \$5.10; loads of the best at \$4.50 to \$4.75; medium, \$4 to \$4.25; common, \$3.50 to \$3.75; cows, \$2 to \$3.75; canners at \$1 to \$2 per cwt.

Feeders and Stockers.—Not many good feeders or stockers are being offered. All steers of any weight with good flesh on them are being bought up by butchers. One firm commenced to buy rough steers, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs. each, at \$3.25 to \$3.50 and \$3.75, and bulls, 1,100 to 1,300 lbs., at \$2.25 to \$2.50, for dis-

tillery purposes. Few farmers are buying, but some lots of steers, 750 to 900 lbs., sold at \$2.50 to \$2.90; stockers sold from \$2 to \$2.25; and some Eastern yearlings sold at less than \$2 per cwt. These Eastern Counties cattle are almost unsalable, as Western Ontario farmers want better quality cattle, or none.

Milch Cows.—There is little demand but for the best milkers and forward springers. Prices unchanged at \$25 to \$50 each, with few reaching the latter price.

Veal Calves.—Receipts moderate; market strong at \$3 to \$6.50 per cwt., the bulk selling at \$5 to \$6 per cwt.

Sheep and Lambs.—Receipts moderate; prices lower, as the bulk of those offered were of poor quality. Export sheep, \$4.25 to \$4.40 per cwt. Lambs sold at \$4.50 to \$5.50 per cwt., with a few selected lots at \$5.75. Ninety per cent. of the lambs on sale were rams, which reflects little credit on Ontario farmers.

Hogs.—Receipts, the lowest of the season. Farmers are loth to sell at prices being offered by the packers. Drivers report that many farmers will quit hog-raising if prices go below \$6 per cwt., owing to high prices of grain. The price quoted on the Toronto market was \$6.12 1/2 for selects, and \$5.87 1/2 for lights and fats. Drivers stated that the bulk of sales in the country were at \$5.90 per cwt., f. o. b., cars.

Horses.—Burns & Sheppard report trade dull, with prices fully 25 per cent. lower than last spring, or, in fact, two months ago. Less than 100 horses passed through their hands last week. Heavy workers sold at \$150 to \$175; second-class drivers, \$70 to \$100; expressers, \$130 to \$175; wagon horses, \$120 to \$160. Mr. Watson, of this firm, stated that horses are being held too high in the country, and that farmers will have to take less, as the state of the market will not warrant dealers paying them.

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.—No. 2 white winter, 88c. bid, No. 2 red, 88c. bid; No. 2 mixed, 87c. bid; spring, No. 2 Ontario, 80c. bid; No. 2 goose, 80c. bid; Manitoba No. 1 Northern, \$1.07; No. 2 Northern, \$1.04 1/2.

Rye.—No. 2, 70c. Peas.—No. 2, 77c. to 79 1/2c. Corn.—No. 3 yellow, 75c., at Toronto.

Oats.—No. 2 white, 45c. bid, sellers 49 1/2c.; No. 2 mixed, 46 1/2c. bid, sellers 49 1/2c.

Bran, \$23; shorts, \$24 to \$25, outside. Flour.—Manitoba patent, \$4.90 to \$5.20, track, at Toronto; Ontario, 90 per cent. patents, \$3.55 bid for export; Manitoba patent, special brands, \$5.20; second patents, \$4.70; strong bakers', \$4.50 to \$4.70.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter.—Supplies none too large, and beginning to be scarce, with prices one cent per lb. higher. Creamery, pound rolls, 26c. to 27c.; creamery boxes, 24c. to 25c.; dairy, pound rolls, 24c. to 25c.; tubs, 22c. to 23c.; bakers', 20c. to 21c.

Cheese.—Market firmer, Large, 13c.; twins, 13 1/2c.

Eggs.—Receipts smaller. Prices firmer, at 20c. to 21c.

Poultry.—M. P. Mallon reports poultry prices, alive, as follows: Turkeys, 13c. per lb.; ducks, 9c. to 10c. per lb.; chickens, 11c. to 12c.; old fowl, 10c. to 12c. per lb. Dressed chickens, by the basket, from farmers' wagons, 13c. to 15c. per lb.; ducks, 12 1/2c. to 14c. per lb.

Honey.—Strained, 12c. to 13c. per lb.

Potatoes.—Receipts liberal; prices easier at 50c. to 70c. per bushel, from farmers' wagons, by the load. J. J. Ryan received three carloads of New Brunswick Delawares, which were a fine sample, but stricken slightly with rot. Mr. Ryan sold them at \$1 per bag, wholesale.

Hay.—Receipts light; market strong at \$14 to \$15 per ton, for car lots, on track, at Toronto.

Straw.—Scarce; prices firm at \$7.50 per ton, for car lots, on track, at Toronto.

TORONTO FRUIT MARKET.

Receipts of fruit were large all last week, with a consequent slump in prices all round. Peaches of choice quality (Crawfords) sold at \$1.50 to \$2 per basket; common peaches, 75c. to \$1 and \$1.25 per basket; grapes, 40c. to 60c.; plums, 35c. to 70c.; tomatoes, 25c. to 35c.; thimbleberries, 10c. to 12c. per quart; cantaloupes, 10c. to 40c. per basket; pears, 40c. to 60c.; apples, 25c.

(Continued on page 1542.)

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Life, Literature and Education.

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



Dr. R. Tait McKenzie.

PEOPLE, BOOKS, AND DOINGS.

It is said that the Princess Victoria, the only daughter of Emperor William, is to marry Prince Leopold, son of the Princess Henry of Battenburg.

Prof. Blylle, of the Ohio State University, has announced the discovery of an anti-toxine that will kill diphtheria germs in the living body in three minutes. The discovery was made by a German chemist, Theodore Wolfram, who resides in Columbus, Ohio.

The engagement has been announced in Ottawa of Lady Ruby Florence May Elliot, second daughter of His Excellency the Viceroy of India and Lady Minto, to Viscount Errington, eldest son of Lord Cromer.

Mr. J. Macdonald Oxley, the well-known writer of books for boys, died recently in Toronto, at the age of 51 years. Mr. Oxley was born in Halifax, and was educated at the Halifax Grammar School and University of Dalhousie, from which he was graduated in 1874. Subsequently he studied law in Halifax and at Harvard, and was admitted to the Bar of Nova Scotia. For about five years he practiced law in Halifax, then in 1882 he received an appointment in the Marine and Fisheries Department at Ottawa. Later he went into the employ of the Sun

Life Assurance Co., and was transferred in 1893 to that company's Montreal office. For the past eight years he lived in Toronto. His literary work was carried on in conjunction with his other employments. He contributed to *Atlantic Monthly* and other magazines, and also gained some repute as a lecturer. As a writer of boys' books he divides favor with the well-known Henty.

ROBERT TAIT MCKENZIE, M. D. A GIFTED AND VERSATILE CANADIAN.

By Jean R. Laidlaw.

Amongst the Canadians who are doing original work abroad, and gaining recognition, Dr. R. Tait McKenzie holds a quite unique place. At barely forty he has achieved distinct success in three different fields, and is "still growing." He is known as an original worker in the Department of Physical Education, as a specialist in Orthopedic Surgery, and last, but not least, as an artist who has produced some very original sculpture of such rank that it has been accepted by the New York Academy, the London Academy and the Paris Salon.

Since September, 1904, Dr. McKenzie has been director of the Department of Physical Education of the University of Pennsylvania, as such occupying a chair in the Faculty of the College Department. To accept this position he resigned the Chair of Anatomy at McGill University, to which he had recently been elected, after serving for some years as demonstrator and senior demonstrator in Anatomy. He had also, for ten years, been in charge of the physical training of the students at McGill University.

Dr. McKenzie was born in Almonte, Ont., in 1867, of a line of Scotch Presbyterian ministers. His mother, who now makes her home with him in Philadelphia, is a woman of unusual charm and breadth of culture.

Dr. McKenzie received his preparatory training at Almonte High School and the Ottawa Collegiate Institute, entering McGill in 1885. He received his degree in Arts in 1889, and three years later his degree as Doctor of Medicine. The year following his graduation he served as house surgeon in the Montreal General Hospital, and afterwards began private practice in Montreal, his official connection with McGill beginning in 1894. In 1895 he gave up his private practice to accept an appointment as house physician to Lord Aberdeen, then Governor-General of Canada. When he resumed his practice in 1896 he began to specialize in Orthopedics.

As a student he was prominent in athletics. At McGill, in 1887, he won the junior all-round gymnastic contest, and in 1889 the same event for seniors, and the Wicksteed medal. In 1890 he won the high jump five times in open competition, and cleared 5 ft. 9 in., as McGill's representative at the University of Toronto. This stands as the record in Canada for the intercollegiate amateur high jump. Dr. McKenzie managed McGill's Varsity eleven in 1891, and belonged for two years to the tug-of-war team.

As part of his work in physical training at McGill he introduced the Sargent system of scientific measurements—with original modifications. This was the beginning of the scientific training for athletics in Canada. In the University of Pennsylvania every one of the twenty-nine hundred students is measured and tested at entering, and regularly thereafter, and two hours a week of physical training required throughout the course, the time counting as laboratory work. Dr. McKenzie supervises the work, which is practically carried out by a staff of eight assistants. The aim of the training is to give, not only physical development, but intellectual culture also. The temper and civilization of a nation are revealed in its games and sports, its contests of strength and skill, as surely as in its literature. Dr. McKenzie thinks it quite as desirable to understand (by doing) something of the contests through which the race has developed, as to be able to read Plato in the original. Out of his work with the students at McGill grew what is certainly his most surprising achievement, the sculpture that embodies Canadian and American athletic types. Modern athletics have developed a type quite different from the Greek athlete, but equally worthy of being perpetuated in art. Dr. Phillips, of Amherst, had compiled in 1901 a table of measurements of eighty-nine champion sprinters of the previous decade. Dr. McKenzie determined to embody these measurements in artistic form, and, although unused to clay-modeling, set to work. He had the hearty interest and co-operation of the students, several of whom posed for him during the long months when The Sprinter was taking shape. In 1902 it was sent to the Society of American Artists, by whom it was accepted and exhibited (in plaster). In 1903 it was exhibited (in bronze) at the London Academy, and in 1904 was shown at the Paris Salon. This first work has been followed by a number of fine figures, as well as some strong relief-work.

The College Athlete represents an athlete taking hold of a dynamometer to test his grip. This, like The Sprinter, is exactly one-quarter life-size. There are also The Boxer, The Supple Juggler, and The Competitor. This last, half life-size, the artist counts his most satisfying work. Amongst the portrait-medallions are several Canadian writers who have been numbered amongst his friends—Robert Barr, Archibald Lampman, William Wilfrid Campbell and Dr. W. H. Drummond.

The Sprinter and The Athlete are given as trophies in some of the intercollegiate sports in the United States, and some interesting medals used as awards by the Public School Athletic League of New York have been designed by the same artist.

Incidentally, Dr. McKenzie has contributed numerous articles to medical journals and other periodicals. He has also lectured extensively, chiefly on Artistic Anatomy. He has given courses in Montreal; in the University of Cambridge, England; in the Harvard Summer School, and in the Olympic Course at the St. Louis Exposition. He contributed a paper at the meeting of the British Medical Association last month, and

represented the American Athletic Association at the London Conference. His trip abroad this summer means the beginning of a new life for him, as a recent cable announced his marriage at the Chapel Royal, Dublin, to Miss Ethel O'Neil, of Hamilton, Ont., a young lady of unusual musical gifts. The marriage ceremony followed the regular Sunday morning service, Lord Aberdeen giving the bride away.

If genius be the capacity for hard work, Dr. McKenzie's claim must certainly be allowed. Few men accomplish more in the three-score years and ten, and it should be a matter of interest to Canadians proud of their birthright, to watch and encourage their gifted countryman.

THE FASHIONABLE WORLD.

I have been watching you this last ten minutes, while your carriage has been standing still, and have seen your smiling face change twice, as though you were about to say: "I am not accustomed to be stopped like this"; but what I have chiefly noticed is that you have not looked at anything all these minutes except the persons sitting opposite, and the backs of your lunkeys on the box. No, clearly, nothing has distracted you from following your thought: "I am mounted in this expensive chest, on these expensive wheels; there is pleasure before me, I am told!" Yours is the three-hundredth carriage in this row that blocks the road for half a mile. In the two hundred and ninety-nine that come before it, and the four hundred that come after, you are sitting, too—with your face before you, and your unseeing eyes.

Resented while you gathered being brought into the world with the most distinguished skill; remembered by your mother when the whim came to her; taught to believe that life consists in caring for your clean, well-nourished body, and your manner that nothing usual can disturb; taught to regard Society as the little ring of men and women that you see, and to feel your business is to know the next thing that you want, and get it given you—you have never had a chance.

You take commands from no one; your heart gives you your commands, forms your desires, your wishes, your opinions, and passes them between your lips. From your heart well up the springs that feed the river of your conduct; but your heart is a stagnant pool that has never seen the sun. Each year, when April comes, and the earth smells new, you have an odd aching underneath your corsets. What is it for? You have a husband, or a lover, or neither, whichever suits you best; you have children, or could have them if you wished for them; you are fed at stated intervals with food and wine; you have all you want of country life and country sports; you have the theatre and the opera, books, music, and religion! From the top of the plume, torn from a dying bird, or the flowers made at an insufficient wage, that decorate your head, to the sole of the shoe that cramps your foot, you are decked out with solemn care; a year of labor has been sown into

your garments, and forced into your rings—you are a breathing triumph!

You live in the center of the center of the world; if you wished, you could have access to everything that has been thought since the world of thought began; if you wished, you could see everything that has ever been produced, for you can travel where you like; you are within reach of nature's grandest forms, and the most perfect works of art. You could hear the last word that is said on everything, if you wished. When you do wish, the latest tastes are servants of your palate, the latest scents attend your nose—you have never had a chance!

For, sitting there in your seven hundred carriages, you are blind—in heart, and soul, and voice, and walk, the blindest creature in the world. Never for one minute of your little life have you thought, or done, or spoken for yourself. You have been prevented; and so wonderful is this plot to keep you blind that you have not a notion it exists. To yourself, your sight seems good, such is your pleasant thought; you have never looked over this hedge around you that you cannot even see—so how can there be anything the other side? The ache beneath your corsets in the Spring is all you ever know of what there is beyond. And no one is to blame for this—you least of all.

It was settled, long before the well-fed dullard's kiss from which you sprang. Forces have worked, in dim, inexorable process, from the remotest time, till they have bred you, little blind creature, to be the masterpiece of their creation. With the wondrous subtlety of Fate's selection, they have paired and paired all that most narrowly approaches to the mean, all that by nature shirks the risk of living, all that by essence clings to custom, till they have secured a state of things which has assured your coming, in your perfection of nonentity. They have planted you apart in your expensive mould, and still they are at work—these gardeners, never idle—pruning and tying night and day, to see that you run not wild and reach the grass. The Forces are proud of you—their waxen, scentless flower!

The sun beats down, and still your carriage does not move; and this delay is getting on your nerves. You can't imagine what is blocking up your way! Do you ever imagine anything? If all those goodly coverings that contain you could be taken off, what should we find within the last and inmost shell—a little soul that has lost its power of speculation. A soul that was born in you a bird, and has become a creeping thing; wings gone, eyes gone, groping, and clawing with its tentacles what is given it.

You stand, speaking to your footman! And you are charming, standing there, to us who, like your footman, cannot see the label, "Blind." The cut of your gown is perfect, the dressing of your hair the latest, the trimming of your hat is later still; your trick of speech the very thing; you droop your eyelids to the life; you have not too much powder; it is a lesson in grace to see you hold your parasol. The doll of Nature! So, since you were born; so, until you die! And with his turned, clean-shaven face, your footman seems to say: "Madam, how you have come to me, it is not my province to enquire. You are! I am myself dependent on you!" You are the heroine of the farce; but we must not smile at you, for you are tragic, standing there, the saddest figure in the world. No fault of yours that ears and eyes and heart and voice are atrophied, so that you have no longer spirit of your own!

Fashion brought you forth, and she has seen to it that you are the image of your mother, knowing that if she made you by a hair's breadth different you would see and judge. You are Fashion. Fashion herself, blind, fear-full Fashion! You do what you do because others do it; you think what you think because others think it; you feel what you feel because

others feel it. You are the Figure without eyes!

And no one can reach you, no one can alter you, poor little bundle of other's thoughts; for there is nothing left to reach.

And so, in your seven hundred carriages, you pass; the road is bright with you. Above that road, below it, and on either hand, are the million things and beings that you cannot see; all that is organic in the world, all that is living and creating; all that is striving to be free. They watch you pass, glittering, on your little round, the sightless captive of your own triumph; and their eyes,

spectably conventional professions into obscure and unsalaried Bohemianism.

But little Charles Gounod persisted, and driven into exasperated seriousness by the child's persistency, she finally confided her trouble to the boy's headmaster, who promised to quench the undesirable artistic fire by every means possible. It ended by Monsieur Poirson sending for Charles and asking, good-naturedly enough, if it was true he intended to become a musician.

"Yes, sir," said the small youth, meekly.

"Tut!" answered the other; "a musician is a nobody."

"It is not being a nobody to be a

finished, however, triumph came to him. He found a master with tears in his eyes, vanquished, congratulatory, friendly, and from that moment there were two of them to win over Madame Gounod. Apropos of Gounod's opera, there is an interesting remark concerning the story of Faust made by Goethe himself. "Astonishing people Germans are," he remarked one day; "they actually come and ask me what idea I wanted to personify in Faust—as if I had the remotest notion!"—[T. P.'s Weekly.

With the Flowers.

ADIANTUM.

The Adiantum, or maiden-hair fern, is one of the most beautiful of the fern family. It may be readily distinguished by its delicate, often circular fronds, from whose leaves the water will roll off—hence the name adiantum, from the Greek for "unwetted"—its marginal sori, and its peculiar stems, like slender, polished wires, brownish, purplish or black. The well-known Adiantum pedatum, or maiden-hair of our Canadian woods, is one of the family, but many species are sold by florists. The cultivation of the Adiantum is not complicated. It requires plenty of root-room, good drainage, and a soil composed of rich loam and leaf mold in equal parts, with a little sand to render the mixture friable. Place in a slightly shaded position, in a steady temperature of from 60 to 65 degrees, and keep moderately moist.

CROTONS.

Crotons are exceedingly beautiful foliage plants, which may be grown either indoors or in the garden, but which reach their greatest beauty in the full sunshine of warm summer weather. The coloring is most gorgeous, the leaves being streaked and blotched in the most fantastic fashion with red, yellow, purple, pink and white, one color or another predominating, according to the species. Plant Crotons in good rich, but not too heavy, soil. Give them a sunny situation and a steady temperature of from 70 to 75 degrees, and keep moist by frequent syringings. If mealy-bug appears, syringe with tobacco water. The plants may be propagated by cuttings taken any time from October to June, if a steady bottom heat of 80 degrees can be supplied; or new plants may be easily formed by gashing the stem and tying wet moss about precisely in the same manner in which rubber plants are propagated. As the Croton is quite as tender as the Coleus, it should not be set out in the garden until all danger of frost is past, and should be brought in before the nights grow cold in fall. When repotting before bringing in from the garden, cut the plants back rather severely to induce new growth.

THE SEER OF SANTA ROSA

(Luther Burbank).

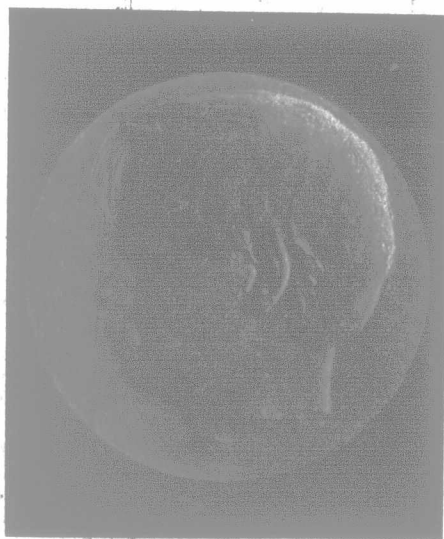
A simple home-spun gentleman,
Who needs no coat-of-arms
Or patent of nobility
Won in war's brute alarms.

Strong-hewn from Nature's granite he,
Heir of her larger lore,
Eager to turn some hidden page
And con it o'er and o'er:

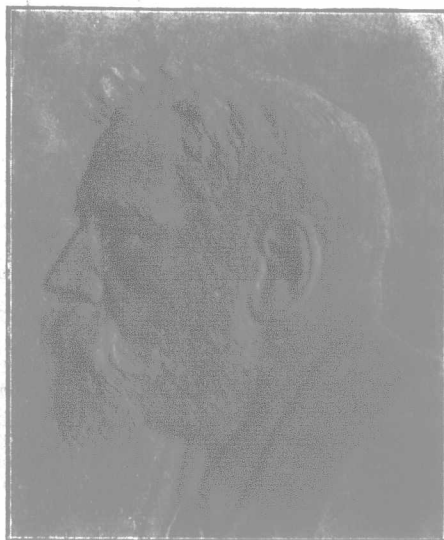
Till in a crucial hour he finds
The secret of the tree,
The necromancy of bud and flower,
The witchery of the bee;—

Father-confessor he of birds,—
Blood-brother in the clan
Of grey night-moths and butterflies,—
Friend of the shy god Pan.

Nor has the blight of worldliness
Within that heart found room,
Unconscious of his greatness,
As a rose is of her bloom.
—Nellie Evans, in N. Y. Independent.



Medallion of William Wilfred Campbell.



Medallion of Robert Barr.

like the eyes of this hollow-chested work-girl beside me on the pavement, fix on you a thousand eager looks, for you are strange to them. And many of their hearts are sore with envy, for they do not know that you are as dead as snow around a crater; they cannot tell you for what you are—the littlest, poorest, saddest creature in the world—Fashion! You Figure without eyes!—[John Galsworthy, in "Nation."

HOW GOUNOD BECAME A COMPOSER

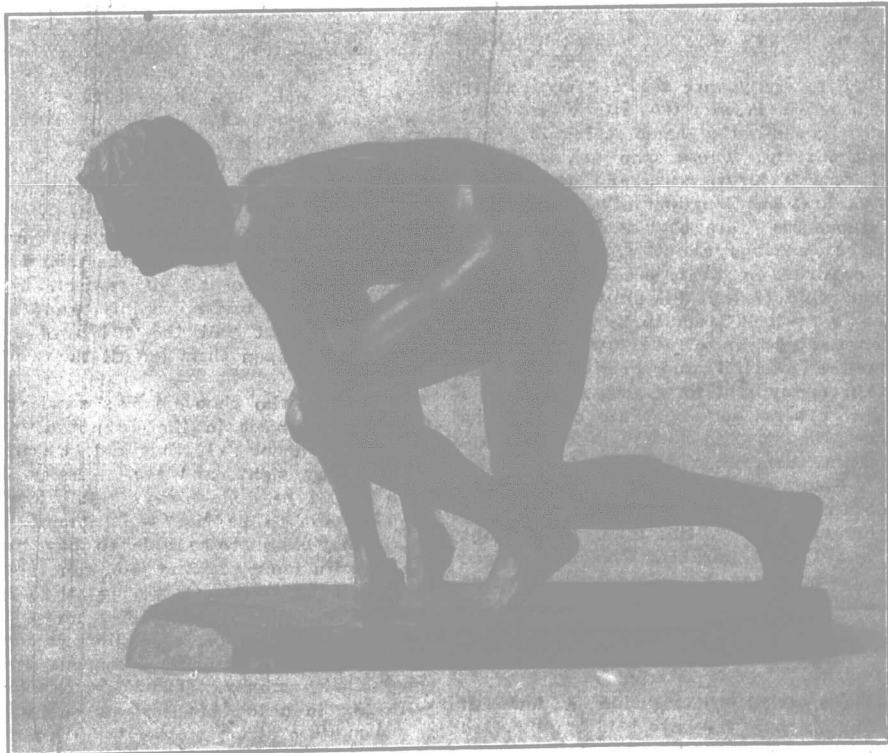
Gounod's "Faust" has just proved in Paris that its music still contains suffi-

cient charm to hold attention, and "Les Annales" gives, in connection with it, Gounod's own description of how early in life and how indomitably his musical vocation showed itself. He was thirteen years old when he first informed his mother, a widow with an infinitesimal income, that she must educate him as a musician. Madame Gounod not un-naturally was merely irritated and authoritative. She had no mind to encourage nonsense, and no desire to see her son drift out of the path of re-

turning back again, music in hand. Monsieur Poirson was visibly impressed, but, still with superficial gruffness, ordered the small composer to sing what he had done.

"Sing without the accompaniment?" inquired the injured musician. "You can't realize my harmonies unless we have the accompaniment."

But Monsieur Poirson, if secretly appreciative, was outwardly inexorable, and the boy had to do the best he could with the singer's melody. When he had



The Sprinter.

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The Quiet Hour.

REWARDS OF SERVICE.

And, behold, I come quickly, and thy reward is with Me, to give every man according as his work shall be.—Rev. xxii: 12.

And every man shall receive his own reward according to his own labor.—1 Cor. iii: 8.

A child's kiss
Get on thy sighing lips, shall make thee glad;
A poor man served by thee, shall make thee rich;
A sick man helped by thee, shall make thee strong.
Thou shalt be served thyself by every sense
Of service which thou renderest.

—E. B. Browning.

Though the highest motive for service is never the hope of reward, yet the rewards for faithful service are rich and sure as God's promises can make them. Our Master's last great promise to His faithful servants is that He is coming quickly, to reward "every man according as his work shall be." And that promise is intended to be an incentive to keep us from discouragement and weariness in well doing, "for, in due season, we shall reap, if we faint not." No one would put precious grain into the soil unless he hoped to get it back with interest. The hope of a harvest does inspire us to sow enthusiastically and untiringly.

See how true it is in every kind of work that "every man shall receive his own reward according to his own labor." On the whole, people get on in this world if they deserve to prosper. A man who is steady and industrious, putting heart into his work, doing his best whether he expects pay or whether he is only a volunteer, is a success—at farm work or in any other business. And the woman who does her daily duty with cheery, energetic enthusiasm is also a success. And anyone who is working only for pay, and who never wants to do a hand's turn more than he is paid to do, will never win any success worth having. The rewards are sure to those who deserve them, but service rendered for the sake of reward only, is thin and scraggy and unpolished. It gets all the reward it deserves—but that is very little. Some people would tell us that the thought of reward should have absolutely no place in our religion. If that is really so, then it is a strange thing that God should hold rewards of all kinds continually before our eyes, both in the Bible and in the world. Read the Bible and see. In the first books we find a succession of promises addressed to those who keep God's commandments. There are promises of fruitful seasons and safety from enemies, wild beasts and pestilence; promises of corn and wine and oil, of flocks and herds and the blessing of children, and all good things are summed up in this comprehensive promise: "For this thing the LORD thy God shall bless thee in all thy works, and in all that thou puttest thine hand unto." He promises to open the windows of heaven, and pour out such a blessing "that there shall not be room enough to receive it."

Look around in the world, and see whether this promise has been fulfilled. Think of the opposite side of the promise, think how a course of wilful sin leads straight down to misery and shame, loss of self-respect and loss of the respect of others. I heard the other day how a young man came out from England to learn farming, and found a comfortable home with a farmer, had every chance to prosper, had well-to-do friends who sent money to him often from England. If he had kept God's commandments he might have been living comfortably on a farm of his own by this time. But he started to loaf in bar-rooms, drank and

gambled, grew more and more unhappy, until at last he committed suicide, because he had made his life unendurable to himself. That is an extreme case, but it lifts the curtain to show how the path of careless self-indulgence goes swiftly down to misery and ruin. A man who sells his honor and righteousness for pleasure or money or worldly advancement, may grow rich, but he never wins for himself happiness worthy of the name. One must be on reasonably good terms with his conscience to be happy, for it is not pleasant to have one's conscience saying that one is a thief or a liar or lazy or cruel.

And let no one think that God has only promised rewards for service under the old covenant. Both the texts I have chosen to head our talk to-day are from the New Testament. One is the last message from our Lord Himself, spoken after His ascension. And they do not stand alone, for the promise that the King will return at the last to "reward every man according to his works" is repeated over and over again, both in direct sayings and veiled in parables. The laborers in the vineyard are paid at the end of the day—even those who only worked one hour receive a liberal reward. The sheep on the King's right hand receive a glorious reward for their kindness to the sick, the poor and the stranger; for they are invited to inherit the kingdom prepared for them from the foundation of the world. The young ruler was encouraged to the hard duty demanded of him—to sell all he had and give to the poor—by the promise: "Thou shalt have treasure in heaven." Those persecuted for Christ's sake are told to "rejoice, and leap for joy." Why? Because they are reminded of the reward: "for, behold, your reward is great in heaven." We are commanded to love our enemies and do good, and lend, hoping for nothing again, but the command is instantly followed by the promise: "and your reward shall be great." In the last Book of the Scriptures, the promised rewards to those who overcome in the battle of life are many: A crown of life, the hidden manna, power over the nations, the morning star, relief from hunger and thirst, from pain and tears. The Sermon on the Mount—which sets before us the ideal of disinterested holiness—begins with a statement of promised rewards. The poor in spirit are to receive the "kingdom of heaven," the meek are to "inherit the earth," the merciful "shall obtain mercy," and so on. Those who give alms in secret shall be openly rewarded by God, while those who give "before men, to be seen of them," have no reward of your Father which is in heaven." Those who pray to the Father in secret are told: "Thy Father which seeth in secret shall reward thee openly"; and the same thing is said about fasting. Those who are forgiving will receive forgiveness, and those who "seek first the kingdom of God and His righteousness" are told that they need not be anxious about what they shall eat or drink or wear, because "all these things shall be added" unto them.

God's rewards seem to be often framed after the pattern of the law of retaliation—the merciful and forgiving are to obtain mercy and forgiveness, those who judge others harshly shall receive the same judgment, he who is considerate towards the weak or sick (see Psalm xli: 1—margin) finds the promise true that the LORD will "make all his bed in his sickness." So, also, the servant in our Lord's parable, who had gained ten pounds for his Master, was given authority "over ten cities," while the one who had only increased his one pound to five was only placed "over five cities."

I have tried to mention a few of the numberless rewards held up by God to encourage faithful service, because I think people often speak as though it were wrong to expect any return for their work. If it is unspiritual to sow seed in the hope of a harvest, why does God so constantly remind us that bread sown on the waters shall be found again after many days?

But the character of a man is plainly shown by the character of the reward he is looking for. One man would think a life of luxury and sensual pleasure a thing to be desired, while another would feel it a glorious reward for hard labor in teaching and preaching, if he were used by God as an instrument of bringing many souls out of darkness into light.

Those who are pure in heart rejoice over the wonderful promise that they shall "see God," while those who indulge in low and debasing thoughts would shrink away in terror from such a promise. Those who are really hungering and thirsting after righteousness, eagerly look forward to the promised reward that they "shall be filled," but that would be no reward at all to one who cared only for riches, or fame, or sensual pleasures.

God pays good wages, even here and now. The little act of loving service rendered, brings instant joy to the one who serves—if it is really done from a kind motive. The reward seems to work automatically; the motive, if it is true and sincere, touches the spring, and joy drops into the heart. God cannot be deceived, and He does not give joy if the act of service is done selfishly or vain-gloriously.

Look back at the verse with which this paper began, and you will see how the reward fits the service. He that watereth shall be watered also himself, he that scatters happiness in the path of others finds happiness springing in his own path—God sees to that. Those who pour out their lives in the service of God, without thinking of a reward here or hereafter, find that a wonderful joy is like wine in their veins. Give unstintedly to the King, and He will give like Solomon to the Queen of Sheba, "whatsoever she asked, beside that which Solomon gave her of his royal bounty."

Francis of Assisi tried the plan of giving up everything for Christ's sake, and his wonderful joy was so deep and infectious that it is an inspiration to the world still.

Joy is the reward bestowed on those who can echo the words of the Psalmist: "I remember Thee upon my bed, and meditate on Thee in the night watches"; for they can say with him, "in the shadow of Thy wings will I rejoice."

Joy is not the portion of one who yields a half-hearted, unwilling service, but it "gathers like a radiant, fostering, cheering air around the soul that yields itself to the grace of God, to do His holy, loving will."

But, as the motive is the reality, and an act is good or bad according to the spirit which inspire it, God generally tests the motive severely. Honesty is the best policy, and truthfulness pays, in the end, far better than deceit; but neither God nor men respect one who is only honest and truthful when it seems likely to pay best—for that is not honesty or truth at all, but simply worldly wisdom. Joseph held fast to his integrity, though his horror of sin led him straight to a shameful imprisonment. God tested his motives very severely, and then heaped riches and honor on him, because he deserved them and had proved himself strong enough to bear prosperity. Daniel and his three friends were true to their principles, even when such determination seemed to be very poor policy, certain to result in a terrible death. They served the true God, without any prospect of reward, they stood the awful test splendidly, and then He poured out all the riches of His favor openly upon them for all the world to see.

But those who choose God's service as their first object in life do not always prosper so openly. If they did, we could all walk by sight, and the necessity for faith would be done away. But why do people want to be rich? Is it not because they expect to be able to buy happiness with money? And God can take a short cut to happiness, giving it to his beloved children without money and without price. Look back on life, and see whether your happiest moment were bought with money. The heart can leap with joy in a log hut just as easily as in a palace. The mother who presses her first-born child to her breast has just as much gladness under a low roof as under a high one. God knows the human heart, knows its capacity for wonderful gladness, and also the heavy-weighted misery it can endure. If you see one of His saints called to endure pain or poverty or sorrow, do not hastily judge that He is withholding the reward due for faithful service. Nero was infinitely more unhappy than the faithful Christians he tortured and killed, and one who really loves and serves God carries within him a secret spring of joy that pain and sorrow cannot quench—a joy that no millionaire can buy with all his money.

But joy is scarce in this world of rush

and sorrow and sin. Only here and there we see people whose faces shine with this inner light of joy, every day and all day. How attractive such a face is, even through it may have little beauty of feature or complexion!

But why is joy scarce? Is it not because very few people make the service of God their real business and object in life? Nearly everyone wants to do right, I suppose. Most people are honest and truthful and Godfearing, but is not their religion very often secondary to their business, from Monday morning to Saturday night, and even a good part of Sunday? Those who lay each hour of life at the Master's feet, asking Him what He wants them to do in that hour, and leaving all their anxieties in His hands, cannot fail to be happy. Does He give them pain to endure? Well, that is their business, and they rejoice to endure manfully for His sake. Does He send failure or disappointment? They go on bravely, knowing that results are in His keeping and that whatever He chooses is best. It is very easy to preach, is it not? Please don't think that I am always true to my name, that I always accept God's will in unquestioning trust, and always keep the morning joy undimmed until evening. No, I fail to practice what I preach, so often, that I should hardly dare to preach at all except that I can't keep good tidings to myself when God gives me such a grand opportunity to publish them.

But I can see plainly that when my joy grows dim, it is my own fault. It is because my service has been lukewarm, my prayers cold and careless, and my trust in God's presence and in His wise, loving care has failed. God has never once failed to pour joy into my heart when my will has really been laid in complete surrender before His. Happiness and joy are not the same thing. Those who turn their backs on happiness, sacrificing their own wishes for love's sake, do not always find that God gives them back the happiness they have given up—but He does give a mysterious, secret joy that can sweeten the bitterest cup and brighten the darkest cloud of sorrow. God's rewards for service need not be waited for, they are hidden in the service: "They that wait upon the Lord shall renew their strength; they shall mount up with wings as eagles; they shall run and not be weary, and they shall walk and not faint."

"Lord, with what courage and delight
I do each thing,
When Thy least breath sustains my wing!
I shine and move
Like those above,
And with much gladness
Quitting sadness,
Make me fair days of every night."
HOPE.

THE COMMON THINGS.

Let me get not far from the common road,
With, all around me, the common things;
Let me feel the nip of the Winter's cold;
The quiver and stir of budding Spring;
The Summer's heat, and the Autumn's lull;
And a sense of the old world beautiful.
Let me hear the children about the house;
No sermon so great in all the land—
Let me greet the glance of an earnest eye.
The cheerful clasp of a toiling hand;
Let me linger where throbs the heart of Life,
And where hope and valor mark the strife.
Be deaf my ears to the siren notes
That lure to vain and glittering peaks,
Where seldom the feet of mortals tread,
And only a frigid nature speaks;
The great sun glints from their chilly spires,
To kindle in gentle vales his fires.
Let me find true rest in weariness;
Let me know the worth of the grime of things;
And face, clear-eyed, the struggling days
That come with bruises, but not with stings.
The Just One ruleth this Vast Estate;
Shall I count that little which He makes great?
—Julian A. DuBois.

The Young People's Department.

SOMEBODY ELSE.

Who is Somebody Else? I should like to know.

Does he live at the North or South?
Or is it a lady fair to see,
Whose name is in everyone's mouth?
For they say, "Somebody Else will sing,"
Or, "Somebody Else will play."
And Jack says, "Please let Somebody Else
Do some of the errands to-day."

If there is any hard or unpleasant task,
Or difficult thing to do,
'Tis always offered to Somebody Else—
Now wasn't that very true?
But if some fruit, or a pleasant trip,
Is offered to Dick or Jess,
We hear not a word of Somebody Else—
Why, I will leave you to guess.

The words of cheer for a stranger lad
This Somebody Else will speak,
And the poor and helpless who need a friend.
Good Somebody Else must seek.
The cup of cold water in Jesus' name,
Oh, Somebody Else will offer,
And words of love for a broken heart,
Brave Somebody Else will proffer.

There are battles in life we only can fight,
And victories, too, to win,
And Somebody Else cannot take our place
When we shall have entered in.
But if Somebody Else has done his work,
While we for our ease have striven,
'Twill only be fair if the blessed reward
To Somebody Else is given.

THE ANTS AND THEIR COWS.

Few readers of books on natural history have not heard of the "cattle" kept by ants, but how many realize that our own ants, the creatures which seem to us so common and so insignificant, are among the species which engage in the homely occupation of "milking"? They do not, however, drive their herds to pasture in the morning and go for them at night. Perhaps this is because there are no "boy" ants to attend to the chores. The ants, however, know when it is milking-time, and have learned that ill-treatment is not the best way to persuade the cows to give copious supplies of "milk." Each ant stands near one of the tiny cattle, and strokes and pats the creature until it good-naturedly gives of its sweet honey-dew.

But what of these "cows that ants milk," and where may they be found? On milkweed stocks, on maples, elms and hickories; in fact, on every roadside weed, however ordinary, and on every tree, they are likely to be found. The ants know where to look, and if you would see them "go a-milking," you have only to sit down by some thrifty weed and watch. The aphides, or plant lice, for these cows are none else, are literally in herds. They swarm over the plant, especially on the tender young shoots at its top. They are usually wingless, spidery creatures, with half a dozen legs apiece, but with no inclination to move after having once established themselves in any particular spot. Into the tender, juicy stem their thousands of tiny, needle-like beaks are thrust, and the sap is drawn from the cells as if by miniature forcepumps. Up the stem come the hungry ants. Do they fall upon these hordes and bear them triumphantly home to feed their young? No, indeed. Their every movement is soothing, conciliatory, gentle. Their stroking and patting is soon richly rewarded by the flood of honey-dew, which exudes in drops from the body of each aphid. The ants drink it, carry it away, and come back for more. The honey-dew produced by aphides seems to be entirely useless to the creatures themselves. Its production may be necessary to their development. If no ants are there to profit by the fluid, it rains down upon the ground. At certain seasons, when the quantity produced is unusually large, one may often see the sticky incrustations of honey-dew on the sidewalks.

In this relation to the aphides, the ant

certainly sustains its reputation for thrift. One need not go to South America and Africa for evidences of what seems little short of wisdom and forethought on the part of these highly-specialized little creatures. In our own northern cornfields we have proofs that certain kinds of ants take the corn aphides into their nests, and care for them over the winter. In the spring, they carry them out to pasture on the fresh young corn. We have, too, a species of ant which builds a shed for the protection of its herds. Finding a well-established family of aphides on a convenient shrub, these ants turn to and construct a mud-walled shed, inclosing as many as possible. Thus protected from their enemies, the aphides live comfortably. I doubt if either aphid-lions or young lady-bugs know enough about cowsheds to search for them, and the chances are strongly against their happening on the small doorway of these rare and innocent-looking mud houses. As older generations of aphides pass away, their numerous progeny take their places, and the supply of honey-dew is constant.

I have had the proud pleasure of myself finding one of these "cow-sheds" on the stem of a shrub. The shed was coarse and sandy, but thoroughly dry and solid. It was firmly fixed on the stem of a young dogwood. The ants had shown great wisdom in choosing the place for their cow-shed. They had put it in a crotch of the shrub, where small branches came out, one on either side. This not only gave more surface for the attachment of the walls of the structure, but more pasture for the herds. The entrance to the shed was plainly visible, a



Would You Like to Own These, Boys?

Mrs. John Richards, Biddeford, P. E. I., and her Shetland four-in-hand.

small, round hole on one side, just large enough for one ant at a time. There was no door to open and shut, and no window. Only the ants of the shed-building colony knew the way to this "dairy." I could not help wondering if the aphides thus protected were especially "good milkers," or if they ever "went dry."—From "The Brook Book," by Mary R. Miller.

BAD OUTSIDE AS IN.

Prince Haseba, the distinguished Japanese, referred at a dinner in Spokane to the well-known cleanliness of his nation.

"If you should visit a Japanese house," he said, "you would be obliged to remove your shoes at the doorway. Japanese floors are very beautifully kept. I know of some houses where thirty or forty servants have no other duty than the polishing of the floors."

"A young Japanese student studying in London had the misfortune to live in an apartment house where the janitor did not keep the hall in very good condition. It was a great change to him, and he felt it keenly."

"On the approach of winter, the janitor put up in the entrance the notice, 'Please wipe your feet.'"

"The young Japanese, the first night he observed this notice, took out a pencil and added to it, 'On going out.'"

About the House.

THINGS WORTH KNOWING.

If milk has turned just a little, it may be sweetened again by stirring in a pinch of soda.

Soiled ribbons washed in gasoline, dried, then pressed with a warm iron, look as good as new. Keep the gasoline away from lights or fire.

Long, deep, regular breathing, if persistently kept up, will almost invariably induce sleep.

Before boiling milk or making any milk sauce always rinse out the saucepan in cold water.

When juice is left from canning it may be boiled down and made into jelly (by mixing with apple juice) or syrup for summer drinks or flavoring purposes.

Grass stains may be removed by alcohol. If you have no alcohol rub the spots with molasses, leave a little time, then wash as usual.

Accidents will happen to tablecloths, but a spotted tablecloth may be kept looking quite respectable for its normal duty time by rubbing the spots with chalk. Try it.

Stains on muslin made by sewing-machine oil can be removed by liquid ammonia, if it is applied before the garment has gone to the wash.

When measuring molasses for cake, etc., sprinkle the vessel well with flour and the molasses will slip out without sticking so much.

Keep lemons in jars of cold water, changing the latter every day or two.

Keep cheese moist by wrapping it in cloth, kept damp with a mixture of

WASHING DISHES A PLEASURE.

Washing dishes isn't half as disagreeable a piece of work as some people think—that is, provided you go about it in the right way. If you take one panful of water and no soap, dump all the dishes in together, and dabble them and all the pots and pans through the same water with a dishcloth that isn't washed and boiled once in a fortnight, then dry them with a single towel, soiled to begin with, you will certainly find the work disagreeable, disgusting even, and the dishes must go from your hands rough with dirt instead of glitteringly clean as they should be.

But there is another way, which you probably have tried; if not, just experiment with it some day and see what a nice one it is. Have your cups rinsed out and your dishes scraped as well as possible and piled neatly on your work table. Now get two pans of good hot water and a draining pan or server ready. Make the water in the first pan soapy and leave that in the second clear. Have a dishcloth which is washed clean and dried (in the sun preferably, as the sun is a great purifier) after every using, and use it in the dish with the soapy water. Wash the glassware first, putting it first through the soapy water, then into the clean, and lastly on to the server, upon which a clean cloth (kept for the purpose) is spread to prevent noise and the possible chipping of the dishes as they are laid down. Dry and polish with clean dry towels—if some one else will do this for you the work may be finished before the water has cooled much.

After the glassware wash the cups, saucers, and any other dishes which are not much soiled. By doing this the water will be kept almost clean, whereas, if you put in the plates, etc., first it would instantly be made "dirty." Last of all wash plates, vegetable dishes, etc., using the same process throughout—first a wash with the dishcloth in the soapy water, then a rinse in the clear. The water should be hot, but not boiling, as too great a heat might cause a too sudden expansion of the dishes, thus inducing breakages; if it becomes much soiled before the dishes are all washed it should be renewed. Silver knives, etc., should be washed in clear, clean water. Clean water with plenty of soap should also be used for pots and pans, which should never be put off with a washing out with the greasy mixture which has already done duty for all the rest of the dishes. An iron pot or frying pan when really clean is dull and grayish, not shiny black. If pots upon which porridge or anything else has stuck are well soaked in warm water before washing, very little scraping will be necessary.

All this may seem like a great deal of bother, but there is really very little trouble connected with it, provided you have plenty of hot water—and then think how much sweeter and brighter the dishes are.

For drying towels the ordinary tea-towelling, which may be bought in the stores, is, perhaps, as good as anything, although one of the best housekeepers I know just uses hemmed squares of cheese-cloth, which, after the newness is worn off, do very nicely. The washing cloth may be made of a piece of an old towel, hemmed all round. Dish mops made of bunches of carpet cotton fixed on a handle are good if one objects to putting one's hands in hot water. These may be bought all ready for use, as may also metal pot-scrappers. For scraping pots, however, nothing is much better than a rather large-sized clam shell.

Dishes should never be kept in an open cupboard, but always behind closed and "close" doors, secure from dust and the invasions of a chance fly.

A TOAST.

Here's to the man whose hand
Is firm when he clasps your own—
Like a grip of steel
That makes you feel
You're not in the world alone.

Here's to the man whose laugh
Puts the somber clouds to rout—
The man who's fair
And kind and square
To the one that's down and out.
—Milwaukee Sentinel.

The Ingle Nook.

I have seen a few things in my day, and hope to see a few more, but I do herein affix my sign and seal to the declaration that I have never witnessed, under the blue heavens, nor ever expect to again, anything comparable for variety and ugliness to the display of veils that wobbled on the heads of the women this year at Toronto Exhibition. Big blue or brown ones hung curtain-wise around broad-brimmed hats! Long, stringy ones tied, automobile fashion, about the ears of women, many of whom, probably, had never set foot in an automobile! Fancy draped affairs, with knife-pleating all around the edge! Others, long and floating, with embroidered borders, coiled seronita fashion, with killing effect! Last, but not least, great turban-like swathings, with a long end dangling down behind and tied in a knot at the end—reminding one of nothing so much as of the apocalyptic horses, whose tails had ends like unto the heads of serpents! Don't be shocked, please; they did make me think of these. . . . You couldn't escape these apparitions. You went to have a bit of a rest and to enjoy the music on the lake-shore esplanade, and could scarcely listen, even to the Duss Band, for watching the variations of them. In the Women's Building, they ran riot. You went into the Art Gallery, and lo! they were there, bobbing and dangling about before the very pictures you wanted to see most. Down city, it was the same procession—veils, veils, veils, in all the stages of ugly, uglier, ugliest. Positively they got on your nerves, and very probably you went home adapting to the rumble of the train a parody, whose theme was principally:

The veils, veils, veils,
The swaying and the swirling of the veils—

(With apologies to Poe.)

I am as fond of pretty things as anyone, and usually quite as ready to follow (at least so far as my purse will allow), and however in opposition to my better judgment, in the train of that fickle Dame Fashion, but I have, at last, come to the wall, in the form of these three-yard appendages, over which I will not go. I just saw one woman in Toronto who looked really "nice" in one of them. She was wearing one of those abominable new extreme hats, too,—brim short in front, long at the back, like a sou'wester—but then she was pretty enough to look well in a split pumpkin, trimmed with cornucobs. Needless to say, I should scarcely appear to advantage in that decoration.

This morning I was through a millinery establishment, and noticed everywhere these same sou'wester hats. They seem very ugly yet—they are ugly—and yet, before spring, I suppose we will all be thinking them quite pretty and artistic. One gets used to anything. . . . Nevertheless, at the present juncture, one is constrained to ask again the old question why it is that we women are so helplessly, idiotically, inanely willing to be led about by every whim of Fashion, or rather by every intrigue of the manufacturers—or whoever is at the back of the changes of "style"—plan, to make people tired of their old things and ready to get new?

There is a woman in New York, a Mrs. Anna G. Noyes, who has, so far at least as she is concerned, got the bit in her teeth and bidden defiance to Dame Fashion and the manufacturers. In a recent "Independent," she tells her story, and describes the gowns which she has invented and which she wears, no matter what the style may be. She claims that these are at once convenient and comfortable, that she can get into them easily and quickly, and without help, and that they are economical because their fashion does not change. For underclothing, she wears one combination union suit and one petticoat, with tights and a sweater for extra warmth in very cold weather. She wears no corset; has her waist and skirt sewn together, the whole opening at the side of the front, and has a pocket in each gown!!! For she has an entire outfit of gown

and underclothes, which weighs just nineteen ounces. "In these dresses," she says, "I feel like a spirit."

It will be interesting to watch the influence of this woman's example on womankind. Mrs. Jenness Miller and other reformers have failed. Mrs. Noyes undertakes no active propaganda for the regeneration of clothes, but it may be that her influence will be none the less far-reaching because of that.

DAME DURDEN.

"THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE" FASHIONS.



No. 6863.—Ladies' Tight-fitting Apron, 6 sizes, 32 to 42 inches bust.



No. 4243.—Little Boys' Suit, 5 sizes, 2 to 6 years.

The above patterns will be sent to any subscriber at the very low price of ten cents per pattern. Order by number, and be sure to give waist and bust measurement. Allow from one week to ten days in which to fill order.

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

[Note.—Where two numbers appear, ten cents must be sent for each number.]

OUR SCRAP BAG.

Here is a new idea: A woman with whom I stayed recently while in Toronto never puts any starch in her Nottingham lace curtains. She came to the conclusion that they would hang far more gracefully without the stiffening, tried the experiment, and was so satisfied with the result that she has kept to this method ever since. In looking at her soft, prettily-hanging draperies, I was a ready convert.

I was told recently that "essence of spice," which may be bought from any druggist, is much better for pickles and catsups than the commonly-used ground spices. It is a liquid, clear and strong, and does not give the clouded, muddy appearance that the ground spices do. Catsups flavored with it are a clear, attractive red.

The same authority says that the best way to sterilize sealers is to put them into cold water, then leave on the stove until it boils. This sounds reasonable. The lids and rims should be put inside the sealers.

Dress for a Young Girl.

Dear Dame Durden,—I want to get a dress for church wear this winter. What material would you suggest, and how would be nice to make it? Will brown be worn this winter?

I will probably get a light waist for evening wear. Is lustre more serviceable than cashmere?

Would a Scotch cap be permissible for church wear for a girl of sixteen?

I will be very thankful if you could give me the information desired as soon as possible in your column.

SWEET SIXTEEN.

Since much lighter materials may be used for winter wear than formerly, you may make your dress of cashmere or nun's veiling. A pretty jumper suit, with kimono-like sleeve-caps to give a new effect, would be suitable for these materials. Have the skirt pleated, without trimming, or with three rows of braid or silk folds near the bottom, and put a very little of the same trimming on the jumper, which should be worn over a light waist, or over a plaid, hair-lined, or self-toned waist in finer material.

If you wish a less elaborate dress, you might have a shirtwaist suit of dark rich plaid, or a sailor suit of fine serge, worn with a cream or white collar and V. Brown will be much worn this winter, also dark greens and blues.

Lustre is much more serviceable than cashmere, as it soils less easily, and washes beautifully, if you use "wool" soap. If you like, you may get a pretty Persian-lawn waist, and trim it with a little German val lace. These waists are very dainty, and will not be found too thin for winter, if worn with long-sleeved, woollen guernseys and long-sleeved white corset covers. These last may be got ready to wear for from 25c. to 50c.

You may wear a pretty Tam-o'-Shanter to church, if you choose—that is a privilege of your youth. A neat felt hat, trimmed with bows and a quill, would also be nice. So long as you keep to simple things, you cannot go very far astray; but, remember this, an overdressed girl of sixteen is a sight to make men and angels weep.

Good style depends upon other things than fussiness. So long as you have a broad-shoulder effect, with the shoulder seam reaching quite to the turn of the arm, the skirt fitting closely about the hips, with a good fulness at the bottom, and a belt high in the back and low in front, you are sure to look fashionable, no matter how plain your gown may be.

Removing Warts.

Dear Dame Durden,—I have never written to "The Farmer's Advocate" before, but in August 1st number I saw a notice of a mother enquiring for a remedy to remove warts. Well, I am sure I can give her one. I have used it myself, and it has proved a success. Get a bottle of Minard's liniment, which you can procure at any drug store, and apply it freely before retiring, rubbing it well in. Follow directions, and you will find a cure.

Bruce Co., Ont.

P. S.—Can any of the members send me a recipe for keeping plums for winter use, so as to appear as if they were fresh pulled, for making pie, etc.?

Lemon Sponge—Canning Peas.

Dear Dame Durden,—When looking over Weldon's Cookery Book, I saw a recipe for lemon sponge. Having seen an inquiry for it in "The Farmer's Advocate," I thought I would send it, though I have not tried it myself: Put 1½ ounces of gelatine in cold water (the water must cover it), to soak for three or four hours, then pour over it a full pint of boiling water, in which the rind of two lemons has boiled for about five minutes. Add juice of three lemons, and half a pound loaf sugar, or more if not sweet enough. Leave it till it is nearly cold and begins to adhere to the sides of the basin; then add the whites of two eggs well beaten, and whisk all together till it is like a stiff white sponge. Have some moulds ready in cold water; "shake out and put in your sponge. This should make two or three moulds. If you are short of lemons, a little citric acid and Nelson's essence of lemon peel may be used instead.

I shall ask you, or the Chatterers, to please tell me how to can peas.

TOPSY.

I find these two recipes for canning peas in my cookery books. I have not tried either, so cannot recommend them from experience.

1. Boil until tender, then drain out the peas, and put in well-sterilized bottles. Boil the water ten minutes longer, adding

salt and pepper, and a little more water, if necessary. Keep the bottles with the peas in standing in a dish of hot water. When the juice has boiled enough, pour it, boiling hot, into the bottles, and seal at once.

2. Stew young peas; put in sterilized jars; set in a boiler of hot water, with a cloth between to keep jars from knocking together, and boil three hours. Fill jars to overflowing from a jar kept for the purpose, and seal tight. Just enough salt should be used to flavor. Sealer rings must be new each time.

Sealer Rings and Eggs.

I came upon something very funny this morning. Coming down to breakfast, I found a certain little lady diligently trying to poach eggs in rubber sealer rings. She had seen the hint to use sealer rings in "The Farmer's Advocate," and was trying it. Of course, I nearly collapsed with amusement, and yet the fault was mine. I should have explained that the tin rings, or rims, from broken sealers, not the rubber ones, should be used. I hope no one else misunderstood.

THE WESTERN FAIR.

Just a few jottings on the Western Fair, although, having been to Toronto, there seems little new to write. The Exhibition at London comes each year as an echo of the one in Toronto; the same classes—of necessity; many of the same exhibits; everything on a similar, although much smaller scale. . . . I was distinctly disappointed with the quantity, although not with the quality, of the women's work shown in London. In the fruit, vegetable and flower departments, there was also a surprise, but a pleasant one. In point of arrangement, in variety, and in quality, these surpassed, in many points, the corresponding exhibits at the big fair at Toronto.

The showing of poultry this year in London was decidedly good. There were about 1,700 entries, all kinds of fowls, from Brahmas and bantams to pigeons. In one corner of this building, there were a few cases of the dearest little bunnies imaginable. They didn't seem in the least afraid of the crowds surging past, but were willing to nibble your fingers or to climb up against the bars to have a look at you on the slightest encouragement.

Not so contented were the dogs. Most of them—fine, intelligent animals they were—were restless and unhappy, more especially, perhaps, the collies and fox terriers, naturally of active, sensitive temperament. Not understanding why they were tied up thus, excited and nervous and fretful, they could only look at you pitifully, or bark disconsolately when your caressing hand was withdrawn. Assuredly, they, at least, would not be sorry when the Fair was over.

In the Art department, some very creditable pictures were shown by J. P. Hunt, Miss F. Woodman, Miss Farcomb, and Mrs. Dignam. Some very good work was also shown in the amateur department, as well as a great many of the usual daubs. . . . In the decorated china department, exceptionally fine work was shown by Miss Butler, of Hamilton; Miss Woodman and Mrs. Doring, of London, and others.

Probably the most interesting feature in the annex were the exhibits of handwork, shown by the Women's Art Association, of Canada, soft, durable home-spuns, in spreads and portieres and by the piece, woven by the habitant women of Quebec; and fine specimens of basketry, beadwork, and what looked like Irish crochet, made by the Indian women of Queen Charlotte Islands. In the last exhibit, we noticed especially an artistic bit of embroidery on brown linen, worked in two tones of yellow, with the pattern outlined, in the style of Bulgarian embroidery, in black.

I am writing this on the last day of the Fair. So far, the rain came, almost every day, in torrents, but to-day is beautifully clear, and it is to be hoped the management of the Western Fair will realize enough to encourage them to go on with fresh enthusiasm in their preparations for the Fair of 1908. D. D.

"Papa," said little Willie, "what's a mantrap?" Papa glanced quickly at mamma, then dropped his eyes to his paper once more, and went on reading.

Health in the Home

DIARRHEA IN CHILDREN.

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

The very most important thing at this season of the year as regards treatment, is to be on the alert for the very first symptoms of any derangement of the ordinary health. Now, busy mothers, if your little one hangs on you, or is irritable and peevish when you are right up to the eyes in work, don't neglect the appeal and say you must get the work done first. How often we hear the agonized cry, "If I had only known. He was not himself, but I was so busy, I hardly noticed. The doctor said we should have sent for him sooner." Isn't it true? So remember that your only real work, work that endures, is to care for the children. Everything else is of very, very minor importance. Let the beds go unmade, or the house untidied if you must, but take time to attend to the child, and, oh! above everything, take time to grasp the situation intelligently. Don't do things blunderingly, but use all the judgment and common sense you have. Then go to work systematically and intelligently, and keep it up till the child is better.

Does he rise with a bad breath, or a coated tongue? Is he peevish, or languid? Something has gone wrong, and no time must be lost. If the tongue is coated, or the breath foul, give half a cupful of hot water in which both salt and soda have been dissolved in the proportion of one teaspoonful of each to the pint of water. Follow this by more hot water or cold, if the child prefers it. This gives a cleansing wash to the mouth and stomach, and sweeps away the foul coating. It also tends to soothe the irritated lining of the mouth and stomach. If the child does not want to eat his breakfast, do not urge it. Give a dose of castor oil to clear out the digestive track. The oil is disagreeable, but I know no better household purgative for children. Castoria forms a very good substitute. The object is to effectively empty the bowels. Many recommend that the oil be taken in orange or lemon juice, these disguising the taste. I give a swallow of sweet milk, then put the spoon rather far back in the mouth, taking care not to spill too soon. When the child's head is lying back, the oil will fall far back, and will be swallowed with very little, if any, perception of its taste. Empty the spoon slowly, and give another sip of milk or lemon or orange juice afterwards. Magnesia may be used, or any simple purgative. Bathe the face and hands in tepid water. Speak soothingly and quietly but brightly to the child, and induce him to remain in bed "just for a little while." Give a hot foot-bath, in which you have put mustard. When you lay him down, wrap a warm flannel round his feet. Lay another over his stomach. Get him to sleep if you can. Let the room be airy and quiet, darken a little, the chances are the little head is aching. If it is hot, lay a cloth wetted in cool water over the temples. Let him have sufficient covering to feel comfortable. Chilliness is often present at first, indicating depression. If he sleeps until the oil operates, he will most likely feel much better, but be careful for a day or two. Keep the bowels regular, give the cleansing drinks night and morning, and let the food be simple. Restrict the amount of food, giving whey, barley water, toast water, or white of egg and water, instead of milk, and use only boiled water to drink until the stomach and bowels are ready for work again. Keep quiet for a few days. Remember that a sick boy is one that is on "strike" against work, so make nature's remedy, rest, the groundwork of all your treatment.

Thus by rest, cleansing and nutrient drinks, restriction of food, as above, you may ward off an attack of diarrhoea, that if allowed to get established may be difficult to stop.

In the treatment of diarrhoea, three things are to be striven for:

1. To stop the drain from the bowels.
2. To remove the effects of the diarrhoea.
3. To bring the stomach and bowels back to a healthy condition.

Now, you are not to think of doing these things one at a time. I have tabulated the results you must work for,

in order that you may work intelligently, but you must strive for all these at the same time. How shall you go about this? Shortly so:—

1. To stop the diarrhoea, remove the cause, give rest, and cleansing.
2. To remove the effects of diarrhoea, provide suitable nourishment to replace the waste, from the first.
3. To bring the stomach and bowels back to a healthy condition, feed wisely, and give tonics and care for a long time afterwards.

Let us think of stopping the diarrhoea. What has caused it? An irritation of some kind. Was it chill? Something he has eaten? Put him to bed, having given him a dose of castor oil. Rest in bed hastens the cure; movement aggravates the trouble. If he is allowed to run round and get chilled every day, the trouble will be renewed, even under treatment, until a serious attack will compel proper precaution.

If the attack is accompanied by vomiting and fever, it is likely to prove serious, and a doctor should be summoned at once, if possible. Where a doctor is not available, a mother must see that the child has a quiet, airy room, and that he is protected from drafts. Keep as quiet as possible, do not lift up and lay down often. Avoid movement. Where vomiting is present, have a shallow dish to put under the cheek, turn the head, and allow the vomited matter to fall into the dish.

When vomiting starts, try the hot drinks mentioned above, placing a hot flannel over the stomach, remembering to protect the bowels by putting a flannel binder in place. Give the drink in sips from a spoon.

If vomiting continues, give sips of ice water or small quantities of pulverized ice. Ice, unfortunately, is often impossible to obtain, but give small amounts of water that has been boiled and cooled as cold as possible, often, even when it is thrown off at once. The thirst is so cruel, and water, if it only gets time to touch the poor, sore, hot stomach, must give some relief.

A household remedy that often stops vomiting is toast water. Brown a slice of bread in the oven until it is very dark right through, just stopping short of complete charring. Pour boiling water over this, and cool. The water should be the color of coffee, and give off a strong, pleasant odor.

Give sips of this often, and watch the effect. That is, give several sips at a time, of any of these remedies. When you find something that is retained, gradually increase the amount given, as you find the stomach growing stronger.

Another excellent remedy, and one nearly always on hand, is allspice. Better the whole spice and grind or pound it in a cloth till powdered, as the powder may not be pure when purchased so. Put a teaspoonful in a cupful of milk or water and boil. Give in sips while hot, stirring each time to get part of the spice. This is also astringent and disinfectant to the bowel; it often stops simple diarrhoea, and can be used when vomiting is not present, as well. Hot tea, given clear and in small quantities, will sometimes stop vomiting also.

If carboic acid and glycerine can be obtained, mix one teaspoonful of carboic with four teaspoonfuls of glycerine, and give one drop of this mixture in a teaspoonful or less of water every two hours. Be careful to mix thoroughly.

Bismuth subnitrate, if obtainable, should be tried when vomiting persists. For a child a year old, give ten grains three times a day. The bismuth acts principally by coating the lining of the stomach. Get ten grain powders, and mix with water. A drop of laudanum added will help, though this must be used with extreme care, should only be used under a doctor's supervision. Also in serious vomiting, try a mustard plaster over the stomach. Put one part mustard to three parts flour, make large enough to cover the stomach well; have warm when applied, and leave on for twenty minutes. Have a soft cloth soaked in camphorated oil ready to put on when plaster is removed, and cover this with a warm flannel. The latter should be light, as the least weight is often badly borne and very irritating. At the same time, the feet should be wrapped in flannels wrung out of hot mustard water. Don't have too hot—test on your cheek. Wring out very tightly. Have another larger flannel outside to protect the bedding from the

least after dampness, and consequent chill. Keep the flannel hot by placing hot-water bottles at the feet. Wrap these in cloths and guard against burning. After twenty minutes, remove hot flannels, dry the feet, and roll in warm, dry flannels to the knees. This treatment usually controls the vomiting after a time, unless very serious.

Any food that causes vomiting should be withheld until it ceases to irritate. For this reason, milk is often troublesome on account of the curd. Do not give, instead give whey, meat juices very dilute, barley water, etc. For the diarrhoea, after the first large dose of castor oil to sweep out all irritants, the effort must be directed to soothing the inflammation. The bismuth subnitrate recommended for vomiting is very useful here. Also drop doses of laudanum for a child a year old three times a day, or oftener, if vomited. To disinfect the bowel, the salt-and-soda solution is good if it can be borne. Two or three teaspoonfuls may be given every hour. The allspice mixture, boiled in water preferably, should be tried. In conjunction with these remedies, starch injections should be given. Boil the starch, and make it very thin; add five drops of laudanum to a cupful of thin starch. Use a fountain syringe, and inject very slowly. Give twice a day.

Many astringent remedies are recommended and used by physicians, but these require the oversight of a doctor for their proper administration. If the above remedies fail, try giving small doses (quarter teaspoonful or less) of castor oil with half a drop of laudanum and one drop of wine of ipecac every four hours. To get the proportion, mix up several doses at once, say four—put one and a half teaspoonfuls castor oil, two drops of laudanum and four drops of wine of ipecac. This soothes the inflamed bowel. During all the courses of the illness, the fever must be controlled. Sponging with tepid water to which brandy has been added is the simplest. Another excellent plan is to give an injection of tepid salt solution (teaspoonful to the pint). If the child shows signs of exhaustion, give sips of brandy and water, rub brandy under the nostrils. If the injection is well borne, it may be given slightly cooler next time.

It must be remembered that when vomiting is present, your effort must be to control it first, and then direct your attention to arresting the purging.

Any pause in the vomiting must be taken advantage of to supply food. This should be given in small quantities, and in the simplest form. Remember that the weaker the child, the more feeble will be his digestive power. As a rule, he is more eager for drink than food, and at any age may be allowed to slake his thirst with cold water in moderate quantities as often as he wishes. Whatever kind of nourishment be chosen, it must be looked upon as food to be given at stated intervals, not as drink to slake the thirst. Cold water is best, and should be used. These fluid foods should be given cold. Great judgment must be used in giving them, giving small quantities at first. For a week infant, teaspoonful doses may be all that it can stand. If the quantity first given be kept down, more may soon be allowed. Plain, freshly-made whey, barley water, white of an egg, veal broth, or beef peptonoids well diluted with water, may be used. A few drops of brandy added will prove beneficial, if great weakness is present. Not more than five drops for a young child.

Nourishment by the bowel should be resorted to, when, as sometimes happens, the stomach utterly refuses to retain anything. Veal broth, barley water, white of egg, diluted with the salt solution, should be injected slowly into the bowel, using every effort to prevent irritation of the bowel. Avoid moving the child as much as possible. A rubber catheter, No. 12, and a glass funnel may be used. If it is not obtainable, cut off a foot of tubing of your syringe at the nozzle end. Slip the free end of the rubber over the funnel tube, and you have a ready way of giving nutrient injections. When you want to use your syringe you have only to attach the shortened tube to the hard black rubber nozzle. To give the injection, oil the part and also the nozzle, and insert very gently. Pour into the funnel a teaspoonful or two of the fluid. If there is straining, or the fluid returns into the funnel, raise slowly the funnel a

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Moles, Warts, Birthmarks removed permanently by our method of Electrolysis. Satisfaction guaranteed. Come during summer for treatment. Send 10 cents for booklet "F" and sample of face cream.

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FORMERLY GRAHAM, TEL. M. 231, HISCOTT BLDG. 61 COLLEGE ST., COR. LAPLANTE AVE., TORONTO.

LEARN TO BE A BARBER

Let us teach you how to become an expert barber. You can earn good wages after two months in our school. Write me personally, E. WILSON, MANAGER TORONTO BARBER COLLEGE, 630 ADELAIDE ST., WEST, TORONTO.

\$12 Woman's Fall Suits \$6.50
Tailored to order. Also suits to \$15. Send 50c day for free cloth samples and style book. Southeast-Sub-Cor., London, Ontario.

DR. W. A. McFALL

Special attention given to the treatment of rheumatism. Address: 168 Spadina Avenue, Toronto.

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.

FREE HairFood TRIAL BOX To Prove Its Worth

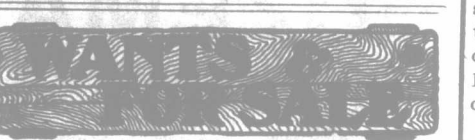
The ONLY WAY to tell the cause of falling hair in men and women is to make a MICROSCOPIK EXAMINATION of the hair. When the DEHAIR is KNOWN the CAUSE CAN BE PRESCRIBED. Send a few hairs to Prof. J. E. Austin, the 30 years' Scalp Specialist and Bacteriologist and receive ABSOLUTELY FREE, a diagnosis of your case, a booklet on Care of Hair and Scalp and a box of the Remedy which he will prepare for you. Enclose 5 cent postage and write to-day.

PROF. J. E. AUSTIN, 1536 McVicker's Theatre Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

Every Woman is interested and should know about the wonderful **Marvel Whirling Spray Douche**. Ask your druggist for it. If he cannot supply the MARVEL, accept no other, but send stamp for illustrated book—sealed. It gives full particulars and directions invaluable to ladies. WINDSOR SUPPLY CO., Windsor, Ont. General Agents for Canada.

LADIES Send for a FREE Sample of ORANGE LILY. If you suffer from any disease of the organs that make of you a woman, write me at once for ten days' treatment of ORANGE LILY, which I will send to every lady enclosing 5 cent stamps. This wonderful Applied Remedy cures tumors, leucorrhoea, lacerations, painful periods, pains in the back, sides and abdomen, falling, irregularities, etc., like magic.

You can use it and cure yourself in the privacy of your own home for a trifle, no physician being necessary. Don't fail to write to-day for the FREE TRIAL TREATMENT. This will convince you that you will get well if you continue the treatment a reasonable time. Address MRS. F. V. CURRAH, Windsor, Ont.



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

TO APPLE GROWERS—Apples wanted in car lots, packed in barrels. Write the Froehardt Merc. Co., Hanley, Sask., stating lowest price.

TO see the best land of Saskatchewan, buy round trip tickets on the bi-monthly excursion dates to Kamsack (C. N. R.), and have ticket extended at Winnipeg to Canora. Land shown free of charge from our Canora office. All questions cheerfully answered. Address: Scandia Canadian Land Co., Canora, Sask.

WANTED—An experienced stockman to manage a large dairy farm. Must furnish references. Address: Box 545 Oshawa, Ont.

WANTED—Good, reliable, willing men to work on a large stock farm. Good wages to right men. Apply: Farm, Box 581, London, Ont.

WANTED—Ladies in rural districts desirous of engaging in profitable business will do well to write the Robinson Corset & Costume Co., London, Ont.

WANTED—An indoor servant. One qualified to take charge. Small family. Comfortable home and highest wages. Address: Mrs. E. Gunn, Dnnrobin Farm, Beaverton, Ont.

50-ACRE fruit farm East Burlington, Baraga. For particulars apply to Harvey Wilkins, Burlington.

Wanted Married man (without family preferred) capable of taking charge of 200-acre stock farm. Must be sober, reliable and good hand with stock. Wife to assist with housework. Can begin at once. A very desirable position and steady employment to right man. State age, experience and wages expected in addition to board and house accommodation; also give references. **BOHWELL BROS.**, Owen Sound, Ont.

little higher and wait, now a little more, and so on, until nearly a cupful is retained. Wait for some time, and withdraw the nozzle very slowly, pressing with thumb and fingers round the nozzle to prevent straining. Hold the hand with gentle pressure for a time on the part after tube is withdrawn. Two drops of laudanum may be added to the nourishment to allay irritation, and insist in retaining it, always bearing in mind that this remedy must be administered with great judgment. Warm olive oil to which one-sixth part of brandy has been added rubbed gently into the skin of the armpits and groin assists in maintaining the nourishment of the body. Dip tips of fingers into the warm olive oil and rub in several times, taking care not to exhaust with fussiness. Now, the above treatment will not all be required for one child. Note the conditions present, and apply the remedy suggested above intelligently. Use every effort to conserve the child's strength and vitality. Keep away any excitement. Do not allow many persons in the room. Do not discuss his symptoms if he is old enough to understand. Do not expose the body to chill. No full baths to be given, except to reduce fever. Then it is better to use the wet pack. That is, wring a large towel out of cool water, lay on a dry blanket, roll the child in towel from feet to armpit. Tuck the blankets well around him. This often reduces the temperature, and may be reapplied every half hour for three or four times, unless the child shows signs of exhaustion or falls to sleep, as often happens on account of the soothing effect of the moisture on the hot, dry skin. Treasure every moment of restful sleep. Do not disturb on any account.

But for cleansing, wash off parts quickly with warm water, dry with soft cloth, and put on fresh, clean napkin. Remove all soiled clothes from the room at once. If the rectum or bowel protrudes, sponge gently with warm water, and apply a poultice of thick boiled starch.

If the child at any time shows signs of prostration, blueness of the lips, etc., put him into a hot mustard bath, and hold him there for five minutes, or less if the blueness disappears from the lips. Wrap in flannels and return to his cot, with hot-water bottles at his feet and sides, and a weak mustard plaster (one part in six of mustard) applied to the chest and stomach; let it remain until redness is well established.

After the attack is over, remember the digestive system and the whole body is left in a weak, relaxed, irritable state, and requires bracing up by tonics. Iron should be given. Get your nearest doctor to give you a tonic suited to his case, or get a bottle of "Gudo's" Peptomangan, and administer in doses according to age.

While recovering, and, indeed, for months afterward, the child will be subject to fresh chills, if air is in mind, and dress warmly in woollen under-clothing, with a flannel binder to protect the bowels.

Here are directions for making the fluid foods referred to above:

WHITE OF EGG. White of egg, one part; water, ten parts; beat or mix until no "string" part remains. Barley water may be used for it—one teaspoonful of sugar to a cupful. Brandy may be added, if necessary.

BARLEY WATER (ALWAYS PREPARED FRESH).

Tablespoonful of pearl barley in granite saucepan, add a pint of boiling water, and stir for a few minutes (on the stove) so as to thoroughly cleanse the grain. Pour off this water and replace by a pint and a half of clean cold water. Simmer gently for an hour, and strain. Barley water may be made thicker or thinner, according to indications.

WHEY. Warm a pint of milk to blood heat; add a teaspoonful of "artificial rennet." Break up the curd with a fork, and allow to stand till the curd has settled. Pour off whey, and boil. This whey can be given to a newly-born infant. For food in diarrhoea, brandy may be added in proportions required by case, one teaspoonful to a cupful of whey is a good strength, and the quantity can be increased according to age and strength. Milk and cream may be added as the digestive powers increase.

VEAL TEA.

Take a pound of lean veal, cut in small pieces, place in a covered jar, with a pint and a half of cold water or barley water. Place in a moderate oven, and bake for three or four hours. Or the veal may be put in a gem jar, and the same quantity of water used. Place in a larger vessel, water coming up two-thirds round the gem jar, and boil for three hours. The oven is best. The jar may be left in all night. Strain, and remove the fat.

PRESENTED AT COURT.

WHAT IT COSTS.

An English newspaper tells us that a lot of nonsense is talked about the cost of a presentation at court. This is quite easy to believe. Whenever these social functions are discussed there seems to be an irresistible temptation to bracket them in some way with dollars, and to estimate social value or social exclusiveness in money terms. The mere fact that very wealthy people are presented at court is supposed to imply that only wealthy people need apply, or that some sort of certified check must be deposited as a guarantee of financial standing. As a matter of fact, this is sheer and unadulterated rubbish. If a classical quotation may be allowed, it is "all rot." Money has no more to do with a presentation at court than has the color of the eyes or opinions about the tariff. The court officials do not care in the least about a debutante's bank account or the amount of her pocket money.

Money does not enter into the question at all, even indirectly. A girl may be as poor as a church mouse, with just as good a claim to presentation as the daughter of a Midas. But, it may be said, the cost of presentation, of the costume and jewelry, is necessarily so high as to preclude all but the daughters of the wealthy. That again is undiluted nonsense. Very wealthy people spend a lot of money upon such occasions, mainly because they want to. Canadian and American girls who secure presentation do so through no consideration as to their wealth, but because they are suitably vouched for in the proper quarters.

In support of these statements a couple of careful estimates, compiled by a writer in the London Daily Express, may be given. They represent the minimum and maximum cost, and it will be seen that they are so inclusive as to allow of substantial reduction, if necessary. The minimum cost is the most important, so we may give it precedence. Here it is:

Court gown	\$52 00
Hire of court train	16 00
Petticoat	5 00
Lingerie	7 00
Corsets	5 00
Silk stockings	2 00
Satin shoes	4 00
Veil and feathers	5 00
Gloves	2 00
Bouquet	2 00
Cloak	25 00
Real lace handkerchief	4 00
Photographs (one dozen)	10 00
Hairdresser (at the shop)	50
Manicurist (at the shop)	35
Face masseuse (at the shop)	2 00
Total	\$141 85

It is not necessary to be photographed and sometimes the manicurist and the masseuse can be dispensed with, but even with these luxuries the cost of the whole outfit comes well within \$150 mentioned. The maximum list is, of course, conjectural to a certain extent, because there is hardly a limit to the amount that can be spent. Here it is, however, for whatever it may be worth:

Court gown	\$525
Petticoat	52
Lingerie	78
Corsets	27
Silk Stockings	10
Satin shoes	16
Veil and feathers	26
Gloves	4
Bouquet of orchids or white feather fan	52
Cloak	150
Real lace handkerchief	26
Photographs (one dozen)	32
Hairdresser (at the house)	5
Manicurist (at the house)	3
Face masseuse (at the house)	7
Total	\$1,013

Even these figures are ludicrously small, and would be thought nothing by many society women in New York for an ordinary evening's entertainment.

The largest amount ever expended on a presentation outfit was paid by an American bride. The gown was made of white silk chiffon embroidered with real seed pearls and moonstones to represent lilies of the valley and white forget-me-nots. The court train was composed of real lace mounted over cloth of silver. The lace for the lingerie was especially made at Honiton for the occasion. The petticoat was composed of rich brocade and hand-painted chiffon. Here is the general bill of costs:

Court gown	\$75 00
Petticoat	130
Lingerie	150
Corsets	52
Silk stockings	37
Shoes	78
Total	—[Saturday Night.]

Current Events.

Thanksgiving Day has been fixed for October 31st.

Russia intends spending \$19,000,000 in fortifications in Vladivostok.

New Zealand's new tariff gives Britain a preference of from 10 to 20 per cent.

A vessel larger than the Dreadnoughts is to be built at Portsmouth, England.

The total immigration to Canada from April to July of this year, inclusive, was 153,696.

The C. P. R. will erect a million-dollar dock, six new freight sheds, and an immense cleaning elevator at Fort William.

A scheme for deepening the Slave River, and so affording better navigation facilities in the far Northwest, has been put under way.

A Franco-Canadian commercial treaty, the first treaty affecting Canada that has been entirely negotiated by Canadians, has been signed in Paris.

Mr. Wellman's expedition to the North Pole has proved, for this year at least, as abortive as the ascent of the Knabenshue airship at Toronto Exhibition.

Hon. G. P. Graham and Mr. Pugsley have both been returned to the House of Commons by acclamation. Mr. Graham as member for Brackville, Mr. Pugsley for St. John, N. B.

A Tokio despatch says that Japan will decline to enter into negotiations with Canada for limitation of immigration, as such a measure would lower her status as a world-power. At present all is quiet in Vancouver, and many Chinese who have accumulated money are leaving for China.

TRADE TOPIC.

A GOOD PIANO.

A comprehensive folder, illustrating four handsome pianos, fitted with all the latest improvements in pianomaking, has been received from the Bell Piano and Organ Co. The piano is every year becoming more of a necessity in the modern farm home. If you are contemplating buying one, write for a booklet, which will be sent free. Address: The Bell Piano and Organ Co., Limited, Guelph, Ont., or call at 146 Yonge St. Toronto, or 276 Bank St., Ottawa.

SIMPLE HOME RECIPE.

Get from any prescription pharmacist the following:

Fluid Extract Dandelion, one-half ounce; Compound Kargon, one ounce; Compound Syrup Sarsaparilla, three ounces.

Shake well in a bottle, and take a teaspoonful dose after each meal and at bedtime.

The above is considered by an eminent authority, who writes in a New York daily paper, as the finest prescription ever written to relieve Backache, Kidney Trouble, Weak Bladder and all forms of Urinary difficulties. This mixture acts promptly on the eliminative tissues of the Kidneys, enabling them to filter and strain the uric acid and other waste matter from the blood, which causes Rheumatism.

Some persons who suffer with the afflictions may not feel inclined to place much confidence in this simple mixture, yet those who have tried it say the results are simply surprising, the relief being effected without the slightest injury to the stomach or other organs.

Mix some and give it a trial. It certainly comes highly recommended. It is the prescription of an eminent authority, whose entire reputation, it is said, was established by it.

A druggist here at home when asked stated that he could either supply the ingredients or mix the prescription for our readers, also recommends it as harmless.

NEGRO GALLANTRY.

"When I was preaching at Wallawalla, Washington," said a Kansas clergyman, "there was no negro preacher in town, and I was often called upon to perform a ceremony between negroes. One afternoon, after I had married a young negro couple, the groom asked the price of the service.

"Oh, well," said I, "you can pay me whatever you think it is worth to you."

"The negro turned and silently looked his bride over from head to foot, then slowly rolling up the whites of his eyes said:

"Lawd, sah, you has done ruined me for life; you has, for sure."—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

Horse Breeders, Attention!

R. MOORE & SONS,
Beeston Fields Stud Farm,
Nottingham, England.

will arrive in the City of London, Ont., in the course of three weeks with the choicest consignment of

SHIRE STALLIONS, BROOD MARES AND FILLIES

ever brought into Canada. This stud has won during the last ten years at the leading shows in England upwards of 500 first and other prizes. Fuller announcement later.

WINTER FAIR

Guelph, Ontario
Dec. 9th to 13th, 1907
FOR PRIZE LIST, ETC., APPLY TO
A. P. WESTERVELT, Sec'y, Toronto.

Catch 'em and Hold 'em.

THE NEWHOUSE TRAP

is absolutely reliable. Never fails to hold the game. Positive in action, easy to set, will not get out of order.

Made in all sizes to catch anything from a rat to a bear.

Send for Catalogue

ONEIDA COMMUNITY, Ltd.

Niagara Falls, Ontario

ON FISHING.

Mr. Angell, in Our Dumb Animals, has this to say about fishing:

Always kill fish as soon as they are taken from the water by a sharp blow with a baton or stick on the back of the head.

They keep better, eat better, and are in all respects better than those that suffer just before dying.

The best fishermen in Europe and America know this—the suffering of any animal just before dying always tends to make the meat unwholesome and sometimes poisonous.

The writer recalls well when he was a boy a Welshman and his family in the same village plied fishing as his business. He and his boys each carried a wooden mallet, and as fast as fish were drawn in each was killed at once. Another fisherman asked why he did it. He answered, "Would you eat cows' meat that died a natural death?"

"Of course not."
"Neither would I eat a fish's meat that died a natural death."

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

1st.—Questions asked by bona-fide subscribers to "The Farmer's Advocate" are answered in this department free.

2nd.—Questions should be clearly stated and plainly written, on one side of the paper only, and must be accompanied by the full name and address of the writer.

3rd.—In veterinary questions, the symptoms especially must be fully and clearly stated, otherwise satisfactory replies cannot be given.

4th.—When a reply by mail is required to urgent veterinary or legal enquiries, \$1 must be enclosed.

Veterinary.

INAPPETENCE.

Brood mare has poor appetite, and does not drink much, and has failed in flesh. I had her teeth dressed. J. E. K.

Ans.—Take three ounces each of sulphate of iron, gentian, ginger, nuxvomica and bicarbonate of soda. Mix, and make into 24 powders. Give a powder three times daily. Repeat prescription as often as necessary. V.

INDIGESTION IN HORSE.

Could you give me a prescription for indigestion in horses? E. L.

Ans.—Acute attacks are frequently brought on by excessive feeding. In ordinary cases, a purge is advised with 6 to 8 ounces of raw linseed oil, followed with a half dram of ginger and gentian in damp food night and morning. Feed small quantities of good clean clover hay, and scalded, chopped oats and bran. Give exercise.

ENTERITIS.

Filly, three months old, was lying down in pasture, and did not want to rise one morning. I brought her to the stable, and she would lie down, roll over on her back, get up, repeat the actions, etc., etc. I gave her a cupful of raw oil, and injections of warm water. She got worse and died the next morning. A post-mortem revealed the bowels black. J. A. G.

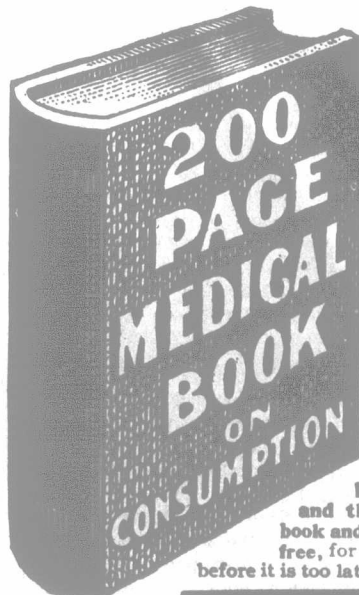
Ans.—The filly died from inflammation of the bowels (enteritis). It is probable a veterinarian could have saved her, if he had been called at first. He would have given about four ounces tincture of opium, every three or four hours, in order to relieve pain and allay inflammation. In these cases, the bowels should be soothed, and their action temporarily checked, instead of which you increased the action by giving a brisk purgative. Cases of enteritis are surely fatal unless properly treated in the early stages. V.

RECURRENT DIARRHEA.

Horse took diarrhea two weeks ago. I treated him, and he got better; but the trouble recurred in a few days, and continues to recur. He is getting thin. M. D.

Ans.—Get your veterinarian to dress his teeth. Give him a pint of raw linseed oil. In 24 hours after giving the oil, give two drams powdered opium and four drams each of catechu and prepared chalk in a pint of cold water as a drench every four hours until diarrhea ceases. To his drinking water, add one-quarter of its bulk of lime water. To improve appetite, give two drams each of gentian, ginger and nuxvomica, three times daily. Feed on good hay and oats. V.

Consumption Book FREE



This valuable medical book tells in plain, simple language how Consumption can be cured in your own home. If you know of anyone suffering from Consumption, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma or any throat or lung trouble, or are yourself afflicted, this book will help you to a cure. Even if you are in the advanced stage of the disease and feel there is no hope, this book will show you how others have cured themselves after all remedies they had tried failed, and they believed their case was hopeless.

Write at once to the Yonkerman Consumption Remedy Co., 257 Rose Street, Kalamazoo, Mich., and they will send you from their Canadian Depot the book and a generous supply of the New Treatment, absolutely free, for they want every sufferer to have this wonderful cure before it is too late. Write today. It may mean the saving of your life.

POTASH

For FIELD, GARDEN and ORCHARD

This most important Plant Food may be obtained of all leading Fertilizer Dealers in the highly-concentrated forms of **MURIATE OF POTASH** and **SULPHATE OF POTASH.**

Excellent results have been obtained by applying POTASH along with a phosphatic fertilizer in the fall.

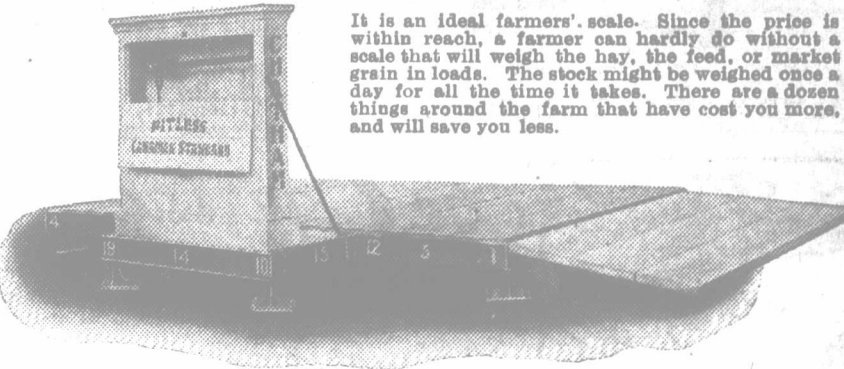
POTASH does not get washed out of the soil, but is firmly retained.

Write for our illustrated souvenir of Toronto Exhibition, 1907, which will be sent GRATIS.

The Dominion Agricultural Offices of the Potash Syndicate, 1102-1105 Temple Building, Toronto, Canada.

A SCALE STANDING ON FIRM FEET WITHOUT A PIT BELOW. A portable scale (platform 8 x 14 feet) on which you can weigh a 5 ton load. A scale without a wooden beam. A scale with all-steel frame that anyone can set up for weighing anywhere in half a day. The first cost is all the cost. You need no building, no pit, no timber, no brick, no masonry, no expensive mechanic's bill. You have an everlasting scale that will cost you nothing for repairs. The old pioneer wooden bridge is a back number. Compare its saggy, old rotten timbers with a modern bridge of steel, and you have a right idea of the up-to-date

CHATHAM PITLESS 5-TON WAGON SCALE.



It is an ideal farmers' scale. Since the price is within reach, a farmer can hardly do without a scale that will weigh the hay, the feed, or market grain in loads. The stock might be weighed once a day for all the time it takes. There are a dozen things around the farm that have cost you more, and will save you less.

It is a Canadian Government Standard Inspected Scale.

ASK THE PRICE. Inspection paid. Freight prepaid.

THE MANSON CAMPBELL CO., LIMITED, CHATHAM, ONTARIO.

We make first-class scales. Our drop lever, portable, barn scale, capacity 2,000 lbs., is the best and cheapest farm scale on the market.



CLYDESDALES

A grand new importation just arrived, including several prizewinners. May be seen at the stables in London, Ont. A better lot we never had. Inspection invited.

DALGETY BROS., Glencoe, Ont.

HORSE OWNERS! USE

CAUSTIC BALSAM.
 A safe, speedy and positive cure. The safest, best BLISTER ever used. Removes all bunches from horses. Impossible to produce scab or bluish. Send for circulars. Special advice free.
THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Toronto, Canada

Dr. Page's English Spavin Cure.

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

Kendall's Spavin Cure
 Here is just one case out of thousands—
Hastoria, Minn.,
 March 13, '04.
 "This is to testify to the value of Kendall's Spavin Cure as a Spavin Remedy and Liniment for general use. I used it for Spavins on a colt two years ago, and found it a complete cure."
Wm. Ferguson.
 Give your horse with Kendall's—the cure for all Bony Growths, Swellings and Lameness. \$1 a bottle—\$4 for \$5. Our great book—"Treatise on the Horse"—free from dealers or **Dr. E. J. Kendall Co., Searcy Park, Vermont, U.S.A.**

ABERDEEN - ANGUS CATTLE
 For sale: young bulls and females. Herd won first prize, and stock bull the championship, at Western Fair, London, 1907, in strong competition. Elora sta., G. T. R. & C. P. R. **JOHN LOWE, Elora, Ont.**

GOSSIP.

Take note of advertisement of Bothwell Bros. for man and wife.

At the New York State Fair, at Syracuse, Sept. 9 to 14, Messrs. W. G. Pettit & Son, Freeman, Ont., made a rattling good record in prizewinning, with selections from their Shorthorn herd, headed by the Toronto grand champion bull, Prime Favorite (imp.), repeating the trick there. The Pettit herd won first on aged bull, two-year-old bull, bull calf, senior and junior champion bull, first on cow, heifer, calf, aged herd, young herd, senior and junior champion female, and get of a sire, besides a number of second and third prizes. The Messrs. Pettit are to be congratulated on their enterprising spirit and their success.

The sale, advertised in this issue, of Clydesdales, Shropshires, etc., by D. R. Palmer, Thorndale, Ont., offers to anyone in want of strictly high-class Clydesdales a rare opportunity, as this bunch is composed of prizewinners from the oldest to the youngest, the brood mares having repeatedly won first prizes at the Western Fair, London, when in competition with imported stock. The young stock, by such noted sires as Prince Romeo (imp.) and Lord Cecil (imp.), have also been winners at London and other shows. As the proprietor is giving up farming, all will be sold.

LIVE STOCK FOR THE WEST.

Two carloads of pure-bred live stock were shipped to the West last week by the Live-stock Associations, of which Mr. A. P. Westervelt, Toronto, is Secretary. The shipment started at London on September 17th, and is expected to reach New Westminster, B. C., about October 3rd. Stock was taken on the cars at London, Woodstock, Brampton, Toronto Junction, Peterborough and Smith's Falls. The unloading points in the West are Winnipeg, Rosser, Marquette, Portage la Prairie, Carberry, Chater, Brandon, Moosomin, Regina, Calgary, Sicamous Junction, Agassiz, Harrison Mills and Westminster. The cars contained five horses, fifteen cattle, six sheep and eighteen pigs. This stock was sold to twenty-six Western buyers by eighteen Ontario breeders.

TORONTO MARKET—(continued from page 1538).

to 35c. per basket, per bbl. \$2.50 to \$2.75; crab apples, 25c. to 35c. per basket; cucumbers, 25c. to 35c.

HIDES AND TALLOW.

Prices are quoted as follows, by E. T. Carter & Co., 85 East Front St., Toronto: Inspected hides, No. 1 cows and steers, 8c.; inspected hides, No. 2 cows and steers, 7c.; country hides, 6c. to 6½c.; calf skins, No. 1, city, 12c.; calf skins, No. 1, country, 11c.; horse hides, No. 1, each, \$2.75 to \$3; horse hair, 10c.; tallow, 5½c. to 6½c.; wool, unwashed, 12c. to 13c.; washed, 22c. to 23c.; rejections, 16c.; lamb skins, 40c. to 60c.

TORONTO SEED MARKET.

The William Rennie Seed Co. report prices for alsike clover seed firmer. Alsike No. 1 seed, \$8 to \$8.30 per bushel; alsike, No. 2 seed, \$7 to \$7.50 per bushel.

Robert Agar, a Markham Township farmer, threshed 131½ bushels of alsike clover seed in 2½ days, being a yield of 7½ bushels per acre, which he sold at \$8 per bushel, just as it came from the machine. This crop brought Mr. Agar \$60 per acre.

TRADE TOPICS.

CHAMPION MAPLE SYRUP AND SYRUP.—One of the many useful and interesting exhibits at Toronto, Sherbrooke and Ottawa Exhibitions was that of the Grimm Manufacturing Co., of Montreal, who had on exhibition a most attractive display, showing their Champion evaporators in various sizes, as well as all the latest appliances for the economical production of high-class maple products. In this connection, it is interesting to note that at the Central Canada Exhibition, eleven out of fourteen prizes on maple syrup and sugar went to the product of the Champion evaporator. Practically the same applies to Sherbrooke, with the exception of one silver medal, given by the Maple Tree Producers' Association, which was won by Mr. Goddard, one of the members.

RUSTPROOF ROOFING CAPS.

The necessity of providing clean and comfortable quarters for farm animals has been repeatedly urged of late in the Government bulletins. It is evident that the teachings have had a beneficial effect. There is a marked improvement in plans and materials in buildings for both farm poultry and stock. Perhaps the best example of the new order of things is to be seen in the large present use of ready roofing and siding. There has been, and is now, an enormous demand for a light, easily handled and applied, verminproof and absolutely waterproof ready roofing. Happily, the demand has been met in Paroid, with a roofing with all the requisites, and which is at the same time inexpensive. The great drawback to ready roofings has been that the nails and tin caps used for fastening have quickly rusted out, causing leaks. The caps have been attacked by rust, not only from above, but also from beneath, out of reach of protecting paint. The result is they are short-lived. This rust trouble, we understand, has now been fully overcome by a patented appliance. It consists of a roofing cap which is thoroughly rustproofed on both sides, above and below, and gives no chance for rust or corrosion. The nails used are also rustproofed. Incidentally, the caps are made square, which gives more binding surface, and holds the roofing firmer than the round caps. These new caps are the patent of F. W. Bird & Son, East Walpole, Mass., and are furnished only with Paroid Roofing. They support the claims of the makers, that Paroid makes a permanent roof with a permanent cap. Prospective users of roofing are advised to keep in mind "the ready roofing with square, rustproof cap." We believe samples, not only of the roof, but of the caps and nails, are sent on application. Address as above, or apply to Chicago, Ill., or Hamilton, Ontario.

At the auction sale, Sept. 10, of Shorthorns, of 76 animals from the herd of C. C. Bigler, Victor, Iowa, an average of \$172.70 was realized for the entire lot, the highest price being \$720 for the red seven-year-old cow, Augusta 100th, by Sittytou Archer. The red seven-year-old cow, Village Lass, by King Victor, sold for \$710.

Buy Rush's Popular U-Bar Steel Stanchions.
 Thousands is use. Have been tested for three years. Fully guaranteed. Improved by inventor, patented and manufacturer. Sold direct to farmers. Save middleman's profits. Rush's prices are right. Send for booklet. Manufactured and sold by **A. M. RUSH Preston, Ontario, Canada.**

THE OLD FARM.

When the busy day is over with its anxious hopes and fears,
 And the telephone stops ringing and the last clerk disappears,
 With a sigh I lean back weary in my swinging office chair,
 And my thoughts go back to childhood and the old farm that is there.

I can see the dear old homestead, broad and low beneath the trees,
 And the rows of shining milk pans sunning in the fresh sweet breeze;
 I can see the barn and horses, and the orchard on the hill
 Where we gathered golden pippins for the old straw cidemill.

I can see the upland pastures dotted o'er with grazing sheep,
 And the wheat field waving golden, ready for the men to reap.
 I can see the old stone fences where the chipmunks used to play,
 And the cornfield, and the meadow with its piles of fragrant hay.

I can see the cattle standing 'neath the willows by the brook,
 Where I used to fish for minnows with a bent pin for a hook;
 And the pond where grew the lilies that my mother used to prize,
 Ah, the light of heaven's shining now within those dear old eyes.

And I sigh while fancy lingers o'er each well-known pleasant scene
 Of the happy days of boyhood thrown by memory on the screen;
 And I'd give all I have gained since, all my wealth and treasures rare,
 To go back again to childhood and the old farm that is there.

—From Maxwell's Talisman.

What will it matter in a little while
 That for a day
 We met and gave a word, a touch, a smile
 Upon the way?

What will it matter whether hearts were brave
 And lives were true;
 That you gave me the sympathy I craved
 As I gave you?

These trifles! Can it be they make or mar
 A human life?
 Are souls as lightly swayed as rushes are
 By love or strife?

Yea, Yea! A look the fainting heart may break,
 Or make it whole,
 And just one word if said for love's sweet sake,
 May save a soul!
 —May Riley Smith.

THE FAVORITE and the best value for the money of them all is

TOLTON'S No. 1 DOUBLE ROOT CUTTER



- POINTS OF MERIT:**
1. To change from pulping to slicing is but the work of a moment.
 2. There are two separate wheels, one for pulping and the other for slicing.
 3. The united force of both wheels is always used in doing the work in either capacity.
 4. The hopper is between the wheels, and does not choke.

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CLYDESDALES AT AUCTION

7 choice quality registered Clydesdales, consisting of 1 2-year-old stallion, sire Prince Romeo, imp.; 3 brood mares 5 and 7 years, in foal to imp. sires; 4 fillies, 3 months to 3 years old, by Lord Cecil, imp., and Prince Romeo, imp. Also 80 head of high-grade Shropshires; 21 dairy cows; young stock; and implements. 13 months' credit. 6% discount for cash. Sale 3 miles north of Thorndale station. Trains met by appointment. Sale to commence at 10 a. m. sharp.
D. R. PALMER, Proprietor, Sale date, Oct. 11, 1907.
T. E. Robson, London, Jos. White, St. Mary's, R. H. Harding, Thorndale, Auctioneers.

Horses at Sherbrooke.

Considering the amount of prize money offered at the Dominion Exhibition this year, the entries, in point of numbers, were somewhat disappointing, particularly in the Clydesdale classes, ascribed by some familiar with the Clydesdale exhibit of former years to the supposition that this year being the combined Dominion and Provincial Exhibition, and necessarily a decided increase in the amount of prize money hung up, that the Western importers would be down with strong strings and carry off the bulk of the awards. Be that right or wrong, the Clydesdale sections brought out but few candidates for honors. The Hackneys were more fortunate, as Senator Beith, of Bomanville, was on hand with his magnificent string. Hamilton & Hawthorne, of Simcoe, also had out a couple of high-class animals. These, together with the entries of D. T. Brown, Compton, Que.; A. M. Taylor, Lennoxville, Que.; A. T. Lyster, Richmond, Que.; G. Nuthrown, Waterville, Que.; Wm. P. Kerney, St. James St., Montreal, and Wm. Morrin, Petit Brule, Que., made some very strong classes; while the Standard-bred and Carriage and Coach classes were well represented by some rare good entries.

CLYDESDALES were judged by W. H. Gibson, of Beaconsfield, and Duncan Anderson, Orillia. In the aged-stallion class, four years and over, there were only three entries, Robt. Ness & Sons, of Howick, Que., having an easy winner in the big flashy bay son of Baron's Pride, Baron Silloth (imp.), A. T. Lyster, of Richmond, Que., coming second with a sweet-turned brown son of Baron's Pride, Yester (imp.), M. R. O. Donnell, of Sherbrooke, Que., getting third on Darnley's Pride, a horse with plenty of scale, but lacking in quality. Stallion three years old—Ness again came to the front with Vanderbilt, a bay, smooth-turned son of the great sire, Casabianca, A. T. Lyster getting second with King's Arms (imp.), and Henry M. Douglas, of Vandeleur, Ont., getting third with a big, rangy black, Cremorne, (imp.), by Boreland's Pride. Stallion two years old—Here, again, Ness was placed first on Imp. Hiawatha's Heir, by Casabianca, second on Imp. Fickle Baron, by Baronson; while A. T. Lyster captured third on Imp. Baron Milton, by Baronson, a colt lately landed, and not in show condition. Stallion one year old—Ness won first on Royal Benedict (imp.), F. R. Cromwell, of Cookshire, Que., winning second and third on a pair of Canadian-bred colts. Championship went to Baron Silloth (imp.), who also won the gold-medal special. Filly three years old—This was won by Mr. Gus Langelier, of Que., on Thorncliffe Sally, a big, well-balanced daughter of Lyon Macgregor. Filly two years old—Ness had the winner in Imp. Strawberry Bloom, Langelier coming a close second with Stadacona Queen, a Canadian-bred filly. Filly one year old—These went in the same order, Ness winning first with Imp. Bell of Dildawn, Langelier second with Stadacona Baroness, also Canadian-bred, Ness finally winning championship and the gold-medal special with Strawberry Bloom (imp.).

SHIRES were slimly represented numerically. In the aged-stallion class three were out for honors. Wm. Morrin, Petit Brule, Que., won first and, afterwards, championship with Pride of Morning, a horse with conformation, style, action and quality not seen every day. W. D. Inglis, Foster, Que., coming second with Togo 4th (imp.), Smith & Lothrop, Sherbrooke, Que., getting third with Golden Shire. Only one other class was represented, that of one-year-olds, and only a single entry there, that of Telfer Bros., Paris, Ont.

PERCHERONS.—These smooth-turned, good-acting, flashy, stylish sons of France were out pretty strong in the four-year-old class, six lining up before the judges for honors, Hamilton & Hawthorne, Simcoe, Ont., having the winner in a big, stylish gray, Cormier (imp.), who afterwards won the championship. They also had the third-prize horse in Imp. Muster; while R. F. McKee, of Richmond, Que., pulled in the blue ribbon with Figaro (imp.). In the three-year-

old class only one came forward at the call of time, Feitteur (imp.), the property of R. Ness & Sons. In the female sections, only one class, that for filly two years old, brought out any entry; Hamilton & Hawthorne winning first and championship on Imp. Oymandine, H. Ross, Sherbrooke, Que., winning second and third on a pair of Canadian-bred fillies.

BELGIANS.—These thick, hardy draft sons of Belgium were exhibited by Baron de Champlouis, of Danville, Que., whose exhibit was a very creditable one indeed, and, of course, all the awards went to the Baron's noted Belgian stud.

CANADIANS.—In the Canadian classes, or what is commonly known as the French-Canadian, the principal exhibitors were: George Nuthrown, Waterville, Que.; Sylvestre & Freres, St. Theodore d'Acton, Que.; C. E. Standish; Ayer's Cliff, Que.; Arsene Denis, St. Norbert St., Que.; Wm. P. Kenny, Montreal, and Dr. J. H. Vignault, Trois-Rivieres, Que. In the aged-stallion class, the exhibit was away ahead of any we have ever before seen brought out, and was made up of several extra choice animals. First prize went to Arsene Denis, on Prince Loyal, second to Dr. J. H. Vignault on a splendid big, clean-cut horse, third to Sylvestre & Freres on Brian. Stallion three years of age—First went to Arsene Denis on Tom Gauld. Stallion two years old—First again went to Denis, second to C. E. Standish.

HACKNEYS.—The aged-stallion section brought out a very strong class of eight, first prize going to Senator Beith's flash, all-around-moving horse, Cedar Go Bang (imp.), second to Stillington Masher, the property of D. T. Brown, Compton, Que., third to Hamilton & Hawthorne on Imp. Forest Fashion, a horse that was an easy winner of a place higher. Stallion three years old brought out a single entry in Marquis of Dufferin, belonging to T. B. McCauly, of Hudson Heights, Que. Stallion two years old also brought out a single entry in Senator Beith's Imp. Terrington Cetewayo. Filly three years of age—Again the Senator brought out the winners of the three ribbons in Imp. Tislington Cheerful, Imp. Lady Navarre and Imp. Yopham Lily. Filly two years old and filly one year old were won by the Bowmanville string in rotation, as was also both male and female championships.

STANDARD-BREDS.—The aged-stallion section was away the strongest of any in the class, and brought out some rare good representatives of the great road horses. First went to H. F. Pierce, of Standstead, Que., on Octaroon Prince. This award was a big surprise to the ringside talent, as the great show horse, King's Counsel, was picked on as an easy winner. Second went to H. Ross, Sherbrooke, Que., on Nico 2nd; third to the same stable on Major Wellington. Stallion three years old—Only one entry came out for honors, Highland King, the property of J. F. Learned, Cookshire, Que.

CARRIAGE OR COACH.—In breeding animals the entries were limited, but of a class that could not fail to do good in any section favored with their services. Aged stallions—First went to R. Ness & Sons, on Imp. Arago, second to H. M. Douglas, Vandeleur, Ont., on Gauthier (imp.), third to Baron de Champlouis, Danville, Que., on Imp. Vernet. Stallion three years old—First and second went to R. Ness & Sons, on Eclatant (imp.) and Etendard (imp.). Stallion two years old went to the single entry of H. M. Douglas, on Royal Gauthier.

As is generally the case at exhibitions in Quebec, the harness and saddle classes were well filled with high-class stuff, a number of them being from Montreal, which, assisted by the entries of Geo. Pepper, Toronto; Senator Beith, Bowmanville; Gus Langelier, Quebec City, and M. Greenshields, Danville, made a royal showing indeed.

"Look er heah, man," said Mr. Green, who had lent the Deacon Fokie ten dollars—"jes fuh a day or so till I draws," the request had been. "You done owe me dat money now goin' on 'leben months. Ef yo' doan' pay me right erway I gwine mek de sheriff level on yo' wages."

"Mr. Green," said the deacon, impressively, "I's s'prised at yo' ign'rance. I sho' is! Doan' yo' know de interest done et up dat ten dollars long ergo?" Mr. Green is still figuring.



Whether it is a fresh bruise, or strain of back, shoulder, whiffle, fetlock, pastern, or coffin joint—or an old swelling,

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For Lameness in Horses

takes out all the soreness and stiffness—strengthens the muscles and tendons—and cures every trace of lameness.

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A Big Shipment of Shires Coming



JOHN CHAMBERS & SONS, HOLDENBY, ENG., will ship to Canada 40 to 45 head of choice Shire fillies and stallions on September 21st, due to arrive about October 5th at the Company's American Branch in St. Thomas, Ont.

TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION

The lot will comprise 30 to 35 fillies and about 10 stallions, the fillies being all bred and mostly from two to three years old. They include a number of matched pairs. This will, without question, be the best lot of Shires that have ever sailed in one bunch shipment. Parties interested should write for catalogue, particulars, and exact date of sale.

C. K. Geary, St. Thomas, Ont., Mgr. American Branch. L. O. Chambers accompanies this consignment.

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

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CLYDESDALES



We have imported more Royal, H. A. S., Toronto and Chicago winners than any other Canadian importers. This year's importation has just arrived, and we think are away the best lot we ever imported; leading Scotch winners among them. Look up our stable on Exhibition Grounds.

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Just arrived: One 4-year-old mare, two 3-year-old mares, seven 2-year-old fillies and three yearling fillies, two 2-year-old stallions, and one 1-year-old. The 4-year-old mare is due to foal. Six of these fillies are high-class Scotch winners. No richer-bred lot. No more high-class lot was ever imported. They have great size and quality. The stallions will make very large show horses—full of quality. They will be sold privately, worth the money.

CRAWFORD & BOYES, Thedford Station, Widder P. O., Ont.



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Our Clydes now on hand are all prizewinners, their breeding is guaranteed. 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 4422.

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In my stables intending purchasers will always find a good selection of high-stepping harness horses, saddlers, etc. Just now I have a number on hand, also a few high-class Hackney mares; some with foal at foot. Noted prize-winners among them, and some rare good youngsters.

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Our stable of imported and Canadian-bred Clydesdale stallions and fillies was never so strong in show stuff as now, although we have had some very strong lots. Look up our stable on Exhibition Grounds.

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Long-distance 'phone.

CYNTHIA'S WOOERS.

The old lady drew her chair a little closer to the old man.

"I sent for you to come over, Brother Ned," she said, in carefully modulated tones, "to have a little family consultation. I want to talk to you about Cynthia."

"Oh, Cynthia. What about Cynthia? Ain't comin' down with anything, is she?"

"No, no. She's got two beaux."

"Well, ain't that enough?"

"Wait, Ned. Both of 'em are in dead earnest. And what I'm scared about is that she may marry one of 'em."

The old man's face suddenly wrinkled. "Well, that's all the law allows, ain't it?" he chuckled.

"Come, Ned, we've got to look at this matter in a serious light. It's our duty to do the best we can for Cynthia. We promised brother James we would. If there's danger of Cynthia makin' a poor choice it's our duty to try to set her right."

"Then you don't think much o' these two fellers?"

"One of 'em I don't. The other is Cy Hobson."

"Yes. He's a sewing-machine agent. Doing real well, too."

"He comes of good money-making stock."

"That's right. And he ain't going to peddle sewing machines forever. He's promised a chance to be the agent of the company over at Bruceville."

"Who's the other feller?"

"He's a choofer. He drives an auty-mobel."

"You mean a chuffer. Well, what about him?"

"I don't know. He's just a young fellow that's runnin' some rich man's auty, and he happened to see Cynthia outside one day, when he broke down, and he asked her if he couldn't have some water, and he's broke down right in front of the house three times since. And every time he's wanted somethin'."

The old man looked thoughtful. "And Cynthia is always round in time for the accidents, is she?"

"She has been, so far."

"And you think a chuffer is good enough for Cynthia, eh?"

"No, I don't. But I've known Cy Hobson since he was a boy, and I don't think Cynthia could do better."

"And what does Cynthia think?"

"She'd be all right if this choofer hadn't come around."

The sound of a mellow horn came from the highway.

"It's that choofer," said the old lady.

"There he's stoppin'. Broke down again, I s'pose. And there's Cynthia comin' down the driveway. See him laughin'. I tell you this ain't a goin' to do, Ned. That girl's got to finish her churnin'. Well, well, look at that! He's backing that machine up the driveway."

"That's a fine car," said the old man.

"See there; Cynthia's bringing him a rope. He's fastenin' it to the machine. There, he's gone back with the other end of it. Now they're both out of sight."

"Don't get excited, Jane."

"Well, I don't like these mysterious doings. There they are. I declare if Cynthia isn't getting into the seat!"

"Hark!" cried the old man.

They could hear the soft rumble of the engine, and then, mingled with it, came a steady splash, splash, splash.

The old man suddenly chuckled. "Well, if that ain't blamed clever," he cried.

"The boy has harnessed up the dog treadmill to the auty-mobel, and he's makin' it do the churnin'! What do you think of that?"

The old lady sniffed.

"I don't think much of it, and I guess the man that owns the auty-mobel ain't goin' to think much of it, either." She suddenly turned on the old man. "See here, Brother Ned, you've got to assert yourself. If Cynthia's going to marry Cy Hobson this other thing's got to stop—and I as good as promised Cy he could have her."

The old man suddenly frowned. "Tell you what I'll do, Jane. I'll invite Cynthia to come over to our house and stay a week or ten days. That'll keep her out of the way." Then he added, "I want you to leave all this to me, Jane."

The next morning Cynthia departed for

her Uncle Ned's comfortable farmhouse, a dozen miles away. Scarcely an hour after Cynthia's departure, the mellow horn was heard in the highway. But there was no Cynthia to answer the summons.

A few hours later there was another caller, a young man with a self-assured air, a light-blue necktie and a broad-rimmed, gray hat.

"Howdy, Aunt Jane," he cried, as she opened the door. "Where's Cynthia?"

"She's gone to her Uncle Ned's to spend a few days."

The young man's face clouded a little.

"That's too bad," he said. "I wanted to ask her to go to the spellin' bee at Henry Thompson's next Friday night."

"That is too bad," said Aunt Jane. "Can't you drive over and ask her?"

"Nope," the young man replied as he backed across the porch. "Too busy. Sold three machines last week. Got one in my wagon now that I'm deliverin' to Aunt Truly Grimston. Tell Cynthia I was sorry I couldn't see her. Good-bye."

Four days later Aunt Jane was surprised to receive another call from Cy Hobson.

"Cynthia ain't home yet, Cy," she called.

"I didn't s'pose she was," he answered. There was a moment's silence.

"Business pretty good, Cy?"

"I can't complain."

"It takes a good head to tend to your business, Cy. Been over to see Cynthia yet?"

"No, I hain't." He paused and slowly shook his head. "I saw her though."

"Saw Cynthia? Where?"

"Bout three miles 'tother side of the village, in an automobile."

Aunt Jane drew a quick breath. "I wonder what Brother Ned will say to that!" she cried.

"Well, he seemed to be taking it pretty coolly, on the back seat of the car behind Cynthia. They were all laughing when I passed by. Guess they didn't see me."

Aunt Jane nodded with slow dignity.

"I can't understand about Ned's behavior. Why, he seemed to favor you right along. Well, I'm going to drive over to my brother's this very afternoon, and I'll bring Cynthia back with me."

Early that afternoon an erect old lady driving a stout horse attached to a phaeton was halted at a turn in the road by a big touring car. The horse arose on his hind legs, but before he could leap the driver of the car jumped down, caught the scared brute and quieted him. The old lady sat bolt upright during the performance. Now she spoke.

"I've come to bring you home, Cynthia," she said.

The girl in the car waved her hand. "I'm on my way, aunty."

Aunt Jane noted that there were three persons in the car. One was her niece, one her brother, the third was a handsomely gowned and cloaked lady.

"If you will kindly turn my horse around, sir," she said to the young man, "I will be obliged to you."

"Certainly," he answered. "But I think it will be safer for you to alight. He seems strongly disposed to bolt."

With great dignity Aunt Jane stepped into the roadway, while the young man turned the horse about.

"And now," he gently suggested, "I think it would be well for me to drive your horse back to the house. He still seems inclined to make trouble. I'm familiar with horses. And I want you to take a seat in the car. My sister here has something to say to you, Mrs. Gardner Burt, Miss Radford. Miss Cynthia, will you kindly assist your aunt?"

And before she knew it Aunt Jane was bundled into the big car. As she took her seat, Cynthia ran forward and stepped into the phaeton, and an instant later the young man and she drove ahead. Aunt Jane had no time to protest.

Then the lady moved a lever and the car started at a discreet pace.

"How do you do, Jane?" a voice from the rear seat inquired.

"I'm quite well, Edward," she replied with freezing dignity.

Then the lady spoke.

"Miss Radford," she said, "I call this a fortunate meeting. We were on our way to your home. Miss Radford, as my brother's only immediate relative, and as the head of the family, I ask the hand of your niece for him. You will find George an exemplary young man, I

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McKILLIP Veterinary College

Chicago—Chartered 1892 AFFORDS UNLIMITED CLINICAL ADVANTAGES New college building containing every modern equipment. Sessions begin Oct. 1, 1907. The new U. S. Sanitary and Pure Food laws require large and increasing number of Veterinary Inspectors. Write for catalog and other information. George B. McKillip, Sec., Dept. N Wash. Ave., Chicago

RIVER VALLEY CLYDESDALES AND SHORTHORNS.

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

Imported Clydesdales

Just arrived, a choice shipment of stallions and fillies; dark colors; all first-class breeding. Inspection invited. Terms to suit. Geo. G. Stewart, Howick, Que.

Imp. Clydesdale Fillies

Have now on hand about a dozen, nearly all imported. High-class lot and very rich 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. Ont.

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

Aberdeen - Angus Cattle

FOR SALE! Young bulls, also females of various ages. Good, growthy, quick-feeding animals, of excellent breeding and type. Come and see them or address: Wm. ISOME, P. O. and G. T. R. Stn., Sobrington, Ont.

Aberdeen - Angus Cattle.

If you want anything in this line, write or come and see them at Elm Park, Guelph. James Bowman, Guelph, Ont

The Sunnyside Herefords.

To make room for my new importation, I will sell four cows with heifer calves by side, two yearling heifers, one yearling bull and two bull calves at a 20% reduction if taken in the next 30 days. The best of breeding and individual merit. Herd is headed by a son of the grand champion, Prime Lad. Address: M. H. O'NEIL, Southgate, Ont.

FOR SALE:

Young Shorthorn bulls and bull calves; Berkshire pigs of all ages; Shropshire sheep and lambs. JOHN RACEY, Lennoxville, Quebec.

YOUNG SHORTHORN BULLS!

Am now offering 2 grand ones from Scottish Peer (imp.). Will make show animals. Also Leicester sheep. A number of young breeding ewes to sell. JAS. SNELL, Ginton, Ont.

High-class Shorthorns Royal Chief, a son of Mildred's Royal, at head of herd. We are offering a few choice heifers of show-ring form. Pure Scotch. Terms reasonable. A. DUNCAN & SONS, Carluke, Ont.

Maple Leaf Short horns Chancellor's Model now heads the herd, which contains Crimson Flower, Lady Fanny, Miss Ramsden, Rosemary, Matchless, Diamond, and Imp. Bessie Wenlock. Now offering a lot of choice calves, both sexes. Israel Groff, Alma, Ont.

Subscribe for "Farmer's Advocate"

am sure. His prospects are excellent. He is the owner of several inventions, and is a partner in an automobile factory that promises to do an unusually good business. He met your niece while she was at school in the city and brought her to see me. I think her a sweet and lovable girl, and we feel much honored by the alliance."

She paused and glanced slightly at Aunt Jane's stony countenance. The old lady looked ahead at the distant phaeton. Then she settled herself comfortably in the upholstered seat. "I don't seem to be anything but a passenger in this affair," she stiffly remarked. Then she suddenly smiled. "But I guess mebbe it's all right."—W. R. Rose, in Cleveland Plain Dealer.

THE SPICE OF LIFE.

A Baltimore man tells of an address made to some school children in that city by a member of the board of trustees:

"My young friends," said the speaker, "let me urge upon you the necessity of not only reading good books, but also of owning them, so that you may have access to them at all times. Why, when I was a young man, I used frequently to work all night to earn money to buy books, and then get up before daylight to read them!"

A story is current concerning a professor who is reputed to be slightly absent-minded. The learned man had arranged to escort his wife one evening to the theatre.

"I don't like the tie you have on. I wish you would go up and put on another," said his wife.

The professor tranquilly obeyed. Moment after moment elapsed, until finally the impatient wife went upstairs to learn the cause of delay. In his room she found her husband undressed and getting into bed. Habit had been too much for him when he took off his tie.

The telephone girl and the ledger clerk, to whom she had promised her heart and hand, were seated by the fireside, dreaming of the happy days when they would be one. From one little detail to another the talk finally drifted to the subject of lighting fires in the morning. On this point, the young man was decided. He stated as his firm opinion that it was a wife's place to get up and light the fires, and let the poor, hard-working husband rest. After this declaration there was silence for about a second. Then the girl thrust out her finger, encircled by a ring, and murmured, sweetly but firmly:

"Ring off, please. You have got the wrong number?"

While driving along a country road a man saw the roof of a farmer's house ablaze. He gesticulated and called to the farmer's wife, who was calmly standing in the doorway:

"Hey, your house is afire!"

"What?" she bawled out.

"I say your house is afire!"

"What did y' say? I'm a little deaf!"

"Your house is afire!" again yelled the man at the top of his lungs.

"Oh, is that all?" calmly replied the woman.

"It's all I can think of just now," responded the man in a rather weak voice as he drove on.

Senator Tillman not long ago piloted a plain farmer-constituent around the capital for awhile, and then, having some work to do on the floor, conducted him to the Senate gallery.

After an hour or so the visitor approached a gallery doorkeeper and said: "My name is Swate. I am a friend of Senator Tillman. He brought me here and I want to go out and look around a bit. I thought I would tell you so I can get back in."

"That's all right," said the doorkeeper, "but I may not be here when you return. In order to prevent any mistake I will give you the password so you can get your seat again."

Swate's eyes rather popped out at this. "What's the word?" he asked.

"Idiosyncrasy."

"What?"

"Idiosyncrasy."

"I guess I'll stay in," said Swate.

A DAUGHTER OF THE AZTECS.

I have always contended that a five-o'clock tea is no place for a man, and even yet I marvel that I should have been inveigled into responding to Mrs. Allerton's bit of pasteboard in person.

You always know quite well what to expect—a room so dark you stumble over things, and a confused and irritating cackle of many women talking at once, and the necessity of swallowing a lot of stuff that is a reproach to your lunch and an insult to your forthcoming dinner.

I must say Mrs. Allerton does things better than most, and it is really a precious privilege to inspect her cups, but as I opened the door a confused murmur of voices met me, and in a moment more I found myself in the thick of the hubbub, making my bow over Mrs. Gray's fat hand.

"Oh, doctor," she said, moving aside her draperies and waving me into a seat beside her, "don't you know, you are just the one person in the world I am dying to see."

"Professionally, madam?" I asked, as she tapped me on the hand with ponderous playfulness.

"No, no, you naughty thing; I was just telling these ladies about Philip Hartness marrying a cowboy, or something of that kind, out in Texas."

"But that you said it," I murmured, faintly. "I wouldn't have believed it possible. Of course, we all know that the Texas law is effete and weak-kneed, except in the matter of horse dealing; still—"

"Oh! you horrid creature," Mrs. Gray cried again, tapping me with her fan. "Now, do be a good boy and tell us just how it happened, for I know you were there and assisted at the orgy, or rite, or whatever they call such functions. Is she pretty, for I suppose that, after all, in this case the cowboy is a she?"

I looked hopelessly around, saw no means of escape, and then I thought of my friend and his young wife, and remembered that these women held her social destiny in their hand. Mrs. Gray herself was not unkindly, and in the faces turned toward me was one in whose deep dark eyes I read understanding and sympathy.

"Dear madam," I said, "your requests are commands. To begin with, Dolores—it is a sad little name, isn't it?—is something more than pretty. Her mother was a Mexican. You needn't shrug your shoulders. She comes of one of the old Aztec families, and I assure you they scorn our best blood as something entirely too much of yesterday to be seriously considered, and her people raised a pretty row when Dolores's mother fell in love with an Englishman, and persisted in marrying him. Poor thing, she didn't live long enough to fulfill the prophecies and regret it, but she bequeathed Dolores the finest eyes you ever saw—deep, dark, lustrous, with a tawny flash in them that makes you remember them when you have forgotten how perfect is the oval of her face and how blood-red the scarlet line of her mouth. She was a sensation in Paris—"

"What, Paris?" an incredulous chorus from my audience.

"Yes," I answered, quietly. "She was educated in Paris. You see, her father owns the cattle on a thousand hills, or whatever is the modern equivalent to that, and he worships Dolores. She never had what you would call good breeding. She lived alone with her father at their hacienda until one time she chanced to go with him to the city to sell the cattle. Some women looked curiously at her and made a slighting remark on her clothes, or appearance, that struck fire to the proud little heart.

"I am an Aztec!" she said, fiercely, to her father that night. 'I will not be shamed by los Americanos. Give me the education and clothes that befit my birth. Paris is the heart of the world. I will go there.' And her father, who had never thwarted her in her life, made the journey with her, and left her in a famous pension with a letter of credit that must have staggered the proprietress.

It was while Dolores was in Paris that I came to know her father. I got interested in a scheme for buying a large ranch on the Rio Grande, so went over to America, and fell in love with the life, and spent two or three years, mostly at their hacienda. It was the merest

Fistula and Poll Evil

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

Glen Gow Shorthorns

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

WILLOWBANK SHORTHORN HERD

HEADLINED 61 YEARS. FOR SALE: Young bulls and heifers from imp. sires and dams, of most fashionable breeding and type; exceedingly choice. Prices to suit the times. JAMES DOUGLAS, Caledonia P. O. and Sta.

Shorthorns, Cotswolds, Berkshires

On hand: two yearling bulls and a number under one year, also females of all ages. In Cotswolds, about 30 lambs. Have also a few young Berkshire boars. CHAS. E. BONNYCASTLE, P. O. and Station, Campbellford, Ont.

Shorthorns & Leicesters

For sale: Young bulls and heifers by imp. sires, and from grand milking cows. Leicesters—A choice lot of shearing rams and ewes, also ram and ewe lambs of the finest type and breeding. And a few extra good Berkshire boars. All for sale at reasonable prices. W. A. Douglas, Caledonia Station, Tuscarora P. O.

1 BULL

16 months old, sired by Royal Bruce, imported; 2 10 months old, sired by Lord Lieutenant, imported; cows and heifers imported and home-bred. All at reasonable prices. SCOTT BROS., Highgate, Ont.

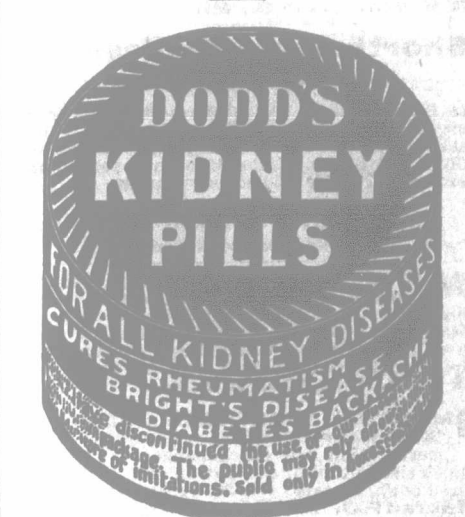
FOR SALE

8 SCOTCH SHORTHORN BULLS

Aged 6 to 14 months. Marr Beautys, Campbell Charon, Bessies, Claras and Rosebuds, got by the Broadhocks bull, Broadhocks Prince (imp.) 58003. Also cows and heifers in calf or with calves at foot or being bred to same bull. Prices lowest and terms easy.

DAVID MILNE, Ethel, Ont.

"I saw Jinx yesterday, and he was running down your auto at a great rate." "You should have seen him day before yesterday." "Why?" "My auto was running him down at a great rate."



WATCH The Kidneys.

They are the most important secretory organs. Into and through the kidneys flow the waste fluids of the body, containing poisonous matter taken out of the system. If the kidneys do not act properly this matter is retained, the whole system becomes disordered and the following symptoms will follow: Pain in the small of the back and loins, frightful dreams, specks floating before the eyes, puffiness under the eyes, and swelling of the feet and ankles or any urinary trouble.

When any of these symptoms manifest themselves you can quickly rid yourself of them by the use of the best of all medicines for the kidneys,

DOAN'S

KIDNEY PILLS.

Mr. John L. Doyle, Sutton West, Ont., writes: "I was troubled with a pain in my back for some time, but after using two boxes of DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS I was entirely cured and can speak highly in their favor."

Price 50 cents per box, or 3 for \$1.25, at all dealers, or The Doan Kidney Pill Co., Toronto, Ont.

See the **SHORTHORNS** from the Exhibit of Salem Herd

At the Leading Fairs of 1907.

J. A. WATT, SALEM.

Elora Station, G. T. R. and C. P. R.

Queenston Heights SHORTHORNS

All Scotch. The thick-fleshed, early-maturing sort. Special prices on young stock either sex. Ask for catalogue with sample pedigrees.

Hudson Usher, Queenston, Ont.
Farm three miles north of Niagara Falls.

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.

SHORTHORNS

One roan Shorthorn bull, 3 years old, highly bred, quiet to handle; a bargain. Cows and heifers all ages. Also a number of Chester White sows that will weigh from 100 to 150 lbs. each. No fancy prices.

D. ALLAN BLACK, Kingston, Ont.

J. WATT & SON

OFFERS FOR SALE

1 two-year-old show bull from imp. sire and dam.
1 senior show bull calf from imp. dam.
1 senior show yearling heifer, one from imp. sire and one from imp. dam.
The above mentioned are all in show shape, and will be sold with the money.

SALEM P.O., ELORA STA. G.T.R. AND C.P.R.

J. BRYDONE,

Breeder of pure Scotch Shorthorns. Breeding females imported. Headed by the pure Cruickshank (Duthie-bred) bull, Sittytion Victor (Imp.) -60098- (87397). Young stock from imp. dams for sale. Prices reasonable. Telegraph, Telephone, R. R. Sta. and P. O., Milverton.

Shorthorns, Clydesdales and Shropshires.

In Shorthorns we have 100 head to select from of both sexes and all ages. No fancy prices asked. Several choice young Clyde mares and fillies. 75 Shrop. lambs of both sexes. Small profits and quick returns is our motto.

EDWARD E. PUGH,
Claremont P. O. and Station.
Telephone connection.

MAPLE HILL STOCK FARM—High-class Scotch Shorthorns. Herd headed by Rose Victor -64885- and Victor of Maple Hill -64480-, both sons of the Duthie-bred bull, Sittytion Victor (Imp.) -60098-, and from richly-bred imported cows. W. R. Elliott & Sons, Box 428, Guelph.

IMPORTED SHORTHORN BULL, Royal Kitchener -60084-, five years; quiet; active; sure. Will sell or exchange. Also young stock sired by him, and out of imp. and home-bred cows, for sale. Ira B. Vannatter, Balfour P.O., Erin, C.P.R.; Georgetown, G.T.R.

coincidence that Philip Hartness came over to visit me the summer that Dolores returned. She was already there when he arrived, and pleasant as life had always been, it took on a new charm from her presence.

"She would ride with us, all the strong, quick, joyous young life flaming in her cheeks, or at night she would sing, her grand, pure, rich voice ringing out on the clear air, and we would sit in the dark fancying how such dramatic fire and passion could sway and hold a multitude, and saying Marchese was right to predict for her a brilliant career—if only she would stretch forth her hands and pluck the laurel.

"Am I enthusiastic? Well, the fault is rare enough in these days to be easily pardoned, and you will better understand how Philip fell in love. I saw it from the first, and warned him. But he stayed—the witchery of her beauty was upon him.

"At first I don't think he was altogether happy in it. I suppose it is inevitable that we cannot escape from the standard of comparison to which we are reared. You see, if one has always thought of life as a mill pond, where one may paddle about at will, it must be startling to suddenly find one's self launched on a boundless sea with the wind filling every stitch of canvas, and the bow pointing to undiscovered countries. It was like that with Philip; Dolores enthralled every sense with her beauty and fierce love, but he could not reconcile her with traditions.

"God knows how two young and foolish creatures would have tangled the threads of life and love, but that Fate came in and ended the matter in a way that would have been melodramatic enough anywhere else but on the Rio Grande.

"One day—it was a perfect day, I remember, and the prairies were like an azure carpet of bluebells—we, Dolores and her father, and Philip and I, had been riding far, going to a distant part of the ranch to pick out some cattle for shipment. Toward evening the weather, which had been so fine, grew suddenly hot and oppressive. The white heat quivered, and there seemed a suppressed excitement in the air.

"We had come rather unexpectedly upon the bunch of cattle that we were seeking, and the cowboys looked grave, for the sultry weather presaged the storm, and they were trying to round up the cattle for fear of a stampede. Sometimes, you know, cattle become hysterical at the coming of a storm, and break away, flying anywhere away from their causeless and senseless terror, trampling down everything in their path.

"It was only too obvious that we had exposed ourselves to this danger. There was nowhere to go, and the only chance was in keeping the herd quiet, as can often be done by the knowledge of human presence. Presently there was a deep and ominous roar, the trembling herd lifted their heads and listened, a bull bellowed wild and fierce, we felt rather than saw the tremor that ran through the cattle, a blinding flash of lightning tore the heavens in two, the thunder pealed and crashed, and the stampede had begun.

"Fly, fly for your lives!" was the hoarse cry, and I had only time to see that the herd had broken in the direction of Hartness and Dolores.

"Together, side by side, they rode before the maddened cattle, Dolores with her face as pale as death. By and bye Philip's horse stumbled, the first sign of failing strength in a mustang; another stumble, and Dolores drew from her breast a little revolver her father had given her; another stumble—the herd was gaining on them—and she fired; the horse and rider came down together.

"She flung herself off her own horse and pulled Philip, dazed and stunned, behind the animal, and crouched over him while the herd swept by. We found them thus. Dolores was unhurt, but Hartness' head had been struck by a hoof as the cattle went over them; and when we carried him back to the hacienda it looked as if he had come to the end of the chapter, and that his love story was to be brief after all.

"Dolores' grief and despair were maddening. I remember thinking it would be almost worth dying to be so mourned. We could not drive her away from his bedside, and so it chanced that she saved his life after all, perhaps. We

could not rouse him from a stupor that seemed settling down into the insensibility of death; and, at last, in utter despair, I turned to Dolores and bade her sing. Poor child, she was too wild with grief to know what she did, and almost involuntarily she began the bugle call for "taps"—you know it—

Ah, love, good-night; must you go
When day and night I need you so?

"He seemed going very fast toward that land where there is no 'lights out,' but her passionate entreaty recalled him, and he opened conscious eyes upon the world again.

"Dolores," I heard him say, feebly, and she took his hands in hers and began covering them with kisses, and then I slipped out of the room. What followed was not for you or me to know, only, as you say, Mrs. Gray, I stayed for the wedding."

The deep eyes I had looked to for sympathy were humid with unshed tears, and even Mrs. Gray's fat hand was not quite steady as she passed her cup back for more tea.

"You make a romance of it," she said; "but does the Mexican aloe bear transplanting to our cold England? Will your Dolores be happy among us?"

"Quien sabe," I answered, with a shrug; "the mystery of love is past finding out."—[Illustrated Bits.

GOSSIP.

The Tall Man.—"Why do you call that sorrel horse of yours 'The Critic?'"
The Short Man.—"He's no good; he can't do anything himself, and he's always kicking the other horses."

Attention of farmers and horsemen is again directed to the announcement that an important shipment of superior English Shire stallions, mares and fillies, consigned by the firm of R. Moore & Sons, of Nottingham, England, will arrive at London, Ont., in the course of the next week, and will be for sale by private treaty after resting a while to get over the effects of the voyage. See the advertisement, and watch for further announcements in these columns.

Messrs. J. & D. J. Campbell, Fairview Farm, Woodville, Ont., in ordering a change in their advertisement of Shropshire sheep, write: "Though we have sold rams freely during the past month, yet we have a limited number of choice ones still to offer, as described in our new advertisement in this paper. We offer those rams with much confidence, as their breeding is of the very best, and they are of the make-up which has given us the best results in our many years' breeding. Therefore, we are quite confident in offering those rams that the purchasers will, in them, secure good flock-heads at comparatively low prices; thereby, both buyers and sellers will be benefited."

We have received a copy of the special "Majority Number" of The Weekly Live-stock Report, published at Chicago, by John Clay (senior member of the firm of Clay, Robinson & Co.), which is a highly creditable specimen of live-stock journalism. The special number above referred to commemorates the twenty-first anniversary of the founding of the firm of Clay, Robinson & Co. The front and back covers are beautifully executed in colors, the frontispiece being one of the handsomest live-stock pictures we have seen in some time, showing a beautiful Jersey cow, with a background of meadow and river, all reproduced in natural colors. Insides of the covers are devoted to a historical sketch of the firm mentioned, with roster of employees, and the year in which they became connected with the firm. The body of the paper is made up of interesting and useful matter, including a valuable article by A. S. Alexander, V. S., on the "Need of Persistence in Breeding"; a fine descriptive article by John Clay on "The Sea and the Selkirks," illustrated with some splendid photographs of mountain scenery, together with other special articles, illustrations, etc., the whole making a very fine issue, and one which does great credit to both The Weekly Live-stock Report and the firm of Clay, Robinson & Co., live-stock salesmen.

The Cream of Cream Separators

The Sharples Dairy Tubular is the cream of cream separators—the pick of the whole bunch. Supply can wait low, you can fill it with one hand. All gears enclosed, dirt free, absolutely self-oiling—no oil holes, no bother—needs only a spoonful of oil once or twice a week—uses same oil over and over. Has twice the skimming force of any other separator—skims twice as clean. Holds world's record for clean skimming.



Bowl so simple you can wash it in 3 minutes—much lighter than others—easier handled. Bowl hung from a single frictionless ball bearing—runs so light you can sit while turning. Only one Tubular—the Sharples. It's modern. Others are old style. Every exclusive Tubular feature an advantage to you, and fully patented. Every Tubular thoroughly tested in factory and sold under unlimited guaranty. Write immediately for catalog J-188 and ask for free copy of our valuable book, "Business Dairying."

The Sharples Separator Co.,
West Chester, Pa.
Toronto, Can. Chicago, Ill.

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.

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 June, Ont.

KENWOOD STOCK FARM

SHORTHORNS

Offers for sale an 18-month-old Miss Ramsden bull of show quality from imp. Jilt Victor -45187-, a Toronto winner, and imp. Pandora -48456-, a Toronto winner and an Old Country junior champion. Four other younger bulls. Also cows and heifers imp. and home bred. Prices easy. Trains met on notice. HAINING BROS., Highgate, Ont., Kent Co.

A. EDWARD MEYER, Box 378, Guelph, Ont.,

Breeds SCOTCH SHORTHORNS of the following families: Cruickshank Bellonas, Mysias, Brawith Buds, Villages, Broadhocks, Campbell Clarets, Minas, Ury, Bessies, Bruce Mayflowers, Augustas, Marr Missies and Lowaloes, and others. Herd bulls: Scotch Hero (Imp.) -55043- (90065), Sittytion Ltd -67314-. Correspondence solicited. Visitors welcome. Long-distance 'phone in house.

SHORTHORNS

AND LINCOLN SHEEP.

Two bulls, 11 and 13 months old—a Miss Ramsden and a Bessie, both by the good breeding bull, Proud Gift -60077- (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, DENFELD, ONTARIO.

Valley Home Shorthorns

Berkshire & Shropshire Sheep

For Sale

10 young

Bulls, from 10 to 16 months old; 8 fine young

Cows, in calf and calves at foot; 8 two-year-old

Heifers, in calf to Royal Diamond 2nd -59469-;

and 6 yearling Heifers, 40 Berkshires of both

sexes, and Shropshire Ram Lambs

S. J. PEARSON, SON & CO., Meadowvale, Ont.

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

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 met at

Ripley station, G. T. R.

R. H. REID, PINE RIVER, ONTARIO.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Miscellaneous.

COW POX.

Cow has cow pox. Teats are very sore.

L. F.

* Ans.—Keep cow separate from others, and allow only one person to milk her. Feed bran mashes, and give the following powders for her blood and kidneys: One-quarter pound each of nitrate of potash (saltpetre), sulphur and ground gentian root. Mix thoroughly, and give a teaspoonful night and morning in a mash. Each time before milking, bathe her teats with lukewarm water and soap, milk carefully, and apply following preparation: Sweet oil, 4 ounces; carbolic acid, 10 drops. Mix, and apply to sore parts of teats each time after milking.

CEMENT CONCRETE for WATER TROUGH AND SYRUP ARCH.

1. Would cement concrete be suitable for water trough? In what proportions should it be mixed? How much material would it take for a trough 12 feet long 2 feet wide and 1½ feet deep (inside measurement)? How thick should the sides be, and how much flare should it have?

2. Would cement concrete be suitable for an arch for making syrup, or would it burn away? What proportion should it be mixed?

W. D. I.

Ans.—1. Cement barrels contain about four cubic feet each, and a barrel of Portland cement will make concrete enough for from 25 to 35 cubic feet of wall, whether of barn or trough, depending upon the proportions used, quality of gravel and quantity of stones bedded in. In "The Farmer's Advocate" for July 25th, page 1195, a perfectly satisfactory water tank was described, in which Portland cement and good, clean, sharp gravel were used in the proportions of one to four. You can easily estimate for yourself the quantities required.

2. Cement concrete, brick and limestone have all been used in constructing evaporator arches, but as to how the first-named will stand the fire we have not personal knowledge. Perhaps some reader can give valuable experience on this point. The arches should be built some time before using so as to be hard and dry. Green arches are liable to crack quickly.

A BAND OF GYPSIES.

Our farm is so located that there is just the street between us and the corporation of a town. There is about half a mile of worthless land between the said street and the business part of the town. This street is not travelled very much. The gypsies camp there, off and on, the greater part of the summer. They usually pitch their tents on the township side of the street. At present there are twenty horses, either pasturing on the roadside or tied to the fence. Our buildings are just 40 rods from their tents. They are more or less of a nuisance, either running up for favors and the horses pulling down the fence, which is built of rails.

1. Is there any way of me preventing them from camping there?

2. If so, what steps should I take to do so?

3. Can I prevent them from using our fence for a tie-post or fuel?

4. If they do not comply with any orders that I might give them, what might be the penalty?

5. If I have no authority, who has?

Ontario. A SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—1, 2 and 5. We think your best plan would be to see the county crown attorney about the matter. He would, probably, either take it up himself or give you proper directions how to proceed personally.

3. Yes.

4. If, after your having warned them against such trespassing, they continue same, you could lay an information, or informations, against them before a justice of the peace, and have them fined such sum, or sums, as he might consider proper.

FALSE FLAX.

I had a lot of this weed in my fall wheat, sample enclosed.

1. Is it wild flax?

2. Will it mature in next year's spring crop, say barley or oats?

3. Being the most of it has shelled out on the field, would it be an advantage for to plow shallow and seed down with spring crop? Will the seed lay in the ground for years and appear again? What method would you take to get rid of it?

FARMER.

Ans.—1. The specimen of seed submitted is commonly, but improperly, called wild flax. The plant belongs to the mustard family, and is described by botanists as false flax, of which there are two troublesome species, the one in question being small-seeded false flax (*Camelina microcarpa*), which is the species most common in the fall-wheat-producing districts of Ontario.

2. It is both annual and winter annual. The plants started from seed in the fall, unless destroyed by spring cultivation, would easily mature seed with barley or oat crops. A small proportion of the plants started from seed after spring seeding will give trouble with barley and oat crops, especially in places where these crops may be killed out.

3. The seeds of false flax, like that of other plants of the mustard family, and, in fact, of most weeds that depend alone on their seeds for reproduction, will retain their vitality in the soil for a number of years, and will germinate and produce plants only when brought by cultivation within one inch from the surface of the soil. It is advisable, therefore, to destroy the vitality of such noxious seeds before they are incorporated with the soil to a depth of more than one inch. In some districts in Western Canada, this is successfully done by burning the stubble, thus killing the seed lying in the surface. The method most commonly adopted is by means of surface cultivation, to stimulate such noxious seeds in stubble lands to germinate, when the young plants may be killed before they may have an opportunity to produce a fresh crop of seed.

It must be remembered, however, that seeds of most noxious weeds, particularly those of the mustard family, germinate very sparingly during the season in which they are matured. Nature seems to provide for the perpetuation of their kind by requiring that they shall have a rest period before germination. From incomplete experiments conducted in the Seed Laboratory, I would say that about one-third of the false-flax seed now lying in fall-wheat stubble land may be induced to germinate this autumn by surface cultivation, such as harrowing, and that if such cultivation be repeated early in the spring, and, at least, three weeks before the land is plowed for spring crop, practically all of the seeds may be germinated and destroyed before the spring crop is sown.

GEO. H. CLARK,
Seed Commissioner.

Veterinary.

DIARRHEA—POLL EVIL.

1. What causes diarrhea in hens?


2. What will cure poll evil so that the parts will be in the same condition as before?

W. J. H.

Ans.—1. Diarrhea in hens is caused by many conditions, as damp, ill-ventilated quarters, food or water of inferior quality, diseased liver, tuberculosis, etc. When caused by either of the latter, nothing can be done, and it is better to destroy them. When caused by the first-named conditions, a change to healthy conditions will check the trouble.

2. In a case of poll evil, where pus has formed, there are usually sinuses or tubes leading to deep-seated, diseased tissue, and an operation is necessary. In all such cases, more or less of a scar remains permanently, and, in many cases, there is more or less of an alteration, as hollows, etc. It is not possible to treat such cases without leaving marks. Where there is simply swelling of the parts, without the formation of pus, bathing with hot water until the inflammation subsides, will reduce the parts to the normal condition; but, when an operation is necessary, marks will remain, more or less marked.

V.



VITAE ORE

A Mineral Remedy consisting of compounds of Iron, Magnesium and Sulphur etc.

A TESTED REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM

Bright's Disease, Kidney Trouble, Catarrh, Stomach Disorders, Neuralgia, Nervous Prostration and General Debility.

MEN OR WOMEN

It makes Robust Men and Strong, Healthy Women. **Vitæ Ore CURES** where all others fail to even benefit.

We will send you a full 30 Days Treatment (\$1.00 package) on TRIAL. If you are BENEFITED you are to pay us \$1.00 at end of One Month. **YOU TO BE THE JUDGE.**

WRITE FOR IT IF YOU WANT

Robust Health Strong Limbs Pure Blood and
Hearty Appetite Sound Lungs Vigorous Constitution

If you have used Vitæ Ore and want a new supply send to

VITÆ ORE CO. WINNIPEG, MAN.

Dept. E.A. 317 Portage Ave.,
One Package \$1.00 Three Packages \$2.60.

Pure Scotch Shorthorns

We are offering 10 young bulls, 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 Jct. Stn.

Maple Shade **Shorthorns & Shropshires**

One yearling Lavender bull for sale. Younger bulls growing. All shearing rams and ewes sold. Will sell a few good ram lambs.

JOHN DRYDEN & SON, Brooklin, Ont.

Stations: Brooklin, G. T. R.; Myrtle, C. P. R.
Long-distance telephone.

Special Offering of Scotch SHORTHORN BULLS

1 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.

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 Sailer. Nonpareil Eclipse.

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

An unsurpassed lot of yearling heifers.

Elm Park Scotch Shorthorns

Special offering: Stook bull, British Flag (Imp.) (50016)—sure and active and a grand sire; cows with calves and bred again; also heifers and young bulls, sired by British Flag and Hot Scotch. A choice lot.

JOHN M. BECKTON, GLENCOE, ONTARIO.

G. T. R., C. P. R. and Wabash. Farm adjoins town limits.
Visitors met by appointment.

Scotch Shorthorns

Our breeding females are very heavy milkers, also good individuals. For sale are a few young bulls and a few choice heifers, all from imported sires, and a number from imported dams. The imported Bruce Mayflower bull, Royal Bruce 55088, heads the herd.

R. J. DOYLE, Box 464, OWEN SOUND, ONT.

Best Results are Obtained from Advertising in The Farmer's Advocate

Bone Spavin

No matter how old the blemish, how lame the horse, or how many doctors have tried and failed, use

Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste

Use it under our guarantee—your money refunded if it doesn't make the horse go sound. Most cases cured by a single 5-minute application—occasionally two required. Cures Bone Spavin, Ringbone and Scurf, new and old cases alike. Write for detailed information and a free copy of Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser

Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser

Ninety-six pages, durably bound, indexed and illustrated. Covers over one hundred veterinary subjects. Read this book before you treat any kind of lameness in horses.

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

JOHN LEE & SONS, Highgate, Ont.



SHORTHORNS & LINCOLN

The champion herd of High Kent and Essex counties.

For Sale: 6 choice young bulls 3 reds and 3 roans, of grand type and quality; also good selection of young cows and heifers. Visitors welcome.

Pleasant Valley Shorthorns

Herd headed by Imp. Ben Leonard—45160—, assisted by Bud's Emblem, 2nd prize senior bull at Toronto, 1905, son of Old Lancastr 50083. Correspondence solicited. Inspection invited.

GEORGE AMOS & SON, Moffat St. & P.O., C.P.R.
Farm 11 miles east of City of Guelph

SHORTHORNS

Six superior yearling bulls, some of them out of great high 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.

T. DOUGLAS & SONS STRATHROY, ONT.

Breeders of Short Horns and Clydesdales. 15 bulls, 80 cows and heifers, 1 imp. stallion, imp. and home-bred allies. Write us what you want or come and see our stock. Farm 1 miles north of town

1854 Maple Lodge Stock Farm 1907

Some choice Shorthorn heifers and young bulls for sale. Our Leicester are exceptionally good this year. Rams and ram lambs and ewes for sale.

A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge, Ontario

Spring Valley Shorthorns

Bulls in service are: Eapton Chancellor (imp.) = 40369 = (78286), Clipper Chief (imp.) = 64220 =. Stock for sale at all times.

BYLE BROS., Ayr, Ontario

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.

Fletcher Shorthorns and Yorkshires

I have decided to offer for sale my noted stock bull, (imp.) "Joy of Morning" = 32070 =; also a choice lot of young heifers and bull calves. In Yorkshires, a choice lot of young sows bred to imported hog; also boars ready for service; all direct from imported stock. **GEORGE D. FLETCHER Birkham P.O., Erin Sta., C.P.R.**

MAPLE GROVE SHORTHORNS

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

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS!

We now offer four heifer calves 10 and 11 months old. All reds. Bred from Imp sire and dams. Will be sold right. **C. RANKIN & SONS, Wyebridge P. O., Wyevale Sta.**

Brown Lee Shorthorns!

Nonpareil Victor = 63307 = at head of herd. Young stock for sale at all times. Prices very reasonable. **Ayr, C. P. R.; Drumbo, G. T. R. DOUGLAS BROWN, Ayr, Ont.**

Scotch Shorthorns

Clarens Stamfords, English Ladies, Mildreds, Nonpareils. Present offerings by Springhurst 44854 and Mildred's Royal. Prices moderate. **F. W. EWING, Salem P. O., Elora Station.**

FAIR DATES FOR 1907.

Halifax, N. S.	Sept. 25 to Oct. 8
Springfield, Ill.	Sept. 27 to Oct. 5
Charlottetown, P. E. I.	Oct. 8 to 11

ONTARIO FAIRS, 1907.

Abingdon	Oct. 11 and 12
Alliston	Oct. 3 and 4
Alvinston	Oct. 2 and 3
Ameliasburg	Oct. 4 and 5
Amherstburg	Oct. 1 and 2
Atwood	Oct. 1 and 2
Baysville	Oct. 2
Beamsville	Oct. 3 and 4
Beeton	Sept. 26 and 27
Beachburg	Oct. 3 and 4
Binbrook	Oct. 7 and 8
Bowmanville	Sept. 26 and 27
Bothwell's Corners	Sept. 26 and 27
Blackstock	Oct. 1 and 2
Bradford	Oct. 15 and 16
Bracebridge	Sept. 26 and 27
Brussels	Oct. 3 and 4
Brigden	Oct. 1 and 2
Burk's Falls	Oct. 3 and 4
Burford	Oct. 1 and 2
Caledon	Oct. 8, 4
Caledonia	Oct. 10, 11
Castleton	Oct. 1, 2
Carp	Oct. 1, 2
Campbellville	Oct. 8
Cookstown	Oct. 1, 2
Coe Hill	Sept. 26
Collingwood	Sept. 24, 25, 26, 27
Comber	Sept. 30, Oct. 1
Colborne	Sept. 30, Oct. 1
Clarksburg	Oct. 1, 2
Defaware	Oct. 16
Desbore	Sept. 26, 27
Dorchester	Oct. 2
Dundalk	Oct. 3, 4
Dunchurch	Oct. 4
Dresden	Oct. 8, 9
Elmvale	Oct. 7, 8, 9
Euphrasia	Oct. 3, 4
Emo	Sept. 19, 20
Erin	Oct. 16, 17
Fergus	Oct. 1, 2
Feversham	Oct. 3, 4
Fenwick	Sept. 30, Oct. 1
Fenella	Sept. 26, 27
Freelton Central	Oct. 2, 3
Fort Erie	Oct. 3, 4
Florence	Oct. 3, 4
Flesherton	Sept. 26, 27
Frankville	Sept. 26, 27
Galt	Oct. 1, 2
Georgetown	Oct. 1, 2
Gore Bay	Oct. 3, 4
Gooderham	Oct. 8
Golden Lake	Sept. 27
Grand Valley	Oct. 15, 16
Goderich	Sept. 25, 27
Hanover	Sept. 26, 27
Harriston	Sept. 26, 27
Harrow	Oct. 8, 9
Highgate	Oct. 11, 12
Holstein	Oct. 1
Iderton	Sept. 27
Jarvis	Oct. 3, 4
Keene	Oct. 2, 3
Kemble	Sept. 26, 27
Kilsyth	Oct. 10, 11
Kirkton	Oct. 3, 4
Lansdowne	Sept. 26, 27
Langton	Oct. 12
L'Amable	Oct. 1
Leamington	Oct. 2, 3, 4
Lombardy	Sept. 28
Loring	Oct. 4
Markham	Oct. 2, 3, 4
Marshville	Sept. 27, 28
Manitowaning	Oct. 1, 2
Mattawa	Sept. 26, 27
Markdale	Oct. 1, 2
McDonald's Corners	Sept. 26, 27
Meaford	Sept. 26, 27
Milverton	Sept. 26, 27
Milton	Oct. 10, 11
Midland	Sept. 26, 27
Morrison	Oct. 1
Mt. Hope	Oct. 2
Mt. Hamilton	Oct. 3, 4
Mt. Brydges	Oct. 4
Muncey	Oct. 2, 3
Murillo	Oct. 2
New Liskeard	Sept. 26, 27
Niagara Falls	Sept. 26, 27
Norwood	Oct. 8, 9
Oakville	Sept. 26, 27
Onondaga	Oct. 1
Orangeville	Sept. 26, 27
Osnabrock Centre	Oct. 1, 2
Otterville	Oct. 4, 5
Paris	Sept. 26, 27
Peterboro	Sept. 26, 27
Pikerton	Oct. 2
Port Elgin	Sept. 26, 27
Port Hope	Oct. 1, 2
Priceville	Oct. 3, 4
Queensville	Oct. 9, 10
Rockton	Oct. 8, 9
Rocklyn	Oct. 3, 4
Russell	Sept. 27
Schomberg	Oct. 10, 11
Shannonville	Sept. 28
Smithville	Sept. 27, 28
Spencerville	Oct. 1, 2
Sprucedale	Sept. 27
Stirling	Sept. 26, 27
Stony Creek	Sept. 26, 27
Sutton	Sept. 26, 27
Tara	Oct. 1, 2
Teeswater	Oct. 3, 4
Thamesville	Oct. 1, 2
Thamesford	Sept. 27
Thorold	Oct. 5, 9
Thorndale	Oct. 1
Tillsonburg	Oct. 1, 2
Tiverton	Oct. 1
Tweed	Oct. 2
Utterson	Oct. 1, 2
Underwood	Oct. 8
Waterford	Oct. 3
Warkworth	Oct. 3, 4
Wallaceburg	Oct. 3, 4
Wallacetown	Sept. 26, 27
Waterdown	Oct. 1
Weilandport	Oct. 10, 11
Welland	Oct. 1, 2
Windham Centre	Oct. 8
Wingham	Sept. 26, 27
Wyoming	Sept. 27, 28

Paris	Sept. 26, 27
Peterboro	Sept. 26, 27
Pikerton	Oct. 2
Port Elgin	Sept. 26, 27
Port Hope	Oct. 1, 2
Priceville	Oct. 3, 4
Queensville	Oct. 9, 10
Rockton	Oct. 8, 9
Rocklyn	Oct. 3, 4
Russell	Sept. 27
Schomberg	Oct. 10, 11
Shannonville	Sept. 28
Smithville	Sept. 27, 28
Spencerville	Oct. 1, 2
Sprucedale	Sept. 27
Stirling	Sept. 26, 27
Stony Creek	Sept. 26, 27
Sutton	Sept. 26, 27
Tara	Oct. 1, 2
Teeswater	Oct. 3, 4
Thamesville	Oct. 1, 2
Thamesford	Sept. 27
Thorold	Oct. 5, 9
Thorndale	Oct. 1
Tillsonburg	Oct. 1, 2
Tiverton	Oct. 1
Tweed	Oct. 2
Utterson	Oct. 1, 2
Underwood	Oct. 8
Waterford	Oct. 3
Warkworth	Oct. 3, 4
Wallaceburg	Oct. 3, 4
Wallacetown	Sept. 26, 27
Waterdown	Oct. 1
Weilandport	Oct. 10, 11
Welland	Oct. 1, 2
Windham Centre	Oct. 8
Wingham	Sept. 26, 27
Wyoming	Sept. 27, 28

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

CISTERN WALL.

What is the best way to finish a small cistern, dug in stiff clay? I hope to have a better one in a few years, so don't care to spend very much on this one.

J. E. K.

Ans.—Bricking it up in the ordinary way is the most economical and satisfactory plan we know of.

HOUSE BUILDING IN NORTH-WEST.

I am told that they use a thick felt paper on the inside of their houses in the West, called imitation of plaster. It is put on laths. Could you, or some subscriber, tell me where it could be got?

SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—Houses in the Northwest are constructed in much the same way and of largely the same materials as in the East. Extra thicknesses of boards, lined with building paper are used for warmth. Do any of our readers know of the special material referred to?

WORK AND HOLIDAYS.

On May 1st A hired with B for a term of four months, no holidays specified. A to do necessary chores on Sundays when required by B.

1. On what date has B served his term?
2. To what holidays is he entitled, if any?

A. R.

Ontario.

Ans.—1. August 31st.
2. Sundays, Victoria Day and Dominion Day.

THREE-SEEDED MERCURY.

C. A., Middlesex Co., sends "a new weed on his farm" to be named, and requests directions for treatment, if it is known to be noxious.

The weed is *Acalypha Virginica*. Its common name, three-seeded mercury, is derived from the fact that in the lobed, usually reddish bract at the base of each leaf there is a small, somewhat top-shaped capsule containing three seeds, one in each lobe. This weed is common in damp thickets, and along sandy river shores in south-western Ontario. In damp, newly-cultivated ground, it sometimes springs up very thickly, but it disappears with drainage and cultivation.

J. D.

Mr. Robert McEwen, of Byron, Ont., near London, who advertises Southdown sheep and collie dogs, made a very successful showing of his sheep this fall at leading exhibitions, winning, with home-bred stock, at the Detroit, three firsts, one second and three thirds, and at the Western Fair, London, five firsts and three seconds.

Was A Total Wreck From Heart Failure

In such cases the action of MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS

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

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

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



ROCK SALT
for horses and cattle, in ton and car lots.

TORONTO SALT WORKS, TORONTO

HOLSTEINS



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

RIVERSIDE HOLSTEINS

For sale: Eight young bulls from 3 to 8 months old, out of Record of Merit cows, sired by Johanna Rue 4th's Lad and Sir Pieterje Posch DeBoer, woose dam and sire's dam average in official test 5.57 lbs. butter in 7 days, and 87.6 lbs. milk 1 day.

J. W. RICHARDSON, Caledonia, Ont.

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.

Lyndale Holsteins

Bull calves for sale out of cows with records of from 18 to 20 lbs., and sired by a grandson of Pieterje Hengerveld's Count De Kol.

BROWN BROS., LYN, ONTARIO.

Spring Brook Stock Farm

Three choice bulls 11 to 14 months old, including Toronto winners; extra quality and breeding. Four Tamworth boars (Toronto winners) 6 to 9 months old. Three sows in farrow to imported Knowle King David. Come at once and secure first choice. Prices right to quick buyers.

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

Imperial Holsteins

Bull calves for sale.

W. H. SIMMONS, New Durham P. O., Ont.

"GLENARCHY" HOLSTEINS!

13 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. MACINTYRE, Renfrew P. O. and Stn.

Grove Hill Holstein Herd

Offers high-class stock at reasonable prices. Only a few youngsters left. Pairs not akin.

F. R. MALLORY, Frankford, Ontario.
G. T. R. and C. O. Railway connections

QUEEN CITY HOLSTEINS.

For sale: seven bulls from twelve months down; good individuals; some have record-of-merit dams; several of them have full sisters in record of merit. **R. F. HICKS, Newton Brook P. O.**

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Miscellaneous.

MILK BOTTLES AND OTHER APPARATUS.

In June 13th "Farmer's Advocate" there is an article entitled "Selling Milk in Glass Bottles." I would like to know where I could get all those utensils mentioned in that article. J. W. C.

Ans.—Write the Canadian dairy supply firms advertising in these columns from time to time.

LICE ON TURNIPS.

What would you recommend for lice on turnips? We have six acres that have come through drouth in fair shape, but are infested with lice in little patches in a great many places. We would like to turn lambs onto them about the first of October. J. L.

Ans.—There appears to be no specific for this scourge. The lice work mainly on the lower side of leaves, and no application, by spraying or otherwise, is practicable. Frost, when it comes, will kill them; but stock will not eat the affected parts. Cutting off the diseased tops with a hoe has been recommended to save the bulb from becoming diseased—fresh tops will start and the roots continue to grow.

SPLINT—CONDITION POWDERS.

1. Two-year-old filly has large splint on fore leg; appeared about two months ago. Please give treatment, and state what chances are for having it entirely removed by next March.

2. In the "Questions and Answers" columns of "The Farmer's Advocate," in May or June, I believe May 28, 1906, were given directions for preparing a general condition powder for horses. I found this to be an excellent condition powder, but now am unable to find issue containing it, and would be greatly obliged if you would reprint. SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—1. In many cases, splints gradually disappear by absorption, and this can be hastened by repeated blisterings. Prepared blister specifics may be had through a druggist, or the recipes frequently given in these columns.

2. We do not find the recipe in the number indicated, but in the January 4th, 1906, issue we find the following recommended: Bran, 5 lbs.; shorts, 3 lbs.; oil meal, 7 lbs.; powdered gentian, 1 dessertspoonful; iron sulphate, 1 teaspoonful. Mix, and feed 1 1/2 lbs. at a feed, once daily.

MISNAMED GARDEN BERRY.

I send for identification, through "The Farmer's Advocate," sample of fruit and foliage of what is called garden huckleberry, though I cannot class it in my horticultural works of references. It bears profusely, but is unsavory, though improving slightly as it ripens. What is its true place and value? W. O. H.

Ans.—The fruit you send in under the name of garden huckleberry is not huckleberry at all, and is not worthy of being classed in such an honorable family. It belongs to that promiscuous family, the Solanums, which contains such members as the potato, tomato, eggplant, and the deadly nightshade. This species is closely allied to the latter, being Solanum nigrum, or black nightshade. It is usually looked upon as a poisonous weed, although we are finding out that it is not as poisonous as was formerly supposed. The tomato also bore a suspicious character until its good qualities were discovered, it being formerly known as wolf peach, from its attractive appearance and supposed wolf-like qualities.

This species has been brought under cultivation of late years, and is known here as the garden huckleberry. In the Dakotas, where other fruits are scarce, and such fruits are more readily taken up, it is called the stubble berry, because it grows up readily in stubblefields. Prof. Hanson, one of the leading horticultural authorities in the West, says that "it has proved valuable for preserves and pies." In this country, however, where we have so much good fruit, and such luscious, juicy huckleberries, there is little room for a garden huckleberry of such inferior quality. It is grown more as a curiosity than because of its real value. H. L. HUTT.

Ontario Agricultural College.

MUNICIPAL PENSIONS.

Is a municipal officer entitled to a pension, who has served as councillor, clerk, treasurer, collector or assessor for twenty-five years, and is now over seventy years of age? If so, how much yearly? From what source does it come—the municipality or Government? AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

Ontario. Ans.—By section 322 of The Consolidated Municipal Act, 1903, it is provided that any municipal council, other than a provisional council, may grant to any officer who has been in the service of the municipality for at least twenty years, and who, while in such service, has become incapable, through old age, of efficiently discharging the duties of his office, a sum not exceeding his aggregate salary, or other remuneration for the last three years of his service, as a gratuity upon his removal or resignation.

LIGHTNING-ROD QUERIES.

1. Will a building, properly rodded, take fire in any case if struck?
2. Would it be better to erect a flagpole, say 40 feet long, between house and barn, and have a lightning-rod placed on top of it?
3. What would one rod cost?
4. What would it cost to rod my barn, 36 feet by 50 feet, and house, 20 feet by 10 feet?

SATISFIED SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—1. The only kind of building that is absolutely lightning-proof is one entirely encased in metal. At the same time, a properly-rodded building is very rarely struck, and, if struck, is seldom set on fire.

2. The flagpole would be well protected; the buildings but slightly, or not at all.

3 and 4. The cost depends on where or from whom the rod is obtained. The price runs from five to eighteen cents per foot, put up. Methods of making, at home, a rod of galvanized wire, which is the equal of any sold, and much better than most, and costing for material but two cents per foot, have been repeatedly given in "The Farmer's Advocate." See page 683, issue of April 26th, 1906. T.

STARTING A FLOCK.

I want to start a flock of sheep with twelve breeding ewes. Will have to put up some kind of building or shed for them. Have the timber in the woods. What would be the necessary dimensions and the cheapest way of constructing it? What kind of roof would be best? How much yard would be necessary for them? How many sheep are allowed to an acre of pasture? L. W. H.

Ans.—Probably the cheapest style of building would be one made by sinking cedar posts in the ground, with 2x4-inch scantling let into them on which to nail boards and battens on outside. But a more substantial style would be a light frame of timber, set on a stone foundation, 16 to 20 inches above the ground, with girts between posts on which to nail the side and end boards. If you contemplate increasing the flock later on, we would advise a building not less than 24 feet wide and an equal length, which could be extended to greater length as desired. If you expect to confine your operations to a flock of twelve to fifteen ewes, a single-sided roof on a building 12 to 16 feet wide, and as long as desired, might answer the purpose, and would, of course, cost less. But the building should be large enough to divide the flock into two parts, as the ewe lambs the first winter after weaning should have a compartment to themselves, separate from the breeding ewes. It would be well to plan so that if it is decided later to increase the number of sheep kept, the building may be enlarged either in width or length, or both, with as little labor and expense as possible. Probably one of the varieties of composition roofing advertised would answer the purpose as well, and be as cheap as any. The more yard room, the better. It should be at least four times as large as the building, and as nearly square as can be conveniently arranged. Sheep will pick up a living and thrive on very short pasture, finding much of their keep in lanes, on hillsides and in bye-places, and consuming many weeds that other stock refuse. Probably eight sheep to an acre of good pasture would not be far from the mark.

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 9 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.

Annandale Great Dairy Herd

Holsteins and Ayrshires

STEVENS DAIRY FARM HOLSTEINS

We are just now offering one bull 7 months old, two bulls 11 months old, out of record-of-merit cows and by our stock bull with rich official backing. Heifers all ages. A lot of Tamworths coming on for later delivery. W. C. STEVENS, Phillipsville P. O., Delta Sta.

ONLY BULLS, 4 to 10 months old, for sale at present. Bred from great producing ancestors. Bred right. Fed right. GEO. RICE, Tillsonburg, Ont.

"THE MAPLES" HOLSTEIN HERD

Is made up of Record of Merit cows and heifers with large records, and headed by Lord Wagon, Scotch-bred Calamity. Bull sires from one to five months old for sale. Walburn Rivers, Folden's, Ont.

Holsteins and Yorkshires

R. HONEY, Brickley, Ont., offers a very choice lot of young bulls, also boars and sows fit to mate.

FAIRVIEW HERD is the place to buy your next bull. I can furnish you with a bull sired by our great herd bull, PONTIAC KORNDYKE, who has 19 daughters in the last year's report that made official records from 12 pounds at less than two years old to over 312 pounds at four years, and the whole number averaged over 4 1/2 lbs. No other bull in the world has ever made such a showing in one year. I have just tested another of his daughters that made 26.40 pounds butter in seven days with second calf. I have over 50 cows and heifers in calf to him. Come and look my herd over before making your selections elsewhere. E. H. BELIER, Newellton, St. Law. Co., N. Y., near Prescott.

BRAMPTON JERSEYS

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

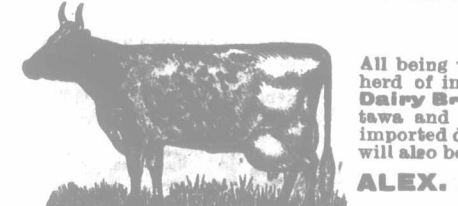
B. H. BULL & SON, BRAMPTON, ONT.

Cattle and Sheep Labels. If you want to improve your stock, these labels will interest you. Write for circular and sample, free. F. S. JAMES, Bowmanville, Ont.

HIGH GROVE A. J. C. C. JERSEYS

Arthur H. Tufts, Tweed, Ont. (Successor to Robt. Tufts & Son.) On account of scarcity of winter feed herd must be reduced. Males and females, all ages, for sale cheap, quality considered.

AYRSHIRES.



All being well, we will again be exhibiting quite a large herd of imported and home-bred animals of Choice Dairy Breeding at all the leading shows, Toronto, Ottawa and Sherbrooke. Several young bull calves from imported dams and sires. Any of the herd for sale. We will also be booking orders for imported stock for 1908. ALEX. HUME & CO., MENIE, ONT. 'Phone Campbellford.

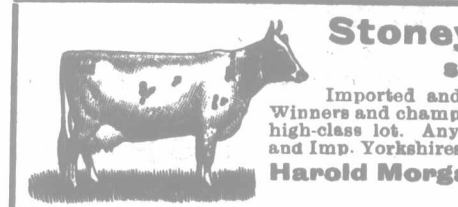
SHANNON BANK STOCK FARM

FOR AYRSHIRES AND YORKSHIRES. Young stock of both sexes for sale from imported stock. W. H. TRAN, Cedar Grove, Ont.

Hillview Herd of Prizewinning

AYRSHIRE CATTLE. All animals bred and carefully selected for size, constitution, long teats and deep-milking qualities. Select animals of both sexes for sale at reasonable prices. For further information and prices write A. KENNEDY & SON, Hillview Stock Farm, Vernon, Ont. Winchester Station, C. P. R.

PLEASE MENTION THIS PAPER WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS



Stoneycroft Ayrshires. SEVENTY-FIVE (75) HEAD. Imported and imported-in-dam, both sexes and all ages. Winners and champions in Scotland and Canada among them. A high-class lot. Anything for sale. Also imported Clydesdales and Imp. Yorkshires. Harold Morgan, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que. Bell 'Phone connection.

AYRSHIRES FROM A PRIZEWINNING HERD. Have some nice bull and heifer calves for sale at reasonable prices. For particulars, etc., write to WM. STEWART & SON, Campbellford Stn. Marie P.O., Ont.

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

STOCK FOR SALE—At Springburn Stock Farm, Williamsburg, Ont. 51-year-old Ayrshire bulls. Females any age. 13 Oxford Down ram lambs and a number of young ewes. Prices reasonable. H. J. WHITEKER & SONS, Props.

AYRSHIRES—Young bulls from producing dams and same sire, from 7 months up to 2 years. Rare good ones and will speak for themselves. M. DYMONT, Hickory Hill Stock Farm, Clappison, Ont. Dundas Station and Telegraph.



SPRINGHILL AYRSHIRES. LAST IMPORTATION OF 48 HEAD. Arrived home, and we now have a selection that cannot be excelled of cows and heifers, all ages, fifteen due to freshen in August and September. Bargains in bull and heifer calves, most of them imported or imp.-in dam. Oldest bull 12 months (imp.). Everything for sale at reasonable prices. ROBT. HUNTER & SONS, Maxville, Ont. Long-distance 'Phone Maxville 33.

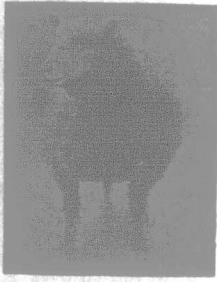
FOR SALE—Leicester Sheep and Yorkshire Pigs—Am now offering full flock in show fit, also rams and ewes in breeding condition, good size and extra quality. Four hogs fit for service from imported stock. ABRAM EASTON, Appleby P. O., Ont. Spruce Lawn Farm, Tansley station, G. T. R.

LINCOLN EWES

25 Ewe Lambs 20 Yearling Ewes. 30 Ewes Two Years and Over. These are the cream of my flock, and I guarantee them to be unsurpassed in the Province in breeding and quality. As rich in Dudding blood as anything to be found at Ribby Grove, and at prices within the reach of all. I am compelled to reduce my flock. Write if you want a bargain in gilt-edged Lincolns. Glenore Stock Farm, A. D. McUGAN, Rodney, Ont.

SCOTCH COLLIE PUPS. Of best strains of breeding. Easily trained and well marked. Now ready for shipping. Price \$5.00 f.o.b. Picks for \$7.00. Write at once. J. K. HUX, Rodney, Ont.

71 Years WITHOUT CHANGE MEANS that in 1836 we made an importation of sheep, that Shorthorns followed very soon, that we have been importing and breeding them ever since, and that this year I have made an importation of **Shorthorns, Shropshires, Clydesdales and Welsh Ponies** as good as could be bought. They, with high-class home-bred ones, are for sale, write me. **ROBERT MILLER, STOUFFVILLE, ONTARIO.**



South-downs

ROBT. McEWEN,
Byron, Ont.
Long-distance 'phone.

Linden Oxfords

We have a nice bunch of rams, two-year-olds, yearlings and ram lambs for sale. Sired by choice imp. Royal-winning ram.

R. J. HINE, DUTTON, ONT.
P. O. and Telegraph Office.

Oak Park Stock Farm Shropshires

Have just landed with our importation of 152 choicely selected Shropshires from England. A number of prizewinners among them at the Royal, Staffshire, Shrewsbury, and other shows. We also purchased a second highest priced ram at the Royal. Show flocks for sale, also flock-heading rams and high-class breeding ewes. We have a choice lot of ram lambs and ewe lambs from our last year's importation. Our flock will be on exhibition at Toronto Fair, also Detroit, Mich.

OAK PARK STOCK FARM CO., LTD., Brantford, Ont.
T. A. COX, MANAGER.

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 & Son, Arkell, Ontario.
Arkell, C. P. E.; Guelph, G. T. E.

WE WANT YOUR WOOL

WRITE OR SHIP
E. T. CARTER & CO., Toronto, Ont.

Shropshires—Foundation of Mansell, Williams, Linton and Harding breeding. Stock ram of Harding breeding; all this year's lambs, 3 shearing rams, several shearing ewes for sale; show stuff. **W. D. MONKMAN, Bond Head P. O., Bradford Sta.**

SHROPSHIRES—Ram lambs and shearlings; also brood ewes. Farm 1 mile west of city.
E. E. LUTON, St. Thomas, Ont.

FAIRVIEW BERKSHIRES

Bred from imported and Canadian-bred sires and dams, and bred on prizewinning 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.

LARGE ENGLISH YORKSHIRES

Fig of the most approved type of both sexes all ages, for sale at all times. We have more imported animals in our herd than all other breeders in Canada combined. We won more first prizes at the large shows this year than all other breeders combined. We won every first but one and all silver medals and Bacon prizes at Toronto and London, and at St. Louis we furnished all the first-prize hogs in the breeding classes except two; also supplied both champion and grand champions. Prices reasonable.

D. O. FLATT & SON, Millgrove, Ont.



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 prizewinning lines and true to type. Everything guaranteed as represented. Long distance 'phone. **L. E. MORGAN, Milliken P. O., Co. of York.**



Maple Leaf Berkshires.—Large English breed. Now offering Docton 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.

Shropshires and Cotswolds

I am now offering 35 shearing rams and 50 shearing ewes, also an extra good lot of ram and ewe lambs from imported Minton ewes and Butter ram.

JOHN MILLER,

Brougham P. O. Claremont Stn., C. P. R.

SPRINGBANK OXFORDS.

A number of select yearling rams by Hobbs' Royal winner for flock headers. Lambs of both sexes. Also one aged ram, first at Ottawa, 1906. Prices right.

WM. BARNET, LIVING SPRINGS P. O.
Fergus, G. T. R. and C. P. R.

FAIRVIEW SHROPshire RAMS

Very choice imp. ram lambs. Real good home-bred yearlings. One excellent two-shear (Newton Lord and Fair Star Rose combined in his breeding), and a four-year-old son of Fair Star Rose—a capital and very sure breeder. Splendid values to quick purchasers. **J. & D. J. CAMPBELL, Fairview Farm, Woodville, Ont.**

Sheep Breeders' Associations.

American Shropshire Registry Association, the largest live-stock organization in the world. G. Howard Davidson, Pres., Millbrook, N. Y. Address correspondence to **MORTIMER LEBRING, Secretary, Lafayette, Indiana.** on

Dorset Sheep

different ages, and of the choicest quality, from prizewinning stock, for sale. For prices and particulars apply to

R. H. HARDING,

Mapleview Farm. Thorndale, Ont.
TELEPHONE CONNECTION.

SHROPSHIRES

Can sell about 20 Ram Lambs. Mostly by an Imp. Butter-bred ram.
GEO. HINDMARSH, Alisa Craig, Ont.

LEICESTERS

for sale, different ages; either sex.

JOHN LISHMAN, Hagersville, Ont., P. O. & Stn.

PINE GROVE BERKSHIRES

Bred on aristocratic lines and from high-class show stuff, sired by the Toronto winner, Willow Lodge Leader. For sale are young animals of both sexes—4 and 6 months of age; of choice bacon type and showing form. **W. W. BROWN-RIDGE, Ashgrove P. O., Milton Sta.**

CHESTER WHITE SWINE

and **SHROPshire SHEEP.** Right in quality; right in price. Come and see, or apply by letter to **W. E. WRIGHT, Glanworth, Ont.**

WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THIS PAPER

Kansas and Her Alfalfa.

By **F. D. Coburn, Secretary Kansas Board of Agriculture.**

Kansas is unique in many things, but in none more than in the commanding position she occupies in relation to alfalfa-growing. Her development in this industry has been one of the marvels of her prolific agriculture, and with alfalfa, as with winter wheat, no other State is her equal in its area and production. The alfalfa field of Kansas now approximates nearly three-quarters of a million acres, and but three cultivated crops exceed it in annual area, viz.: wheat, corn and oats. In combination with these, alfalfa furnishes Kansas in abundance with perhaps the best and cheapest rations anywhere available for the maintenance of their live stock, for the excellence of which they are famed.

The credulity of the stranger to alfalfa, however fair-minded, is invariably taxed by a recitation of the truth about this wonderful plant; even the facts cut in two leave him in a perturbed state of doubt as to the veracity of the narrator, but thoroughly convincing are the experiences of those who are actually its growers. It is a perennial blessing to those who are so fortunate as to have an area devoted to its culture; yielding annually, whether the season be wet or dry, its several cuttings of hay unsurpassed in tonnage and quality, it is, indeed, esteemed as a benefaction, and doubly appreciated in those portions where it flourishes, but where the clovers do not prosper. Another feature, too, that the wide-awake farmer does not overlook or minimize is the improving effects of its roots, restoring and enriching, rather than depleting, the fertility of the soil in which they grow, to the great benefit of other succeeding crops. As is well known, alfalfa is one of the oldest forage plants; but to the husbandry of the American farmer it is of but recent acquisition. Kansans were among the foremost to correctly estimate its worth, and its widespread introduction in the Sunflower State has been one of the most important factors in increasing bank deposits and the per capita wealth.

The increase in its area in Kansas affords some, although no adequate idea of the growing appreciation in which the plant is held. It is sixteen years since the crop was first thought of enough importance to chronicle its statistics, when the enumerators of the Board of Agriculture returned the area for the State as 34,384 acres. This year (1907), the area in alfalfa is 742,140 acres, or an increase of 20.7 per cent. over the area of 1906; 132 per cent. more than in 1901, and a gain of 2,058 per cent. over the area of 1891. Alfalfa can be grown in every county in the State, and 103 of the 106 counties report greater or less areas devoted to it in 1907. Of the 103, ninety-two counties show increases aggregating 130,869 acres, while 11 report decreases aggregating 3,542 acres, making a net gain for the year of 127,327 acres. Jewell, a central county bordering Nebraska, has nearly 49,000 acres in alfalfa, by far the largest acreage for any one county; Smith, its neighbor on the west, ranks second, with 30,939 acres, and Butler, south and east of these, comes third, with 30,355 acres.

Kansas, situated as she is, bordering the Missouri River, on the east, and extending 400 miles westward toward the Rocky Mountains, presents a wide variety in soils and other conditions, but alfalfa is all the way successfully grown, thus demonstrating its general adaptability. The farmers of practically all portions are annually sowing enlarged areas, as is indicated by the county statistics.

In 1891 there were nine counties having 1,000 or more acres; this year there are 81. In 1891 there was one county, Finney, having over 5,000 acres; now there are 44 such counties, twenty-nine of which have 10,000 acres and upwards.

In Kansas, alfalfa-growing was a prelude to prosperity, and is the steadfast promoter of her progress. From comparative obscurity, it has steadily risen to the foremost rank of the hay plants, and has already resulted in quadrupling the State's output of tame hay. In 1890 the value of the tame-hay crop was two million dollars, while that of 1905 was worth over 10½ million dollars. The annual value of products of live stock in that time has been practically doubled, and alfalfa has made of Kansas, if not first, one of the foremost States

in dairying—a most desirable branch of husbandry that, intelligently and generally followed, well-nigh insures continued and enlarged prosperity. Alfalfa, it seems, supplied the one requisite Providence failed to provide in establishing the otherwise readymade conditions for dairying in Kansas, and the attention being given this mode of intensive farming in nearly every locality is having its beneficial influence, commercially and socially.

As a hay, there is none so good for all kinds of live stock as alfalfa; and, for horses and hogs, it is a most invaluable food, either as a hay, a soiling crop, or as pasture. As a meatmaker, milk-maker and moneymaker, it is equally prized, and as a renovator and improver of soils, it has no competitor.

GOSSIP.

STEVENS' DAIRY FARM.

In Leeds County, Ont., on the Brockville-Westport branch of the C. P. R., a short distance from Delta Station, is the dairy-stock farm of Mr. W. C. Stevens, one of the leading breeders of pure-bred stock of Leeds County, his specialty being Holstein cattle and Tamworth swine. Of the former, his herd numbers 56 head of large, typically-formed animals, whose whole appearance indicates heavy-producing capacity and strong constitutions, and many of them are in the Record of Merit, among which are such high-class ones as Beauty De Kol, with a two-year-old record of 65½ lbs. of milk in one day, and 14.48 lbs. butter in seven days. Jewell Princess Pet, whose record at one year and eleven months is 51 lbs. of milk and 14.37 lbs. of butter. Midland Hengerveld De Kol, whose developed record is 18½ lbs. butter in seven days, is a full-blood sister to Sarah Jewell Hengerveld, whose butter record is 24.06 lbs., also to De Kol Cremella, who holds the world's milk record of 119 lbs. in one day; Carborn De Kol, whose milk record is 72 lbs. in one day, and butter record of 16.17 lbs. in seven days at five years old; Kitty Marling, two-year-old record of 13.02 lbs. butter; Pansy Evergreen, two-year-old record of 10.11 lbs. butter. These mentioned are representative of the herd, and go to show that the Stevens' herd as a profitable-producing herd, are of a very high order. The stock bull and sire of all the younger stuff is Mercedes Julip's De Kol, by Mercedes Julip's Pietertje Paul, whose dam, Mercedes Julip's Pietertje, has a butter record of 29.36 lbs. in seven days; dam Phocis De Kol was never officially tested, but has a milk record of 76 lbs. a day. She is a blood sister to Highland Phocis Pietertje, whose official butter record is 20.38 lbs. in seven days. From such rich breeding as the above, for sale are heifers of all ages, and three young bulls, one seven months old, by the stock bull, and out of Carborn De Kol, two twins, by the stock bull, and out of Midland Hengerveld De Kol, a trio of young bulls exceptionally richly bred on producing lines and very desirable as herd-headers. The Tamworths are a typical lot, with abundance of size and quality. The stock boar is from the noted herd of A. C. Hallman; while the sows were mostly bred from the Hintonburg herd, and are from imported stock. For sale, a little later on, will be a large number of both sexes, Mr. Stevens finding the demand so great that all old enough for breeding are picked up; but several litters are now in evidence for the late fall trade. Write Mr. Stevens, to Phillipsville P. O., Ont.

TRADE TOPIC.

The attention of farmers building or remodeling their cattle stables is called to the advertisement in this paper of the Grafton Handy Stanchion, a new invention by which a whole row of cows, or other cattle, can be fastened or released by operating a single lever, while one or more may be let out separately or closed in, if desired, and each cow can be instantly released when milked, avoiding crowding. The stanchions are made of hollow-iron tubing, and are readily adjusted to suit any size of cattle. The details are so complete that every requirement is provided for. The system is safe, strong and durable, and can easily be operated by a small boy from the side or feed passage, and, in case of fire, the cattle can all be released in a moment, while the cost of the outfit is less than of ordinary outfits.

The Canadian Northwest.

Following is an interesting sketch of conditions in our great West, written by Mr. John Clay for his paper, the Live-stock Report, of Chicago:

It is a long weary day over the never-ending prairie, very much like the country south of it, in Montana. North and south of the railroad, from Macleod to Swift Current, there are a lot of ranches, where the loss last winter was very severe. It looked a great level prairie, with little shelter, as seen from the car windows, few cattle in sight, but a sprinkling of horses, and good horses they looked.

Toward evening, you strike wheat lands, and through the night they are endless. Early in the morning, draw the blinds of your car, and it is wheat, wheat, wheat. The crop is backward, and the season of frost approaching. The oldest inhabitant can tell you a lot about frost. The newcomer knows nothing about it, for of late years the crop has escaped frostbite. The 20th to 25th of August are fatal dates. Once past that week, and the wheat mariners are in shore, and generally land a good crop. Provided frost keeps away, the prospects are good, notwithstanding a late spring.

The best Canadian crop of this year consists of real-estate men. They are legion, and it must be almost as difficult a job for a landseeker to get past them as for a salmon to reach the upper waters of the Fraser. The cattle talk is but a whisper in the afternoon, by evening there is silence, and the land boomer has the floor. They talk long and loud and lustily, and they have cause to, for this is a rich land needing development. It is in need of men and railroads and improved methods. It is too easy of culture, and as a result there is much to be desired in the way of good agriculture. It is still a one-crop country. The era of returning part of the increment to the soil is still far away. When it comes the great annual frost scarce will be faced with little fear. The change will come slowly, because it means vastly more capital in buildings than in such a zone as Illinois or Iowa.

But the wonder of this West is Winnipeg. To revisit it after twenty-five years is a sort of Rip Van Winkle feat. It is the keystone to this great Northwest, and it is fulfilling its mission splendidly. From an overgrown village in 1882, overbuilt, straggling, mud-spattered, with city lots stretching into distance, home of a reckless lot of speculators, it is now a metropolis with all the signs of solidity. It has noble buildings, splendid streets, beautiful private houses, and a lot of financial bulwarks that all seem to do a thriving business. Last, but not least, is the Canadian Pacific Depot and its adjunct, the Princess Alexandra Hotel, a hostelry worthy of a city ten times the size of Winnipeg. The C. P. R. may be a bit selfish, but it is certainly generous in its hotels. They have built these away ahead of requirements, yet who can say they have not done wisely and well. From Victoria to Quebec, they have a string of hotels worthy of any country, and they are serving as a great advertisement. They attract attention, and they are leading on to a great flow of tourist travel, which is bound to be immensely profitable to the railroad and to the whole community.

There are stockyards in Winnipeg, but the ordinary citizen scarce knows about them. They are hard to find, and when found they do not amount to much. As a matter of fact, they are more feedings than stockyards, and they are well adapted for the purpose. But the day is coming when they will need central yards, just as we have on this side of the line. While we were at Winnipeg a beef commission was sitting, and the Canadian Pacific people, who at present control the situation, are quite ready to see a change. This commission is similar to the freak inquiries we have had on our side, and the ignorance of some of the witnesses was more than amusing. One of the great troubles in Canada is that they have more politicians to the acre than any other part of the globe we have visited. Just as we have on this side, there is an endless chain of busy-bodies, and the beef business is their last fad. They have exalted P. Burns Co.,

Ltd., and Gordon, Ironsides, Fares Co., Ltd., into little tin gods, whereas they are merely good sound business men. In this inquiry, Mr. Gordon went on the stand and laid open his business, telling a straightforward story. Why a man should be obliged to open up the secrets of his business is more than we can tell. Mr. Gordon was more than frank, and it was the same in his office, where we interviewed him and got a lot of information. Gordon reminds me of James Swan, of Edinburgh, Scotland. They have the same breezy manner, decisive action and wonderful knowledge of their business. You feel that you are alongside a master hand. You hear about the export business, its ups and downs, and the vagaries of the Old Country market, more especially when you are dealing in range steers that are wild as buffalo. The place for those steers, as well as all others exported, is the refrigerating-room of a steamer, and the day is not far distant when the dressed-beef-business will have as firm a hold in Canada as in the United States. Winnipeg is working up to it. It is the want of raw material that hampers it. The steady flow of cattle, sheep and hogs is urgently needed, so that the supply may be regular, and meet the ever-increasing demand from the cities, which are growing year by year. As previously stated, the economic conditions are changing in this vigorous, progressive region. We cannot expect to find the path of business so easy as in a well-established district, nor can you expect to find Burns, Gordon and others angels with full-spread wings. They are merely good business men, seizing opportunity, probably biting off a little more than their share. A pioneer needs more than ordinary profits.

This great Northwest is a wondrous country. There is a heap of land lying out of doors ready for the plow. From the frantic efforts of the land-boomer you would think that now is the accepted hour, and if you don't buy, your golden opportunity is past. But this is merely an incident in the growing prosperity of this new country. What it needs is less of a boom, more of a solid foundation, more farmers, fewer speculators, a steady expansion, not a display of real-estate fireworks. And what it needs more than anything is mixed farming to lessen the risks and broaden the basis of its agricultural prosperity.

Mr. Wm. Willis, Newmarket, Ont., breeder of Jersey cattle, writes: "Although unable to show at Toronto this year, we are still in the business, and have on hand some fine heifers of different ages, from Earl Denton, a grandson of Flying Fox and the imported cow, Nunthorpe's Susanne. Our fall calves are now coming; have some good ones coming in between this and Christmas, from cows that have proved themselves workers. We made \$100 from nine during June, for cream and butter, and some of them had been milking several months. We have also two nice young bulls, one six months old, from Dido of Pine Ridge, a forty-pound cow when fresh, and a daughter of a Toronto show winner, Lena of Glen Rouge. She was a daughter of One Hundred Per Cent., Mr. Rolph's famous old bull, and the other from Slick's Pet, a fine young cow that is hard to beat at the pail the year round. This bull is just about a year old, and a beauty, standing on short legs, straight back, and showing good dairy qualities, solid dark squirrel gray, and should be good enough to go in any herd. Then, we have some bull calves, and more coming. We also have some nice three-year-old cows, recently calved, sired by Ida's Sonny, a son of Count Oxford's Ida."

Don't sleep on your left side, for it causes too great a pressure on the heart.
 Don't sleep on your right side, for it interferes with the respiration of that lung.
 Don't sleep on your stomach, for that interferes with the respiration of both lungs and makes breathing difficult.
 Don't sleep on your back, for this method of getting rest is bad for the nervous system.
 Don't sleep sitting in a chair, for your body falls into an unnatural position, and you cannot get the necessary relaxation.
 Don't sleep standing up, for you may topple over and crack your skull.
 Don't sleep.

NEWCASTLE Herd of Tamworths and Shorthorns. Our present offerings are: A choice lot of sows, the get of Colwill's Choice and Newcastle Warrior, both silver-medal prize boars at Toronto, 1901, 1902, 1903 and 1905, bred to our imported boar **Chaiderton Golden Secret**; also pigs, both sexes, from 2 to 6 mos. old. Pedigree furnished with every pig. Several choice bull calves ready for service, and a nice lot of heifers from 6 months to 3 years old, of high quality and breeding. Prices reasonable, quality considered. Daily mail at our door.
A. A. COLWILL, Newcastle, Ont.
 Successor to Colwill Bros.

Mount Pleasant Tamworths and Holsteins.
 For Sale: Pigs of either sexes, from 6 weeks to 7 months; pairs not akin; also bull and heifer calves under 5 months. Phone in residence.
BERTRAM HOSKIN, The Gully P. O.

FAIRVIEW BERKSHIRES
 are second to none. Have now for sale some sows bred, and boars fit for service, also younger ones from two to four months old, bred from show stock. Also Leicester shearing rams, ram and ewe lambs of finest type.
John S. Cowan, Donegal P. O.
 Atwood and Milverton stations.

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 akin; express charges prepaid; paid greens and safe delivery guaranteed. Address **H. D. GEORGE, Putnam, 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.**

Large White Yorkshires
 An 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 800 to choose from. Can supply pairs and trios not akin. Quality and type unsurpassed. Prices right.
JAS. WILSON & SONS, FERGUS, ONT.
 G. T. R. and C. P. R. Long-distance Phone

DUNROBIN STOCK FARM Glydesdale, YORKSHIRES, Shorthorns. We are booking orders for breeding stock from our grandly-bred Yorkshire sows. Twenty-five sows to farrow in the next few weeks. Unrelated pairs a specialty. Write for prices and particulars. **DONALD GUNN & SON, Beaverton, Ontario.** Inspection invited. G. T. R., C. N. O. R. stations 1 1/2 miles from farm. Customers met on notification.

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.

Sunnymount Berkshires.
 Boars fit for service. Sows bred and safely in pig. Sows fit to be bred. Young pigs just weaned.
JOHN McLEOD, Milton P. O. and Sta., C. P. R. & G. T. R.

Duroc Jerseys.
 Sows ready to breed. Young pigs, either sex, ready to ship. Canada Boy (imp.) 1907 head of our herd. **MAC CAMPBELL & SON, Harwich, Ont.**

Yorkshires—Boars ready for service; sows ready to breed, and bred; young pigs just weaned and ready to wean. Cotswold and Shropshire rams, yearlings and lambs registered. **GEO. M. SMITH, Hayville, Ont.**

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.

Maple Grove Yorkshires
 IMPORTED AND CANADIAN-BRED
 Boars and sows of the best possible breeding, with lots of size and full of quality, comprise our herd. We are winning at the leading shows in Canada. We have a fine lot of sows and boars ready for service, also both sexes of all ages—younger. We guarantee everything as represented. Prices always reasonable. Write at once. **H. S. McDiarmid, Fingal P. O., Shedden Stn. Schaw Sta., C. P. R. Morrislen P. O.**

Maple Grove Berkshires
 We have a few choice boars for sale, 4 and 5 months, bred from our best sows, and got by an imported boar, Lord Monmouth (17547). Our stock have such noted sires as Polegate Doctor (14684), and such a noted dam as Kingston Pansy. Satisfaction guaranteed.
W. J. Night & Son, Derry West, Ont.

Yorkshires and Tamworths—Either breed any age, both sexes; sows bred and ready to breed. Yorkshires bred from imp. sire and dam. Tamworths from Toronto winners. Pairs not akin. As good as the breeds produce. **CHAS. CURRIE, Schaw Sta., C. P. R. Morrislen P. O.**

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

Elmhurst Berkshires
 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 matrons. 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. **H. M. VANDERLIP, shipping station, Cainsville P. O., Brant Co., Ont.**

Concord Berkshires!
 A large number of both sexes from 4 to 6 months of age, got by Dictator 14717; shown seven times, won seven firsts. These are the best lot I ever bred, nearly every one a show pig. Look up my exhibit at Toronto Exhibition.
THOS. TEASDALE, Concord P. O., Thornhill, Sta.

Willowdale Berkshires
 are unsurpassed for quality and breeding. My stock is bred from the best imported and Canadian-bred dams, and imported sires of the richest breeding to be found in England. Young stock all ages for sale reasonable. Young sows bred and ready to breed. Young boars 3 and 4 months old. Satisfaction guaranteed. Long-distance telephone in residence. **J. J. WILSON, Importer and Breeder, Milton P. O. and Station, G. T. R. and C. P. R.**

Elmfield Yorkshires
 40 pigs 3 to 5 mos. Boars ready for service. Sows by S. H. Chester, imp., bred to S. H. Edward 2nd, imp., due about Aug. 1st; also sows ready to breed. Pairs not akin. Prices right. **G. S. MUMF, Ayr, Ont.**

Subscribe for "Farmer's Advocate"

Layers of Fat

Turning corn into pork is paying business, provided the transformation is made with the smallest percentage of waste and loss of time. Now a hog lays on flesh rapidly, so rapidly, in fact, that a few months suffice to double the original weight of a common shote.

To increase weight *three or four times*, however, in the same period that some feeders require for changing a 100 lb. pig to a 200 lb. hog, is to gain the big profits in the business. This can be done, but digestion must be kept at its maximum performance from start to finish—something impossible to do if nature *alone* is depended on to correct the ills sure to follow heavy feeding.

The preparation which long experience has proved the best assistant Nature can have in maintaining *perfect* animal digestion is

DR HESS STOCK FOOD A TONIC

It begins its good work right at the foundation by strengthening the hogs' digestion and capacity for assimilation. It is the prescription of Dr. Hess (M.D., D.V.S.) and, besides digestive tonics, contains iron for the blood and cleansing nitrates to expel dead matter from the system. Dr. Hess Stock Food increases appetite in all animals receiving it. A steer or cow fed on Dr. Hess Stock Food will consume large quantities of roughage and extract more nutriment from the whole ration than will an animal fed without it. This is conclusively proved by the analysis of manures from differently fed cattle.

Professors Winslow, Quitman and Finley Dun endorse the ingredients in Dr. Hess Stock Food and thousands of successful feeders testify as to its merits. Sold on a written guarantee.

100 lbs. \$7.00; 25 lb. pail \$2.00.

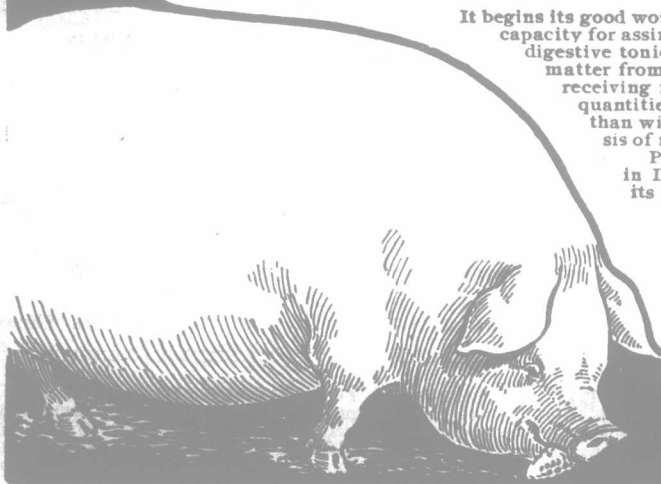
Smaller quantities at a slight advance. Duty paid.

Where Dr. Hess Stock Food differs in particular is in the dose—it's small and fed but twice a day, which proves it has the most digestive strength to the pound. Our Government recognizes Dr. Hess Stock Food as a medicinal compound and this paper is back of the guarantee.

Free from the 1st to the 10th of each month—Dr. Hess (M.D., D.V.S.) will prescribe for your ailing animals. You can have his 96-page Veterinary Book any time for the asking. Mention this paper.

DR. HESS & CLARK, Ashland, Ohio, U. S. A.
Also Manufacturers of Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-o-see and Instant Louse Killer.

INSTANT LOUSE KILLER KILLS LICE.



QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

SCALLION ONIONS.

My onions, "the Red Weatherfield," are all growing to tops. The tops are very heavy, with thick necks or stocks, and scarcely any onions at the root. Some growers advise breaking down the tops; others do not approve of this. Would you kindly advise one what to do?

Ans.—Thick-neck or scallion onions are usually the result of poorly-selected seed; that is, seed grown from bulbs which were not well matured. This careless selection of the seed tends to perpetuate the objectionable habit of the plant in making strong growth of tops and thick necks instead of maturing a good-sized, firm bulb. Often, however, with good seed on certain soils, and in moist seasons, it is difficult to get the tops to dry off and mature. About all that can be done is to pull the onions when half or more of the tops have died off, and allow the crop to lie in the sun until the tops have dried and the bulbs become well matured, so that the tops can be twisted off. Little or nothing is gained by breaking down the tops, as the bulbs will continue making growth so long as the roots are undisturbed.

H. L. HUTT.

Ontario Agricultural College.

ABOUT GOING WEST.

What information and advice have you for one who intends going West and taking up land? What part would be best for mixed farming? What part would be best for stock, say, cattle, sheep, hogs, etc.? What kind of farming would be the best to take up? Do not care for the very level plains. Would prefer hills, woods, water, etc. Two places suggest themselves, viz., Saskatchewan and Northern Alberta. Would it be wise to go out and work around these districts for a season first, or make a choice on the strength of what information I can gather, and move bag and baggage? I would like to hear, through this paper, from some Western farmers, or Eastern men who have had experience there.

SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—The varieties of location described are to be found in both of the Provinces named, though not in the pleasing variety that Ontario presents. Of the two plans of learning about the West, which you suggest, going there for a season to "spy out the land," is decidedly preferable. It would be most unwise to pick up and go there simply on hearsay. We know of parties doing that, and coming back with hundreds of dollars' worth of rather bitter experience. Take your time. Useful, official information can be obtained from the Department of the Interior, Ottawa, re land available and settlement regulations.

OYSTER-SHELL BARK-LOUSE—TURKEYS DYING.

Apple trees have some kind of trouble like bark-louse. Please tell me what it is, and give treatment in "The Farmer's Advocate." Enclosed you will find a piece of the tree affected.

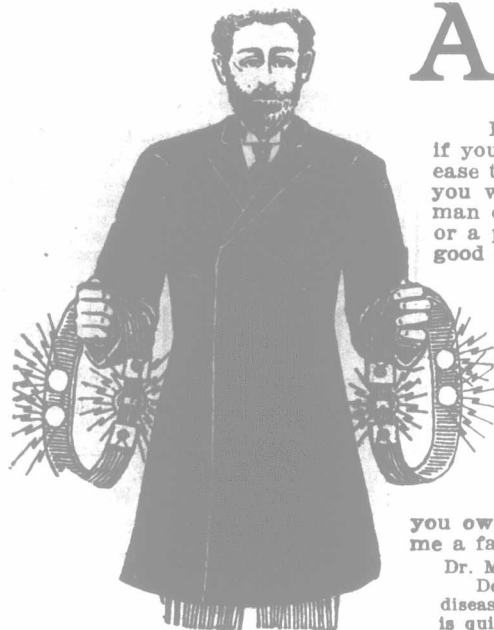
2. Turkeys take disease; go around droopy, and die in a few days. We are feeding small wheat once a day. They have the run of the fields through day. Please tell what it is, and give treatment.

SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—1. For oyster-shell bark-louse: As soon as winter sets in, spray the trees thoroughly with lime wash—one pound of lime in each gallon of water. Apply two coats, the second immediately after the first is dry. Understand, this does not mean merely whitewashing the trunks; it means spraying the whole tree so that every twig is covered. Manure the orchard liberally this winter, and next spring plow up early, and cultivate thoroughly till July, as you would a corn field, then sow clover, rye, oats or some other crop to plow under the following spring. Prune well this winter, and it will be well also to apply a dressing of wood ashes to the soil next spring.

2. With such meagre description of symptoms, no one can do more than guess at the cause. It may be black head, but perhaps not. Kill a sick bird and send it to the Bacteriological Department, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, with as full particulars as you can observe and describe.

A FREE CURE!



If you are weak and ailing; have lost the fire and vigor of youth; if you are rheumatic; full of pains and aches, or suffering from any disease that drugs have failed to cure; I want you to come to me. I can cure you with my wonderful Electric Belt, and I'll give it free to any weak man or woman. I want every weak, puny man, every man with an ache, or a pain to get the benefit of my invention. Some men have doctored a good deal—some have used other ways of applying electricity—without getting cured, and they are chary about paying money now until they know what they are paying for.

If you are that kind of man this Belt is yours without a cent of cost to you until you are cured.

That's trusting you a good deal, and it is showing a good deal of confidence in my Belt. But I know that I have a good thing, and I am willing to take chances if you will secure me.

As to what my Belt will do, I know that it will cure wherever there is a possible chance, and there is a good chance in nine cases out of ten.

So you can afford to let me try, anyway, and I'll take the chances. If you are not sick don't trifle with me, but if you are, you owe it to yourself and to me, when I make an offer like this, to give me a fair trial.

Dr. McLaughlin:

Dear Sir.—The Belt I purchased from you in August, 1903, cured me of heart disease, and I am able to work and tend to business as well as ever, and my pulse is quite normal. I highly recommend your Belt for indigestion and all stomach troubles, from which I also suffered greatly. If your patients would pay attention to the advice you give them they would not be long ailing. With best wishes, I remain, yours very truly,

JAS. JOHNSTON, J.P.

Dr. McLaughlin:

Dear Sir,—I will now make my second report, after wearing your Belt for two months. I find I am still improving in health. The complications are slowly leaving me, that is the Bladder trouble, Stomach trouble, Kidney trouble, and back pains, and I feel better all round. I have had no losses for weeks now, and I find my stomach has improved a lot and I am not troubled with constipation. My stomach is digesting its food much better, and I am getting stronger in every way. I am following your instructions as near as I can, and I am very much pleased so far with your grand Electric Belt. Trusting to hear from you soon, I remain, yours very truly,

GEORGE M. TROHON, Box 361, Digby, N.S., Jan. 24th, 1906.

Dr. M. F. McLaughlin:

Dear Sir.—Five months ago I received your high grade Belt. I was then suffering from the last stage of seminal weakness, and my prospect of getting cured was very small, but I commenced the use of your Belt, by your advice, as a last straw towards saving myself from the dreaded sickness. You can imagine my joy and happiness when I found that after using your Belt a short time, I was improving daily. As my case was very serious, in my estimation hopeless, you can with reason feel very proud of your invention, which is a blessing to humanity. I also wish to compliment you upon the honest dealing and advice patients are receiving from you. That your business may flourish is my sincere wish, as there is no doubt but that your Belt is the proper thing, when doctors and medicine fail. May your name and your invention go around the world, a benefit to suffering humanity. I am, yours very truly, F. Lindblad, Dawson City, Yukon.

If you would believe the thousands of men whom I have already cured, my Belt is worth its weight in gold.

But some men don't believe anything until they see it. That's why I make this offer.

If I don't cure you my Belt comes back to me and we quit friends. You are out the time you spend on it—wearing it while you sleep—nothing more.

But I expect to cure you if I take your case. If I think I can't cure you I'll tell you so, and not waste your time. Anyway, try me, at my expense.

Call or Send for My Free Book.

Come and see me and I'll fix you up, or if you can't then cut out this coupon and send it in. It will bring you a description of my Belt, and a book that will inspire you to be a man among men, all free. My hours, 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Sundays 10 to 1. Wed. and Sat. to 9 p.m.

Dr. M. S. McLaughlin,

112 Yonge St., Toronto, Can.

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