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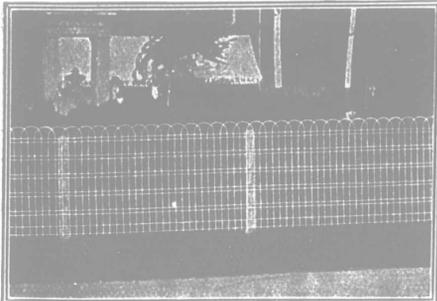
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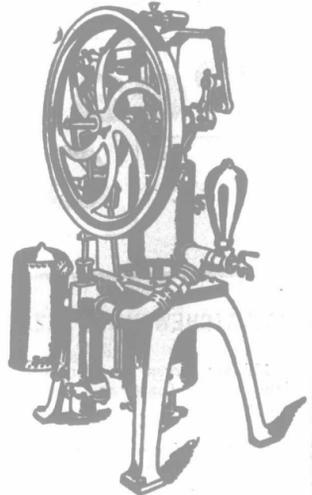
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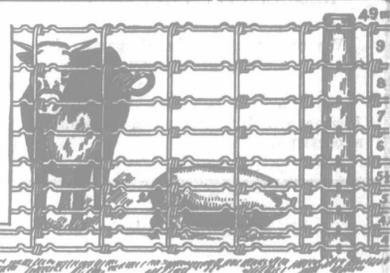
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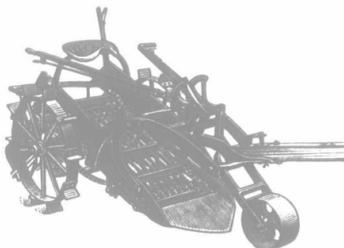
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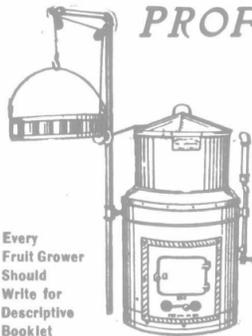
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# The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine

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LONDON, ONTARIO, MAY 30, 1907.

No. 766.

## EDITORIAL

### THE EDITOR AND THE ORATOR.

"Our Great Northern Neighbor," is the title of a significant editorial given special prominence in a leading New York paper. It is remarkable for what it concedes about Canada, remarkable for what it conceals, and almost as remarkable for some of its assumptions, although to most of these we have become somewhat accustomed as a chronic habit of mind on the part of our neighbor to the south.

First of all, we have an acknowledgment of Canada's area as being "larger than that of the United States," its "superior natural resources," its "similar coast-line," and the touch of that Saxon industrial and commercial activity now giving Canada "equal prominence" with the great Republic. Then follows in bold outline an enthusiastic resume of the agricultural, mineral, timber and power resources of the Dominion, whose water-power is reckoned as constituting two-fifths of the entire world's possession of "white coal," which, cheaper than any other form of energy, will afford facilities for manufacturing, lighting and transportation, creating veritable hives of industry in Quebec and Ontario; while the agricultural areas will prove world granaries like those of Argentina. It is pointed out, in order effectually to awaken the appreciation of American readers, that the new Provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan embrace an area not only equal to the New England States, New York, Pennsylvania, and all that vast area extending down to the Gulf of Mexico, but with enough room left to afford a comfortable spot for all Great Britain and Ireland. At the Canadian Club banquet in New York, recently, ex-secretary of the United States Treasury, Mr. Leslie M. Shaw, who made a notable speech, substantially verified the editorial, and added that, while the past half century's development in the United States had been unequalled in the history of nations, the next fifty years would disclose developments in Canada quite as marvellous.

Next comes the confession that the paper mills of the United States need the pulp-wood of Canada to keep them going, and, to aid their building enterprises, the almost "exhaustless forest supplies" of Canada are wanted in exchange for American-made agricultural implements, milling and power machinery, for locomotives, passenger and freight cars. The article proceeds to commend the wise foresight of Hon. Secretary Elihu Root in taking steps to pave the way for reciprocity with Canada, and discerns in the new Intermediate Tariff provision of Canada and in some reported observations of Premier Laurier at the Imperial Conference, a hint of Canada's entering into trade negotiations with other countries, the approach of another Independence Day. Canada is already in the exercise of independence in the framing of her tariff and in the control of her immigration, postal and other policies. The American mind seems slow to grasp the conception of the national evolution that is going on—Imperial Unity, with Self-government, as voiced by Sir Wilfrid Laurier at the late Conference in England. Canada is not "just waiting" for the opportunity to strike for independence. Sir Wilfrid Laurier well knows this, and he knows, further, that no government could survive one day at the ballot that would permit Canadian resources or interests to be exploited by means of any tariff "deal" for the benefit of American industry. This article carefully

conceals any reference to the enormously high protective tariff of the United States, though calling attention to the Canadian tariff, in spite of which United States trade with Canada has largely developed, and, which it might have added, has occasioned many American industries to transplant themselves to Canada. The article and Mr. Shaw's speech both conceal any desire to lower the American tariff. Mr. Shaw confessed that reciprocity would work to the advantage of Canadian agriculture and would retard her manufactures, but the insuperable obstacle to it, he said, was the practical impossibility of finding articles appropriate to be sacrificed in the interests of others. However paramount are the agricultural interests of Canada, we need not disguise the fact that they are interwoven with the industrialism of the cities and towns; and, while we are in no mood to punish ourselves with a retaliatory high tariff, the conditions, tendencies and assured industrial progress of Canada forever preclude the possibility of this "Olympus of the nations," foreshadowed thirty years ago by Lord Dufferin, lapsing into a pastoral realm, a handy appanage of the United States. It is not to that end we are belting Canada with transcontinental railways and ship canals, and asking the British Government to join in establishing improved cable facilities and a fast steamship service on the Atlantic and Pacific.

### BUILD MORE SILOS.

That the silo, as a means of storing succulent fodder of good feeding value, has proven a success in this country, is verified by the very many farmers who have tested it, and are so well satisfied with it that they would not be without it for many times its cost. This is, we believe, the general experience, and if there are some who have abandoned the provision of ensilage, as we know there are, we are persuaded that the cause of their dissatisfaction will, on investigation, be found in some mismanagement, either in faulty construction of the silo, in the character and condition of the crop ensiled, or in excessive or exclusive feeding of silage. Corn is practically the only crop that has been generally satisfactorily siloed, though green clover has in some cases been successfully stored in the same manner. In all sections of the country where corn can be brought nearly to maturity, it fills the bill admirably, and corn, we are confident, may, by the selection of seed of early-maturing varieties, be successfully grown suitable for ensiling over a much wider area of this country than is generally thought practicable. There is every indication that, partly as a result of the propaganda in favor of corn-growing, in these columns, and partly by reason of the prospective failure of many new meadows, there will be a very large increase in the area of corn this season. Local seedsmen tell us that probably the sales of seed corn are a third more than in former years. When it is known that corn has been successfully ensiled in the vicinity of Winnipeg and Brandon, there would appear to be little room for excuse on the score of climatic conditions for neglecting its culture in the greater part of any of the Eastern Provinces.

It is, we believe, safe to say that no other crop will produce nearly so large a quantity of palatable, wholesome, nutritious and economical food for cattle as corn fairly well matured, the stalks and ears together being cut up short and stored in a well-constructed silo. And the necessity for the provision of some succulent feed in

winter is greater than ever now that so many farmers have given up growing roots, owing to the labor and time required in handling them. A crop which under average conditions will yield twelve to twenty tons per acre of nutritious stock food, at a cost of a dollar and a half per ton stored in the silo, should appeal to the farmer as a tolerably safe proposition. What other crop will nearly equal it in yield and feeding value? With a well-filled silo convenient to the stable, the handling of ensilage involves comparatively little labor, and if more is stored than is necessary for the winter's feeding, no provision for the exigency of a dry time and failing pastures in summer is equal in convenience and value to that of the left-over supply in the silo, which will keep good for years if not needed for use.

The conditions of success in the provision of good silage are a well-cultivated crop of early-maturing corn and a well-constructed silo. The questions of seed selection and cultivation have been well handled in these columns in the last few weeks, and silo construction has repeatedly received consideration and description as the season for preparation has approached in the cycle of the years. For cheapness of first cost and efficiency combined, the circular stave silo on stone foundation, is probably most suitable to the greatest number of farmers, while for durability and economy in the long run, the circular cement-concrete structure, where gravel can be had within convenient distance, makes the ideal silo. An inside diameter of 12 feet and a height of 30 feet is the most suitable for the average farmer, and as 50 cubic feet of settled silage, in round numbers, represents a ton, about five acres of corn should fill such a silo. A wider surface leads to loss of quality, owing to exposure to the air, unless a large stock of cattle can be kept. Better, if necessary, build two small silos than one large one; then, if silage is left over for summer use, the supply will keep better, owing to less surface exposure. If more capacity is required, it is better to secure it in height than in width, as the greater the height the greater is the pressure, the more complete the exclusion of air, and the greater the chance for the best quality of silage.

The silo has proved an inestimable boon to dairy farmers in Canada, and many of the breeders and feeders of beef cattle are thoroughly satisfied that ensilage is the most profitable feed they can provide, but there are thousands of farms yet in sections where there is no question as to the success of corn-growing on which no silo is found, and it is putting the statement mildly to say that those are not, as a rule, the farms on which the evidences of prosperity are the most noticeable.

### SUMMER VACATION SCHOOL FOR TEACHERS.

For several years past largely-attended summer-school sessions, for the instruction of teachers in Nature Study, Art and Manual Training have been held at the London, Ottawa and Toronto Normal Schools, but this year this work will all be transferred to the Agricultural College at Guelph, for the reason that the Normal Schools will be occupied in giving special courses to Separate School teachers, to bring up to standard the qualifications of members of some of the Orders, resulting from a decision of the Privy Council. The public-school teachers will find at Guelph, particularly in the Macdonald Institute, an environment and educational facilities for special courses of the kind indicated, at once agreeable and helpful. It seems to us the idea is most commendable, also, from the advantage that should accrue to the rural and even town public schools from bringing teachers into close contact with the Provincial fountain of agricultural education.

# THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE  
DOMINION.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY  
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED).

JOHN WELD, MANAGER.

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

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W. W. CHAPMAN, Agent, Mowbray House, Norfolk Street,  
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## CANADIAN FICTION FOR CANADIAN PEOPLE.

Among the many influences that have delayed Canada's development, by withdrawing so many of her people from the land, and ultimately to the neighboring Republic, one of the most difficult to reckon with, has been the deluge of fiction of United States and European origin, nearly all tending to interest its readers in urban occupations and spheres of achievement. Most makers of modern fiction have dealt with the farm as probably a good enough place to be born, but a better place to get away from. There has been singularly little fiction produced to portray the picturesque in Canadian rural life and draw our attention to its humor and pathos. Lacking such books, we have yielded to the humdrum tendency of habitual daily duty, and come to look upon farm life as dull prose rather than inspiring and refreshing poetry, which it certainly is when studied through appreciative eyes.

When you come to think of it, we have had comparatively little literature or art that is truly and essentially Canadian by Canadian authors, about Canadian people living their lives right here at home in modern Canada. Chas. G. D. Roberts has based some thrilling narratives on the stirring times of French Acadie; Gilbert Parker and Drummond have written entertaining prose and verse about the Habitant; Agnes Laut has successfully exploited the times of the Hudson's Bay trapper; and Ralph Connor has enriched English fiction with some very popular novels, drawn from Scotch characters transplanted to Glengarry Co., Ont., and generally removed, before he is through with them, to scenes of commercial activity in the Far West. But Anison North, in "Carmichael," has portrayed with artistic perception and endowed with romantic human interest the Canadian life of an Ontario farm community, that is, Scotch, English, Irish, French and German, but rather a composite of all—pure, and distinctlyively Canadian. The Mallors and Carmichael, the

Might, Miss Tring, the patient schoolman; Yorkie Dodd, and the unique creation, Old Chris, the hired man, become very real to the reader, whether familiar with the environment of the farm or not. In writing it, she has placed her native land under a large debt of obligation, more especially as its success will encourage other Canadian writers to look for their subjects at home. Thus may we develop wholesome national literature that will correct and guide the ambitions of Canadian youth to prize the opportunities at home. It is hard to estimate the helpful influences of a good novel, but certain it is that, long after our editorials and contributed articles are forgotten, this story, vivid with individual experience and replete with human interest, will be shaping the lives of boys and girls and influencing parents for their betterment. "Carmichael," the new Canadian story, will assuredly and deservedly attract an increasing popularity.

## A THREE-YEAR ROTATION QUITE PRACTICABLE

In another column an octogenarian reader, who signs himself "Of Farmer," sets forth, by a series of well-chosen illustrations, the great importance of a regular change or rotation of crops in restoring and increasing the fertility of the soil, as well as in guarding against and combating weeds, insects and fungous pests. In the article, however, a question is raised as to the practicability of a three-course or four-course rotation for the hundred-acre Ontario dairy farm, our correspondent seeming to favor a cycle of seven years.

Now, we could name quite a few of the most successful farmers in this Province, dairy husbandmen among the rest, who adhere as closely as seasons permit, to either the three-course or four-course system. Probably the best-managed dairy farm we have ever seen was one of 108 acres in Ontario County, on which thirty-five cows, four horses, about fifty hogs and some poultry were kept the year round on the produce of the farm, plus a few tons of purchased millfeed. Over thirty acres on the east side of this farm is very hilly, and was seeded years ago to permanent pasture. The remainder was divided into three fields, and cropped with a three-year rotation, consisting of: First year, corn (20 acres), mangels and potatoes, with an odd acre each of peas and Soy beans; second year, mixed grain (barley and oats), seeded to clover; third year, one crop hay, with pasture on the aftermath. Estimating from the capacity of the silos, the corn averaged over 20 tons of silage per acre, while the mixed grain ran 60 to 70 bushels, that would weigh, perhaps, 40 to 45 pounds per heaping bushel from the machine. The writer cultivated the corn and shocked the grain himself, so "kens" well what he is speaking about. This farm had been taken in a run-down condition, and in a very few years, under the three-course system, was rapidly increasing in crop-yielding power, as compared with neighboring homesteads farmed on less up-to-date systems.

What was accomplished by its owner may be repeated almost anywhere, with minor modifications to suit special circumstances. If one has no land he wishes to lay down to permanent pasture, he might possibly prefer a four-course system of hoe crops, grain, hay, pasture. Some may object that such a rotation as either of these involves too large a proportion of hoe crop. We think not. Scarcely any of us are raising half as much corn as it would pay us to grow. However, if desired, the area of hoe crop may easily be reduced by grouping with it a piece of peas, mixed fodder crop, or even barley, sowing fall wheat on the stubble and spring grain after the corn and roots. When the turn for hoe crop on this division comes round again, put the peas, fodder crop or barley on the field that formerly grew roots, and vice versa. Thus we have virtually a six-year or an eight-year rotation, with the simplicity and convenience of a three-year or four-year course.

Our correspondent truly points out the unwisdom of sowing the same crop two years in succession on the same land, but failed to note that it is also undesirable to have two crops of the same class in immediate succession. While oats and barley is a better arrangement than oats and peas, neither is good, and should not be repeated except as a makeshift. We should

avoid, when possible, planting two cereal crops in succession or two hoe crops in succession, and never miss a chance to seed down with a grain crop, especially with fall wheat.

There are those who complain that such a system as outlined allows too few fields for convenience in pasturing, but this objection is readily surmountable. Fifty to one hundred rods of hurdles or other portable fencing solve the difficulty, and in this age of labor scarcity, the wisdom of large fields to permit advantageous use of fast-working implements, surely requires no argument. Others may fault this system because it brings roots on inverted sod; but this, instead of being a weakness, is a strong point. While difficulty might be experienced in preparing a tough blue grass or timothy sward for roots, when a short rotation is practiced and the land left but one or at most two years in meadow, and that chiefly clover, the resulting sod, when fall-plowed, makes ideal conditions for growing roots.

One point our correspondent raises which has almost escaped notice in this country, but to which we are disposed to attach some importance, is the danger of clover sickness. This is a condition of the land, more or less common in the Old Country, under which clover refuses to grow successfully. The philosophy of it is yet undetermined, but the cause ascribed is too frequent seeding to this crop. In Canada, however, we have yet to hear of a case of clover sickness, although there are localities where it has been grown regularly for half a century or more. Our trouble is not too much but too little clovering. If symptoms of clover sickness ever appear with us, we can try alfalfa as a substitute, or probably by that time our land will be rich enough to stand the drain of more frequent cropping with timothy. Meantime, fear of it would not persuade us to forego the numerous and marked benefits of a three-course or four-course system.

## OUR MARITIME LETTER.

It is, in all the circumstances, most extraordinary how thoroughly the awakening East, in so far, at least, as the term is applied to Japan, is conforming to the very latest and most approved systems of industry. She has surprised the world in arms, a complete revolution having occurred in her methods before the other nations of it took any cognizance. In industrial movements she is now developing so rapidly that the old manufacturing communities, affected by the enervating influences of monopoly, are having harrowing nightmares over direful and impending conditions. In general husbandry, which she is shrewd enough to see is basic of all other prosperity, she is now setting to work with an energy which must go far to remove all obstacles to complete success. In the disturbing times of war, of course, agriculture languishes; peace once established, there is always a new impetus given to the production of those things upon which the nation must survive.

There has been a complete Americanization, so to speak, of field culture in Japan within recent years; and since the rural peoples respond slowest to the influence of science in their specific callings, it is really marvellous what has been done in this way, not only in the centers, but even in the extremities of the Insular Empire. Animal husbandry, strange to say, has registered a slower progress than anything else in the great field of agricultural endeavor. Now, there is a sharp and clear clarion call made by the national leaders in this regard. And it will be obeyed as in no other country; for, with the Japanese, obedience is really a virtue.

Whatever may have been the perfections of the native cattle away off in the twilight of time, it is now admitted by all who have the advantages of comparison that they are, through inbreeding and other causes, a very inferior race of animals. The ends of the earth have been brought together so completely in the latter part of the nineteenth century that interassociation and the interests and adventures of commerce have made the remotest and most forbidding sections come out into the light of day, and affect or be affected by the interchange. The centers of agricultural education leavened but the contiguous portions of the world's black lump of ignorance, even a score of years ago; to-day those centers are so multiplied that the flood of their light "stretches from end

to end mightily, and disposes all things sweetly," to borrow scriptural eloquence.

The wonder of it all, too, is that the extremities are likely to put the centers to shame. We would that Canada, as a nation, could go at the systematic improvement of her herds as Japan appears to contemplate, from this official report; we would that those divisions of Maritime Canada could regulate stud bulls on the Japanese plan, and what a revolution for the better must not overtake our animal husbandry:

"In the Japanese Imperial Parliament a government bill is under consideration to provide for the better breeding of cattle by fixing a standard to which entire male cattle, described as stud bulls, must conform. In answer to a member, the Vice-Minister of Agriculture and Commerce stated that, in examining animals for stud purposes, the authorities intended to select bulls more than a year and a half old, exceeding four feet in height, and sound in health and temper. For dairy purposes, the breeding of Ayrshire stock would be encouraged.

"Answering another inquiry, the Vice-Minister stated that the Japanese cattle were inferior to the European or American in many respects. The average weight of Japanese cattle, added the Vice-Minister, was 70 to 80, while European or American cattle averaged from 100 to 125 standard. Japanese cattle were also inferior in pulling power, which would compare as 4 to 5 in respect of distance travelled, and as 100 to 150 in respect of load haul, against similar service by European or American animals. The hides of European cattle were over twice as large as those of Japanese, were stronger, and the price was three times higher. Japanese calves would value from Y20 to Y60, against Y40 to Y150 for European calves. Under the circumstances, the government intended to gradually replace Japanese cattle with European, and this tendency prevailed throughout the empire.

"The Vice-Minister stated, in reply to a further question, that at present the inspection of stud bulls was left to the local authorities, but it was proposed to appoint officials in the central government for the supervision of the inspection, in order to get uniformity. The appointment of such officials would cost the government Y20,000 a year. At present there were about 3,464 stud bulls and 60,000 cows in the empire."

A. E. BURKE.

## HORSES.

### THE WORKING MARE AND HER FOAL.

It is customary among farmers who use the working mares of the farm as brood mares, to work the animals up to within a week or two of foaling, and there are those who hold that it is no injury in this practice. But it should always be remembered that the mare at this time is not fit for heavy straining work, and she should not be called upon to draw heavy loads, or in fact to do any but the lightest kinds of work. After she has foaled the mare is usually put to work again within a very short time, because the season is a busy one with agriculturists, and they can ill afford to leave her idle as long as would be advantageous. While she lies idle at pasture and nurses her foal, both mother and foal are likely to do well, but when anything in the shape of work comes to disturb them the foal suffers a setback. It is necessary, therefore, that the work be light and of short duration, but it may be gradually increased. The foal suffers more or less, no matter how considerably we may treat the mare which has to work, because it is partially weaned and the mare does not yield as much milk as if she were idle. Occasionally we see farmers allowing the foal to run with the mare while she works, but the majority prefer to leave the foal at home. As to which is the better system depends upon the nature of the work, the temperament of the mare and foal, and the carefulness of the man in charge of them. When the foal runs with its mother it has an opportunity of sucking at intervals, and also of picking up food in the pasture, and it scarcely requires anything additional, but otherwise it would require to be fed occasional meals of crushed oats. These may be given in small quantities, say a pound or two at a time, about three times a day. Two or three pounds in the day would be quite sufficient for the largest foals and more than enough for some, but green fodder must also be fed. If the foal runs in a paddock or orchard it will pick up enough forage, and it will also enjoy the very great advantages of fresh air and exercise which it would not have if shut up in a house.

When two or more foals run together it is easier to keep them quiet and contented than if only one were kept, and they soon become accustomed to the absence

of their mothers in the daytime; they play and romp together, feed on the pasturage which comes within their reach, and rest when they feel so inclined. It is, however, advisable that the fence of the place where foals are kept apart from their mothers should be strong and safe, so that they may not injure themselves in attempting to break out. It may be even necessary to enclose them in a more secure place than a paddock for the first few days, until they grow accustomed to solitude, as they are particularly restive, especially if well bred, and are liable to leap before they look, with sometimes disastrous consequences. A large yard is sometimes used to keep the foal from its mother, but in this case there are three things that it is well to remember, namely: that shade from the sun must be provided; or, in other words, that the foal must have access to a house or shed or spreading tree; that suitable fodder must be supplied; and, finally, that the yard must be kept clear of anything hurtful that the animal would be likely to pick up, such as withered litter, dried stalks of vegetables or of clover, etc.

The best fodder to supply is something fresh and green, in the shape of clover, or any other newly-mown grass, but wet fodder or anything of too sappy a nature is to be avoided. All green forage should be supplied in small quantities, and in a suitable rack, so that it may not be soiled, trampled under foot or wasted. Foals are sometimes subject to bowel troubles, owing to the condition of the mother's milk when she works, and in this connection it is well to remember that the foal should not be allowed to drink from the mother when she is in a heated condition, since hot milk, especially when taken too much at a time, is apt to upset the stomach. The precaution to be taken is to work the mare slowly for the last hour or so before she is unhitched, and to let her return slowly from work to the place where the foal is kept. If there seems to be a large quantity of milk in the udder, some of it may be drawn off half an hour before the foal is allowed to suck, and this will have a cooling effect.

The diet of the mare when she has a foal at foot must be carefully considered, since it has a direct and very great influence on the health of the foal. If there are signs of purging in the foal no medicine is so effective as to put the mare on a dry diet, allowing her hay and oats only instead of the grass to which she has been accustomed; but if, on the contrary, there are evidences of constipation, a few days on pasture may have a more beneficial effect on the foal than medicine of any kind. The careful breeder will, however, see that constipations are avoided, by treating both mare and foal well and rationally, feeding them on wholesome foods and avoiding overwork.—[Livestock Journal.]

### SPECIFIC FOR LYMPHANGITIS.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Noticing so many are troubled with lymphangitis, I will give you a simple cure and preventive. At first symptoms of the trouble, give  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. Buchu leaves divided into three equal doses, 12 hours apart. Steep each dose in a little water, and pour all over oats or

bran; they will eat it readily. This will cure the worst case in 36 hours; I have never known it to fail. I trust this may benefit someone. I have been helped by many such recipes in "The Farmer's Advocate." Essex Co., Ont. YOUNG FARMER.

### MEMOIRS OF CLYDESDALE BREEDERS.

Continuing the series of "Clydesdale Memories," by Mr. Thomas Dyke, published in the Journal of the Highland Society, an interesting selection from which appeared in our issue of May 16th, we quote this week the final chapter, devoted to the work of Messrs. Montgomery, of Netherhall and Banks, admittedly the most prominent of present-day breeders and exporters of this great breed of draft horses.

Though the Messrs. Andrew and William Montgomery, of Netherhall, are young in comparison with others who commenced their histories with the pioneer shows of the Highland & Agricultural Society, the senior member has been long enough at the business to have reached the veteran stage; and the firm, individually and as partners, have during the past forty years carried out more transactions, home and foreign, in Clydesdales than the aggregate of all Clydesdale dealing during the previous forty. Sons of the late Mr. Hugh Montgomery, of Banks, Kirkeudbright, they were bred and reared in a corner of East Galloway, to which the late Mr. Muir, of Lochfergus had transferred his Lanarkshire Upper Ward sympathies. Having leased Boreland farm, on the Balmaghie estate, Mr. Andrew Montgomery made his first start in the Clydesdale line with two stallions of more than passing merit, Farmer (288) and Pride of Galloway (601). Very early his knowledge of draft horses was recognized in the south as in the north, and in 1877 he officiated at the Bristol "Royal" in a mixed ring of Clydesdales and Shires, studbooks and special showyard classing having still to make their appearance. Differing with the other two judges—both southern men—as to the relative merits of the mares, he said he would allow them their way if their particular fancy would pass the veterinary surgeon. This was agreed to, and the result was that Mr. Drew's famous Mary Gray, by Topsman, which Mr. Montgomery championed, was placed at the top. Since that time Shire breeders have attached greater importance to the necessity of having horses without sidebones. In 1878, when our present Majesty King Edward VII. was Chief Live-Stock Commissioner at the Paris Exhibition, Mr. Montgomery acted as a judge of draft horses, no doubt holding out strongly for the seven select mares from Merryton, without which Britain would have been, so far as the draft-horse section is concerned, quite unrepresented.

A strict believer in the Darnley and Prince of Wales type of horses, Mr. Montgomery purchased his noted stallion Macgregor, sired by the former, from Mr. Craig, Flashwood, Dalry, Ayrshire, in



Baron's Pride (9122).

Brown; foaled May, 1890. Brod by R. & J. Findlay. Sire Sir Everard (5853), dam Forest Queen (7238), by Springhill Darnley (2429), by Darnley (222).

1877, when a yearling, and since then has known little but success. Having purchased Netherhall estate, near to Castle-Douglas, and erected on it a beautiful mansion, by way of a house-warming, he was presented with oil-painted portraits of himself and Mrs. Montgomery, the late Mr. Wellwood Maxwell, of Munches, presiding over a large and representative company, which included such noted agriculturists as Sir Mark J. Stewart, M. P., Sir Jacob Wilson, Mr. Pole Gell, and Mr. Andrew Mitchell, of Alloa. Mr. William Montgomery, who joined his brother in 1885, bought the now famous Baron's Pride, when rising four years, from Mr. John Findlay, of Springhill, Baillieston, Glasgow, he then being first in the aged and champion classes at the Highland and Agricultural Society's Show at Aberdeen. Messrs. Montgomery have largely fixed the modern type of Clydesdale—i. e., flat bones, well-set pasterns, and sound, ample hoofs. They also may largely claim to have elevated Clydesdale breeding generally to a platform erstwhile represented by the Shorthorn-cattle world. Since their advent, foreign and colonial business in British draft horses, betwixt quotations of shipping freights and rates of insurance, has attained an aspect hitherto associated with maritime commerce. Some of the consignments, such as that to Cape Town, South Africa, in which a special train to Liverpool docks had to be employed, were quite of international importance.

#### FOR REARING COLT.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

In reference to C. H. O.'s case of colts with habit of rearing, on page 851 of May 16th "Farmer's Advocate," I know of a horse being cured of this habit in the following manner: When a horse rears, the internal organs naturally tend to the posterior part of the abdominal cavity, thus causing its expansion. On this principle, a cord was tied right around this part of the body just tight enough so that he would be comfortable while in natural positions. He was then provoked to rear, but the cord cut him so severely that he went only part way up. On a second provocation he ventured up one foot, but this was enough for all time to come.

He had previously been very vicious in this respect, had broken his master's leg by rearing and falling back on him, and had also broken a number of wagon shafts by coming down crooked, but was an excellent animal after being cured of the habit.

Wellington Co., Ont.

L. L.

#### LIVE STOCK.

##### RAPE FOR HOG PASTURE.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

If there is one thing neglected more than another on the farm it is the provision of a green forage crop for hogs. Every farmer should provide at least one acre of rape for pasture for the pigs during the summer and fall. I consider rape the best and cheapest bulky food for hogs. One acre will pasture about twenty head of swine, and is ready for use about six weeks after sowing. The rape may be sown in drills, as are turnips, using about two pounds of seed to the acre. But I prefer sowing broadcast with an ordinary grain drill. I put the seed in the grass-seed hopper, and set it to sow eight pints per acre. This sows the rape about six pounds to the acre, which I think is about right. The hogs should be fed a grain ration of about one pound of barley chop for each pig twice daily while on the rape. This will keep them growing well. When the hogs reach the weight of 150 or 160 pounds, they should have a pound each of pea meal added to the ration, and be kept right on the rape till fit for market. Hogs in a good healthy, growing condition, weighing about 75 or 80 pounds when turned out, should make an average daily gain of at least 1½ pounds each. Some will easily make two pounds per day from the time they are turned out until finished for market. With prices for live hogs in the neighborhood of 6c. a pound, there is a good margin for profit. A shallow box should be kept in the hog pasture with salt in it, and it is surprising the amount they will do away with. It is very important to keep a plentiful supply of water in an extra trough so the hogs can drink at their own sweet will. As for the best time to sow rape, I think the latter half of May the best time. Of course, it will be just as well, perhaps, if sown in June or July, but you miss the early pasture. As for the land, all the rape requires in any kind of soil is that it be in fair heart, fall-plowed, and fairly well drained. I think readers of "The Farmer's Advocate" who have once tried rape, would not be without it for hog pasture.

Bruce Co., Ont.

WESLEY POLLOCK.

#### BOVINE TUBERCULOSIS BACILLI PASSED IN THE MANURE.

Whether tuberculosis of animals constitutes a source of serious danger for man, is yet an unsettled question. Many prominent investigators are convinced that it is; others hold that human and bovine tuberculosis are caused by bacilli of different species, and that man is not likely to contract the disease from exposure to the germs of bovine tuberculosis. Consensus of opinion seems to be, however, that bovine tuberculosis is at least a source of occasional danger to man, more especially to children, whose diet consists largely of milk. If such be the case, it behooves us to exercise every reasonable precaution to guard against possible infection from this source. There are other reasons, also, for studying tuberculosis. The disease is an insidious and ever-increasing menace to the health and thrift of our herds, while an accumulating mass of circumstantial evidence points to germ-infected skim milk as a prolific cause of tubercular infection in swine. In view of these considerations, we give space to a summary of some recent experiments by Superintendent E. C. Schroeder, M. D. V., and Assistant, W. E. Cotton, of the Experiment Station in conjunction with the Bureau of Animal Industry, Washington, D. C. These experiments, which are supplementary to many others previously conducted at the Station, were with ten animals (nine cows and a steer), seven of which had tuberculosis in varying stages when the test was begun, while the other three were healthy animals that were fed a small amount of tubercle bacilli in their drinking water while the observations were in progress. The lines of study pursued were microscopical examination of the dung, to discover tubercle germs, if present; inoculation tests with guinea pigs; and ingestion (feeding) experiments with hogs.

The first conclusion presented by the investigators is that feces (manure) are the most dangerous factor in the dissemination of tubercle bacilli by cattle affected with tuberculosis. The bacilli may be thus disseminated by cattle very slightly affected. In human beings the sputum is regarded as the chief source of danger. With animals the germs pass off through the bowels. Animals do not expectorate. The infectious matter coughed up from their lungs is swallowed, passed through their bodies, and scattered with their feces. In this connection, it is important to note that these tubercle bacilli, when swallowed by cattle, are, to a great extent, passed through the digestive tract without losing their vitality or infectiousness.

Bacilli may reach the environment of tuberculous cattle from their mouths, but this is thought to be of rare occurrence compared with the dissemination through feces, especially when the cattle are in the early stages. The nasal discharge, also, was found to be free from infectious material, though the experimenters discreetly add that further tests may modify their deductions on this point. Urine, they state, is probably free from tubercle bacilli, except where the genito-urinary organs are affected.

#### MANURE THE SOURCE OF DANGER TO MILK.

A very important point set forth by the investigators is that milk from tuberculous cows with unaffected udders is believed to be free from infection until it has become contaminated with feces or other stable filth bearing the germs. This conclusion is supported by earlier work, extending over a dozen years, during which time milk from scores of tuberculous cows was injected into the abdominal cavities of hundreds of guinea pigs.

A very small quantity of manure from tuberculous animals may introduce a large number of tubercle bacilli into a pail of milk. Herein we have another strong reason for strict cleanliness in milking and the care of milk. This is the chief practical deduction from the experiments.

We quote below recommendations made regarding the detection and care of tubercular cattle in dairy herds. We fear, however, if carried out universally, the price of milk would soar, for tuberculosis is widely prevalent in cattle all over the continent:

Physical condition gives no information from which it is possible to determine how seriously a cow is affected with tuberculosis or how freely she is scattering tubercle bacilli. Cattle affected with advanced tuberculosis, from which infection is being disseminated in a dangerous way, may retain the appearance and give the general impression of perfect health. Frequently nothing abnormal can be detected about them after the most searching examination by the owner or even by a trained veterinarian; and besides, it is not customary to make careful examinations or to employ professional men to do so until cattle show marked symptoms of disease.

In order to guard against the spread of tuberculosis among cattle and other animals, and more especially for the protection of persons, every dairy cow should be periodically tested with tuberculin, and every cow that shows a reaction, indicating that she is affected with tuberculosis, should at once, regardless of her general appearance or

condition or semblance of health, be removed from use as a dairy cow and from all contact with dairy cattle or other healthy animals. If segregation is practiced, it should be complete, so that no healthy animal will be exposed to feces that may swarm with living, virulent tubercle bacilli."

#### LOSSES OF YOUNG PIGS.

Numerous letters from different sections have reached the office of "The Farmer's Advocate" in the last two months reporting heavy losses of spring litters, one breeder having sustained the loss of no fewer than 115 pigs, born dead, or having died within a few hours or days after their birth. Such losses, while distressing in these times of good prices, are not new to some breeders at some time in their experience, and are, in some cases, difficult to account for, though, as a rule, they are attributed to lack of exercise on the part of the pregnant sow, together with the feeding of too much cold, sloppy food. There is, however, no certainty about this being the cause, though it appears probable, since litters coming in the fall, after the sows have had ample exercise and a run on the grass, are almost invariably healthy and strong. We are glad to learn that such losses have not been general this spring, however, and that most breeders have had good success with their litters. A circular letter, addressed to a number of breeders, asking for their experience and their opinion regarding the cause of such fatalities as have been reported, and the responses from most of these have shown that strong litters have been the rule rather than the exception.

Messrs. J. Featherston & Son, Streetsville, Ont., write: We have had no such losses of spring litters of pigs, and have heard of very little in this district. We keep our sows in an open shed under bank barn all winter, and allow them to run out at their pleasure. We feed whole corn and sugar beets most of the time. We close the sows in pens at night for a week or more before farrowing, and have had good success with them this spring. We had two sows farrow on May 4th; one had 16, the other 10; the latter is raising 8 nice pigs, the other is raising 12 beauties. We have had over 100 pigs since the first of March. One sow had 16 on that date, 4 of which died before they got on their feet. Our sows had an average of over 9 pigs each, all of which are doing well.

Messrs. Colwill Bros., Newcastle, Ont., write: Re causes of such heavy losses in early spring litters, in our opinion it is traceable to one or more of the following causes: First, too much close confinement during the long, cold winter; second, often not enough laxative food, such as roots, bran and oats; third, sometimes sows in farrow are exposed to a yard where horses and cattle run at large, and they get hurt in this way. From our experience, we like to let breeding sows have plenty of exercise in an open yard every day the weather is fine, and when not fine, have a large, comfortable pen for her. We never like to keep too many brood sows confined together, as they generally give birth to a lot of dead pigs as a result; the huddling together in a heap seems bad for brood sows. Feed a mixture of roots, bran, oats and barley, but do not keep too fat.

Mr. Thomas Teasdale, Concord, Ont., writes: I have never noticed any difference between fall and spring litters. We have seven sows that had pigs this spring, and the pigs have all been strong and healthy, with only one or two exceptions. As regards feeding, we generally feed our brood sows clover leaves and a little meal mixed, and just wet enough so that the meal will adhere to the clover leaves; probably cut clover would answer the same purpose. We feed considerable clover to our stock in winter, and when the hay is thrown down from the loft, we can generally get as many leaves as we want for the brood sows. As to exercise, we generally let them have a run in the yard every day for a while. We had one sow that was in a very small pen all winter, and was not out to get exercise more than half a dozen times all winter. I noticed that her pigs were smaller than the others, but they were thrifty and have done all right.

#### THE PACKERS' POSITION.

The most amusing circumstance in connection with the Chicago packing-house exposures has been the persistent way in which the packers and their defendants have been asserting and reasserting that there was nothing wrong. If there was anything wrong, it is all right now under the system of federal inspection; but, as a matter of fact, things were all right before—at least, there was nothing very much astray. It reminds us of the Irishwoman arraigned on a charge of damaging a kettle borrowed from a neighbor: "O! have witnesses, yer honor, to prove, first, that O! niver had Mrs. O'Flaherty's kettle; second, that it was cracked whin O! got it, and third, that O! returned it to her in good shape."

## STOMACH WORMS IN SHEEP.

The stomach worm of sheep, known to zoologists as *Hæmonchus contortus*, has given considerable trouble to American flockmasters in the last few years. Sheep of all ages are subject to infection, but the most serious effects of stomach worm are seen in lambs, while full-grown sheep may show no apparent symptoms of the disease. It is from these, however, through the medium of the pasture, that the lambs become infected. Among the symptoms, as described in a bulletin issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, probably the most frequent are loss of flesh, general weakness, dullness, failing appetite, thirst and diarrhoea. A more certain diagnosis may be made by killing one of the flock and opening the fourth stomach, the contents being allowed to settle gently, and by carefully watching the liquid, the parasites, if present in any considerable numbers, will be seen wriggling about like little snakes, from  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inches long, and about as thick as an ordinary pin. The treatment that has been most popular and effective is the administration of gasoline on three successive days. The evening before the first is given the animals are shut up without feed or water, and are dosed about ten o'clock the next morning. Three hours later they are allowed feed and water, and at night are again shut up without feed or water. The next morning the second dose is given, and the third morning the third dose. The treatment before and after the dosing is the same in each case. The size of the dose is: For lambs,  $\frac{1}{2}$  ounce; for sheep,  $\frac{3}{4}$  ounce. The dose for each animal is measured and mixed separately, and administered in raw linseed oil, milk or flaxseed tea, and administered by means of a bottle or drenching tube. Gasoline should not be given in water. Great care should be used in drenching to avoid the entrance of the liquid into the lungs.

## FEEDING MANGELS TO BULLS.

Mr. H. G. Van Pelt, of Iowa Agricultural College, discussing in the Jersey Bulletin the question of the safety or otherwise of feeding roots to cattle, says: "Many breeders have found, through sad experience, that roots are very injurious to the male organs of the beast." Though he admits that it is not a proven fact, he quotes Professor Dinsmore, of the same College, who says, "Mangels are believed to be the cause of urethral calculi, or stones in the kidneys and urinal tract. These have caused the death of many rams, and of several good bulls," including the four or five the names and ownership of which are given, in which cases the feeding of mangels were, in the judgment of the owners, responsible for the formation of such urethral calculi. In view of the probability that this opinion is well founded, it may be the part of wisdom to avoid feeding mangels to rams and bulls, and feed turnips instead.

## HOLSTEIN NOMENCLATURE.

Notice has been given of a motion to be presented at the annual meeting of the American Holstein-Friesian Association to limit to twenty-six letters or less the names of animals offered for registry in the Herdbook. The proposition looks to the uninitiated like a reasonable and sensible one. A large percentage of Holstein-Friesian names, as found in the Record, are unconscionably long and well-nigh unpronounceable. The attempt to embrace the pedigree in the name tends to a continued stretching of names from one generation to another, and serves no useful purpose, as the cow individually would be quite as good and the bull as tractable if known by any other name, while, as time is money, there is economy in the

shorter designation for the breeder and the breed society in its printing bills for the herdbooks. Twenty-six, it is true, is near the limit of the longest names now on record, but one-half the number of letters would seem sufficient for the purposes of registration and identity.

## CANADA NATIONAL EXHIBITION PRIZE-LIST

The prize-list of the Canadian National Exhibition, of Toronto, is just out. Many changes are made, making it more convenient for reference by exhibitors. The regulations are changed so that all animals exhibited in the live-stock sections must be registered in the Canadian Herdbook Registers.

In the horse section, the Canadian breeder is put on a fair footing with the importer. The directors have endeavored in every way to protect and encourage Canadian-bred horses. The prizes in the breeding classes of the horse section have been increased over \$600. Several new classes have been added, especially the one for strings of ten horses, which is expected to be one of the features of this year's exhibit. In the harness, hunter and jumping classes, the prize-list remains the same as last year, including the King Edward Hotel Cup, which is again being given for the best horse in the runabout class.

In the speed division the prizes have been increased by \$1,000. A new class has been added, providing for horses that are not fast enough for the "free-for-all," but that are too speedy for the 2.30 classes. The conditions are the same.

In the cattle section, A. T. Gordon, of Combscausway, Scotland, has consented to judge the Shorthorns, which is the largest class in this section. The prizes in the Herefords and the Holsteins have been considerably increased.

The general arrangement throughout the prize-list this year is alphabetical, so that the finding of any section is made easy. The aggregate amount of the prizes is \$39,000, not including the \$3,600 given in the speed department. This is the largest purely agricultural prize-list on the American continent.

## PIGS COMING STRONG.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Re mortality among spring litters, I would say the case, to my mind, is quite simple enough. No domestic animal is fonder of ease and comfort than the sow, and if fed sufficiently to feel comfortable, and has access to a good warm stable or straw stack, she will simply eat and lie down, and remain there in a half stupor until feeding time comes around.

Everyone knows that breeding animals require plenty of exercise, and a sow in farrow will not take it unless compelled to do so. My sows all run out in the winter, with access to an open shed and straw stack, are fed twice daily about half a gallon of oats per sow, thrown in the yard amongst short straw and manure; and for drink, they must go to the water trough, or lick snow if they prefer.

I have six sows. From two I have ten in each litter, and from a third I have eight, making twenty-eight from three sows. These are now four weeks old. The others are due in a short time, and I have not lost a single pig.

I am of opinion there is no better feed for sows in farrow than whole oats thrown where they must work to get them. The horticulturist says the secret for growing trees is cultivate, cultivate, cultivate. I think the secret for raising young stock, especially pigs, is exercise, exercise, exercise.

WM. MOFFATT.

Man.

## WHY NOT RAISE MORE SHEEP?

Prices for muttons are good and demand pretty keen, says "The Farmer's Advocate," of Winnipeg. Pat Burns, the noted cattle-buyer, of Calgary, is authority for the statement that 30,000 sheep have been imported from Australia within the last twelve months; and Dr. Tolmie, of Victoria, B. C., that 60,000 head are brought in annually from the United States. The public seems to have developed a taste for mutton, probably the result of better-quality stuff being produced than heretofore. Wool is also a good price, and it would appear that money can be made out of sheep by those who understand and like handling what have so frequently been termed the "golden-hoofed." With a first-class ram of some of the mutton breeds, the ordinary range type, Merino, or other grades, can be improved beyond recognition in two or three crosses; the third cross is almost indistinguishable from the purebred. Many farmers could afford to start a small flock and get a great deal of profit thereby, sheep being good weed-destroyers, paying double dividends in wool and lambs, and the market for lamb never seems to be glutted.

## THE FARM.

## THE WISDOM OF A CHANGE OF CROP.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Early last year a number of communications appeared in "The Farmer's Advocate" on the very important subject to farmers on rotation of crops; so important, indeed, that it is no longer a subject of discussion, but admitted to be a necessity. The desideratum now is a rotation suitable to soil, the requirements of the market and locality.

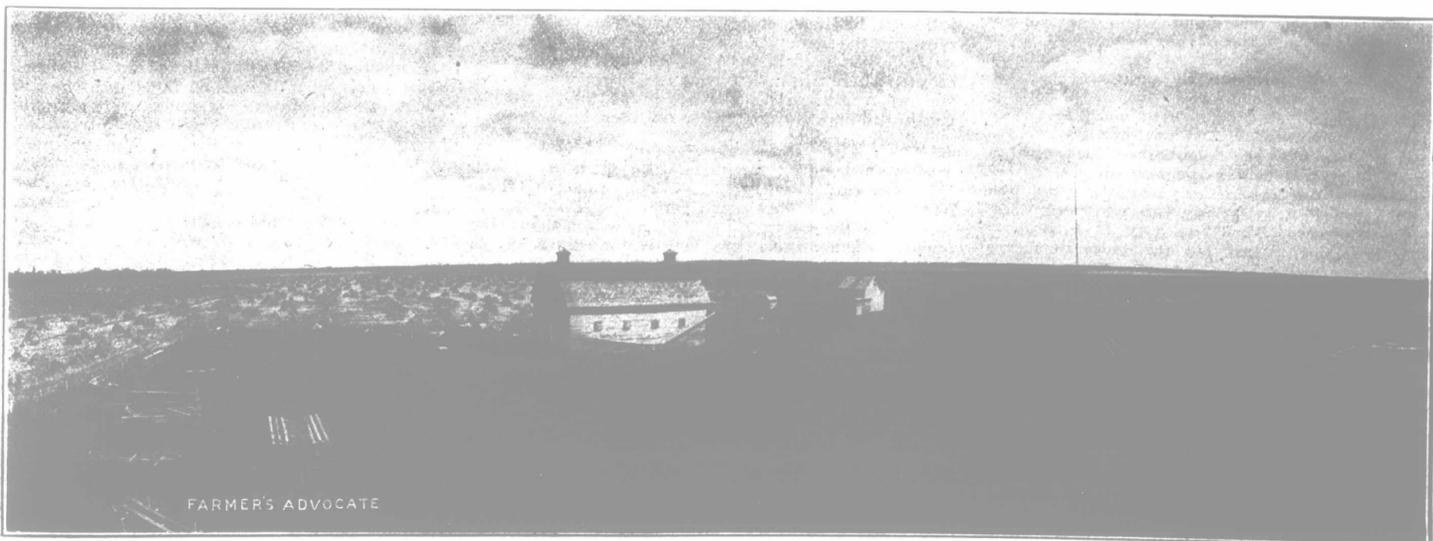
The majority of your correspondents favored a short rotation—three to five years. Few of them gave the order of crops, or the order of the fields, according to size of the farm.

The report from the Experimental Farm, Guelph, also reports from the Dominion Experimental Farms, both seem to favor a short rotation. A three to five years' rotation may be quite suitable for an experimental farm, but I cannot reduce it into such order of crops as would suit a dairy farm, without having a mixture of different crops in the same field. Take, for instance, the ordinary farm of Ontario—a hundred acres—eighty-eight acres of which are to be under rotation; that would comprise four fields containing twenty-two acres each.

On these four fields there would be grown the following crops, beginning, 1st, with hoed crop, corn, turnips, potatoes, and mangels if preferred to turnips; 2nd, barley; 3rd, wheat; 4th, oats; 5th, clover hay, or pasture, as thought best; 6th, pasture; 7th, pasture. Such are the general crops raised on the dairy farms in the dairy districts of this Province, seen in my limited peregrinations. These crops may be varied occasionally, according to the fancy of the farmer. For example, the barley field may be half peas, or all peas. The fallow or hoed crop would commence again on the sod; manured in winter, hauled fresh from the stable.

According to the four years' rotation, seven different crops would of necessity have to be grown on four fields, certainly causing a confusion of subdividing. Then in my experience on a hundred-acre farm, with the above number of acres under rotation, no more manure can be produced than fairly well manure eleven to twelve acres.

I fail to reduce a three, four or five years' rotation into a practical shape on a dairy farm. I am not writing particularly my own views on this subject, but also the experience of many of the most successful farm-



Looking Across A. J. Cotton's Farm, Swan River Valley, Man.

ers in this country, and many in the eastern parts of the Province.

The great advantage urged for the short rotation is the killing of weeds. There may be something worthy in this, although I have never seen it practically wrought out, but I know there can be no very creditable excuses for a farmer to allow weeds to accumulate on his grass fields. Here he has ample opportunity to prevent them from going to seed. An experience of nearly three-quarters of a century, as boy and man on a farm, has convinced me that since bare fallowing has become almost obsolete, if the most vigilant means is not used to eradicate weeds in the green crop, no matter whether the shift be long or short, weeds will increase on the farm, and, like a monstrosity, be an eyesore to the passerby, and a dead loss to the farmer. It is in this respect that most farmers fail. The season is short for killing weeds, either in corn or turnips, and the scarcity of help when hoeing should be done. Hoeing is such a simple occupation to appearance that one would naturally think anyone could perform it to perfection. Not so, good hoers are as scarce as good plowmen nowadays. The time is lost, the wages are thrown away, if the hoeing is not done thoroughly. In my experience, the majority of hoers I have had simply tickled the weeds, and to pull a thistle or ragweed with the hand at the root of a cornstalk that could not be reached with the hoe would be almost sacrilege.

Whether there is any virtue in the seven years' shift, more than a closer rotation, I am unable to speak with the authority of a scientist. I have ample proof, however, that it has prevailed in Scotland in many districts for over two hundred years. Some sixty years ago it was allowed by land owners for farmers to change from the seven to five years' shift when leasing a farm. This enabled them to raise more turnips, but they had to be dependent on renting grass fields for the keep of their rising young stock until stall feeding commenced. It has been reported lately from farmers in the district of Buchan, Aberdeenshire, that the turnips on the seven years' shift had not suffered nearly so much from finger and toe as on the shorter rotation; and clover still grew luxuriantly on the seven, but clover sickness was quite prevalent on the five.

It has been my belief, ever since I knew of or heard of rotation of crops, that the longer any two crops of the same kind (except, perhaps, grass) were kept apart the better. This I believe to be the main principle of rotation. To grow any crop indefinitely on the same land we know is ruinous to land and farmer, even although manured regularly. I can give no reason for it, but I have known potatoes grown in the same plot in a garden for many years, manured heavily year after year, become sad and waxy, the land refusing to come to a fine tilth, the potatoes a very poor crop, and a very poor quality.

To use a common phrase, the farm that I was raised on was put under the seven years' shift as soon as eighty-four acres was in condition for adjusting into fields of equal size, or nearly so, going on to seventy years ago. For one or two rounds there was little difference between its production and the haphazard system of seventy years ago. For the past forty years it has produced almost the double of many of the surrounding farms. In all parts of the country where I have visited there are still many farmers whose fields have never been adjusted since the farm was cleared. No regularity in manuring or seeding to clover. They perhaps judge from the appearance of the land what it will produce best, no matter if it be the same crop over again.

In the County of Ontario (south), in the Township of Pickering, I knew a farm of a hundred and fifty acres, fifty years ago that never failed in producing 35 to 40 bushels of most excellent wheat to the acre. The farmer became rich. His plan was to grow all the wheat he could, and peas, a small quantity of oats, and turnips. The farm had a reputation, and was sold for fifteen thousand dollars. The purchaser could not get the crops of wheat nor grass the former owner had been blessed with. What mystic tantrim had come over the farm was the gossip and discussion of the neighborhood. Although many theories were suggested as the cause, or probable cause, yet to the cute observing farmers of the neighborhood, the wheat crop had been gradually waning for some years back. A not very philosophic reason, yet fraught with much truth, was that the farm had been wheated to death.

From 1850 to 1868 the fall wheat and spring wheat was totally destroyed by the midge in all the southern counties in this Province. Early varieties were introduced from the United States. An early red wheat, called the Midge-proof, and Kentucky Blue Stem, escaped for a season or two, but the midge to a great extent adapted itself to the seasons. Only an early frost in the fall, or give up the wheat crop altogether as a remedy. And it would have been millions of dollars to the benefit of this Province if it had been given up for one or two seasons. The same may be said of the potato beetle. If farmers and gardeners had abstained from planting potatoes one single year, it would have been many dollars, not only to farmers, but to the country at large. The insect cannot live on any other plant but the tomato and deadly nightshade. I have digressed from the trend of my story. In the County of Simcoe, in the Township of Nottawasaga, the wheat midge never reached. The soil was quite suitable for fall wheat; the mills in the southern townships had to be supplied with wheat at a big price; the Nottawasaga farmers could raise wheat almost spontaneously; one-half of their farm barley and the other half wheat continuously for many years they became wealthy; came

down to the southern townships as a rather superior member of the genus homo, and bought up the dandiest teams—carriage and draft—regardless of price. So enchanted were some of the Dutch farmers of Markham and Whitchurch, that they sold their splendid farms, equipped in buildings, fences and other paraphernalia, and purchased farms in this land of Ophir, paying more by one-third than they received for their good old farms.

Time changes all things, as well as youth to old age. The midge left the southern counties, and wheat fields reappeared again. The southern farmers had not suffered very much for the want of it, had turned their attention to stock-raising, and the coarser grains. And what of the Nottawasaga aristocrats? As the southern farmers became plethoric they became scrawny. They had killed the goose that laid the golden egg, and only learned the fact when too late to mend it. I have learned only two years ago that fall wheat has almost ceased to be raised profitably.

In writing this article, I have tried to present to the reader the danger of continuously growing the same crop year after year, even with a short rotation. For a course or two little difference may be observed, but, assuredly, persevered in for many years it will end disastrously to the man or men who practice it.

Middlesex Co., Ont.

OLD FARMER.

## MORE WEEDS.

### SOME OF THE WORST ANNUALS.

Weeds, as it is scarcely necessary to mention, are divided into three classes—annuals, biennials and perennials. Of these, the perennials are much the most difficult to eradicate, as cultivation, if not thorough, only encourages them, and even a tiny piece of root not destroyed is often sufficient to perpetuate the species. Biennial weeds, on the other hand, give little trouble in cultivated fields. Good plowing is death to most of them. They infest waste places, fence sides and around buildings, and often are very unsightly. Burdock, bull thistle and blue weed are samples of the tribe. If burdocks, during the month of June, are cut off below the crown with a spade, they will die, and so, we presume, will any of the others.

Annuals, though the easiest killed by being cut off, yet, because of the profusion of seed they produce, and also of their ability to spring up with the growing crop and ripen and shed their seed before it is harvested, furnish some of our most troublesome weeds. Some annuals are what are called winter annuals; that is, the seed will germinate in the fall, the tiny plants will survive the winter, and be ready to start off early in the spring.

### WILD MUSTARD (*Brassica Sinapistrum*).

This weed has a brilliant flower; everybody knows it. The seed is much like rape or turnip seed, and of extraordinary vitality. It will grow if brought to the surface after being buried thirty years—some say fifty. On that account it is very difficult to get rid of. Prevention is much better and easier than cure. If the farm is clean, and by any chance some mustard seed is sown with grain, it will show itself when it blooms (which is a blessing), and should promptly be pulled. By this simple means many farms are kept entirely free of this weed, while others, where this process was neglected, are overrun by it.

Where it is very bad, spraying with a 2-per cent. solution of bluestone (copper sulphate) is recommended. Dissolve 9 pounds of bluestone in 45 gallons of water, and, choosing a fine, bright day, spray just when the plants are coming into bloom. This quantity will cover an acre, and will cost 60 to 80 cents. The mustard will be killed, while the grain will not be seriously hurt.

General treatment is thorough fall cultivation, followed by hoed crop, and afterwards, without plowing the ground, sow spring grain and seed with clover. Pull weeds by hand out of grain crop, if there are not too many. Break up clover sod in August and cultivate repeatedly during the autumn, following with another hoed crop.

### RAGWEED (*Ambrosia artemisiifolia*).

Ragweed is an annual. The stem is much branched and slightly hairy, from one to three feet high. The leaves are very finely divided, the lower surface being of a lighter color than the upper. The flowers are yellow, one-sixth of an inch across, infertile in the terminal spikes, and fertile only at the base of the spikes. As it does not mature seed until late, it is not troublesome in cereal crops, but makes a rank growth in the stubble. Autumn cultivation is peculiarly helpful in destroying this weed. The mower should be run over infested grass lands in September or October if any plants are likely to mature seed. Another charge against this plant is that, besides being a weed, it causes hay fever.

### WILD OAT (*Avena fatua*).

An annual, almost impossible to distinguish from the cultivated oat until it heads out. After that the loose chaff shows whiter than that of other oats, and can thus be readily noticed, even at a distance. The seeds are shed as they ripen, beginning while part of the head is still green.

The grain, usually of a dark color, and of ordinary size, has a small kernel, with a thick hull which is hairy, especially around the base, and a stiff, long awn or beard. This beard, when dry, is twisted and somewhat bent. Lay the grain in the palm of the hand, wet with the tongue, and the beard begins slowly to untwist, the grain moves as if alive, and in a few moments turns completely over. This power of movement under changing moisture conditions enables wild oats to bury themselves to a considerable depth in the earth, where they await their opportunity to further exasperate the farmer.

Practically nothing can be done by fall cultivation to exterminate wild oats. They decline to germinate at that season. On fields infested with them, spring grain crops should be dropped out of the rotation as far as possible, and hoed crops, soiling crops, hay and pasture should take their place. We give the rotation of one farmer who succeeded in ridding a field of them so completely that his neighbors afterwards bought seed oats grown there: First, oats seeded with clover and cut green for hay; second, clover hay; third, peas sown late, preceded by spring cultivation—wild oats that appeared in crop pulled by hand; fourth, corn.

As precautionary measures, examine closely all seed grain purchased; better still, procure seed only from farms known to be clean, clean out in some way the threshing machine before it begins work on the place and burn the refuse, and hand-pull any specimens observed. By such methods, whole sections of our country are still kept free of these pests, whereas some would have us believe it is impossible to keep them at bay.

### FALSE FLAX OR WILD FLAX (*Camelina sativa*).

An annual, or usually a winter annual, which is in some sections a weed much dreaded. The plant resembles flax in general appearance, in leaves, seed boll and seed, though these are all much smaller than in true flax. Its flowers are numerous, yellow, and rather inconspicuous. An average plant produces 40,000 seeds. The seed is distributed as an impurity in flax, timothy and clover seed, and occasionally in seed grain.

This weed peculiarly infests fall wheat, rye, meadows and pastures. It does not usually grow to any considerable extent in spring crops. To overcome it, drop fall wheat out of the rotation for a time. Give very thorough fall cultivation, followed by hoed crop. Sow grass seed with spring grain.

### WILD OR PRICKLY LETTUCE (*Lactuca Canadensis*).

A weed which a few years ago was believed to be one of the worst, but which does not seem to have proved as bad as feared. It is an annual or biennial, growing to a height of four to seven feet. The plant, when ripe, quite resembles garden lettuce that has gone to seed—many-branched, yellow-flowered, with downy seed. The leaves are peculiar, in that many of them are turned on edge. The railways are blamed for introducing and furnishing a breeding-ground for the seed.

Wild lettuce does not flourish in grain or hoed crops, but grows freely in meadows and pastures and alongside fences and other byplaces. It is well to be watchful with this newcomer and cut out or spud any specimens noticed.

### CRAB GRASS OR FINGER GRASS (*Panicum sanguinale*).

An annual which is a great nuisance in the cornfields of the Prairie States. This weed has obtained a foothold in Ontario, and while it may not prove formidable on farms, it is certainly a very troublesome weed in gardens. It is much more difficult to keep in check than the common foxtail. Where there is room, its habit is spreading, and it will take fresh root at the joints. The leaves are of a pale or sickly-green color, giving the misleading idea that the plant is delicate. On attempting to pull it, one finds out that appearances are deceptive. It has a very firm hold of the ground, and takes root again readily after being hoed out or pulled. The upright seed-stems are slender, and frequently of purplish color. The head is formed by the stem dividing into three to six branches, these spreading out like the toes of a hen's foot or the ribs of a fan. These branches do not subdivide. Each is, as it were, a straight, slender finger, bearing minute seeds the whole length, which look as if glued on.

Thorough cultivation of hoed crops, and keeping plants from going to seed, are recommended. This course pursued, is death to any of the annuals.

Mention might have been made of lamb's-quarter, pigweed, foxtail, shepherd's purse, and the like, but these are old companions, whose habits we know and whose absence we would miss. So little troublesome are they in comparison with others we have to contend with, that they may almost be counted old friends.

To make lime water, agitate an ounce of pure caustic lime in a pint bottle nearly filled with water, and after the lime has subsided decant the clear liquid. Keep in a well-stoppered bottle.

### FORAGE CROPS: EFFECT OF MANURING AND OF WEEDS.

In the investigation of forage crops of high, medium and low protein content, it was found, at the Minnesota Experiment Station, that crops like corn fodder, timothy hay, rape, pasture grass and hay crops from mixed grasses were materially influenced in composition by the use of farm manures. The maximum protein content was secured from soils where the fertility had been maintained by the use of manures and crop rotations. Less fiber and from 25 to 30 per cent. more protein were secured from forage grown upon soils where the supply of plant food had been kept up, than from that grown on similar and adjoining soils where the fertility had been allowed to decline. This emphasizes the importance of maintaining the fertility of the soil as a factor in producing forage not only of the largest yield per acre, but also of the highest feeding value.

Analyses of eighteen samples of the more common weeds showed that many of them assimilate from the soil large amounts of nitrogen. When weeds are harvested with grain crops, the amount of nitrogen removed by the weeds is larger than that contained in the grain. The protein content of some of the weeds is greater than that of some forage crops, but the bitter principles and other objectionable compounds present render the weeds unsuitable for general forage purposes. Sheep, however, are capable of utilizing the nutrients in many weeds.

The dry matter of nearly mature rape contains about the same amount of protein as clover. Much care should be exercised in the feeding of rape, to prevent hoven or bloat.

Rye fodder, prairie hay and millet have about the same general composition and feeding value as timothy hay produced under similar conditions and cut at the same stage of growth.

Pasture grass and hay crops from mixed grass seeds and some clover contain more nutrients, particularly when grown on well-cultivated and manured land, than timothy, red top or bluegrass alone.

### THE FIELD-CROP COMPETITION.

In "The Farmer's Advocate" of May 9th there was published a copy of the rules and regulations governing a Field-crop Competition, open to Agricultural Societies throughout the Province of Ontario. Only ten societies are to be allowed to participate in this competition this year, viz., the first ten societies to apply. The following ten societies sent their applications in to the office first, and were, therefore, the ten which will take part in the competition: Sundridge, Springfield, Morriston, Lucknow, Smithville, Bobcaygeon, Markham, Mount Forest, Highgate, Caledonia.

The societies choose the crops for which they offer prizes, and ten farmers must enter into the competition in each case. Markham has selected goose or marcaroni wheat for their contest; Caledonia, oats and potatoes; Bobcaygeon, white oats; Morriston, white oats and barley; Highgate, fall wheat and beans; Smithville, white oats and barley; Springfield, white fall wheat and alsike clover; Mount Forest, oats and barley; Lucknow, white oats; and Sundridge, oats.

### THE DAIRY.

#### LOOK AFTER THE CREAM SCREW.

"The Farmer's Advocate" has repeatedly endeavored to impress upon patrons of cream-gathering creameries the wisdom of skimming and sending off the farm as rich a cream as the separator will skim. Hoard's Dairyman presents the argument by illustration as follows:

"Let us consider for a few moments what the individual patron is losing by shipping thin cream. Farmer S. delivered 5,001 pounds of cream containing 817.8 pounds of fat, average test 16.35 per cent. Had this amount of butter-fat been delivered in 32-per-cent. cream, only 2,556 pounds would have been delivered, and 2,445 pounds more of skim milk would have remained on this man's farm, which would have had a feeding value equal to 407 pounds of corn at 35c., equals \$2.43. The cost of hauling the 2,445 extra pounds of cream or buttermilk to the creamery was \$6.64. Thus, this man lost, during the year, on account of his wrong methods, a total of \$9.07, an amount sufficient to pay 9 per cent. interest on the price of one of the best hand separators made."

#### CHANGE IN RULES OF MILKING COMPETITION

Dairy-stock breeders will observe that there is a change made in the basis on which points will be awarded in the milking competition at the Ontario Provincial Winter Fair, Guelph. Instead of allowing 20 points for each pound of fat, and 1 point for each pound of solids not fat, the scale will be this year, 25 points for each pound of fat, 3 points for each pound of solids not fat, 1 point for each 10 days in milk after the first 30 days; limit, 10 points.

### MILK RECORDS BY DUAL-PURPOSE SHORT-HORN COWS.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Shorthorns are only recognized in the showing when of the pronounced beef type. Despite this, which has a tendency to foster beef production at the expense of the milking qualities of the breed, a very large percentage of pure-bred and grade Shorthorn cows are excellent milk producers. The majority of cows used for milk production in this State are of Shorthorn blood, and while advocates of the special dairy breeds declare that cows of this breeding are undesirable animals in the dairy, the fact remains that Iowa is in the top rank among her sister States in dairy products.

At the request of "The Farmer's Advocate," the following official records, made by Shorthorn cows at the Iowa State College, are submitted:

College Huckleberry.—Red-and-white cow, bred on the College farm. Recorded in Vol. 36, page 57, of the American Shorthorn Herdbook. Tested in 1897, while in her tenth year of age. In 11 months she produced 7,464 pounds of milk, testing 3.59 per cent. fat.

College Lady.—Recorded in Vol. 40, A. S. H. B., page 638. Record for 10 months: Milk, 5,791 pounds, testing 3.85 per cent. fat.

College Belle 2nd.—Record for 10 months, 7,554 pounds of milk, testing 4.3 per cent. fat.

RECORD FOR COLLEGE MOORE FOR FOUR SEPARATE TESTS.

Recorded in Vol. 40, page 638. Born October 19, 1891.



An English Dairy Shorthorn Cow.

First and champion in dairy class, Staffordshire Show, 1906.

Calved October 21, 1896. From October 21st to Nov. 30th, 1897, 9,136 pounds milk, 3.79 per cent. fat.

Calved February 26, 1898. From February 26th, 1898, to February 28th, 1899, 8,734.5 pounds milk, 4.027 per cent. fat.

Calved October 4th, 1899. From October 4th, 1899, to October 31st, 1900, 9,896 pounds milk, 4.11 per cent. fat.

Calved Jan. 14th, 1902. From Jan. 14th, 1902, to Oct. 31st, 1902, 8,950.6 pounds milk, 4.96 per cent. fat.

In the year of her last test, College Moore won second place in the Farmer's Cow competition at the International Live-stock Show. She was a massive, broad-backed, thick-fleshed cow, and produced some very good male calves, but never produced a daughter equal to herself.

It is a well-known fact that the milking qualities may lie latent in Shorthorn cows, requiring only proper feed and care to bring them out. No one will claim that cows of Shorthorn breeding will equal the special dairy breeds in milk production. They will, however, produce calves that will give a creditable account of themselves in the feed-lot and on the block; and when their own usefulness in the dairy is ended, they may be fattened and disposed of for a good price. For this reason many farmers in such States as Iowa prefer them to the dairy breeds.

WAYNE DINSMORE.

Iowa Agricultural College.

There is no breed that can claim to be the egg-producer. It is not a question of breed, but rather a question of strain: there are good layers and there are poor layers in any variety, and the success, in egg-production depends on selecting your best layers as breeders.

### POULTRY.

#### HOW DO YOU LIKE THE HOPPER SYSTEM?

The past two or three years have witnessed quite a radical change in the methods practiced by progressive poultrymen in feeding their birds. Wet mash has given way to dry mash, and this, as well as whole grain and grit, are fed from self-feeding covered hoppers, or troughs, so arranged that the birds may help themselves at will, with little or no waste. By filling these hoppers or troughs two or three times a week, and keeping fresh water before the birds, with an allowance of skim milk, when available, the problem of feeding is resolved into a very simple chore. The plan, however, is not yet very well understood by the amateur, and the experience of those who have tried it will be of considerable help. From such readers we invite short letters explaining points like these:

1. How is your hopper or trough constructed?
2. What classes of poultry do you use it for, and how often do you fill it, as a rule?
3. For what feeds is it best adapted?
4. How does it compare with the old system in point of convenience, economy of feed, and thrift of the chicks or laying hens?

#### SKIM MILK AND SHORTS FOR TURKEYS.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

In looking over Mr. Bell's way of feeding young turkeys, I thought I would like to know if the "skim milk" he speaks of feeding them for the first five weeks is sour milk or sweet. I have been told to put a drop of coal oil in their drinking water. Would it be advisable to do so? As this is my first experience in turkey-raising, am going to follow Mr. Bell's plan. Now, kindly tell me, also, what kind of shorts to use, as I believe there are different kinds.

MRS. J. McC.

Ans.—The skim milk is generally sweet for the first feed in the morning, but, being left in the feed-room all day, is more or less sour for the balance of the day, unless the weather is very cold. I like to have them used to both kinds, for it is almost impossible to keep sweet milk all through. I remember being asked, while talking to the Poultry Class at Guelph, two years ago, what I did when the milk became so sour it turned to curd in the bottom? Did I use the watery-top or the curdy-bottom milk? I sometimes have had it that sour, and in such a case stir it all together before using to mix the food. I would not think of putting coal oil in either food or water. Don't attempt to practice all the advice you will receive, or I "pity the poor poults." There is a medium grade of shorts, not so coarse as the Manitoba product, nor yet so fine that they get sticky in mixing, which I like best.

W. J. BELL.

### GARDEN & ORCHARD.

#### TREE-DOCTORING, A SPECIAL TRADE.

"Tree-doctoring" is an art that is coming to be regarded as a special trade, or we might almost say a profession. In parks, orchards and rich men's forest belts the tree doctor finds his occupation, detecting and removing injured or decaying branches, binding crotches liable to split, and attending to any one of many possible requirements, with a view to preserving its vigor and preventing as well as remedying defects in symmetry or beauty. One of the many ingenious resources adopted is the filling of hollow trunks with cement. A correspondent of the Country Gentleman describes the manner of doing it:

"Old trees may become hollow, or they may be weakened by losing a side by splitting or otherwise, and when in this condition will decay very rapidly. Whenever it is found desirable to save these old veterans, they may be helped by first cleaning out the hollows, by removing all decayed wood, and packing the space full of cement composed of 1 part of water lime to 5 or 6 parts of sand. Before putting in the cement, the hollow should be soaked with a saturated solution of copper sulphate (blue vitriol). The cement should be formed close at the edges to prevent the entry of water back of the cement. In some cases the wound may be tinned over and painted. This

method of treating old elm trees has been very successful, notably in Northampton, Mass., where a tree planted by Jonathan Edwards 150 years ago has been preserved by the use of over 100 barrels of cement. Another method is suggested for use in hollow maple trees. In the cavity, the cavity is filled by driving in pieces of wood before tinning over. Both plugging and cementing may be used at times to advantage in the same tree. Many valuable orchard trees could be treated in the manner indicated, and the usefulness of old trees much prolonged.

#### REMEDY FOR CUTWORMS.

Probably all our readers are familiar with the work of cutworms, those destructive insects that cause so much injury in garden and field. In spring, as soon as seedlings appear above the ground, or hotbed plants are set out, many are eaten off at the surface of the ground by dull-colored, greasy caterpillars, from half an inch to an inch and a half in length, which come out at night and devour almost all kinds of vegetation, cutting it off as described above, and often dragging part beneath the surface, where the worms lie hid during the day. Cutworms are the caterpillars of active, dull-colored moths, belonging to the Noctuidæ or Owllet moths, of which there are upwards of four hundred kinds in North America. The eggs from which cutworms hatch are laid by some species in the autumn and by others in the spring or summer. The ravages of those hatched in the autumn are seldom noticed then, on account of the abundant vegetation at those seasons. In spring not only are the caterpillars much larger, but as the land is then clear of weeds and other vegetation, they have nothing to eat but seedlings, in devouring which they work great havoc. When full-fed they burrow into the ground a few inches and turn to brown chrysalids.

Injuries by cutworms in most seasons may be expected to cease by the end of June, but different species vary in the time they stop feeding. Some of the early-maturing species, such as the Black Army Worm, which frequently strips clover and pea fields early in the spring, stops feeding for a time, and it is safe in many instances to apply no remedy whatever, the crop recovering from whatever injury may be done by them. Certain other species mature so late that it would be unsafe to even resow the land without special treatment to destroy the worms.

Among the most important species of cutworms, Dr. Jas. Fletcher, Dominion Entomologist and Botanist, mentions as specially deserving of study the Black Army Worm, mentioned above; the Red-backed Cutworm (probably the widest spread and most regularly-recurring species we have); the Dark-sided Cutworm (a common species, particularly troublesome to onions and young garden vegetables); the Spotted Cutworm (sometimes harmful to turnips, tomatoes, and, rarely, to peas and oats, as late as the end of July), and the Clover Cutworm, which has on one or two occasions occurred in excessive numbers and destroyed whole fields of peas, turnips and beets in August.

#### REMEDIES.

Remedies for cutworms we quote from Dr. Fletcher's bulletin, "Insects Injurious to Grain and Fodder Crops, Root Crops and Vegetables." By way of comment we take the liberty of remarking that the first measure prescribed, namely, burning all stems and haulms in the fall, is rather hard on the humus supply, though undoubtedly efficacious in combating the cutworm pest. Probably it would suffice, in most cases, simply to fall-plow early, burying the material instead of burning it. Dr. Fletcher's recommendations are enumerated as follows:

Remedies.—(1) Clean Farming.—The keeping down of all weeds and the burning up of all haulms, stems of reaped crops and refuse, as early as possible in the autumn after crops are reaped, will destroy many eggs and prevent the deposition of others by presenting no suitable place for the moths to lay their eggs. The eggs are laid in autumn or spring, and such places are chosen by the moths as where there will be an abundance of food for the young caterpillars on hatching.

(2) Traps.—Large numbers may be destroyed by placing between the rows of an infested crop, or at short distances apart on infested land, bundles of any succulent weed or other vegetation which has been previously poisoned by dipping it, after tying in bundles, into a strong mixture of Paris green, 1 oz. in a pail of water. The cutworms eat the poisoned plants, then bury themselves and die. In hot, dry weather these bundles should be put out after sundown, and a shingle may be placed on each to keep it from fading.

(3) Banding and Wrapping.—(a) It will be found to well repay the trouble and expense to place a band of tin around each cabbage or other plant at the time of setting out. These may very easily be made by taking pieces of tin 6 inches long and 2½ wide and bending them around a spade or broom handle so as to form short tubes. In placing them around a plant the two ends can be sprung apart to admit the plant, and then the tube should be pressed about ¼ in. into the ground. I have found this a useful means of disposing of empty tomato and other cans. To prepare these easily, they need only be thrown into a bonfire, when the tops and bottoms fall off and the sides become unsoldered. The central piece of tin can then be cut down the center with a pair of shears and forms two tubes.

(b) Wrapping a piece of paper round the stems of

plants when setting them out will also save a great many.

Hand-picking or digging out the cutworm whenever a plant is seen to be cut off should, of course, always be practiced.

(4) Poisoned Bran Mash.—The most remarkably effective remedy against cutworms is the poisoned bran mash which has lately come into such wide use. This is made by mixing half a pound of Paris green with fifty pounds of slightly-moistened bran. In making this, it is best first to dampen some of the bran slightly with water containing a little sugar. After mixing thoroughly, add the Paris green by dusting it on the surface and stirring all the time. We have found that when Paris green is added to perfectly dry bran, owing to its weight, it will sink at once to the bottom when stirred, in the same way that it does in water. Half a pound of Paris green is enough to poison fifty pounds of bran, although double this amount may be used. If the mixture is too wet, more dry bran should be stirred in until the mixture will crumble easily and run through the fingers without adhering.

When required for garden use, all that is necessary is to sprinkle a little of the poisoned mixture by hand around such plants as are liable to attack. When crops are planted in drills or in rows, a convenient way is to make the mixture rather dry and then distribute it by means of a Planet Jr., or other wheel seeder. In field practice, among such close growing crops as standing grain, which are sometimes injured by the Red-backed Cutworm, the poisoned bran remedy is also serviceable. The mixture can be distributed by means of a paddle or shingle, and can be thrown easily to a distance of twenty feet. When distributed in this way, there is much less danger of chickens and birds picking it up than if it is placed in lumps.

#### STRAWBERRY TRANSPORTATION, MARKETS AND PROFITS.

In "The Farmer's Advocate" of May 9th we quoted from an address by W. F. W. Fisher, a successful commercial strawberry-grower, of Burlington, Ont., some practical points on planting. Below will be found a discussion of markets and marketing, taken from the same address.

The strawberry is more cosmopolitan in its adaptation to soil, climate and conditions, as well as palates, than any other known fruit. It grows and flourishes in the sunny south; it is found smiling its welcome in the early spring, and in its season tempting the appetite of the dweller on the prairie of the far North, and at practically all points between it is possible to produce this fruit. Apart from its intrinsic merit, probably one of the joys with which the strawberry is received is due to the fact that it is the harbinger of the season of fresh fruits, extending throughout the year, until its own season comes again.

The importation of strawberries from the United States, it was feared by many, would result in weakening the appetite of consumers and lowering the price of the home-grown article. The history of demand and average prices for the past two years shows a contrary effect, and, with the increase of importations and the trebling of the acreage under home-grown berries, the demand and price have kept full pace.

To get the berries picked carefully, regularly and promptly, is the knotty part of the problem. Provision should be made a season in advance for a supply of pickers, and these require a good deal of tact in managing. Picking is done by piece-work, at the generally uniform rate of one cent per box. A premium of some kind might be given all pickers who by skill and neatness bring in their berries in the most attractive and saleable condition.

Marketing is the next feature in order, and on the services rendered, rather than on the prices charged by the transportation companies, depends the success or failure, to a greater or less degree, of all our efforts up to this stage. When the crates are thrown three or four feet by a stupid, careless expressman, and landed in one of the old-fashioned ovens which are still designated express cars, or when the trains run into market three or four hours late, the result is quite different to that obtained when they are reasonably well handled, deposited in a well-ventilated car, and delivered at its destination on schedule time.

The distribution of the crop is one of the most important factors, and the ordinary grower would do well to confine shipments on commission to the larger centers, and allow buyers at local points to supply smaller markets. If all the mouths in the Dominion are given access to a full allowance of strawberries, we need fear no glut in future markets.

Having covered the ground from planting to marketing, Mr. Fisher concludes:

We have outlined a system involving a great deal of labor, care and expense. What result would the average grower expect from such a system, if he carried out? Place the average crop at say 7,500 quarts per acre, the average price at 5¢ per quart at railway station, we get thus the sum of \$375.00 as the gross receipts per acre. From this deduct the following charges: Plants, \$25; cultivation, \$25; fertilizer, \$35; picking, \$75; packages, \$75; packing

and delivering, \$25; a total of \$275, leaving a net profit of \$100—a sum which every intensive cultivator may confidently expect to exceed, and which compares favorably with other branches of fruit-growing."

#### HORTICULTURAL PROGRESS.

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

Fourteenth annual report of the Professor of Horticulture, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, 1906.

The fourteenth annual report of H. L. Hutt, Professor of Horticulture, is included in the thirty-second annual report of the Ontario Agricultural College, 1906, recently published.

#### VARIETIES AND HARDINESS.

There are 71 acres included in the Horticultural Department, divided into 42 acres of lawn and grounds, 23 acres of orchards and fruit plantations, and 6 acres of vegetable garden. There are 8,000 square feet of glass houses, and about the same amount of glass as cold frames in the spring.

Variety tests are conducted with all the principal fruits which will succeed at Guelph.

The orchards were set out ten years ago, hence the trees are now bearing considerable fruit. Records are kept of each individual tree in the orchard, in regard to hardiness, vigor, season's growth, time of bearing, date and amount of bloom, amount of crop, and kind and quality of the fruit. Apples do better than most other tree fruits at Guelph, although a large number of trees of the tenderer varieties were killed in the winter of 1903-4. Pears have been more or less of a failure. Only a few trees remain of 150 planted ten years ago. Of the survivors, Flemish Beauty, Clapp's Favorite, Manning's, Elizabeth, Lincoln, Ritson and Bessemianka bore light crops in 1906. Plums have suffered, also. Of the European varieties, Glass appears to be one of the hardiest. Other European plums which fruited in 1906 were: Coe's Golden, Grand Duke, Imperial Gage, Monarch and Reine Claude. The American varieties, while quite hardy at Guelph, are much inferior there to the European.

#### COVER CROPS.

Special attention has been paid to cover crops in the Horticultural Department during the past four years, and a number of plants have been tested to determine which were the best. These included hairy vetch, crimson clover, alfalfa, rye, Dwarf Essex rape, red clover, mammoth clover, hairy vetch and mammoth clover mixed; alfalfa and red clover mixed; grass peas, crimson clover, horse beans and Prussian blue peas, mixed. Of the crops tested, the most satisfactory were: Alfalfa sown at the rate of 30 pounds per acre, and red and mammoth clover, each sown at the rate of 20 pounds per acre; rye at 1½ bushels per acre, and hairy vetch at 35 pounds per acre. Crimson clover is not hardy enough at Guelph to be recommended, but might be added to the list for Southern Ontario.

Of strawberries, the following early varieties are recommended: Splendid, Warfield and Haverland. Midseason: Williams, Ruby, Clyde and Parson's Beauty. Late: Buster.

Considerable work is now being done in plant-breeding by the Horticultural Department. Seedling strawberries and raspberries are being grown, and the best kept for further test. Work was done in crossing raspberries, Herbert and Cuthbert being pollenized by Falstaff, the object being to get a hardy and productive variety of better quality than either Herbert or Cuthbert. The Columbian raspberry was successfully crossed with the Strawberry raspberry. Work was begun in improving the native choke cherry (*Prunus Virginiana*), several hundred pits of a specially good type being sown to begin the work.

\* \* \*

Report of the Professor of Entomology and Zoology, Prof. C. J. S. Bethune.

There were some experiments conducted in the Entomological Department that are of interest to horticulturists. Several remedies for oyster-shell bark-louse were tried, and the best results are said to have been obtained from the use of the lime-sulphur-and-salt wash, although it is reported that quicklime, 1½ pounds to 1 gallon of water, proved very effective applied as a winter wash, and equalled the results obtained by the lime-salt-and-sulphur wash. The value of lime in ridding trees of oyster-shell bark-louse was discovered at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, in 1900, and has been found one of the most effective remedies.

#### ROOT MAGGOTS.

Experiments in preventing root maggots resulted in the best results being obtained from Pyrethrum and flour. This application was applied dry. Pyrethrum or insect powder was mixed with four times its weight of flour, and then kept in a tightly closed tin for twenty-four hours. After this time had expired, it was taken and

shaken lightly over the radishes." The carbolic-acid emulsion also gives good results. The application should be repeated about once a week. Some experiments with crude petroleum and with emulsion of crude petroleum and water were tried by spraying—several percentages, varying from 15 to 100 per cent.—on apple, pear, plum, cherry and black currant when in leaf, to find what percentage could be used with safety. It was found that even 15 per cent. could not be used without some injury to the foliage, while higher percentages were very injurious.

#### LIME-SULPHUR MIXTURE THE BEST FOR SAN JOSE.

Spraying for San Jose scale is a necessity in thousands of orchards in the United States and Ontario, and progressive orchardists are on the alert for any means or methods that will make more sure, will simplify or will cheapen the tedious process.

The proprietors of various commercial insecticides, like Scalecide, Kil-O-Scale, Surekill, etc., have claimed all three advantages for these soluble or miscible oils; but, according to Bulletin No. 281, of the State Experiment Station (Geneva), none of them are cheap when used in efficient strength. They are convenient, and their use may be advisable on scattered trees, in gardens or in small orchards, where the consideration of expense is not so important as in commercial orchards. Any of them, to be effective against San Jose scale, must be used at greater strength than recommended by the manufacturers, and one of them, at least, is not reliable. Fruit-growers will do well to depend on the lime-sulphur washes for scale treatment.

### THE FARM BULLETIN

#### GOOD STOCK MOST PROFITABLE.

A Bruce County farmer's wife writes "The Farmer's Advocate" an appreciative letter, in which she highly commends the paper, which has been a regular visitor to the home for eight years, not only the Home Magazine, the Quiet Hour and Household Hints being read with interest and benefit, but the live stock, farm and poultry departments read with equal interest and helpfulness. The writer properly says she knows no good reason why a farmer's wife should not be interested in and a judge of horses and cattle, as well as of poultry, and express her opinion on their merits or demerits. Particular pride is taken in two high-class registered, imported, heavy-draft horses, purchased from a "Farmer's Advocate" advertiser, who has crossed the ocean some forty times, for which the good price of \$4,400 was paid, and which have proven so satisfactory and profitable that the good judgment and fair dealing of the importer—who always brings out good horses—is highly praised, and the opinion confirmed that good pure-bred stock, though costing more to start with, are by all odds more profitable than mongrel-bred and inferior animals. The lady sensibly places much stress upon the wisdom and importance of giving stock, especially horses, plenty of stable room, light and exercise. "The Farmer's Advocate" quite agrees with Mrs. Good, that there is nothing indelicate or out of place in women taking an active interest in the live stock and other departments of the work of the farm. Instances, not a few, could be given where women have successfully managed stock farms, prominent among whom was the late Mrs. Jones, of Brockville, whose herd of Jerseys gained a continental reputation.

#### WORK OF THE RAILWAY COMMISSION.

As indicating the scope of work of the Dominion Railway Commission, the following list of subjects now under investigation, or slated for later consideration, are: The telephone inquiry; investigation of express rates; the preparation of a new schedule of freight rates from Vancouver eastward, to meet the complaints now made that there is an unfair discrimination in favor of westbound traffic; the drafting of new freight tariffs from Western Ontario eastward, to correct many anomalies on rates from Windsor, Sarnia, Chatham, and other Ontario points, as compared with the lower rates for a longer haul charged from Detroit, Port Huron and other American points; the drafting of a new form for bills of lading to meet the objections now made by Boards of Trade, the Manufacturers' Association, and shippers generally; deciding on a new set of uniform operating rules for all the railways, to insure greater safety to the public and to employees of railroads; the compelling of the railway companies to improve rolling stock, roadbed and equipment, so as to adequately handle freight traffic and relieve congestion; the investigation of the many accidents which have resulted in the past few months from broken rails, with a view to placing the blame and guarding against further accidents from this cause; finally, the whole problem of western transportation. All these problems are pressing for solution at a time when the ordinary routine of crossings in connection with applications for locations and minor matters was never so great.

#### THE GEORGIAN BAY CANAL ENDORSED.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I was pleased to note in your May 16th issue, that you are disposed to take a national view of the Georgian Bay Canal project. I cannot conceive of any work which would be a greater benefit to your readers than this great project. The agriculturist is practically the only class of our citizens who does not benefit directly by our customs tariff, and at the same time pays an enormous proportion of the taxes which are collected by this means. This canal scheme would give back to the agriculturist a small share of what he is entitled to, and at the same time prodigiously increase Canadian shipping and general commercial activity. I cannot see why any Government should hesitate to undertake this work, unless, possibly, they might be alarmed by the smallness of a certain section of Ontario lying along the frontier, who at present are selfish enough to oppose the project, but who will, I am convinced, when they see the enormous advantage to Canada which it would afford, moderate their views and heartily endorse it. I hope that you will continue to agitate this matter, now that it has been declared feasible by the engineers.

Renfrew Co., Ont.

PETER WHITE.

#### WHO BUILT THE FIRST SILO?

A curious reader wishes to know, through "The Farmer's Advocate," when, where, by whom, and of what material, the first silo in Canada was constructed? Without speaking positively, probably the earliest silo we recall was over a quarter of a century ago, a few miles south of Ingersoll, Ont. Delegates from the Western Ontario Dairymen's Association went out to see it, and the subject of silos was discussed in the annual convention then by the late Hon. Harris Lewis, of New



Lady Mary Stuart.

Winner of Derby for three-year-old Ayrshires and champion female, Ayr Show, 1907.

York State. Glass jars or bottles of silage were exhibited on the platform as a curiosity. At another meeting held in London, Prof. E. A. Barnard, of Quebec, discussed at great length the principles and practice of ensiling as carried on in France. The building of silos in Canada received great impetus from the propaganda in the agricultural press, and on the platform by Prof. Jas. W. Robertson (now Dr. Robertson), of the Macdonald College, Ste. Anne de Bellevue. But who will answer the above questions regarding the first Canadian silo?

#### SOWING FERTILIZERS WITH CORN.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I notice on page 795, in reply to a question from P. T., "The Farmer's Advocate" does not know of any corn planter that will sow fertilizer with corn. I may say that in this county, where the use of commercial fertilizer is almost universal, that we have a dozen different makes of such machines. The writer has a planter which serves himself and all who can borrow it at planting time, which puts in corn and 500 lbs. of high-grade fertilizer per acre in first-class shape. The planter is American make, and costs \$15 or \$20, duty paid; has been in use for some ten years, planting ten to twenty acres yearly.

When Ontario soil becomes as poor as ours in Nova Scotia, and her farmers are compelled to use commercial fertilizer for everything they grow, they will soon seek out these labor-saving implements. At Berwick Station, for instance, the farmers buy some \$15,000.00 worth of fertilizer annually.

King's Co., Nova Scotia.

S. C. PARKER.

Out of the total meat trade of Trinidad, amounting to nearly 8,000,000 pounds, Canada supplies only 140,000. Canadian pork, we are told, is not packed to suit this market, which prefers the American.

#### CANADIAN CLYDESDALE RULES.

Pursuant to notice, a special meeting of members of the Clydesdale Horse Association of Canada was held in the King Edward Hotel, Toronto, on Thursday, May 23rd, to consider the proposal to amend the rules governing the registration of imported stallions and mares in the Canadian Clydesdale Studbook, the President of the association, Mr. Thos. A. Graham, presiding. The fact that only 22 members attended the meeting was evidently accepted as an indication that the proposal to raise the standard of requirement for registration in future had met the approval of those interested, and the following resolution, after some discussion, all of which was favorable, was declared unanimously carried:

Moved by Mr. Wm. Smith, seconded by Mr. John Bright, that the rules of the Clydesdale Horse Association of Canada be amended to read:

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

It will be observed that the wording of this resolution makes the requirements a little more stringent than that adopted by the directors at their meeting on April 3rd, and embodied in the notice announcing the general meeting, the directors having agreed at a preliminary meeting on the morning of the 23rd inst., that the spirit and meaning of the original resolution was the same, though not in the exact words, as that placed before the members' meeting, and so adopted. The mover and seconder of the resolution explained that one reason for the movement to raise the standard was that

the American Clydesdale Association had recently adopted a higher standard for admission to registry in their Studbook of imported Clydesdales, and as the American customs regulations require that in order to enter duty free stock must be registered or accepted for registration in recognized American records, it is in the interest of breeders that our standard should be at least as high as that of the United States.

It will be observed that the change does not affect the registry in Canada of horses or mares that have been or will be imported before the first of July, 1907, the rules of the Canadian Studbook having up to the present accepted animals recorded or eligible to the Studbook of Great Britain and Ireland.

The difficulty requiring the action taken by the Canadian association has arisen from the fact of some Scottish breeders, probably to save a few shillings, having neglected to register their brood mares and so secure registration numbers, though many of these mares are recorded as produce, under the pedigrees of their dams in the Studbook. But as we understand there is no time limit for registration in the Scottish book, the action taken by the Canadian association does not bar those not heretofore registered and numbered, and the only difficulty will be found in the fact that to comply with the new rule considerable expense may have to be incurred by someone in some cases in registering ancestors whose registry has been neglected. And when we consider that the dams of some of the most noted Scottish stallions do not bear studbook numbers, one can readily understand that the absence of such numbers does not necessarily indicate lack of good breeding or individuality.

In Massachusetts an ex-business man was tried in the United States court with concealing his assets from his trustee in bankruptcy, so as to defraud his creditors. Insanity "experts" claimed that he was afflicted with a "mania for spending money, and that he had no idea where it went." His counsel set up the plea that he suffered from "financial insanity," and the jury acquitted him; whereupon the district attorney moved to commit him to an asylum; but the court denied the motion, on the ground that he was "not legally insane." It augurs ill when the courts in any land become a laughing stock on subjects of suspicion.

Owing to the British Preferential Tariff, the exports of sugar from British Guiana and the British West India Islands have increased very materially; so much so that they supply almost the whole of the raw material used by refiners situated in Eastern Canada. Statistics show that 165,000 tons were imported into Canada from the British West Indies and British Guiana during the year ending June 30, 1906.

## JAMES I. DAVIDSON'S SALE.

The dispersion of the Sittyton Grove Shorthorn herd of Mr. Jas. I. Davidson, of Balsam, Ont., on May 24th, was favored with Queen's weather and an appreciative company of breeders in goodly numbers, and from widely distant parts of the Dominion and the United States. The cattle were of the ideal modern type, and in excellent condition. The auctioneers, Captain Robson and Messrs. Bellows and Jackson, were at their best, and the herd was quickly disposed of at fairly satisfactory prices; the highest price of the day, \$910, being paid by Mr. John T. Gibson, of Denfield, Ont., for the excellent red three-year-old bull, Village Secret, of the Cruickshank Secret family, bred by W. C. Edwards & Co., and sired by the Duthie-bred Village Champion, by Scottish Champion, out of Village Maid, by Master of the Ceremonies. The highest-priced female was the red two-year-old, Lavender Beauty 5th, bred by John Miller, Jr., Ashburn, and sired by Missie's Prince, bred by Messrs. Cargill & Son, Cargill, Ont.; taken at \$425 by Messrs. Earles & Stanton, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Following is the sale list:

COWS AND HEIFERS.	
Lavender Beauty 5th, age 2 years; Earles & Stanton, Milwaukee, Wis.	\$425
Lavender Beauty 4th, 2 yrs.; T. J. Johnston, Columbus, Ohio	285
Blue Bell (imp.), 7 yrs., and c. c.; John Miller Brougham, Ont.	410
Village Fairy 7th, 3 yrs., and c. c.; T. J. Johnston	235
Village Fairy 9th, 3 yrs.; Earles & Stanton	295
Village Beauty 11th, 2 yrs.; T. J. Johnston	225
Joyce 6th (imp.), 6 yrs., and b. c.; John Miller	295
Joyce 7th, 2 yrs.; Geo. Miller, Brougham	110
Juanita (imp.), 6 yrs.; W. J. Shean, Owen Sound	260
Roan Missie, 3 yrs.; Earles & Stanton	360
Cherry (imp.), 7 yrs.; John Bright, Myrtle	210
Zoe of Pine Grove 5th, 6 yrs.; Earles & Stanton	280
Sittyton Beauty, 3 yrs.; F. R. Cromwell, Cookshire, Que.	120
Claret (imp.), 7 yrs.; N. J. Abernethy, Bond Head	275
Rosebud Blossom, 5 yrs.; J. M. Gardhouse, Weston	195
Roan Blossom, 6 yrs.; Wm. Tink, Ashburn	110
Golden Beauty, 2 yrs.; Ernest Beare, Bethany	130
Golden Flower, 1 yr.; Jas. Watson, Sonya	150
Golden Rose, 1 yr.; Earles & Stanton	110
Royal Wimple, 4 yrs.; John T. Gibson	250
Wimple's Royal, 2 yrs.; Earles & Stanton	310
Beatrice 5th, 2 yrs.; Jas. Miller, Valentine	190
Beatrice 2nd, 1 yr.; Wm. Oakes, Laurel, Illinois	135
Lovely of Pine Grove 4th, 2 yrs.; F. O. Lowden, Oregon, Ill.	270
Lady Aberdeen 2nd, 3 yrs.; Wm. Shannon, Oakwood	220
Victoria Royal 6th, 5 yrs.; Wm. Quick, Brooklin	200
Gloster of Ivanhoe 1st, 2 yrs.; John Dryden & Son	135
Bloom, 1 yr.; Thos. Pilkey, Wexford	85
Heifer calf, 8 mos.; Silas Buckler, Raglan	110
BULLS.	
Village Secret, 3 yrs.; John T. Gibson, Denfield	\$ 910
Rosebud Champion, 2 yrs.; J. B. Spencer, Ottawa	200
Bull calf (dam Juanita 10th), 7 mos.; T. J. Johnston	375
Bull calf, 5 months (dam Claret, imp.); G. G. Gould, Edgar Mills	125
Claret Prince, 1 yr.; Thos. Pilkey	100
Village Captain, 1 yr.; Jas. Wilkin, Balsam	95
Cherrie's Prince, 1 yr.; Peter Christie, Manchester	215
Sittyton Monarch, 1 yr.; Jas. McTaggart, Sonya	140
Sittyton Champion, 1 yr.; C. E. Parkinson, Thornbury	135
Sittyton Fame, 1 year; Lishe Bros., Pontiac, Mich.	350
Ming's Secret, 1 yr.; Wm. Corbett, Pontypool	130
Koroska, 1 yr.; A. T. Reid, Orillia	65
41 head averaged \$226.21.	

## NIAGARA DISTRICT FRUIT CROP PROSPECTS.

Prospects are for a large crop of all kinds of fruit except strawberries in the Niagara District this year, according to reports heard by a member of "The Farmer's Advocate" staff who spent the end of last week in Lincoln County. Of course it is too early yet to count chickens. The fruit has not set, and many things may occur to blight the prospects, but up till Monday the outlook was most encouraging. It had been feared by some outside the fruit belt that the repeated late frosts and snows might play havoc with trees, vines and bushes, but such apparently has not been the case, for the season being about two weeks later than usual had kept the buds back. In most orchards peach trees were still several days from full bloom on Sunday, 26th, whereas last year nearly all the peach petals had fallen by the 24th. "Latest spring I remember" is a common expression on the sidewalks. In this connection it is pertinent to remind our readers once more that the chief reason why the Niagara District is such a safe locality in which to grow tender fruits is that Lake Ontario on the north keeps the temperature down in spring, retarding growth, as a general thing, until danger of injury by frost is past; the lake maintains a cool and equable spring temperature and lessens the frequency and severity of late spring as well as early autumn frosts. The protection from frosts is made more effective by the shelter of "the mountain," that two-hundred-foot escarpment of limestone rock extending from Hamilton to Queenston and into New York State in a direction generally parallel to the lake. Many a time there will be destructive

frosts back on "the mountain" before any of consequence is noticed in the fruit belt between the mountain and the lake.

A great amount of spraying has been done this year with the lime-sulphur mixture for San Jose scale, which the fruit-growers are fighting in earnest. Throughout the whole district may be seen orchards, thousands and thousands of acres in all, coated, trunk and limbs, with the bluish-white spray. Lime-sulphur mixture is not only the best means of fighting San Jose scale, but will also protect the trees against oyster-shell bark-louse and other insects, as well as fungus pests, so that while it would be taxing credulity at present to call San Jose a blessing in disguise, there is no doubt the spraying it necessitates will go far to make good the expense and loss this dreaded pest has entailed.

## ONTARIO'S NEW HORTICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION.

On Thursday, May 23rd, a party, consisting of Hon. Nelson Monteith, Minister of Agriculture for Ontario; C. C. James, Deputy Minister; President G. C. Creelman, O. A. C., Guelph; Prof. C. A. Zavitz, E. J. Zavitz, and H. S. Peart, all of the College, and M. F. Rittenhouse, of Chicago, visited the farm at Jordan donated by Mr. Rittenhouse to the Province, for the purpose of a fruit experiment station. This farm consists of about 90 acres, embracing all kinds of soil, from light sand to red clay and black loam. While there are no very large blocks of uniform soil, there are many that are considered sufficiently large for experimental purposes. It lies just west of the town line, between the townships of Clinton and Louth (which line, by the way, is due south of Yonge St., Toronto), and extends from the grounds of the Rittenhouse school through to the road allowance skirting the Lake Ontario shore. The visiting party discussed plans for buildings, drainage and general improvement. The plan of the buildings was laid out, and these will be erected by the Public Works Department. Two buildings will be erected this summer, a superintendent's residence and an office and working building. These will be just a little back from the new bridge on the town line, and a few hundred yards north of the Rittenhouse school, before mentioned. Ten miles of tile are to be laid, according to surveys by the Department of Physics of the O. A. C., and the work of clearing the farm up and fitting it for experimental purposes, which was begun last year, will be continued this summer. In addition, some variety tests with vegetables will be undertaken, strawberries set out, and some work in comparing different cultural methods with an apple orchard commenced. Near the lake is a good-sized apple orchard. Part was fall plowed, another strip will be spring plowed, and the rest will be left in sod. On part of each plowed strip cover crops will be sown in July, while on the rest clean cultivation will be practiced year after year. These lines of treatment will be continued for years, with the object of comparing sod culture with cultivation; clean cultivation with cultivation and cover crops; fall plowing with spring plowing, etc. Various plants, such as vetches and clover, will also be tested on the farm this summer, to ascertain which is best to build up the soil when used as green manure. Some white wood and catalpa are being planted in the three or four acre wood-lot. Then along the lake shore a little experiment will be tried. At present the shore is being fast eaten away by the waves. It was noticed that in one place where a neighbor had dumped a lot of brush, stumps and rubbish over the bank the gravel is accumulating, and this is the only part where the shore did not wash this spring. It is intended, therefore, to use the brush and trimmings from the farm here on the beach, weighting it by throwing some earth down upon it. If this experiment succeeds it will mean much, not only to the farm, but to many private owners.

In addition to what the Government does on the farm, Mr. Rittenhouse is further manifesting his generosity by macadamizing the town line. Last summer he built a fine stone bridge across a creek opposite the farm. This summer he will construct the road. There is to be a four-foot concrete walk from the lake shore to the Grand Trunk track. Trees will be planted, a boulevard provided, and the roadbed paved with some substantial material, to be decided upon.

The Director of this new horticultural experiment station is Mr. H. S. Peart, B.S.A., a son of Edwin Peart, a general fruit-grower of Nelson, near Burlington, Ont., and a cousin of Mr. A. W. Peart of the latter place. Mr. Peart graduated from the Ontario Agricultural College in 1903, having taken the horticultural option, and has been connected since then with the horticultural department of the College, where he has obtained considerable experience in instruction work, as well as practical garden and orchard operations. With the support of the fruit-growers of this Province he will undoubtedly give a good account of himself, and help to work out many perplexing problems, which can be worked out satisfactorily only at a well-backed, up-to-date experiment station.

According to the Kingsville Reporter, the peach-growing industry in Essex has received another blow, the trees having been winter-killed. One grower, named Jabez Spencer, had some 500 five-year-old Prolific peach trees, which up till spring were in fine condition. Some weeks ago, when pruning, he thought he noticed a sour odor, and now he finds that from the collar to the

ground on the north-west sides of the trees they are dead, and the bark is loose; consequently, he is putting them out. Other orchardists, the article says, are having a like experience.

## ONTARIO MAY CROP REPORT.

The following information regarding agricultural conditions in the Province about the middle of May has been issued by the Ontario Department of Agriculture:

Fall Wheat.—While a few correspondents report good fields of fall wheat, the bulk of the returns are more or less unfavorable. Alternate freezing and thawing resulted in the killing out of a considerable portion of the crop, there being much heaving on heavy clay soils, and injury from ice on low-lying spots. More fall wheat than usual has been plowed up, and much more would be turned under were it not that grass has been seeded down with the wheat. A considerable quantity of barley and oats, however, is being drilled into the bare spots for mixed feed. But little injury from insects has been reported, the white grub being most in evidence.

Clover.—Clover suffered greatly from the trying weather of April, many fields being badly heaved by frost, or injured by ice forming. On warm sandy soils, and on well-drained clays, some excellent fields are reported, but on the whole the crop came through the winter and spring in poorer condition than for years, and no section of the Province has been exempt. Much has been plowed up.

Vegetation.—On May 16th vegetation was nearly two weeks behind its usual record.

Live Stock.—When live stock went into winter quarters hay was not so plentiful as usual, and mill-feed was high in price. The early part of the winter was favorable, and the warm weather of March augured an early season upon the grass; but the keen, raw weather of April and the backward growth of the first half of May upset all calculations. Fodder supplies were short with many, and in some cases live stock had to be turned out on pastures that were hardly forward enough to sustain them. Cattle are not in as good spring condition as usual, being on the lean side as a rule, although, with the exception of some losses from scouring, and a few local cases of abortion in dairy cows, they are generally free from disease. The fact that they were put on grass later than usual is also against them. Horses, owing to the high prices now being paid for them, are being better cared for than ever. Some distemper has been reported, but generally of a mild form. The cool weather during spring work was in their favor. Sheep are gaining in favor, and are doing well, although the usual losses in lambing are reported. The fatalities in spring litters of pigs have been serious, but otherwise this popular class of live stock is favorably spoken of, and shipments are being regularly made to the packing-houses. The unusually long confinement of farm animals told heavily on fodder stores, and skilful husbandry will be required to maintain live stock in good shape should the summer be at all unfavorable.

Farm Supplies.—Hay is scarce and dear in most quarters, as a large quantity was pressed and shipped early in the winter, and a good deal had to be fed to live stock during the late spring. Oats also had to be fed in greater quantity than was anticipated, and the surplus on hand is comparatively small. Fodder supplies have been more closely drawn upon than for years. Fat cattle have been pretty well cleared off, exports having gone on regularly during the season. Store cattle are plentiful, but are late in getting on the grass. This, with the comparative scarcity of feed, is making the handling of beef cattle a more interesting problem than ever this year.

Fruit.—Growth is nearly two weeks later than usual. Several correspondents speak of plum trees dying, but some attribute this to the severe winter of 1903-4 having told on the vitality of the trees. Other fruit trees have come through in good condition, and give fair promise of fruiting should spring frost be escaped. Complaints are made of injury from the San Jose scale and the oyster-shell bark louse, but more spraying than ever is being resorted to in order to overcome these and other orchard pests. Several correspondents report injury to small fruits by the winter.

Spring Seeding.—Except on low land, or on very stiff clays, there was an excellent seed-bed for spring grain; many reports say "never better." The cold weather, however, made growth so slow that it has been difficult to estimate the extent of the catch, but the general opinion is favorable. A large number of the returns reported seeding as being practically completed, while others stated that there was yet much to do. Owing to the comparatively poor outlook for fall wheat and clover, more oats and barley have been sown, and a greater acreage of corn will likely be planted.

Up to May 10th the number of entries for the International Horse Show, to be held at Olympia, London, England, June 7th to 13th, had totalled over 1,600, exclusive of those expected from Canada and the United States. All the classes have filled exceedingly well, the continental breeders being strongly represented, and the crack horses of Great Britain have been entered. The Canadian Government has made a grant towards paying the expenses of some typical horses. The request for stall space is causing the managers not a little worry, although admirable arrangements have been made. The contract for decorating the roof of the hall is over \$3,500, and a light, 170,000 candle power, will burn by the aid of arc and flare lamps.

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INCORPORATED 1855

**MARKETS.**

**TORONTO.**  
**LIVE STOCK.**

Receipts of live stock were liberal again last week, both at the City and Junction markets. The quality of the fat cattle was fairly good, several of the best loads of exporters seen on the market this season were on sale. Trade for shipping cattle was dull, with prices easier for the common and medium grades especially. The cause of the dullness in export cattle was the strike of the longshoremen at Montreal, as export dealers were not sure when they could get their cattle loaded, some having been kept as long as a week.

Monday's receipts at the Junction numbered 1,900 head of cattle. Market strong; all sold early. Exporters, \$5.25 to \$5.60; bulls, \$4 to \$4.50.

Exporters.—Prices ranged from \$5.15 to \$5.60, the bulk selling at \$5.20 to \$5.35. Bulls sold at \$4 to \$4.35.

Butchers.—Prime picked lots sold at \$5 to \$5.25; loads of good at \$4.60 to \$5.10; medium, \$4.50 to \$4.85; common, \$4 to \$4.60; cows, \$3.25 to \$4.50, canners, \$2.50 to \$3.

Feeders and Stockers.—Several loads of medium exporters were bought as short-keep feeders at \$4.90 to \$5.15, and one load at \$5.25; steers, 1,100 to 1,200 lbs., sold at \$4.60 to \$4.80; 1,000 to 1,100 lbs., \$4.35 to \$4.60; 800 to 900 lbs., \$3.90 to \$4.15; stockers, \$3 per cwt. for common, to \$3.75 for good.

Milk Cows.—Good to choice cows are scarce, not enough to supply the demand. Prices ranged from \$30 to \$65, the bulk of sales being made between \$40 and \$58 each.

Veal Calves.—Deliveries were the largest of the season. Prices were easier at \$3 to \$5.50 per cwt., with odd choice calves at \$6 to \$6.50 per cwt.

Sheep and Lambs.—Receipts light, with prices firm. Export ewes, \$6 to \$6.50; rams, \$5 to \$5.50; yearling lambs, \$8 to \$8.60 per cwt.; spring lambs sold at \$5 to \$10 each, the bulk going at \$6 to \$8 each.

Hogs.—Prices for hogs have advanced as we predicted, and select are quoted at \$7; lights and fats, \$6.75 per cwt.

Horses.—The horse trade remains steady. The Exchange market, on Jarvis Street, is closed for repairs. Good horses are reported to be scarce all over. The common horses are plentiful, selling at reasonable prices. Burns & Sheppard report as selling about 200 horses last week at following prices:  
 Draft horses, 1,500 to 1,700 lbs., \$190 to \$250; express horses, \$160 to \$200; general-purpose horses, \$150 to \$175; good to choice drivers, \$175 to \$250; second-hand drivers, \$75 to \$125.

**BREADSTUFFS.**

Wheat.—Few sales are reported. No. 2 white, buyers, at 85c.; No. 2, mixed, 85c. and 87c. asked; Manitoba No. 1 Northern, buyers, at 95c., at Collingwood; No. 1 Hard, 98c. to 99c., at lake ports; spring, 82c. asked; Goose, 82c. asked.

Corn.—No. 2 American—Yellow, 58c. to 59c., at Toronto; No. 3 American, 54c., at Toronto.

Oats.—No. 2 white, 42c. to 42c.; No. 2, mixed, 41c.

Barley.—No. 2, 54c. bid; No. 3X, 52c.; No. 3, 51c. to 52c.

Rye.—71c. to 72c.

Peas.—No. 2, 81c.

Buckwheat.—56c.

Bran.—\$23 bid at Toronto.

Shorts.—\$23 to \$24, at Toronto.

Flour.—Manitoba patent, \$4.05, at Toronto; Ontario, 90 per cent. patents, \$3 bid for export; Manitoba special brands, \$5 to \$5.20; 2nd patent, \$4.40 to \$4.60; strong bakers', \$4.20 to \$4.30.

**COUNTRY PRODUCE.**

Butter.—Market easy; supplies plentiful. Prices easier. Creamery, pound rolls, 23c. to 25c.; creamery boxes, 23c. to 24c.; dairy, pound rolls, 21c. to 22c.; tub, 21c. to 22c.; bakers' tub, 18c. to 19c.

Eggs.—Fair supplies; prices firm, at 18c. to 18c.

Cheese.—New; prices firm; 13c. for large; 13c. for twins.

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

Evaporated Apples.—8c. to 9c. per lb.

Potatoes.—Market firmer. Farmers buying supplies to plant has stimulated prices. New Brunswick Delawares sold at \$1.15 to \$1.20 per bag, by the car lot, on track, at Toronto. Ontarios quoted at \$1.10 per bag, by the car, on track, at Toronto.

Poultry.—Scarce. Market firm. Spring chickens, alive, sold at 40c. per lb.; dressed, 45c. to 50c.; yearling chickens, 16c. to 18c. per lb., dressed; old fowl, 11c. to 13c. per lb., dressed; turkeys, 14c. to 18c. per lb.

Hay.—Baled, \$13 to \$13.50 for No. 1 timothy, in car lots, at Toronto.

Straw.—Baled, \$6.50 to \$7.25 per ton for car lots, on track, at Toronto.

Beans.—Broken lots, \$1.50 to \$1.55 for hand-picked; primes, \$1.35 to \$1.40. Car lots at correspondingly less prices.

**HIDES.**

E. T. Carter & Co., 85 Front Street, have been paying the following prices: Inspected, hides, No. 1 steers and cows, 9c.; No. 2 steers and cows, 8c.; country hides, 8c.; calf skins, No. 1, city, 13c.; calf skins, No. 1, country, 11c. to 12c.; sheep skins, each, \$1.70 to \$1.80; horse hides, \$3.25 to \$3.50; horse hair, No. 1, per lb., 30c.; tallow, per lb., 5c. to 6c.; wool, unwashed, 13c. to 14c.

**CHICAGO.**

Cattle.—Medium to good steers, \$4.50 to \$6.50; heifers, \$3.15 to \$5.50; cows, \$3.40 to \$5.25; bulls, \$3.50 to \$4.75; calves, \$3 to \$5.75; stockers and feeders, \$3 to \$5.25.

Hogs.—Choice heavy shippers, \$6.40 to \$6.45; light butchers', \$6.45 to \$6.55; light mixed, \$6.40 to \$6.45; choice light, \$6.50 to \$6.60; packers, \$5.85 to \$6.40; pigs, \$5.75 to \$6.40.

Sheep.—\$3.50 to \$6.25; yearlings, \$5.40 to \$6.75; lambs, \$6.25 to \$7.75.

**BUFFALO.**

Veals.—Active and steady to strong; \$5 to \$8; a few \$8.25.

Hogs.—Heavy, \$6.60 to \$6.85; mixed and Yorkers, \$6.85; pigs, \$6.80 to \$6.85.

Sheep and Lambs.—Sheep slow and steady; lambs active, and 10c. higher; lambs, \$5.50 to \$8.25; ewes, \$5.25 to \$5.75.

**CHEESE BOARD PRICES.**

Tweed.—Two thousand three hundred and ninety cheese boarded. All sold at 12c.

Perth.—There were 700 boxes of cheese on the market, 600 white and 100 colored. All sold subject to Brockville prices.

Napanee.—At the cheese board, 1,466 white and 299 colored were boarded. All sold after the market for 12c.

**BRITISH CATTLE MARKET.**

Liverpool and London cables are firmer, at 11c. to 12c. per lb., dressed weight; refrigerator beef is quoted at 9c. to 9c. per lb.

**MONTREAL.**

Live Stock.—Shipments of cattle from the port of Montreal, so far this season, have been lighter than for some years past, although a fair trade has been done. Exporters do not appear to have been contracting for the usual amount of ocean-freight space. The present rate to Liverpool is 27s. 6d. per head, but it is said that some space was let earlier at 30s. to 32s. 6d., some being also reported as low as 25s. The opening rate to London was 30s., but the price ranges at present from 25s. to 27s. 6d., while Glasgow rules steady at 35s., Bristol and Manchester space being 25s. The shipments of Northwest stall-fed ranch cattle began early, some 500 head having passed through early this month, a shipment of an equal number of distillery stock, from Ontario, being also noted. About 8,000 of these cattle have been taken for export this season. Prices of cattle rule very firm in the local market, owing to the favorable weather and the scarcity of other stock. Exporters were paying 5c. to 5c. for small lots of choice stock, while butchers paid up to 5c. for some. Good stock ranged from 5c. to 5c.; medium, 4c. to 4c., and common below this range. Supplies of sheep and lambs very light; demand quite keen; prices firm. Sheep, 5c. to 6c. per lb., and lambs, 6c. to 7c. Spring lambs, \$4 to \$6 each. Not so many calves offering, and prices steady, at \$2 to \$4 for the poor stock, and \$5 to \$8 for the choice. The market for hogs is a strong feature, advices from the other side being also very firm. Prices here are nearly 1c. higher, at 7c. to 7c. per lb. for select, off cars.

Horses.—Good demand for everything offered, but some of the largest merchants are completely out of stock. Prices are very firm, as follows: Heavy-draft, 1,500 to 1,700 lbs., \$275 to \$350; light-draft, 1,400 to 1,500 lbs., \$250 to \$300; express horses, \$175 to \$250; common plugs, \$75 to \$150, and choice driving and saddle animals, \$300 to \$500 each.

Live Hogs and Provisions.—Price of dressed hogs higher, in sympathy with that for live. Sales, 9c. to 10c. per lb. Demand for smoked meats of all kinds continues excellent, and prices on hams are a fraction higher, at 13c. to 14c. per lb. for hams of 25 lbs. and more; 14c. to 14c. per lb. for 18 to 25 lbs.; 14c. to 15c. for 12 to 18 lbs., and 15c. for lighter. Green bacon is 10c. to 12c. per lb., and smoked is 14c. to 16c. Barrelled pork is \$20.50 to \$24.50 per bbl., lard being 9c. to 10c. per lb. for compound, and 12c. to 13c. for pure.

Maple Products.—Very little offering. Demand good for this time of year, and prices are holding steady, at 5c. to 5c. per lb. for syrup in wood, and 6c. in tins, sugar being slow at 7c. to 9c. per lb., according to quality and quantity.

Potatoes.—Stocks are very light on spot, and quotations are correspondingly firm. Farmers are too busy to bother about bringing in supplies, and, as a consequence, prices are very firm. Green Mountain stock quoted at \$1.15 per 90 lbs.; other white stock quoted at \$1 to \$1.10, reds being about 5c. less. Delivered into store, bagged, add 10c. to 15c.

Eggs.—The market as firm as ever. In fact, the firmness appears to be increasing. Straight-gathered stock selling freely at 18c. when offered, but many will not take less than 18c. to 19c., according to quantity. Selects from these are bringing as high as 21c., which is almost winter prices. Some are culling the small and poor-looking stock out, and selling at 16c. to 17c. Fully 17c., and even 17c., is now being paid in the country, and even at this price the offerings are limited.

Butter.—The general trend of the market has been downwards, but the market is showing a firm front. The pastures are not flourishing, and the make of the butter throughout the country is barely sufficient to supply the home trade, so that there was little left for export.

Cheese.—The market has shown many fluctuations. First came a decline, following the announcement of a strike of the local longshoremen and carters, this being succeeded by an equally sudden and unexpected advance. Owing to the prices paid in the country, prices here could not be made at less than 12c. for Western cheese, much of it being held at

a fraction more. Quebecs were at a discount, at 12c. to 12c.; market firm. Shipments from the port of Montreal last week amounted to 30,139, against 24,174, making a total of 71,795 boxes since the opening of the season, as against 90,726 for the corresponding period of last year.

Flour and Feed.—The flour market had a further boom, owing to the strength of wheat. Manitoba millers quote strong bakers' at \$4.50 per bbl., in bags, and \$5.10 for patents. Demand is good, and the market firm. Millfeed is about steady, at \$21 to \$22 per ton for bran or shorts, in bags.

Grain.—Oats, quotations here are 48c. to 48c. per bush. for No. 2 Manitoba oats; 46c. to 47c. for No. 2 Ontarios; 45c. to 46c. for No. 3, and 44c. to 45c. for No. 4. The range in prices is very wide.

Hay and Seeds.—Market shows exceptional strength on spot, and prices are much higher. This is owing to farmers being busy sowing, and also to an embargo recently imposed by the G. T. R. No. 1 timothy is quoted at \$16 to \$16.50 per ton; No. 2 at \$14.50 to \$15.50, and clover at \$12.50 to \$13. Demand for hayseed is much better sustained than usual, and probably the biggest season in the trade has been experienced. Prices are still \$5.50 to \$7.50 per 100 lbs. for timothy, \$17 to \$18 for red clover, \$14 to \$20 for white, and \$13 to \$16 for alsike.

Hides.—The market is steady, and demand is dull. Dealers quote 8c., 9c. and 10c., respectively, for Nos. 3, 2 and 1, for country take-off, city hides being 1c. more. Tanners pay 1c. advance on these prices. Calf skins are still 13c. per lb. for No. 2, and 15c. for No. 1, lamb skins being 15c. each, sheep skins being \$1.10. Other lines are steady.

**BOTH SUCK EGGS.**

A Manitoba correspondent of the Scottish Farmer, in referring to the recent general election in that Province, says: "One candidate in this particular district has undergone many changes in his political attitude during the last dozen years. He first became conspicuous by assisting to turn the Conservatives out of power; next election he helped to displace the Liberals; and now he has had another fling at the Conservatives. He was on one occasion successful in being elected, but was promptly unseated for having bought votes. In the present election he did a good deal of his own canvassing, and in doing so, he, one day, called at a certain farmhouse, where he met a boy who was accompanied by two dogs. "These are two fine dogs, my boy. What is their names?" "Grit and Tory," answered the boy. "Which do you like best," again asked the visitor. "Dunno," said the boy. "Well, then, which does your father like best?" "Oh, he don't care a cuss, because they both suck eggs." This was a most undesirable accomplishment on the part of the dogs, and I question very much if it differs a great deal from the attitude of both political parties toward the hard-working farmer.

**SEX-CONTROL THEORIES.**

Apropos of the discussion revived regarding the secret of controlling or determining sex in live stock, which Dame Nature cunningly keeps to herself, a writer in the Jersey Bulletin doubts if any man has spent more money than he has in chasing this "Will o' the Wisp," and relates as his last experience in that line the following confession for the benefit of other curious people: "About one year ago I saw an article telling how successful the writer was in blundering onto a theory to get heifer calves. I wrote him for his theory, and, of course, it was so valuable that he would have to have \$5 for it, as it cost him money to educate! "Some time after sending him my check, I received a letter from him, stating that he had received my check for \$5, and in reply will tell you to let the cow jump the bull first." This is the whole theory! Well, I took a long-sigh and thought of the old adage or proverb which says that "the fool and his money is soon parted," for I have had scores of bull calves to come from the very same way of breeding, and the first two cows I bred after getting his fake theory have now both dropped bull calves."



## Life, Literature and Education.

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

### MEMORIES OF SCHOOL DAYS OF SIXTY YEARS AGO.

By a Survivor.

In these days, when so much is written regarding improved systems of education, it may be of interest to recall some of the handicaps under which an education was obtained in the public schools of Ontario by those who were boys and girls some sixty years ago, when there were no examining boards for testing the qualifications of teachers nor Normal-school training for teachers, when schoolhouses and text-books were of a very primitive character, and teachers of uncertain competency were taken on trust.

It was the writer's fortune to be born and brought up in an Ontario township, less than thirty miles from the Provincial capital, known then, as now, by an Indian name so difficult of spelling and pronunciation that a boy's education was considered well-nigh completed when he had mastered that task; so difficult that a local postmaster, who had kept a record for a term of years of the variety of ways in which the name of the municipality, "Chinguacousy" (which, being interpreted, is said to read "young pine trees"), was spelled in the "directions," as we used to say, on letters passing through his hands, that he was enabled to publish a list of over one hundred different renderings of its orthography. Little wonder that the inhabitants of to-day seldom mention it when they can describe the place of their residence by any other means, owing to a feeling of uncertainty as to its proper pronunciation.

The schoolhouse where the foundation of my education was laid was located near a cross-roads village, known at that time by the euphonious cognomen of Buffy's Corners. The school building, a square frame, set upon posts three feet from the ground, was covered with a cottage roof, sided with clapboards, and entirely innocent of paint inside or out. Ventilation, a necessary provision in a 30 x 30 room into which in winter sixty to seventy scholars were sometimes crowded—for large families were the fashion then—was secured by means of a current of cold air sweeping under the building, up through cracks and knotholes in the floor, and out at the keyhole of the door or such other apertures as it could find. The desks for use of the more advanced scholars, those who had been initiated into the mysteries of the three R's—"readin', 'ritin' and 'rithmetic"—were fixtures around the walls of the building, the seats occupied by this section of pupils being planks laid on large round blocks about three feet high (sawn from trees in the woods near-by), so that the scholars sat facing the walls, their feet swinging in midair and their backs to the teacher—a serious disadvantage to the boy inclined to be

mischievous, since the teacher could see him straight and he could only watch the teacher by looking around the corner of his other eye.

The lot on which the schoolhouse stood was originally deeded to the trustees of the section, with the provision that the playground should also be used as a burying-ground, and that the building erected thereon should be available as a "meeting house" for any religious denomination desiring to hold service therein on the Sabbath. In the course of years quite a few interments were made in the enclosure, the mounds serving admirably as "hunks" in the game of baseball and as a starting place for standing or running jumps; but by constant tramping many of these mounds became leveled, and their exact location will remain unknown until the resurrection morning. Trees were so common in the country then that, of course, the last one on the school ground was cut down and consigned to the burning, a course fully compensated for in the estimation of the pupils when the first white-marble tombstones were planted in the yard. These were viewed with mingled feelings of admiration and awe for a time, but as familiarity breeds contempt, were afterwards used by the boys as the final jump-jack in games of leap-frog.

Doubtless those plain desks were once planed smooth and were clear of disfiguration, but it would, of course, be too much to expect them to remain so when boys carried jack-knives and delighted in carving their initials and those of their sweethearts in pine. Consequently, in the course of years the desks were cut and carved to such an extent that writing upon them was impossible without a pad such as the "copy books" of the time served to supply. The A-B-C and other primary classes were seated on hewn sticks of timber running the length of the room and supported by peg legs stuck into holes bored in the under sides of the logs. Here, without support from the back, and with no rest for the soles of their feet, which in most cases swung several inches from the floor, the children sat for six hours six days in the week, with nothing to interest them save their little primers, which happily were somewhat brightened by crude engravings illustrating the lessons. These pictures, one can well fancy, might be found in a post-mortem photographed on the brain of a pupil of that day at the end of his life, however long.

There were in those days no recesses or intermissions in school hours, and teachers and scholars were alike delighted when in process of time every other Saturday was granted a holiday, though that was a much greater relief to the teacher than to the average farmer's son, who generally found an extra supply of home chores waiting to be attended to on the holiday.

Overcoats and overshoes were not thought of for children then. The girls wore homemade flannel dresses in winter, and the boys short "smocks" of the same material and "fulled cloth" trousers. Handkerchiefs were only for Sunday use, and coarse cowhide shoes the common footwear in winter, while both boys

and girls went barefooted in summer. The height of a boy's ambition then was to have long boots, and he strutted proudly in his first pair, but had many a hard struggle in the morning to get his feet into them after being water-soaked the day before and hardened by drying during the night. Pulling by the straps and kicking the toes against the wall till at last the aching foot settled into its place and by degrees made a bed for itself, was a common experience. For the removal of this footwear, a "bootjack" was commonly used, but when that convenience was unavailable the boys helped each other out by taking the boot between their legs and, with the back to the owner, pulling with both hands, while reinforced by pressure on his rear from the other foot of the boy being relieved of his cowhides.

It was the custom then, as now, in order to distinguish between "mine and thine," to write our names on the fly-leaf of our books, but the possessive form of designating ownership had not become generally known, and it was not uncommon to find it stated thus, "John Shields, his book," or "Susannah Heath, her book," followed sometimes by the imported English rhyme:

"Steal not this book, my honest friend,  
For fear the gallows may be your end,  
And when you die the Judge will say,  
'Where is that book you stole away.'"

Oh, those terrible "tasks" assigned by the teacher to be learned "by heart" at home by the dim light of a tallow candle after the chores were done, the penalty for failure or a mistake being punishment by cruel blows on the bare hands with a blue beech "gad," a "rawhide" switch or a leather "cat-and-nine-tails." The tension on the mind of a nervous child must have been intense in those days, when a principal tenet in the creed of many parents and most teachers was the proverb, "Spare the rod and spoil the child." One teacher used to send the boys in pairs, alternately, to the "bush" to cut the weekly supply of gads for purposes of punishment, and if they failed to bring strong ones, the strongest of those brought were used upon themselves as a penalty. The practice of another teacher was to throw the leather "taws" from his desk to the pupil who had violated the rules of order, the understanding being that the culprit must bring the instrument of punishment to "the master" and submit his palms to a limited number of lashes. One little Scotch master, who stood less than five feet high in his boots, but tried to make up for the limit of his stature by wearing a "stovepipe" hat of abnormal size and height, which made him top-heavy, especially as he usually carried a "pocket companion," from which he kept his spirits up by pouring spirits down, after threatening to "warm the wax in the ears" of the offenders, used quietly to step behind them, and with the open hand deal, first on one side of the head and then on the other, whacks with his open hands that made the eardrums ring again, and may have been the cause of many a case of premature deafness, though such ailments were usually attributed

to chronic catarrh. A favorite diversion of the same little master was to bump the heads of a pair of whippers together till we saw stars, this operation in some cases causing bumps on the surface of the skull which often confounded the travelling phrenologist who in after years undertook to read our character from feeling the protuberances on our craniums. For variety, a milder form of punishment was occasionally introduced in the shape of a "dunce's cap" for those who failed too frequently to get their tasks. This was a sort of cocked hat, made of paper, with the word "dunce" painted on it, which the delinquent was required to wear while standing in a corner of the room for an hour or two as a laughing-stock for the school. A favorite form of punishment adopted by one teacher for truancy was to place the boy astride the door and require him, on penalty of the use of the rawhide on his feet, to repeat at regular intervals the rhyme: "I'll never play the truant any more. For the master makes me ride on the schoolhouse door."

While punishment occupied a considerable proportion of the time of the teacher and scholars, the school was by no means devoid of its bright side, as the dinner hour was generally well employed in boisterous games of baseball, bull in the ring, quoits, kit-cat, and snowballing in season, on the boys' side of the graveyard, and on the girls' side in "ring round the rosy" and other plays less familiar to one who was among the boys. The inevitable school practice prevailed then as now, of flirting between the two sides of the house by the casting of "goo-goo eyes" and the transference of "love" notes hidden in books or by the underground mail, all of which was performed at the peril of the participants.

Valentine's day, a time-honored institution, was loyally observed in those days, softly or sharply worded missives, sentimental or satirical, in safely-sealed "envelops" (with the accent on the second syllable), being exchanged by messengers bound in honor to not reveal the identity of the sender. Memory recalls the wording of but one of these epistles, the most common, which ran:

"The rose is red, the violet's blue,  
Honey is sweet, and so are you;  
So is the one that sent you this,  
And when we meet we'll enjoy a kiss."

The first exercise in the programme of the school-day's work was the reading of a certain number of chapters in the Bible by a class made up of all pupils capable of reading fairly well, a class that usually extended the full length of the room, and often in a circle clear round the floor-space. The custom was to read consecutively from Genesis to Revelations, and as may well be imagined, many a hard struggle with the pronunciation of proper names occurring in the pedigrees of the Ancients was witnessed, and many a disastrous failure would have resulted but for the coming of "Blucher," in the person of the master, who proudly helped us over the hard places, though we often had grave doubts as to whether he were sure he had gotten it more nearly right than we.

We were duly grateful for the relief, however, and could not but admire the courage which led the little David to grapple with a Goliath whose nomenclature spelled "Joshbekashah" or "Cushanrishathaim."

I sometimes wonder if anyone really does understand the principles of grammar. Doubts of this have arisen in my mind owing to my having met so many people who received their training in the early schools, and who speak, so far as one can judge, grammatically or nearly so, and who are free, like myself, to confess that they never had anything like a clear conception of the science, though, like the writer, they had learned by rote the thirty-three rules and all the definitions in Lennie's Grammar, which distinctly informed us that "English grammar is the art of speaking and writing the English language with propriety," and no doubt we should all be devoutly thankful that it was impressed upon our minds that "Grammar is divided into four parts, namely, Orthography, Etymology, Syntax and Prosody," though we never did know and had grave doubts whether our teachers knew what those wise-looking words meant, in so far as an intelligent application was concerned.

The Friday-afternoon spelling-match was one of the reliefs from the severe discipline of the school. Whether worked on the plan of the winner going "up head" or by the slate score, with two classes competing, there was excitement and a lively interest in the contest. The weekly spelling-school on winter evenings, in which the young people of the neighborhood joined, was a jolly arrangement. In this, two captains were selected, who chose their assistants alternately from the company present, and, after a contest on the score of words misspelled, a "spelling-off" trial followed, each one misspelling a word dropping out of the contest until only one on either side remained, and it often became necessary to resort to the dictionary for polysyllabic words sufficiently perplexing to end the contest by bringing one or both of the survivors down. These big words, being hard nuts to crack, were by the boys termed "jawbreakers."

Some of these old-time teachers held their posts for long terms—ten to fifteen years in some cases—and hence had the moulding of the education, and, to a considerable extent, the character, of a generation in their hands, and observant onlookers have claimed to detect the style of the teacher, not only mentally, but physically, stamped upon his pupils in their motions and general style. One, for instance, who was the son of an army officer in the Irish Dragoons, and combined the profession of horse carrier with that of schoolmaster, had doubtless in his youth been taught to walk with a military air, his head thrown well back on his shoulders, lest that peculiarity so indelibly stamped upon his boy pupils that, though they are now old men, they still carry themselves in this soldierly manner. Another, who had a marvellous gift of speech, an uncommonly fertile imagination, and unconscious habit of exaggerating fancied facts, and a peculiar drop in one corner of his lips, left these characteristics so plainly stamped on his disciples that a local scribe, in writing of this phenomenon, remarked that he could readily identify them by the "cut of their jib," by the way they held their mouths, and their style of relating an incident. My first teacher, who was "Knight of the Taws" in the section in the early fifties of the past century, still lingers on the scene, in good health, though now on the sunset side of ninety years, and when I met him last, a little less than a year ago, and reminded him that it was he who laid the foundation of my education, he straightened himself up and threw his chest forward and his head back on his shoulders as in the olden time, and remarked, "Yes, and you built well on it," a statement the writer modestly declines to endorse. To show that "the Doctor" can yet enjoy a witticism, it is related that

when recently asked to what denomination he claimed to belong, he replied, with a twinkle in his eye, "I'm a Nonagenarian, sir."

#### "CARMICHAEL."

By your issue of May 16th, I saw that someone had written and the William Weld Co. had published a book called "Carmichael," a story of Canadian farm life, something I have been looking for these past twenty years. I at once ordered a copy, which came promptly on Saturday evening, and when the cover was turned on the last page, my only grievance against the author was

which we are so apt to ignore in the humdrum of daily routine. "Carmichael," too, will exert a silent influence on many a farm boy's ambition, counteracting the lure of cityward fiction and influence. May it be followed by many more of its kind.

"Carmichael" is a strong story, simply told, with admirable description and exceptional facility in the delineation of character. It appeals to both city and country, though the rural setting will be best appreciated by those who love nature and the farm. It is intense, without exaggeration; rich in pathos, but relieved with bright dashes of true humor; free

published in the paper? Anyhow, it is a fine cut and a capital pen-picture. So is the paring bee.

And now, I see I have spun this letter out without discussing any of the characters. But perhaps it is just as well. It spoils the reading of a book to hear too much about it beforehand. Suffice to say my choice of characters is Peg—modest, capable and noble Peg. My only fault with her was that she was silly enough to allow a parent's quarrel or wish to stand in the way of her heart's love. But I admire her honor and fortitude. There are many other fine characters, from Dick Carmichael and his bluff, hot-tempered but misjudged father, to Chris, the faithful hired man, a type now becoming quite rare. Then there is Miss Tring, the gentle, self-effacing school-ma'am; and Mrs. Might, with heart of gold underneath family foibles and blunt candor. Mrs. Might is a character, and is well depicted.

But I must stop, only I cannot refrain from urging that every Canadian farmer's library should have a copy of "Carmichael." It will occupy an honored place in mine, and I am ordering three copies as presents for my friends. It is a book that will live.

READER.

Lincoln Co., Ont.

#### OUR ENGLISH LETTER. AMONGST THATCHED COTTAGES.

My last letter may have led our readers to believe that North Devon had only big waves and wild, rocky scenery to recommend it. It has all that and more; but, as in South Devon, there are long, winding lanes leading up and down into quaint villages and tiny hamlets, with thatched cottages and gay gardens, every inch of which is turned to use or ornament. Even where, within the little domain, a big boulder or two stands out aggressively, some plant is trained or trains itself around it, or, on the "robbing Peter to pay Paul" system, a little earth is stolen from below for the crevices above, when, lo and behold, bright colors greet the eye and sweet scents whisper of early summer; the hum of bees from the row of beehives, without which no Devonshire cottage garden would be quite complete, and the sweet songs of the birds giving audible confirmation of the delightful fact.

One of my most pleasant little excursions since coming to Morte Hoe has been to one such rural corner of old England. The small Exmoor pony and trap which had conveyed me to the Bull's Point Lighthouse took me over to Lee, a village wedged in amongst the coombes or deep valleys dividing one steep acclivity from another. There is this difference between the hills of Morte Hoe and Lee, that, whilst those of the former are high and bare, with patches of gorse and occasional verdure only, the hills of the latter are mostly crowned with trees, through which come glints of running water, which empties itself in ripples, and to a tune of its own, into the streams below. In one thing the hills are alike. You are no sooner at the top of one than you have to go down another. It is all up, up, up, or down, down, down, and it is not the slightest use being in a hurry. No one ever

is, it seems to me, in Devonshire, and perhaps this is the reason why. The thatched cottage of my picture has one of these tree-covered hills just behind it, and another almost facing its latticed windows. A little later on the foliage over its typical North Devon wall will be a blaze of color, for this romantic spot has been called the "Valley of the Sycamores," and during the summer and autumn every cottage is garlanded with that lovely plant, which could almost be called a tree from the large size to which it grows in this sheltered nook amongst the coombes. A trifle fur-



Cockington Forge, Torquay.

that I had been kept home from church and up till 1 a. m. on Sunday night to finish it. Next day I went to work feeling well repaid for my dollar twenty-five, even if I did do some crooked disking in the field. I make no pretensions to being a judge of fiction, and for aught I know some of the foppish, city-bred, college-trained literary critics, with a taste perverted by stories of English knighthood, French nobility, mediæval chivalry, or the Upper-ten set of New York, may pick flaws in Carmichael; but if pleasure of reading is anything to judge by, I predict a wide sale, and wife says the same.

Unlike the common run of books, this latest one honors farming and

from vulgar vernacular, yet realistic, with touches of colloquialism and slang. "Traipsin" and "Dash it!" are expressions not confined to the vocabulary of Oroway Centre.

If criticising adversely, I should be obliged to confess some degree of amusement at the conscientious way in which the people of this neighborhood seemed to put in their statute labor. Some places there may be where it is or was taken seriously, as here described, but in the half dozen townships where I have lived only an occasional man ever took "road work" seriously. The only fellows I ever saw doing statute labor in a gravel pit who seemed at all in danger of sunstroke were those tak-



Ilfracombe. The Hermitage.

esteems the farm. Right up to the last I was afraid that Dick Carmichael and Peg Mallory would be married and move to the city to live, and it was with a fervent amen of satisfaction that I read the last page, anticipating a happy wedded life on the Mallory homestead. Whoever wrote "Carmichael" knows how to handle a pen. Better still, he or she knows how to appreciate farm life, and no one will read it without obtaining new impressions that will invest his own commonplace surroundings with a touch of the romance which makes life worth living, but

ing it too leisurely to get up a sweat.

But there is one thing described that is, so far as I am aware, a brand-new feature, and it is certainly a hit. That full-page illustration and description of the Jamieson barn-raising is rich. Everything is complete, from the preliminary baking in the kitchen to the racing of the "sides." By the way, I wonder if it might have been to illustrate this book that you asked through "The Farmer's Advocate" last summer for a picture of a barn-raising, which so many of us looked in vain to see

ther on, at the foot of a pretty steep lane leading homewards, I noticed the gateway of a very attractive residence of some importance, by which two gentlemen were conversing. "The owner of that house is from Canada, ma'am. He is still connected with the cattle trade and goes out there occasionally, but not often, for he is a keen sportsman, and is fond of Lee as a permanent home." This my driver told me, adding that he had many friends all over the Dominion, and but for duty claiming him in England, would have found his way there long ago himself.

Thatched roofs appeal to me wherever I see them, and I am sorry to learn, partly from a picturesque point of view, that they are "dying out," so to speak, not because of any lack of comfort or security in them, but largely because of a failure in the supply of material for repair-

ing the old and covering the more newly-built cottages.

Feeling sure that in many a home of our Dominion there are to be found some old Devonshire people who cherish early memories of a thatched-roof cottage where happy hours were spent long years ago, I am sending to our Home Magazine some pictures by way of reminder. I have seen them all, and should enjoy having a chat about them hugely. To those who may remember the Ilfracombe of years gone by, before it had grown into its present dimensions, at the cost of its old-time beauties, the cottage called "The Hermitage" may be familiar. Probably when they knew it there was not even a lamp-post at the corner of the lane. I do not think that there remains another thatched cottage in Ilfracombe, but I may be mistaken.

Rising up in irregular altitudes

from the sea-level at Torquay the Beautiful, there are endless residences, many of much pretension, and occupied by people of wealth and position, each commanding a grand view of its bay and harbor, the latter seldom without its ships of war and torpedo boats; but when my dear old friend whom I had gone to visit proposed to take me for a drive, saying, "We will go round the new cut" (the pride of the Torquay of to-day), I could but exclaim, "Not any new cut, please, but take me to see old Cockington, with its thatched cottages and old forge, whilst there is any old Cockington left for one to see." My friend not only gratified my desire, but sent me afterwards the views of this quaint little village, which I am passing on to you.

Perhaps the sight of a bright-red letter box, with its "E. R." and up-to-date announcements of daily col-

lections, would have come as somewhat of a shock to my sentimental soul had not the small-paned windows, the gay flowers, the five-barred gate, and the hollyhocks peeping above the wall of the "Cottage at Cockington" evened things up and reconciled the rural beauties of the past with the conveniences which have become the necessities of even remote village life in the 20th century.

The old forge at Cockington is picturesque enough, but has a very helpless and "tottery" attitude, which, it needs no prophet to tell us, must before very long end in total collapse. Upon its ruins will probably soon be erected some spic-and-span hostelry or general-supply store, which will forever destroy the charm of what is really not merely a hamlet but a bit of old Torquay itself.

H. A. B.

## The Quiet Hour.

My dear "Hope,"—I am enclosing a report of the Fresh-Air Work, which came to hand late last night. I wish to lose no time in getting it to you, in hopes it may not be too late for the June 1st number of "The Farmer's Advocate."

There are one or two matters which do not appear in the report that I would like you to speak of if you have room:

1. That we make every effort to send out children thoroughly clean, but sometimes accidents do happen. Some mothers, who are busy out at work all day, must, no doubt, find it hard to keep their children absolutely clean. Occasionally we have sent out children about whom complaint was made. If any friend in the country should happen to get a child in too dirty a condition to be cleaned, we ask them to return the child immediately.

2. That sometimes when girls have been asked for, we have sent boys, and vice versa. This has happened because, at the last moment, the children whom we were sending failed to turn up, for one reason or another; and rather than have the friend in the country drive some distance to the station, then to be disappointed, we have sent two of the opposite sex, if we could not find two of the same. But we try to our utmost to send the kind of child asked for.

3. That some of our children, have wonderful imaginations, that are capable of a great amount of stretching. Some friends have found that, according to the children's story, they were entertaining people much wealthier than they themselves. In almost every case of exaggeration, we have found it is the poorest children whose imagination stretches most. If any friends, troubled by this, would write to us for information, we can satisfy them. We have had more trouble from this source than any other. Poor little children—the little hovels in which they have always lived are palaces to them; they have known no other.

Thanking you over and over again for your constant interest,—

ESTHER HOW.

506 Church St., Toronto.

### TORONTO CHILDREN'S FRESH-AIR MISSION.

In giving the report of the Fresh-Air Work for the year 1906, one's first thought is of thanksgiving to our Heavenly Father, who has so wonderfully blessed the Mission.

The work is still carried on along the lines of simple faith and trust in Him, and He has never failed us.

To hear some people talk, one would almost think that God does not care for the poor, or love the poor's children; and yet His Word says, Ps. 21 and 13: "Whoso stoppeth his ears to the cry of the poor, he also shall cry himself but shall not be heard."

470 poor children were given a two weeks' holiday in the country, going into 200 homes, found in all parts of Ontario.

The \$485.00 sent in, being sufficient for all expenses, the year's need was supplied—CHILDREN—HOMES—MONEY. Can one not see God's plan in this?

It is wonderful how God opens the homes to receive the children; think of

homes being offered as far east as Sherbrooke, Que.; and Manitoba and Alberta in the West. We were glad to remind these friends of needy children living in Montreal and Winnipeg who would be delighted to accept their offer.

We wish to thank our good friends among the readers of "The Farmer's Advocate" for the interest they take in our work. Last year children were sent to 73 homes, offered by those whose kind hearts were touched by reading an account of our work in that periodical.

The need of the Mission is being laid on the hearts of God's people living in the country, and they are beginning to see their privilege and responsibility. It is so nice to hear the boys and girls tell of the blessings they received in these homes, many of them never having lived a day in a Christian home before. Think of the deep impressions made on their young hearts in taking part in family worship for the first time, and added to that, the blessing of being taught a morning and evening prayer.

Friends are constantly asking where the money for this work comes from, when the Mission makes no direct appeal for it. It gives us great joy each year to tell of this. We are solely dependent upon our Heavenly Father for every need, and comes in answer to earnest, believing prayer. Sometimes the balance in the treasury has been under \$1, with many children to be sent out the next day, but before train-time arrived the amount needed was sent in. Our workers have a busy time, but none ever think of the work being hard, when they remember the help and cheer it brings to sad and lonely hearts. We were deprived of the "Jordan Harbor Cottage" during the year, the Government having taken over the property for an experimental farm. However, a real Fresh-Air tent was procured, and the work carried on, to the joy of many children. Through the kindness of good friends, we hope to build an addition to the tent this year, which will greatly add to the comfort of children and workers on stormy and windy nights. An account of the work "Over Jordan" is given in this report.

Six hundred children need the two weeks' holiday this summer, and we are asking for the co-operation of God's children in this matter.

The average cost per child for the holiday is one dollar. Again we wish to thank the Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific Railways for their continued interest and help.

### JORDAN HARBOR TENT.

Preparation for the work among the boys and girls of the Toronto Fresh-Air Mission was begun early in the spring. About three weeks before the first group of children was expected, we received word that the cottage used last year was not available. No other could be secured, and a tent seemed the only way out of the difficulty. A large one was soon purchased and placed in an orchard near the lake shore. This meant a great deal to the city boys and girls, for sand pies and forts, paddling and bathing were possible at all times.

But life made many of the home comforts impossible, for, without a floor, the little cots were likely to become damp, and the absence of a suitable stove made housekeeping doubly difficult. Owing to the smaller size of the home only one worker and six or eight children were

sent at a time for the two weeks' holiday. The worker in charge being a trained nurse, made it possible to give some who were too ill to be sent among strangers a very happy holiday. One little lad was especially in need of help, so he remained a month. When he came to the home, his back was very weak and required iron braces. He was unable to get up on a chair or into bed alone, and it was pitiful to see him attempting to join in the games of the others. The nurse's care, wholesome bread and milk and pure, fresh air made a marvellous change in him. When his outing was over, he was a boy again and not a helpless cripple.

Many other little ones grew stronger and better for the free happy life and the home influences. Night and morning they gathered together for a song service, and to hear God's word read, and join in prayer to their Heavenly Father. This work affords many opportunities to help the children, and, through them, the parents, and we all feel that in the coming season, with the aid of interested friends, we can accomplish much more for His sake.

"God's best gifts are not things, but opportunities."

### THE OTHER CHILDREN.

Many boys and girls are so accustomed to go away every summer for their holidays, to a cottage by the water, or a farmhouse in the country, that they never think of The Other Children.

Who are they? The boys and girls who go out on the Fresh-Air Mission? No, the ones who do not go; the children who are so rough and dirty that we could not risk sending them out with the others; the little foreign children, with, perhaps, a darker shade of skin than ours, but hearts just the same; the colored children with their bright eyes and shining teeth; the Jewish children so full of promise; these are "The Other Children."

"And do they not want a holiday," you ask? "Oh yes, with all their hearts, but nobody wants them."

One night last summer, our hearts ached, as we met at the train, a colored child, with the tear stains on her face. That morning she had been sent out, and was so joyous and happy to think of the two weeks' holiday, but on reaching her destination she was refused the outing because her skin was black.

Many of these dear children have never been on a train in their lives, having been born in the crowded parts of our city. Perhaps you would like to know what is meant by crowded houses. One of our workers was telling the writer the other day of a house she visits, which has ten rooms. These are occupied by 12 families, one family to each room, and two in the cellar. Do you think the children of this "apartment house" would enjoy a Fresh-Air Holiday?

Nobody wants "The Other Children," and yet it was our Master who said, "Inasmuch as ye did it not to one of the least of these—ye did it not to Me."

Prov. 21: 13.—Whoso stoppeth his ears at the cry of the poor, he also shall cry himself, but shall not be heard.

### WHAT WE ASK OF OUR FRIENDS WHO TAKE THE BOYS AND GIRLS.

To take them for two weeks' holiday.

To be strict, and not withhold correction when it is necessary.

To notify children's parents of their home-coming.

To kindly write Secretary as to children's conduct (good or otherwise).

We desire to send them all out the first week in July, commencing Wednesday, July 3rd.

Friends to meet the children at the railway station, and see them safely on the train on their homeward journey.

We send the children two by two, so as to prevent homesickness.

We pay their railway fare both ways.

We ask only for Christian Homes, where the children will be received for the Master's sake.

We try and send our best-behaved and most deserving boys and girls.

Kindly say whether boys or girls are preferred.

We cannot send their names before going out.

If the same children are desired again, kindly let the Secretary know.

In your correspondence, please say whether Miss, Mrs. or Mr.

State post-office address and nearest railway station.

We wish to have, by June 20th, the names of friends who desire to take our children.

Please join us in earnest prayer that, above all, our boys and girls may learn to know and trust Jesus as their personal Saviour.

Chas. D. Gordon, Supt., Dominion Bank (Ester St. Branch), Toronto.

Miss Florence Roberts, Secretary, 21 Scarth Road, Toronto.

Martin Love, Treasurer, 506 Church St., Toronto.

### THE FRESH-AIR CHILD.

By Elliot Walker.

Where the cool country breezes blow down from the mountains,  
The green fields are dotted with wild-flowers bright,

And clear, sparkling brooklets, like musical fountains,  
Sing soft to the grasses in onward delight.

To the hot, tired children, just up from the city,  
All seems like a paradise fair to explore,

And our eyes somehow moisten in quick, kindly pity  
For the poor little waifs who've not been here before.

We cannot restrain them—they leap from the hay-carts,  
All running and shouting and screaming in glee.

The meadows are theirs till the sun from the day parts;  
At last they are happy and joyous and free.

But one little tot, with great eyes filled with wonder,  
In gentle amaze at undreamed-of delight,

Runs off to a fence of old rails, and crawls under  
To the great patch of daisies that catches her sight.

Like a baby returned to the arms of a mother,



(Copyright Canada Newspaper Syndicate, Ltd.)

The Men Who Figured in the Recent Imperial Conference.

Back row—Sir William Hamilton, Mr. Holderness, Sir William Lyne, Mr. W. Robinson.

Middle row—Mr. Winston Churchill, Sir F. Hopwood, General Botha, Sir J. Mackay, Mr. G. Johnson, Mr. H. W. Just, Hon. L. P. Brodeur, Sir Robert Bond.

Front row—Mr. Asquith, Sir Joseph Ward, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Lord Elgin, Mr. Deakin, Mr. Moor, Mr. Lloyd-George.

She flings her small form in the flowers' embrace,  
And her strange yearning cry the white petals help smother.  
As she presses them close to her warm, tender face.

With her lap full of daisies, her arms full of daisies,  
Her heart full of daisies, she sits there and cries.  
Of sweet flower tributes it beat all the praises  
That ever were rendered by older ones wise.

To come up to supper 'twas hard work to get her,  
She wanted to stay with her flowers, she said;  
And we all bent to kiss her and tenderly pet her,  
And wove a white crown for her dear curly head.

When the two weeks were up and the good days were over,  
We started to pack in her small, shabby bag  
Her freshly-washed garments; but daisies and clover  
She had packed to exclude every poor little rag.

We think so much of the trouble we have with others that we more than half persuade ourselves that if everybody else were just right we could get on easily in life, but the fact is that more than half of our trouble with others grows out of our own faults and failures.—S. S. Times.

ENGLAND'S WELCOME.

At the dinner of the 1900 Club to the colonial Premiers, on April 17th, the following ode, by Alfred Austin, was sung by Mr. Balfour's choir:—

Welcome, welcome, welcome yet once more,  
Welcome unto England's shore,  
Faring hither from afar,  
Welcome Southern Cross and Star,  
All of British birth and blood,  
Linked by loving brotherhood.

One in heart, one in hand,  
One in counsel and command,  
Far as winds and waters reach,  
One in purpose, as in speech,  
Facing fearless good or ill,  
One but by unfettered will.

Closer, closer, closer let us draw,  
Knit by liberty and law,  
Severed nor by sea nor zone.  
Loyal to one King, one Throne,  
With Imperial flag unfurled,  
Proffering peace to all the world.

FISHING AND SHOOTING.—The Canadian Pacific Railway Co. is issuing a very neat and concise booklet, "Fishing and Shooting," which contains all sorts of information of interest to sportsmen and campers. Those who wish a holiday and do not know where to go, will do well to procure this booklet before making a decision. Send for it, enclosing four cents in stamps, and giving mention of "The Farmer's Advocate" in your application to Mr. W. T. Robson, advertising agent, Canadian Pacific Railway Co., Montreal.

THE SONG OF THE THRUSH.

Ah! the May was grand this mornin'!  
Shure, how could I feel forlorn in  
Such a land, when tree and flower tossed  
their kisses to the breeze?  
Could an Irish heart be quiet  
While the Spring was running riot,  
An' the birds of free America were sing-  
ing in the trees?  
In the songs that they were singing  
No familiar note was ringing,  
But I strove to imitate them an' I  
whistled like a lad,  
Oh! my heart, was warm to love them  
For the very newness of them—  
For the ould songs that they helped me  
to forget—an' I was glad.

So I mocked the feathered choir  
To my hungry heart's desire,  
An' I glorified in the comradeship that  
made their joy my own.  
Till a new note sounded, stilling  
All the rest. A thrush was thrilling!  
Ah! the thrush I left behind me in the  
fields about Athrone!  
Where, upon the whitethorn spraying,  
He was minstrel of the Maying  
In my days of love an' laughter that the  
years have laid at rest;  
Here again his notes were ringing!  
But I'd lost the heart for singing—  
Ah! the song I could not answer was the  
one I knew the best.  
—Catholic Standard and Times.

Employ thy time well if thou meanest to gain leisure. Beware of little expenses, for a small leak will sink a big ship.—Franklin.

THE BAY OF DUBLIN.

O Bay of Dublin! my heart you're troublin',  
Your beauty haunts me like a fevered dream;  
Like frozen mountains that the sun sets bubblin',  
My heart's blood warms when I but hear your name.  
And never till this life-pulse ceases,  
My earliest thoughts you'll cease to be.  
O there's no one here knows how fair that place is,  
And no one cares how dear it is to me.

Sweet Wicklow mountains! the sunlight sleeping  
On your green banks is a picture rare;  
You crowd around me like young girls peeping  
And puzzling me to say which is most fair;  
As though you'd see your own sweet faces  
Reflected in that smooth and silver sea,  
O my blessing on those lovely places,  
Though no one cares how dear they are to me.

How often when at work I'm sitting,  
And musing sadly on the days of yore,  
I think I see my Katy knitting  
And the children playing round the cabin door;  
I think I see the neighbors' faces  
All gathered round, their long-lost friend to see.  
Oh, though no one knows how fair that place is  
Heaven knows how dear my poor home was to me.

—Lady Dufferin.

## WOMEN'S INSTITUTE MEETINGS.

The following is a list of Women's Institute meetings for the summer, beginning with June 1st. A complete list of subjects is given as affording suggestions for W. I. meetings in sections to which the speakers appointed for those topics cannot come:

## Division 1.

Mrs. L. Gray Price.—"The Value of Fruits in our Diet," "Making Home Attractive," "Domestic Science on the Farm," "Every Man the Architect of His Own Fortune," "Food Values," with demonstrations on meats, vegetables and soups.

Miss A. Morrison.—"Principles of Bread and Cake Making," "Economics of the Home," "Food Values," with demonstrations on meats, vegetables and soups.

Moffat, June 1; Campbellville, June 3; Sheridan, June 4; Trafalgar, June 5; Appleby, June 6; Nelson, June 7; Burlington, June 8; St. George, June 10; Paris, June 11; Glen Morris, June 12; Tranquility, June 13; Cainsville, June 14; Opouanga, June 15; Ohsweken, June 17; Mohawk, June 18; Burford, June 19; Cathcart, June 20; Hatchley, June 21; Courtland, June 22; Simcoe, June 24; Tyrell, June 25; Nanticoke, June 26; Cheapside, June 27; Selkirk, June 28.

## Division 2.

Miss M. Bell.—"Dietaries for Different Classes of People"; "Ventilation, Sanitation and Hygiene"; "Use and Misuse of Beverages"; "Care of the Injured and Hints for the Sick Room," with demonstrations in bandaging; "Food Values," with demonstrations on meats, vegetables and soups.

Miss M. Yates.—"The Management of Poultry," "Home Economics," "Method in Business Records and Correspondence," "Sanitation About the Home."

Wellandport, June 1; Smithville, June 8; Caledonia, June 4; Springvale, June 5; Hagersville, June 6; Clanbrassil, June 7; Jarvis, June 8; Decewsville, June 10; Canfield, June 11; York, June 12; Blackheath, June 13; Binbrook, June 14; Tapleytown, June 15; Stony Creek, June 17; Winona, June 18; Hannon, June 19; Glanford, June 20; Ancaster, June 21; Jerseyville, June 22; West Flamboro, June 24; Waterdown, June 25; Rockton, June 26; Westover, June 27.

## Division 3.

Miss S. Campbell, to July 6.—"The Ideal Home," "Character," "Our Fair Dominion," "A Young Lady's Accomplishments," "The Influence of Women," "Demonstrations in Needlework."

Miss Helen McMurchie, to June 10th.—"The Planning of the Farmhouse," "Regulation of Household Expenditure," "The Value of Pictures" (illustrated), "Food Values," with demonstrations on meats, vegetables and soups.

Miss M. Stewart, June 11 to July 6.—"A Girl's Education," "Some Precautions Against Disease," "Selection and Care of our Food," "Food Values," with demonstrations on meats, vegetables and soups.

Coningsby, June 1; Marsville, June 3; Osprings, June 4; Erin, June 5; Orangeville, June 6; Glen Cross, June 7; Camilla, June 8; Relessey, June 10; Shelburne, June 11; Whittington, June 12; Laurel, June 13; Corbetton, June 14; Horning's Mills, June 15; Honeywood, June 17; Perm, June 18; Everett, June 19; Avening, June 20; Singhampton, June 21; Duntroon, June 22; Batteau, June 24; New Lowell, June 25; Sunnidale Corners, June 26; New Flos, June 27; Phepston, June 28; Midhurst, July 1; Elmvale, July 1; Wyebridge, July 2; Wyevale, July 3; Lafontaine, July 4; Orillia, July 5; Churchill, July 6.

## Division 5.

Dr. Annie Backus.—"Hygiene of the Home and Aids in Nursing," "Consumption and its Prevention," "The Importance and Meaning of Woman's Work," "Training in the Home," "Education of Girls," "Poultry Raising."

Miss Isabel Murray.—"The Simple Life," "Home Nursing and Emergencies," with demonstrations; "Study of Hats," with demonstrations in making and trimming; "Study of Dress," with demonstrations in cutting and making shirtwaists; "Food Values," with demonstrations in the preparation of meats, vegetables and soups.

Harriston, June 1; Clifford, June 3; Elmwood, June 4; Hanover, June 5; Durham, June 6; Holstein, June 7; Grand

Valley, June 8; Arthur, June 10; Damascus, June 11; Kenilworth, June 12; Mt. Forest, June 15; Conn, June 13; Cedarville, June 14; Hopeville, June 17; Dromore, June 18; Priceville, June 19; Flesherton, June 20; Badgeros, June 21; Maxwell, June 22; Vandeleur, June 24; Kimberley, June 25; Ravenna, June 26; Heathcote, June 27; Temple Hill, June 28; Williamsford, June 29; Chatsworth, July 1; Desboro, July 2; Annan, July 3; Bothwell Cors., July 3; Meaford, July 4.

## Division 6.

Miss G. Gray, to July 9.—"The Key to Life's Possibilities," "The Science of Homemaking," "Twentieth Century Living," "Food Values," with demonstrations on meats, vegetables and soups.

Mrs. Wm. Purves, to June 18.—"Home," "Economy," "Consumption—Some Preventives," "Child Culture," "Preserving and Canning."

Mrs. J. N. Shannon, June 19 to July 9.—"Household Hygiene," "Labor-saving Contrivances for the Housewife," "Home Nursing," "Comparative Value of the Different Cuts of Meats," "Food Values," with demonstrations on meats, vegetables and soups.

Currie's, June 1; Mt. Elgin, June 3; Folden's Corners, June 4; Beachville, June 5; Thamesford, June 6; Kintore, June 7; Embro, June 8; Braemar, June 10; Hickson, June 11; Cassel, June 12; Innerkip, June 13; Drumbo, June 14; Bright, June 15; Tavistock, June 17; Staffa, June 18; Bayfield, June 19; Clinton, June 20; Holmesville, June 21; Goderich, June 22; Wingham, June 24; Kincardine, June 25; Walkerton, June 26; Paisley, June 27; Port Elgin, June 28; Tara, June 29; Allenford, July 1; Kilsyth, July 2; Brookholm, July 3; Kemble, July 4; Fordwich, July 5; Gorrie, July 6; Molesworth, July 8; Ethel, July 9.

## Division 7.

Miss B. Duncan, to July 10.—"Use of Food to the Body," "Everyday Helps to the Housewife," "Hints in Selecting and Caring for Meats," "Girls and Their Ideals," "The Expenses of the Household," "Food Values," with demonstrations on meats, vegetables and soups.

Mrs. F. W. Watts, June 3 to 12.—"Home Nursing," "Accidents and Emergencies," "The Bath, Fresh Air and Exercise," "Happiness in the Home," "Benefits of Women's Institutes."

Miss N. L. Pattinson, June 13 to July 10.—"Health in the Home," "Hints on Home Nursing," with demonstrations; "Different Cuts of Meat, Their Selection and Preparation"; "Foods, Their Constituents and Functions," with demonstrations on meats, vegetables and soups. Wellesley, June 3; Linwood, June 4; Hawkesville, June 5; Heidelberg, June 6; St. Jacob's, June 7; Winterbourne, June 8; Breslau, June 10; New Hamburg, June 11; Haysville, June 12; New Dundee, June 13; Ayr, June 14; Branchton, June 15; Galt, June 17; Preston, June 18; Hespeler, June 19; Mannheim, June 20; Killan, June 21; Guelph, June 22; Eden Mills, June 24; Streetsville, June 25; Brampton, June 27; Snelgrove, June 28; Cheltenham, June 29; Campbell's Crossing, July 1; Inglewood, July 2; Alton, July 3; Mono Road, July 4; Bolton, July 5; Newmarket, July 6; Schomberg, July 8; Vandon, July 9; Belhaven, July 10.

## Division 8.

Miss L. Rose, to July 9.—"The Secretion, Food Value and Care of Milk"; "How to Increase Dairy Profits"; "The Womanly Sphere of Woman"; "The Head, the Hand, the Heart, the Tripod of Successful Work"; "The Influence of Environment."

Miss E. Patterson, to June 26.—"Home and its Relation to Health"; "Needs of the Body and How we Supply Them"; "The Sick in our Homes," with demonstrations in nursing; "Common Foods and Their Real Value," with demonstrations on meats, vegetables and soups.

Miss Helen McMurchie, to July 9th.—"The Planning of the Farmhouse," "Regulation of Household Expenditure"; "The Value of Pictures" (illustrated), "Food Values," with demonstrations on meats, vegetables and soups.

Sparta, June 1; Rodney, June 3; Highgate, June 4; Kent Bridge, June 5; Elberts, June 6; Bear Creek, June 7; Cedar Springs, June 8; Port Alma, June 10; Wheatley, June 11; Quinn, June 12; Tilbury, June 13; South Woodlee, June 14; Essex, June 15; Oldcastle, June 17; Wyanona, June 19; Osborne, June 20; Oil

Springs, June 21; Shetland, June 22; Appin, June 24; Napier, June 25; Strathroy, June 26; Coldstream, June 27; Lobo, June 28; Beechwood, June 29; West McGillivray, July 1; Ailsa Craig, July 2; Mooresville, July 3; Sylvan, July 4; Forest, July 5; Hampstead, July 6; Milverton, July 8; Listowel, July 9.

## Division 9.

Miss I. Rife, to June 28.—"Helpfulness in Women's Institutes"; "Sunshine, Pure Air and the Bath"; "Consumption as a Social Disease"; "The Home in its Attitude to the School"; "Education for Our Young People."

Miss B. Gilholm, to June 6.—"The Care and Handling of Milk"; "Buttermaking on the Farm"; "Our Friends and Foes"; "Bacteria"; "Our Air Fireside."

Miss J. McIntyre, June 7 to June 28.—"Household Science on the Farm"; "Dietetics in Health and Disease"; "Hints on Home Nursing" (demonstrations in bandaging); "Food and its Functions," with demonstrations on meats, vegetables and soups.

Thornhill, June 1; Agincourt, June 3; Box Grove, June 4; Victoria Square, June 5; Stouffville, June 6; Little Britain, June 7; Oakwood, June 8; Linden Valley, June 10; Cambray, June 11; Lindsay, June 12; Fenelon Falls, June 13; Bobcaygeon, June 14; Omeme, June 15; Mt. Pleasant, June 17; Springville, June 18; Millbrook, June 19; Bailieboro, June 19; Garden Hill, June 20; Lakefield, June 21; Warsaw, June 22; Springbrook, June 24; Wellman's Corners, June 25; Tweed, June 26; Queensboro, June 27; Unbridge, June 28.

## Division 10.

Mrs. J. W. Bates, to July 3.—"Social Rights and Duties of Farmers"; "Practical Training for Women"; "Boys and Girls in Institute Work"; "Household Economics and Conveniences"; "Food Values," with demonstrations on meats, vegetables and soups.

Miss G. Cater, to June 8.—"Kitchens, Past and Present"; "Courtesy in the Home"; "Sewing" with demonstrations; "Buttermaking on the Farm"; "Production and Care of Milk."

Miss M. Parkin, June 10 to July 3.—"Disease and Diets"; "Health in the Home"; "Home Nursing, Emergencies," with demonstrations; "What a Young Girl Can Make and Do"; "Foods and Nutrition," with demonstrations on meats, vegetables and soups.

Bowmanville, June 1; Starkville, June 3; Cobourg, June 4; Gore's Landing, June 5; Roseneath, June 6; Fenella, June 7; Grafton, June 8; Castleton, June 10; Brighton, June 11; York Road, June 12; Wooler, June 13; Harder's, June 14; Frankford, June 15; Wallbridge, June 17; Turner's, June 18; Foxboro, June 19; Spencer's, June 20; Adolphustown, June 21; Stella, June 22; N. Williamsburg, June 25; Briston's Corners, June 26; South Mountain, June 27; Chesterville, June 28; Douglas, June 29; Forester's Falls, July 1; Beachburg, July 2; Westmeath, July 3.

## JOINT FARMERS' AND WOMEN'S MEETINGS.

## Series 1.

H. Glendenning, June 5-14.—"The Judging of Dairy Cattle, Bacon Hogs and Sheep"; "General Cultivation and the Eradication of Weeds"; "Feeds and Feeding"; "The Production and Care of Milk"; "Farm Conveniences."

D. Anderson, June 17-July 17.—"Soil Cultivation and Rotation of Crops"; "The Judging of Cattle, Horses and Hogs"; "The Feeding of Farm Stock"; "Farming as an Occupation."

Miss Agnes Smith, June 5 to July 17.—"Food Values," demonstrations in meats, vegetables, soups; "Food, and its Relation to the Body"; "Labor Problems of the Household"; "A Plain Talk with Housewives"; "The Principles of Butter-making."

Desbarats, June 5; McLennan, June 6; Bar River, June 7; Echo Bay, June 8; Tarantorus, June 10; West Morah, June 11; Bass Line, June 12; Goulais Bay, June 13; East Korah, June 14; Pappouge, June 17; Nolau, June 18; Hymers, June 19; O'Connor, June 20; Stanley, June 21; Murillo, June 22; Dryden, June 24; Oxdrift, June 25; Eagle River, June 26; Kenora, June 27; Rainy River, July 2; Rapid River, July 3; Pine-wood, July 4; Stratton, July 5; Barwick, July 6; Emo, July 8; Devlin, July 9; La Valle, July 10; Crozier, July 12; Isher-

wood, July 13; Ouimet, July 16; Wolf River, July 17.

## Series 2.

Mrs. Colin Campbell, June 4-July 2.—1. "Practical Housekeeping." 2. "A Comparison of Our Common Foods." 3. "Canning Fruits and Vegetables." 4. "Poultry Raising." 5. "The Kitchen Garden; Does it Pay?" 6. "The House-keeper and Her Importance to the State." Mrs. L. Gray-Price, July 3-17.—1. "The Value of Fruit in Our Diet." 2. "Food Values," demonstrations in meats, vegetables and soups. 3. "Domestic Science on the Farm." 4. "Making Home Attractive." 5. "Every Man His Own Architect."

W. F. Kydd, Esq.—1. "The Judging of Live Stock—Horses, Dairy Cattle, Swine." 2. "The Dairy Cow—Her Summer Feed and Winter Care." 3. "Cultivation of the Soil and Eradication of Weeds." 4. "The Growing of Small Fruits and Potatoes." 5. "Am I Raising the Most Profitable Horse?"

Stisted, June 4; Aspdin, June 4; Ravenscliffe, June 5; Huntsville, June 6; Brunel, June 7; Birkendale, June 8; Hillside, June 10; Novar, June 11; Collender, June 12; Powassan, June 13; Nipissing, June 14; Restcote, June 15; Loring, June 17; Arnstein, June 18; Golden Valley, June 19; Granite Hill, June 20; Trout Creek, June 21; South River, June 22; Sundridge, June 24; Burk's Falls, June 25; Magnetawan, June 26; Midlothian, June 27; Doe Lake, June 28; Emsdale, June 29; Four Mile Lake, July 1; Widdifield Hall, July 1; Woodlands, July 2; New Liskeard, July 3; Hillview, July 4; Milberta, July 5; Uno Park, July 6; Hanbury, July 8; Thornloe, July 9; Earleton, July 10; Heaslip, July 11; Hilliardtown, July 12; Judge, July 13; Tomstown, July 15; Charlton, July 16; Haileybury, July 17.

## Series 3.

H. G. Reed, V. S.—1. "Judging of Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs." 2. "Principles and Practice of Stock-breeding." 3. "Brood Mare and Foal." 4. "General Cultivation and Destruction of Weeds." 5. "The Common Diseases of Farm Stock and Treatment." 6. "Training of the Young Horse."

Miss L. Shuttleworth.—1. "Cold Dishes for Summer Use." 2. "Fruits; Methods of Canning, Preserving, etc." 3. "Health as the Basis of Womanly Beauty." 4. "Short Talk and Discussion on Cream Separators, Dairy Utensils and Their Care; Churning, Care of Milk and Cream." 5. "The Needs of the Dairy Industry." 6. "Evenings at the Homestead."

Wikwemikong, June 1; The Slash, June 3; Tehkummah, June 4; Big Lake, June 5; Mindemoya, June 6; Grimsthorpe, June 7; Kagawong, June 8; Ice Lake, June 10; Gore Bay, June 11; Gordon's, June 11; Barrie Island, June 12; Poplar, June 13; Evansville, June 14; Silverwater, June 15; Richard's Landing, June 18; Kentvale, June 19; Cartertown, June 20; Marksville, June 21; Alma Heights, June 24; Little Rapids, June 25; Livingstone Creek, June 26; Sowerby, June 27; Goldenburg, June 28; Iron Bridge, June 29; Walford, July 2.

## USE OF ALCOHOL.

As a refutation of the pronouncement made recently by sixteen British physicians in favor of the use of alcohol, may be adduced the record of General Kuroki, who is at present attending the Jamestown Exposition. As noted by a contemporary: "His division fought fifty battles in twenty months, including the first of the great battles on the Yalu. He sent out this drastic order: 'If any man gets drunk while on duty he will be shot to death.' Then followed the most drastic regulation. Not a drop of sake or other liquor was allowed to be sold to officer or soldier. It was excluded even from the hospitals, and, nevertheless, the percentage of deaths was but one per cent. We see that the leading British physicians have pronounced strongly against those members who declared for alcohol."

"Success" is spelled with seven letters. Of the seven only one is found in "fame," and one in "money," but three are found in "happiness."—Success.

## The Ingle Nook.

### SOMETHING ABOUT CHILDREN.

(Continued.)

It is astonishing, when you shift about to count them, how few really ideal parents you can think of—by ideal we mean those who have the very best possible influence over children—and yet not so astonishing, perhaps, when you consider that the requirements for an ideal parenthood strike at the very roots of perfect manhood and womanhood itself.

In the first place, the man or woman of finest character is likely to make the finest parent; and this, perhaps, is the key of the whole matter. The thoroughly upright man or woman who knows how to be "chummy" with his or her children, yet who can when necessary be firm as adamant, even a bit terrific on occasion, yet eternally just, is likely to have most success in the training of children and the making of the home. Unless children are happy and obedient the home is, to some extent, ruined. If they are not happy, no matter how obedient they are, there is an air of sullenness in the very atmosphere, and an ever-increasing disposition in the children themselves to "leave" at the first opportunity. If they are not obedient, no matter how happy they are, disorganization and confusion reign; there is no comfort within the four walls for anyone, and sooner or later complications are almost sure to arise, which may lead to very disastrous results.

Perhaps one of the very first causes of disobedience is the habit which some parents have of promising punishment and never carrying it out. "If you do so-and-so I'll whip you," thunders this species of disciplinarian, and straightway the grain of old Adam in the child prompts him to try the so-and-so "just to see." Of course he gets off scot-free, and goes on his way rejoicing. Next time he will do as he likes. . . . And so the habit of disobedience is formed.

And this is not the worst; he has lost confidence in the parent's word—one of the most regrettable things that could happen him. After all, children have a sense of honor about things, and are distinctly disappointed when that sense is outraged. Although they may be glad to escape punishment, or adequate punishment, for their misdeeds, they invariably think less of the one who lets them off with it. This is continually seen in the schoolroom. The teacher who cannot command a fair amount of order is seldom loved and never revered by her pupils, and it is only reasonable to suppose that so far as the reverence goes, the same condition, although perhaps in much slighter degree, obtains in regard to parents. At all events the child should never feel that its parent has lied, and the parent who, through excessive tenderness of heart, finds it impossible to inflict punishment, should never commit himself by promising it.

Most children, it goes without saying, need, at times, some sort of correction. Just what form it should take will, of course, depend upon many things—the gravity of the offence, the disposition of the child, etc. With some children a word or a look seems sufficient; with others a talking to or reasoning with; with still others, upon whom all other methods have failed, a good hide application now and again seems the most salutary treatment possible. In such extreme case, of course, the old word of advice is pertinent: "Never punish a child while in anger."

With this question of punishment, however, arises the still more important one,

when and for what it should be administered. Many people seem to have no sense about this matter. Some expect children to be little grown-ups from their very cradle, equipped with all the wisdom and foresight and steadiness of demeanor which it has taken thirty years or more to develop in themselves. Others blame young children for lying, and sometimes punish severely for it, when the real fact is that they themselves have failed to understand child-nature enough to recognize that the little ones are not lying at all, only describing things as they see them. To children things loom large. What seems only a mile to the grown-up is an incalculable distance to the child-mind, and so with other things. Again, what seems a boastful exaggeration may only be due to the child's inability to express himself accurately. "My father's turnips are big ones!" announced a small boy of six triumphantly. "Seven feet long!" . . . "Show me how large they are," he was told, and immediately the little hands went up some ten inches apart.

True, some tiny tots are fond of manufacturing wonderful stories which they tell with all the air of truth; but even this cannot be taken as lying, nor as an indication that the little story-tellers will be liars when they grow up. The child is not intending to give a false impression; he is merely recounting the marvellous dream-happenings which his

### A ROSE JAR.

"An Ingle Nook Reader," Hastings Co., Ont., is a girl after my own heart; she sends her questions in good time. This query regarding a rose jar was, in fact, sent three weeks ago.

To make a rose jar, strictly speaking, you use only rose petals, but many add lemon verbena, rose geranium, carnations, etc., so making a pot pourri. Gather the petals and such leaves as are used in the morning after the dew has dried. Put them in layers in a stone jar, sprinkling each layer with fine salt from a salt shaker. Keep on adding petals and salt day by day, until you have enough, then keep covered for two weeks, stirring occasionally with a stick or silver fork. Now put the mixture into another jar in layers, this time sprinkling a mixture of spices, cloves, stick cinnamon and allspice coarsely ground, over each layer; a sprinkling of orris root will also be an improvement. Cover tightly and leave for three weeks. Now give the last treatment. Mix in a bowl  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. each of cloves, mace and allspice, half a grated nutmeg, an ounce of powdered orris root, and  $\frac{1}{2}$ -oz. stick cinnamon pounded fine. Put the prepared flowers and this mixture into your rose jar, adding a drop or two of any essential oil, rose, violet, etc., if you like. Keep tightly covered, and whenever you wish your rooms perfumed, remove the cover for half an hour.

"The father overheard them one day making vows of love under the orange tree, and sternly forbade the unequal match; but the lovers contrived to elope, stayed concealed for a while in the gardener's cottage, and hence made their escape to their island home. The enraged Mandarin pursued them with a whip, and would have beaten them to death had not the gods rewarded their fidelity by turning them into turtle-doves."

### OUR SCRAP BAG.

Just one hint for our scrap bag this time. Jack's Wife tells me that she has kept rhubarb from one year to another by very simple means. She first sterilizes the sealers and lets them cool; then she packs in the rhubarb tightly and fills to overflowing with cold water, after which the tops are screwed on. The rubbers should be new.

### From a Maple Leaf.

Dear Dame Durden,—I suppose you are watching the maples to see the leaves push forth, and as there was one in the Ingle Nook lately, you will be thinking that this one must be dead unless it soon shows some sign of life. But I almost wonder that there have not been more of them in our corner, since I am not a very bright or fluttering leaf.

I was glad for the little story you gave us in April 11th Nook; not that it is a pleasant picture, but because it reminds me of the adage, "Interest lightens labor."

While, perhaps, all of us take more interest in the things of nature about us than did this old woman, I believe there are few of us who could not double our enjoyment of life if we did more right thinking and seeing.

What if we must scrub floors and wash dishes and rake back yards, there are no smoke-filled air and high walls to shut off our view of trees, hills, fields, and everything that God, "instead of man," has made; and, instead of the clatter and din of machinery, traffic and whistles, we can turn our minds to the birds and bees, and the murmur of the river in the distance. Then when we plant and work our gardens, surely it must be an inspiration to think that we are working hand to hand with God.

How much more, too, we enjoy cooking and baking when we understand something of the principles with which we

work. I think, with the information we can get from W. I. reports and bulletins and reliable magazines, we need not be altogether ignorant along this line.

No, Forget-me-not, I am not an ex-school teacher, and had I ever been I would likely be one yet, as I am only a maid, and not a matron as you perhaps think. But I must close, hoping these thoughts may help someone to take more interest, and, therefore, more pleasure, in the things that go to make life on the farm.

SR. MAPLE LEAF.

Waterloo Co., Ont.

### RECIPES.

Lunch Cake.—Two-thirds cup sugar, 2 tablespoons butter, 2-3 cup milk, yolk of 1 egg, 1 2-3 cups Five Roses flour, 2 teaspoons baking powder, last the white of the egg well beaten. When nearly done, sprinkle granulated sugar and cinnamon over top.

Brown Pudding.—One cup molasses, 1 cup suet, 1 cup raisins,  $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon salt, 3  $\frac{1}{2}$  cups Five Roses flour, 1 teaspoon each cinnamon and allspice, pinch cloves,  $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon soda. Steam three hours.

The shadows of our own desires stand between us and our better angel.—Dickens.



The Good Fairy of the Farm.

### THE WILLOW PATTERN.

A. A. B., York Co., Ont., asks for the story of the old blue willow pattern on china. Here it is:

The design of the willow pattern was introduced by J. Turner in his Caughley porcelain in 1780. The design is Chinese in character. To the right of the pattern is a Mandarin's country seat, two stories high, to show the rank and wealth of the possessor. In the background is an orange tree. The estate is enclosed by a wooden fence. At one end of the bridge is the famous willow tree, and at the other the gardener's cottage, one story high, so humble that the grounds are uncultivated, the only growing thing being a small fir tree at the back. At the top of the pattern, left-hand side, is an island with a cottage. The grounds are highly cultivated. There are two birds, turtledoves, and on the bridge are three figures, the Mandarin's daughter, with the distaff, nearest the cottage, the lover with a box in the middle; and nearest the willow tree the Mandarin with a whip. The tradition is that the Mandarin had an only daughter, named Li-Chi, who fell in love with Chang, a young man who lived in the Island-home, and who had been her father's secretary.

imagination has conjured before him, and which, for the time, are a pretence as natural to him as that the stick upon which he rides is a horse. Parents too often, in fact, assume that children are actuated by wrong motives. Let a child know you think him a thief or a liar, and, although you may not actually convert him into a thief or a liar (suggestion, however, may do much) you make him sensitive, angry, rebellious, altogether hard to deal with.

The whole matter, then, would seem to resolve itself into this, that the parent should get at the whole bottom of the case before assuming evil, or punishing the child; that he should also study well the form that correction should take; that if physical punishment be found absolutely necessary it should be severe enough to act as a reminder, not as a mere laughing-stock to the child. Who has not heard the small boy jeer in regard to a too easy teacher: "She can't hurt you!" or maybe, "She couldn't hurt a flea!" And the chances are that he is likely to think the same, though he may not say it, of the too easy mother.

(To be continued.)

Know what thou can'st work at, and work at it like a Hercules.—Carlyle.

## Children's Corner.

[All letters for Children's Corner must be addressed "Cousin Dorothy," 52 Victor Ave., Toronto. Otherwise they will not be published.]

### AN IMPORTANT CHANGE.

It has been decided that, after this, the Children's Corner will, on every alternate week, be turned into a Young People's Department. In this way we hope to make the C. C. more interesting to the little ones, and also to provide some reading for the big boys and girls, some of whom are almost young men and women. I hope our young people will help me to make their department very useful and entertaining, by sending in good advice, and anything else they may have to offer of general interest, and by joining in the learned discussions, which we may now hope to launch forth upon. Letters should be headed "Young People's Department," and addressed to Cousin Dorothy, 2 Victor Ave., Toronto.

### PUZZLE COMPETITION.

The prize is won by Eva Piper (age 13), Iona, Ont., as she was the first to send in a correct paper. The following also guessed all the answers: Lila McLellan, Frank Jones, Phyllis Honey, Zephie Chute, Rose Stokes, Lillie Bradish, Etta Simpson, Elsie Skellett, Rhoda Johns, Maurice Frizelle, Isabella Pratt, Estella McCutcheon, Ruby Cordingly, Beatrice Dunlop, Jennie Richardson, Edna Evans, Louis Dippel, James McConnell, Wilma Saint, Abram Pike, Gertrude Forth, Milton Coburn, J. Ross, Lillian Lea, Jessie Telford, J. P. Moher, Cora Tunis, Jennie Gilmour, Ruth Gleason, Gerald Johnson, Genevieve Doyle, Edward Norwich, Ritchie Ketcheson, Edward Ronan, Kathleen Morrison, Eunice Russau, Winifred Lageer, Kenneth Riddell, Muriel Langrell, Margaret Stewart, Annie Burrill, Isabelle McGee, Leona Zavitz, Pearl Strangways, Mary Honey, Jessie Corry, Forest Leeson, Mildred Hughes, Colin Campbell.

I am afraid "The Farmer's Advocate" would be like the bankrupt man, if it tried to give a prize to every one of these clever Cornerites, so we must abide by the rule that the first arrival has the prize. We have not room to print the names of those whose papers were very nearly correct.

C. D.

### ANSWERS TO PUZZLES.

1. (a) Monkey, rabbit, mouse, zebra, lion, jaguar, giraffe, muskrat. (b) Cabbage, tomato, artichoke, thistle, mullen.

2. (a) NAT (b) STAR  
ANT TARS  
TAN ARTS  
RATS

3. (a) Needle (b) Water  
Engine Ontario  
Lord Lighthouse  
Sailor Feathers  
Onion England  
Night WOLFE.

NELSON.

4. Winnipeg, Quebec, Halifax, Brantford, Penetanguishene, Ottawa, Vancouver, Kingston, Guelph, Peterboro.

5. (a) It has no point.  
(b) At Endor.  
(c) To ashes.  
(d) One is hard up, the other soft down.

6. Be wise and read "The Farmer's Advocate."

### THE LETTER BOX.

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I enjoy reading the little letters very much. I am out visiting at my uncle's. He has a very nice farm. There is a fine large river running past the front, where we fish and go boating. There is a gentleman near there who does a lot of trapping. The farm is run by two young men. They have a very valuable collie dog, but the men tease him very much. Would you tell me something that would be better amusement for them? My aunts keep a lot of hens, but the men have no use for them. Wishing the Corner good success.

A WORKER.

Dear Cousin Dorothy.—We live in the country, three and a half miles out of St. Laurent. Every day, I drive to St. Laurent; take the cars to go in to Westmount Academy, in Westmount, one of Montreal's suburbs. I am in the first year, and do not find the work at all hard. Nevertheless, I am not looking forward with great pleasure to our June examinations, which come from Quebec. As this is my first letter, I think I will not write any more.

MARION.

Dear Cousin Dorothy.—My papa takes "The Farmer's Advocate," and I like to read the Children's Corner. I have a little fox terrier; its name is Tiny. We have an incubator, and I like to see the little chickens popping out of the shell. I am seven years old, and I have two miles to walk to school. I am in the Part Second Book.

LILLIAN SNOW (age 7).

Fullarton, Ont.

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I enjoy reading the discussions that are given in the Corner. I think it would be interesting to have debates, for instance, on "Country and City Life"; "Which is the Most Pleasing to the Eye, Nature or Art?" and give a prize for the best essay. Don't you think it would be interesting, Cousin Dorothy? I hope you will not think me presuming to offer opinions on my first appearance to the Corner. Are there any other Cornerites going to try the Entrance at midsummer? I am, but do not know whether I will be successful or not. I remain,—

Huron.

VIOLA (age 12).

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I live on the shore of a beautiful lake called Lac Carrier, but on the map it is Lake Simion. I have two dogs, and six little puppies. I live at a lumber depot. I have not gone to school yet, as there is none near us. I have a pair of snowshoes, and I can go well on them. We had a big snowstorm here on the fourth of May. The ice is not gone out of the lake yet. I love to go trolling on the lake with papa. Last summer, I caught some large trout myself. We have fine fishing here, and all kinds of game. There is a steamboat and a scow on the lake; it is used for towing the logs across the lake when the drive comes down. I am eight years old.

SUSIE A. WESTON.

Duhamel, Quebec.

### An Interesting Grandfather.

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—About seventy-seven years ago, my great-grandparents left England to seek a home in Canada. It took about six weeks to cross those mighty waters at that time. Nine days before they landed, a baby boy was born to them. When he was nine days old, the vessel pulled in to the shore at Quebec. They started out to seek a home, and, finally, they landed near Toronto. At that time, Toronto was called Little York. They lived there five years; then they moved near the town of Norwich, and settled on a farm, on which they resided till their death. This baby boy grew up to be a man, and now occupies the homestead. He is now my grandfather. They had lots of hard work cleaning up their land, and making the home what it now is. In those early days, wolves, bears and deer roamed through the forests, sometimes coming very near. Occasionally a wolf would steal a lamb, or some of their poultry. When grandfather was a little boy, he and his grandmother went to fetch the cows, which roamed in the wood. In some way, they got lost, and had a very trying time, staying one night in the wild wood; wolves howling; nothing to eat, and completely exhausted. At daybreak they started again, and about noon they came to a clearing, about six miles from home. They called at the first house they came to, and got something to eat, but they reached home all safe. If any of you boys or girls have a grandfather or grandmother that was born on the ocean, please write to me.

CLARA ELLIOTT (age 12).

Fairfield Plain, Brant Co., Ont.

### AGRICULTURE A PROFESSION.

The Manchester Courier eulogizes the Canadian system of agricultural education, which, it says, elevates agriculture to the rank of an educated, thoughtful man's profession. This is one reason why so many men are seeking to shape a career in the new country.

## About the House.

### LAUNDRY AND CLEANING NOTES.

#### LAUNDERING COLORED GOODS.

Black goods will not run or fade if turpentine, one tablespoonful to the pail, is used in the rinsing water. To set the color in blue wash goods, soak for two hours in two gallons water in which 1 ounce sugar of lead has been dissolved. For purple, black and mauve, use two tablespoons vinegar to one quart water, and for red use 1 pint salt to four gallons water or two ounces alum to each gallon of water, and soak one hour.

Starching black and colored muslins, prints, etc., usually presents some difficulty. There is a "mourning starch" manufactured now, which is good for black goods, but if this cannot be had, milk well colored with ordinary bluing is recommended. The same may be used for navy-blue materials. It is to be understood, of course, that no starch will be used with the milk. Colored cottons should invariably be washed in lukewarm water, made to a lather with good soap,—soap should never, in fact, be directly rubbed on the material. They should not be allowed to remain long in the soapy water, but should be washed quickly, rinsed through two cold waters to which a tablespoon of vinegar may be added, and hung out in the shade. When just damp enough to iron, roll up for fifteen minutes, then iron on the wrong side, taking care that the irons are not too hot, else the color may change slightly.

When "doing up" white waists, especially if of the sheer, fine variety, do not use starch; simply dissolve 2 teaspoons borax in every pint of lukewarm water, dip the articles in this, and when just dry enough to iron, roll up for a while, then iron.

Two tablespoons borax in a boiler of water in which clothes are boiled will help wonderfully in whitening the clothes.

When doing up fine lace, simply use borax water, or water in which a little fine white sugar has been dissolved instead of starch.

When washing a white dress that has become yellow, put a few drops of turpentine into the water, then bleach in the sun.

To Clean Ribbons.—(1) Wash in gasoline, being sure to keep away from fire or light, as gasoline is very inflammable; hang out, and when quite dry, press on the wrong side with a warm iron. Silk waists, etc., may be cleaned perfectly in this way. (2) Put the ribbons in boiling water in which a little borax has been dissolved, let them remain five minutes, then rub out the soiled spots. Rinse in the same way, partially dry, spread between thin cloth, and iron.

To Wash Blankets.—Wash in tepid water, warm enough to bear the hand comfortably, putting in enough Pearline to make a good suds. Wash through two or three suds, rinse in tepid soft water with a little blue in it, if wished, wring very dry, and hang on the line lengthwise, putting in a clothespin every four or five inches. Pull sides and corners even, and shake to remove wrinkles. When dry, fold, and place under a heavy weight for a day or two.

A little coal oil or white soap added to starch will keep the irons from sticking.

When linen is scorched, soak in lukewarm water, put lemon juice on it, sprinkle salt over, and put in the sun to bleach.

A soft scrubbing brush, used with a mixture of soapy water and coal oil, and rubbed on badly-soiled places will lighten the work of washing very much.

Turn garments wrong side out before starching with boiled starch.

White goods that are yellow with age, may be often restored by soaking in sour buttermilk for several days. Change the milk occasionally.

### HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

Try blacking your stove with a paint brush to save your hands, then rub well with paper three times a day to keep bright.

To clean a stove that has not been blacked for some time, rub it well with a newspaper, using a little clean grease.

After a few treatments of this kind, it should be well rubbed, then polished as usual.

Wear an oil-cloth apron while washing dishes or doing other sloppy work.

Fold newspapers half, then quarter, then cut, make a hole in one corner, and hang over kitchen table, and use them to set kettles, etc., on. They save time and keep a clean table.

A tablecloth may be made to do service even after unsightly spots disfigure its appearance. Simply rub chalk over the spots, thereby concealing them. If the spots are of grease, the chalk absorbs them, thereby helping in the work of laundering.

A loaf of stale bread is almost as good as one newly baked, if wrapped in a clean towel and steamed thoroughly. Some simply dip the loaf in water, then place in a hot oven for a while, in a basting-pan.

To make a kitchen stove glitter, scrape off all the grease and rub well (while cold), first with turpentine, then with strong ammonia and hot soapy water. Let get thoroughly dry, then apply blacking, and polish in the usual way.

Keep a trayful of quicklime in cellars or milk-rooms that have a tendency to be damp. The lime must, of course, be renewed from time to time.

Lam soaked in milk over night will be found very tender and sweet when cooked next morning.

### FEATHERED FRIENDS.

Were the birds all killed, the farmer would be defeated in advance in his warfare against insects. It pays to consider the farmer's friends, the birds, and to take such measures as will encourage the best of them to become near neighbors. Bird boxes are an excellent investment. To be sure, if the farmer is a grower of small fruits he may feel that he is doing more than his share to support his allies in the insect war, but his neighbors, who raise no cherries or strawberries, should be correspondingly grateful for the scarcity of many kinds of insects in the neighborhood.

Robins have shown ability to make way with three hundred earthworms each in a single day, while a single chickadee has put down seven thousand cankerworms in the same period. The grosbeak is a voracious bug-eater, and can easily consume a quart daily. One variety of the grosbeak is about the only bird which makes a specialty of killing the Colorado potato beetle. Other active insect-eaters are the cowbird, the cardinal, the purple finch, the pigeon, the goldfinch, the swallow, the flicker, the cedar-bird, and catbird, all common farm neighbors, and very energetic crop-savers at nothing a day.

The swallows may be easily persuaded to live near the home, requiring nothing but mud for them to build into houses. Boxes for martins, if placed on poles beyond the reach of cats, are soon occupied with lively tenants. Boxes for wrens should have openings not more than one inch in diameter to keep out the troublesome sparrows, which otherwise are liable to drive out more desirable tenants. Bluebirds are very pleasant neighbors, and may be attracted if the same precautions are taken in making the openings sparrow-proof. Bluebirds are among the very best insect birds, seeking out quantities of destructive pests in places not usually searched by other birds.

The crow is commonly defended by the statement that he does more good than harm. But it would be hard to convince most farmers that the scarcity of these black-coated fellows, as noticed some seasons, is not a blessing. They may eat a great many insects, but so do other birds which do not also scratch up the seed corn. The crow seems like an employee who works at times, but who slyly helps himself to the goods. The farmer naturally prefers a helper that works but doesn't steal. So the crows when numerous are coldly welcomed, and when scarce are but lightly missed, even by those who recognize whatever good qualities they have.—[American Agriculturist.]

None but the fully occupied can appreciate the delight of varied labor. It is toil that creates holidays, there is no royal road to them. Life cannot be made up of recreations, they must be garden spots in well-farmed lands.—Mrs. G. A. Taylor.

## With the Flowers.

### PLANT LICE.

E. N. M., Wellington Co., Ont., asks how to kill lice on house plants, and how to make geraniums flower. Tobacco in some form is a standard remedy for plant lice. Sometimes the plants are put in a small tightly-closed room, in which tobacco is burned. If this is impracticable, the plants may be sprayed with tobacco tea; or, still better, the plants may be held in it inverted, so that the water will not enter the soil. The plants should remain in it about five minutes. Spraying with sulpho-tobacco soap, which may be obtained from any florist, is a very efficient remedy.

It should not be a difficult matter to make geraniums bloom. Perhaps the pots in which you have them are too large. Otherwise, given good soil, watered when dry, and kept free of dust by frequent washings, they should bloom in due time. Since old plants grow stalky and are less satisfactory than younger ones, slips from geraniums should be started from time to time to keep a fresh supply always ready for flowering.

### THE IRISH JUNIPER.

In answer to a complaint by a correspondent that the Irish Juniper will not stand the climate of New Brunswick, Mr. Blair, of Ste. Anne de Bellevue, says:

"The Irish Junipers (*Juniperus communis fastigiata*) (*Juniperus hibernica*) will stand more than 10° below zero. We had them growing at Nappan, N.S., ever since the farm was started, and the thermometer there almost every winter goes lower than 10° below zero. In fact, it has been down to 23° and 27° in that time, and the Junipers still are alive.

"The winter temperature is not the sole controlling factor in the winter-killing of some plants. The Irish Junipers do not transplant easily. They do not stand long shipment, and are slow in getting rooted. Probably more Irish Junipers are sold that do not grow, or grow only feebly and fail the following winter, than any other shrub; on that account, I probably should not have recommended this shrub as suitable for general planting. I did so because I am fond of this class of evergreen.

"A plant that has been so checked in transplanting that it does not recover sufficiently to get well established before winter, and get its wood well matured, will not stand the degrees of frost that one well established will stand. This was well illustrated here by the winter-killing of some Douglas firs and similar hardy evergreens that we imported from France last spring, and which arrived in poor condition. Mr. Macoun reports the Irish Juniper hardy at Ottawa.

"I have just put 100 into the nursery row here, so in the course of a year or so I will be able to give you more definite information respecting its behavior here."

### BEFORE IT IS TOO LATE.

If you have a gray-haired mother,  
And from home you are away,  
Sit down and write the letter  
You put off day by day.  
Don't wait until her tired steps  
Reach heaven's pearly gate,  
But show her that you think of her  
Before it is too late.

If you've a tender message,  
Or a loving word to say,  
Don't wait till you forget it,  
But whisper it to-day.  
Who knows what bitter memories  
May haunt you, if you wait?  
So make your loved ones happy  
Before it is too late.

The tender word unspoken,  
The letter never sent,  
The long-forgotten messages,  
The wealth of love unspent—  
For these some hearts are breaking,  
For these some loved ones wait;  
So show them that you care for them  
Before it is too late.

"Success don't konsist, in never making blunders, but in never making the same ones twict."—Josh Billings.

### THE STORY OF MARTIN AVDEITCH

By Tolstoi.

There lived in a town a cobbler named Martin Avdeitch. He lived in a small room half sunk below the level of the street, with one window which opened on the street. From this window he watched the passers-by, and although he could only see their feet Martin could recognize acquaintances by their boots. He had lived in the same room many years, and he knew many people.

There was hardly a pair of boots in the neighborhood that had not passed once or twice through his hands. Some he re-soled, some he patched or mended, others he put new toes to. Often through the window he could see his handiwork. He had plenty of work because he sewed well, used good leather, was moderate in his prices, and kept his word. If he could finish the work by the day fixed, he would undertake it; if not, he would say so frankly and never try to deceive. And every one knew him, and he was never short of work.

Martin had always been a good man, but as he approached old age he began to think more about his soul, and drew nearer to God. While he was still an apprentice his wife died, leaving him one boy, three years old. None of the other children had lived; they had all died in infancy. At first Martin wanted to send his son to live with his sister in the country, but afterwards he felt sorry for the child. "It would be hard for my little Kapiton to grow up in a strange family," he thought; "I will keep him with me."

Martin left his master and went to live in the little room with his child. But it seemed that he was to have no happiness with his children. Just as the boy had grown old enough to begin to help his father, to whom he was the delight of life, he fell ill, lay burning with fever for a week, and died. Martin buried his son, and his heart was filled with despair. He despaired so great that he upbraided God. Such misery overwhelmed him that he prayed for death, and reproached God for not taking him, an old man, rather than his only beloved son. And Martin ceased to go to church.

One day an old man from Martin's old village came to see him. He had been absent for eight years, and Martin told him about his life, and complained bitterly of his sorrow.

"I have no longer any wish to live, man of God," said the cobbler. "My only desire is to die quickly. That is the only thing I pray for. I am a man without hope now."

"You don't speak well, Martin," said the old man. "We must not judge God's ways. Not by our understanding, but by God's judgment. God ordained that your son should die and that you should live. Therefore it must be better thus. If you despair, it is only because you want to live for your own happiness."

"And what else should I live for?" Martin asked.

"You should live for God, Martin," said the old man. "He gives you life, and you must live for Him. When you live for God you will cease to grieve over anything, and all will seem easy to you."

Martin was silent for a while.

"How must one live for God?" he asked.

The old man said: "Christ taught us how to live for God. Can you read? Then buy the Gospels and read them, and then you will learn how to live for God. It is all explained there."

The words fell into Martin's heart. He went the same day and bought the Gospels in large print, and began to read.

At first he intended only to read on holidays; but when he began, the words made him feel so happy that he got into the habit of reading every day. Sometimes he would become so absorbed that all the oil in the lamp would burn out, and still he could not tear himself away from the book. And so he began to read every evening; and the more he read the better he understood what God required of him and how he should live for God, and the more and more happy and contented he became. Formerly, when he went to bed, he used to lie sighing and moaning and thinking of his little Kapiton; now he only said, "Glory to God, glory to God! Thy will be done!"

From that time Martin's whole life was changed. Formerly on holidays he used to go to the inn and drink tea, and some-

times he would not refuse a glass of brandy either. He would drink with a friend, and although he was never drunk, he would get rather the worse for liquor, and talk foolishly, and quarrel and dispute with the people.

Now all this went from him, and his life became peaceful and contented. In the morning he would sit down to work, and when working time was over he would take the lamp from its hook, place it on the table, get the book from the shelf, and open it and settle down to his reading. The more he read, the better he understood, and the more serene and cheerful he became.

One day Martin sat reading late into the night. He was reading the sixth chapter of St. Luke's Gospel, and he came to the verses: "And unto him that smiteth thee on the one cheek offer also the other; and him that taketh away thy cloak, forbid not to take thy coat also. Give to every man that asketh of thee, and of him that taketh away thy goods ask them not again. And as ye would that men should do unto you, do ye also to them likewise."

He read the verses where Jesus says: "Why call ye me Lord, Lord, and do not the things which I say? Whosoever cometh unto Me, and heareth My sayings, and doeth them, I will show you to whom he is like. He is like a man that built a house, and digged deep, and laid the foundation on a rock; and when the flood arose, the stream beat vehemently upon that house, and could not shake it, for it was founded upon a rock. But he that heareth and doeth not, is like a man that without a foundation built a house upon the sand, against which the stream did beat vehemently, and immediately it fell; and the ruin of that house was great."

Martin read these words, and his soul was glad. He took off his spectacles, laid them upon the book, leant his elbows upon the table and fell into deep thought, weighing his own life by the words he had just read.

"How is my house built—upon a rock or on the sand?" he thought. "If it is on the rock, it is well. But though it is all so easy, sitting here alone, and it seems as though you have done everything God commands, yet the moment you forget, you fall into sin again. Still, I will try on. I feel so happy. Help me, Lord!"

He sat thinking till it was long past his bedtime, yet he could not leave the book. He began the seventh chapter. He read about the centurion and the widow's son, and about the answer to John's disciples, and came to the story of the rich Pharisee who invited Christ to his house. He read how the woman who was a sinner anointed His feet and washed them with her tears, and how He forgave her. He came to the forty-fourth verse, and read:

"And he turned to the woman, and said to Simon, Seest thou this woman? I entered into thine house, thou gavest Me no water for My feet; but she hath washed My feet with tears, and wiped them with the hairs of her head. Thou gavest Me no kiss, but this woman, since the time I came in hath not ceased to kiss My feet. My head with oil thou didst not anoint; but this woman hath anointed My feet with ointment."

"Thou gavest Me no water for My feet," Martin repeated; "thou gavest Me no kiss; My head with oil thou anointed not." And he took off his spectacles, laid them on the book, and again was lost in thought.

"Just such a Pharisee as I am! Like me, he only thought of himself—how to drink tea and lie warm and comfortable, but never thinking about his guest. Himself he cared for, but he had no care for his guest. And the guest was the Lord Himself. If He came to visit me, should I do the same?"

Martin rested his head on both hands, and unknown to himself he fell asleep.

Suddenly something seemed to breathe into his ear. "Martin," it whispered.

Martin started up from his sleep. "Who is there?" he asked. He turned round and looked at the door—no one was there. Again he dozed off. Suddenly he heard quite distinctly: "Martin! Martin! look into the street to-morrow; I will come."

Martin awoke again, rose from his chair and rubbed his eyes, but could not be certain whether he had really heard the words or only dreamed them.

So he put out the lamp and went to bed.

The next morning he rose before daylight, prayed to God, lighted the stove, prepared the cabbage soup and buckwheat gruel, put the water in the tea urn (samovar) and set it to boil, put on his apron and sat down at the window to work.

And all the time he worked, his thoughts dwelt on what had happened in the night. He thought and thought, and could not be sure whether he had only dreamed of the voice or whether he had really heard it.

"Such things have happened," he said to himself.

Thus he sat at the window, thinking, and all that day he looked out into the street more than he worked, and whenever anyone went by in unfamiliar boots, he would bend down and stare up through the window, to see the face as well as the feet.

The house porter (dvornik) passed by, in new felt boots, then the water carrier, then an old soldier of the time of Nicholas I., shod in old patched felt boots and carrying a spade. Martin recognized him by the boots. His name was Stephen, and he lived with a neighboring merchant, who gave him a home out of charity. His occupation consisted in helping the house porter. He began to clear away the snow before Martin's window. Martin looked up at him and went on with his work.

"I am growing crazy in my old age," he thought. "Stephen is clearing the snow away, and I imagine that Christ is coming to me. Old dotard that I am!"

He made a few stitches more, and then he felt a desire to see Stephen again. He looked out, and saw that Stephen had leaned the spade against the wall, and was resting, and trying to warm himself. He was very old and worn out, and seemed to have no strength even to shovel the snow.

"I think I will offer him some tea," thought Martin; "and, by the way, the samovar is just boiling over." He stuck theawl into his work, rose, placed the samovar on the table, made the tea, and tapped at the window. Stephen turned round and came to the window. Martin beckoned to him, and went to open the door. "Come in and warm yourself," he said; "you must be frozen."

"God bless you," said Stephen. "It is true that my bones are aching." He came in, shook off the snow, and wiped his feet not to dirty the floor; but he was so weak that he tottered in doing it.

"Don't trouble to wipe your feet," said Martin. "I'll clean up the floor. That's my business. You sit down and have some tea."

Martin poured out two glasses of tea, and gave one to his guest; his own he poured into the saucer and blew on it.

Stephen finished his glass, turned it upside down, put the remains of the lump of sugar on top, and began to thank Martin. But it was clear he wanted more.

"Have another glass," said Martin, pouring out two more glasses. As he drank, he glanced again and again towards the window.

"Are you expecting anyone?" said his guest.

"Well, I am ashamed even to say whom I expect. And I can't say that I am really expecting anyone, but a word has fallen into my heart. Whether it was a vision or whether I really heard it, I cannot say. You see how it was, brother; last night I was reading the Gospel about Jesus Christ, the little Father, how He lived among men and how He suffered. You have heard about it, I suppose?"

"Yes, I have heard," said Stephen; but I am an ignorant man. I can't read."

"Well, you see, I was reading about Him, and about how He lived on earth. And I read about how He came to the Pharisee, and how the Pharisee didn't give Him any welcome. And as I was reading, I thought to myself: How could this man receive Christ, the little Father, so badly? If I thought such a thing could possibly happen to me, why, I shouldn't know how to do enough welcome to Him. But the Pharisee did nothing for Him.

"Well, little brother, as I was thinking, I fell asleep, and while I dozed, I heard someone call my name. I started

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up, and it seemed to me I heard a voice whispering, 'Expect Me; I will come to-morrow.' Twice it whispered. And would you believe, these words so fell into my heart that, although I scold myself for it, still I cannot help expecting Him."

Stephen shook his head, but said nothing. He finished his glass and laid it on its side, but Martin stood it up and filled it again.

"Drink to your heart's content. You see, I have been thinking that when the little Father lived among us men He didn't despise any. He preached mostly to simple folk, He walked mostly with the poor, and He picked out his disciples out of our brothers, sinners like ourselves, working men. Says He: 'He who exalts himself shall be abased, and he who abases himself shall be exalted. You call Me Lord,' says He, 'but,' says He, 'I will wash your feet. He who would be the first,' says He 'let him be the servant of all, because,' says He, 'blessed are the poor, the humble, the meek, and the merciful.'"

Stephen had forgotten his tea. He was an old man, easily moved to tears, and sitting there, listening, the tears rolled down his face.

"Well, have some more," said Martin. But Stephen crossed himself, made his thanks, pushed away the glass, and got up.

"Thank you, Martin Avdeitch," he said; "you have fed me and comforted me, body and soul."

"Quite welcome," said Martin. "Come again; I am always glad to have a guest." Stephen departed, and Martin poured out the remaining tea, drank it, put away the dishes, and sat down near the window to work. And as he stitched, he glanced again and again at the window—waiting for Christ, and thinking of Him and of His works. And his heart was full of the sayings of Christ.

Two soldiers went by, one wearing Government boots and the other his own; then came the master of the next house in shining goloshes; then the baker with his basket. They all passed by, and then came a woman in woollen stockings and country-made shoes.

She also went by, but stopped near the window-sill. Martin looked up through the window and saw that she was a stranger, poorly dressed and carrying a baby. She was standing by the wall with her back to the window, trying to cover the child, only she had nothing to cover it with. Her clothes were only fit for the summer, and poor and old.

And through the window, Martin could hear the baby crying and the woman trying to comfort it, but the child could not be comforted. Martin arose, opened the door, went to the steps and called out: "Hey, my good woman, hey!" The woman heard him and turned round. "What do you stand there in the cold for, with the child? Come in here. You can comfort him better in the warmth. Come in here."

The woman was surprised at the words, but seeing an old, old man with apron and spectacles calling her into a house, she followed him.

They went down the steps and entered the little room. Martin led the woman to his bed. "There," he said, "sit down there closer to the stove. Warm yourself and feed the baby!"

"I have no milk," said the woman; "I have not eaten since this morning." Still she laid the child to her breast.

Martin shook his head, went to the table, brought a basin and the loaf, opened the oven door, and poured some cabbage soup into the basin. Then he went to the pot with the gruel, but it was not ready yet, so he put the soup on the table by itself. Then he cut some bread, and took a cloth from the hook and spread it on the table.

"Sit down," he said, "and eat; I will mind the little one. I have had children of my own, so I know how to manage them."

The woman crossed herself, sat down at the table and began to eat, while Martin sat on the bed near the baby. He tried to smack his lips to the child, but, as he had no teeth, he could not manage it very well, and the child went on crying.

Then Martin tried to amuse him by pretending to poke him with his finger. He would shake his finger at the child, and thrust it right up to his mouth, and then snatch it away again quickly. He was afraid to let the child suck his

finger, because it was black with wax. The child stared and stared at the finger, till at last he stopped crying, and then began to laugh. Martin was delighted.

Meanwhile the woman was eating, and then she began to tell Martin who she was and where she was going.

"I am a soldier's wife," she said; "they sent my husband far away somewhere eight months ago, and I have heard nothing of him since. I was in service as a cook, but then the baby came, and they would not let me stay with a child. So I have been struggling to live for three months without a place, and I have sold everything I had for food. I wanted to go as a wet nurse, but nobody would take me; they said I was too thin."

Now I have just been to a merchant's wife where a woman from my village is in service, and she has promised to take me. I thought she would let me come at once, but she tells me I am not to come before next week. She lives a long way off, and I have quite worn myself out and the dear little one too. I am thankful that the mistress of our lodgings pities us and keeps us there for nothing for Christ's sake, otherwise I don't know how we should live."

Martin sighed. "Haven't you got any warm clothing, at any rate?" he said. "How could I have any, little father? Yesterday I pawned my last shawl for twenty kopecks (five-pence)."

Then the woman walked to the bed and took the child. Martin arose, went to the cupboard, rummaged about in it, and brought out an old jacket.

"There," he said; "it's not very good, but still it will do to wrap up a little."

The woman looked at the jacket and then at Martin, then she took the jacket, and burst into tears. Martin turned away and dived under the bed again; pulled out a little box, rummaged about in it for some time, and then came and sat down opposite the woman again.

"God bless you, little father," said the woman. "It is Christ that must have sent me under your window. The child would have frozen. When I went out it was quite mild, but now it is freezing hard. Surely it must have been Christ that bid you to look out of the window, little father, and to pity me, poor miserable!"

Martin smiled and said: "Yes, He did tell me. I wasn't looking out of the window without a reason."

And he told the woman his dream, and how he heard the voice promise that Christ would visit him to-day.

"Everything may happen," said the woman, and she rose and put on the jacket, wrapped the child in it also, and again thanked Martin with all her heart.

"Take this for Christ's sake," said Martin, and he gave her twenty kopecks. "Now go and get your shawl." Then they both crossed themselves, and Martin opened the door and the woman went out.

When she was gone Martin finished the soup, put the things away, and sat down again to work. But as he worked he never forgot to keep a watch on the window; immediately a shadow darkened it he would look up to see who it was. Strangers, and people he knew, went by, but no one of importance.

At last an old apple woman stopped just in front of his window. She was carrying a basket of apples, of which she had sold almost all, and but few remained. Over her shoulder she held a sack of chips, which she had probably gathered at some new building, and was now taking home. The sack had evidently tired her, for she stopped to shift it to the other shoulder. She put the apple basket on a post, dropped the sack on the footpath, and began to shake the chips together.

While she was doing this, a boy in a ragged cap rushed up to the basket, seized an apple, and made off as fast as he could. The old woman saw him, turned round, and caught him by the sleeve. The boy struggled to get free, but the woman held fast with both hands, and at last she knocked off his cap and caught him by the hair. The boy screamed and the woman scolded.

Martin did not even wait to stick his awl into the table; he threw everything on the floor, ran out and stumbled up the steps, dropping his spectacles as he did so. When he got into the street, the

old woman was boxing the boy's ears and swearing and threatening to give him to a policeman, and the boy was struggling and screaming. "I didn't take it. What are you hitting me for? Let me go."

Martin ran in between and separated them; then he took the boy by the hand and cried, "Let him go, little mother; forgive him for Christ's sake."

"I'll forgive him so that he won't forget it till next spring! I'll take him to the police, the rascal!"

Martin again tried to pacify the old woman.

"Let him go, little mother; he won't do it again. Let him go for Christ's sake."

The old woman let go; the boy tried to run away, but Martin held him fast.

"Ask the little mother's pardon," he said, "and don't do it again. I saw you take it."

The boy began to cry, and asked the old woman's pardon.

"That's all right. And now here's an apple for you. Take it," and Martin took an apple from the basket and gave it to the boy. "I will pay you, little mother," he said to the woman.

"You'll spoil them like that, the rascals," said the woman. "He ought to be rewarded so that he couldn't sit down for a week."

"Ah, ah, little mother," said Martin, "that may be right in our eyes, but in God's sight it is not right. If he must be thrashed for taking an apple, what must be done to us for our sins?"

The old woman was silent.

And Martin told her the parable about the king who pardoned one who owed him a large sum, and how the debtor then went and persecuted a man who owed him a little sum. The woman listened, and the boy also stood still and listened.

"God bids us forgive," said the old cobbler, "else we shall not be forgiven. Every one must be pardoned, and especially children, who have no understanding." The old woman shook her head and sighed.

"Yes," she said, "that is all very well; but they've got dreadfully spoilt."

"Then it is for us old people to teach them better," said Martin.

"That is what I say," answered the old woman. "I had seven children, but only one daughter's left now." And she began to tell him how she lived with her daughter, and how many grandchildren she had.

"I have very little strength left now, but still I toil on. I am fond of the children, and they are very good children, too. No one loves me as much as they do. Annie will not leave me when I am at home. It is always 'grandmother,' 'dear grandmother,' 'darling grannie,'" and the old woman was quite overcome.

"Of course," she said, looking at the boy, "he is only a child, God bless him."

She tried to lift the sack to her shoulder, but the boy ran up and said: "Let me carry it, little mother; I am going your way!"

The old woman shook her head, and let him take the sack.

They went down the street together, and the woman even forgot to ask Martin to pay for the apple. Martin stood gazing after them for a long time, and listening as they went along talking to each other.

When they were quite out of sight, he went indoors, found his spectacles on the steps where they lay unbroken, picked up his awl, and again sat down to work.

But soon it grew dark, and he could no longer put the thread into the holes; then he saw the lamplighter pass by to light the lamps in the street, and he thought, "I suppose it must be time to light up."

So he trimmed his lamp, hung it up, and continued his work.

Presently he finished the boot he had been sewing. He turned it round, looked at it, and saw that it was well done. So he put away the tools, swept up the clippings, gathered together his threads and awls and leather, took down the lamp and placed it on the table.

Then he took the Gospels from the shelf, and tried to open them at the place he had marked the evening before with a strip of leather, but they opened at another place. Then Martin suddenly remembered his dream of the night before, and he had hardly recollected it when he seemed to hear a noise behind

him—footsteps in the room. He turned and looked. In the dark corner people seemed to be standing—dim forms he could hardly make out.

And a voice whispered in his ear, "Martin, Martin! Don't you know me?"

"Who is it?" said Martin.

"It is I," said the voice.

And the form of Stephen came out from the dark corner, smiled, and vanished like a cloud; and there was no one there.

"And this is I," said the voice. And the woman with the child appeared out of the darkness, and the woman smiled and the child laughed, and they also vanished.

"And this is I," said the voice again. And the old woman and the boy appeared, smiled, and vanished.

Martin's soul was filled with gladness. He crossed himself, put on his spectacles, and began to read just where the book had opened. At the beginning of the page he read:

"I was an hungered, and ye gave Me meat; I was thirsty, and ye gave Me drink; I was a stranger, and ye took Me in."

And at the bottom of the page he read: "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these My brethren, ye have done it unto Me."

And Martin understood that his dream had not deceived him, that Christ had indeed come to him that day, and that he had indeed welcomed Him.

### Current Events.

The Government of Alberta has appointed a commission to investigate the car-shortage and coal-mining conditions which gave rise to so much trouble throughout the Northwest last winter.

The settlers of Rainy River on May 19th endorsed the New Ontario movement for secession from the Province. The chief grievance advanced by the promoters of the scheme is that, while a great revenue is being drawn from New Ontario by the Government, a mere trifle is being expended in the interests of the country. The people are, so they say, tired of spending their money in sending delegations to Ottawa and Toronto, to no avail. Moreover, their vast territory is represented by only two members in the Ontario House, and these have found it impossible to obtain a hearing. Meetings are being held in all parts of the territory, and a central convention, at which something definite will probably be done, is to meet in the near future.

The convention of Irish Nationalists, at Dublin, May 21st, voted to reject Mr. Birrell's bill.

The National Manufacturers' Association of the United States is about to raise a fund of \$1,500,000, to be used in fighting industrial oppression.

Notwithstanding the many complaints that the Colonial Conference has failed in accomplishing anything of moment, Sir Wilfrid Laurier has expressed himself as perfectly satisfied with it, in that, in his opinion, it has paved the way for good work in the future. Although theoretically in favor of preference, he sees the limitations in the way of granting free trade to the Empire now. Speaking for Canada, it would lower our revenue too much, and the deficiency could not be made good either by income or land taxes which would check our own resources. His alternative for preference is the scheme for quicker and better means of commerce between Great Britain and the Colonies, which he advocated during the Conference, and which promises to be its greatest immediate outcome.

We get out of life just what we put into it; the world has for us just what we have for it.—Success.

### THE MORTGAGED FARM.

By Clive Phillipps-Wolley.

The orchards have come to bearing; in billows of rosy bloom Nestles the settler's homestead. The fringes of gorse and broom Glow golden against the sapphire. The meadows that seaward sweep, Tuneful with bells and drowsy with bleatings of full-fed sheep, Are sweet with the clover's incense. Roses climb to the eaves. Drunken with sweets, the sea winds sleep in the maple leaves.

And you have bought for the mortgage! Man, but it was not dear, A dollar, we'll say, per acre, and twenty for ev'ry year. It took those two to clear it. That matters little now. She has the peace she prayed for, and he has rest from the plow. And you? You have lifted the mortgage, you'll make the old farm pay. Managed by modern methods, worked in a business way.

Let us back to the slashing, where mating pheasants crow, Where midst the fallen giants the "dog-tooth violets" grow, Wild rose and ladies' slippers, the only flowers that grew To deck my lady's parlor, when that old house was new. When he was digging borders, and she with mother's care Tending "slips" from England, the planting of each a prayer For a home like that she came from. There is the fight he won— Here is the field he died on; the work that he left undone.

Can't you see them stooping over the cross-cut saw, Hope their only possession, labor their daily law, The "Douglas" leaning slowly, its top-most limbs asway To rush to earth a ruin in clouds of woodland spray? See the dream they lived for, the pictures fancy drew Of fields they never finished, of folds they never knew? See them close together, their own lives on the wane, Counting the years the roses would take to her window pane?

Aye; you have bought a bargain, with human lives thrown in, Their fields to bear the harvest your reaper folk shall win. The dream those failures fashioned has not been bought or sold, When Spring is most impassioned, and gorse is virgin gold, When grass is living emerald, and evening seas afire, When pines are filled with music, as youth's heart with desire, You shall guess an unseen presence, shall know a soul in tune With the glory of her roses, with the peace of early June, Shall feel a doubt at evening of things which surest seem, Weigh the profit of your purchase, judge the beauty of their dream. —From Temple Bar (London).

### I KILLED A ROBIN.

I killed a robin, the little thing, With scarlet breast and a glossy wing, That comes in the apple tree to sing.

I flung a stone as he twittered there; I only meant to give him a scare, But off it went—and hit him square.

A little flutter—a little cry— Then on the ground I saw him lie; I didn't think he was going to die.

But as I watched him I soon could see He never would sing for you or me Any more on the apple tree.

Never more in the morning light, Never more in the sunshine bright, Thrilling his song in gay delight.

And I'm thinking every summer day, How never, never I can repay The little life that I took away.

—Sydney Dayre, in Youth's Companion.

## DO YOU WANT A FINE GREEN LAWN?

Of Course You Do. The Best Way of Obtaining Same Is by Using My "Star Brand" Wood-Ash-Fertilizer; It Is Fine for the Lawn.

For the Following Reasons:

- 1st.—They are nature's complete fertilizer.
  - 2nd.—They are healthy for man and beast.
  - 3rd.—They last from 15 to 20 years in the soil.
  - 4th.—They make new soil out of worn-out land.
  - 5th.—They do not make the lawn an unsightly object.
  - 6th.—They produce no unhealthy or disagreeable odors.
  - 7th.—They are easier to handle than most other fertilizers.
  - 8th.—They stand a drouth much longer than anything else.
  - 9th.—They contain all the elements required for plant food, as they contract their own nitrogen from the atmosphere.
  - 10th.—They are a valuable fertilizer for grass, fruit and worn soil, and their agricultural value is more than their chemical value.
- Put up in 100-pound bags, each convenient to handle, and sold at one price to all. No agents. No discounts. Prices: 200 pounds, \$1.60; 300 pounds, \$2.30; 400 pounds, \$3; 500 pounds, \$3.75; half a ton, \$7.25; or more tons, \$14 per ton. Terms cash with order. Prompt shipment to all points. Write me for printed matter, Chas. Stevens, Drawer 15, Napanee, Ont.

## THE MORE YOU TAMPER WITH Superfluous Hair

THE MORE AMBITIOUS AND ENERGETIC IT BECOMES.



There is no other treatment that will permanently remove this disfiguring blemish but Electrolysis. Don't tamper (cut, pull, burn or use depilatories) with it, but come here and be successfully treated. Our method is reliable and practically painless. Satisfaction guaranteed.

### Princess Complexion Purifier

makes the skin clear, pure and fine. It removes tan, freckles, moths patches and all discolorations, cures rashes, black heads, pimples, eczema, ringworm, ivy poisoning, etc. Price \$1.50, express paid.

We have reliable home treatment for dandruff, falling hair, lines and wrinkles, red nose, sore hands and feet, and undeveloped figure. Send stamp for booklet F.

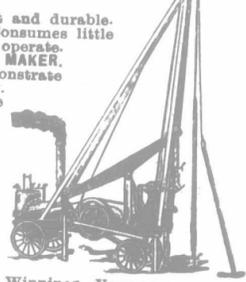
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Is compact and durable. Drills fast. Consumes little fuel. Easy to operate. BIG MONEY MAKER. Trial will demonstrate its superiority. Write for free catalogue.

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## \$12 WOMAN'S SUITS, \$5

Suits to \$15. Coats, raincoats, skirts and waists at manufacturers' prices. Send for samples and fashions. Southcott Suit Co., Dept. 27 London, Can. Send for our catalogue, which lists everything you use.

## Scotch Collie Puppies

for sale from imported prize-winning stock. A very choice lot. For prices, etc., write: Fred McDiarmid, Ingersoll, Ont.

## FOR YOUR NEW SPRING SUIT

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

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

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

WRITE TO

**THE REED TAILORING CO'Y**  
240 Queen St. East, TORONTO.

## FOR SALE: 420 ACRES Two Miles from Tyvan, Sask.

Two hundred acres broken and ready for seed. A beautiful piece of clean, level prairie, close to good town. Water at from ten to sixteen feet. Soil easily worked, but not sandy. Black loam from twenty to thirty inches deep. One thousand dollars cash, first payment; balance arranged on easy crop payment. This is a real bargain.

**George T. McLeod**  
Ashdown Block,  
WINNIPEG MANITOBA.

### GILSON Gasoline Engine and Pumping Jack JACKS TO FIT ANY STYLE PUMP.

**\$75.00** Complete. Every country home supplied with our system always has water. Will run ice cream freezer, churn, washing machine, etc., etc.

SEND FOR CATALOG. ALL SIZES. "GOES LIKE SIXTY."



GILSON MFG. CO. Ltd., Dept. O, Guelph, Ont.

Messrs. Wm. Grainger & Son, London, Ont., in ordering a change of advertisement, write: "The two young bulls we offer are good ones; both reds; ten months old, one by Whitehall Ramsden =53308, by Whitehall Sultan (imp.); the other by Aberdeen Hero (imp.), and both from good-milking dams. The heifers are a grand lot, got by the Marr Missie bull, Prince Misty =37864, dam Mistletoe 21st (imp.), sold for \$1,725."

At the dispersion sale of the Hereford herd of Mrs. K. W. Cross, at Emporia, Kansas, on May 15th, the average price realized for the 64 head disposed of, including many young calves sold separately, was \$535. The highest price reached was \$535, for the yearling bull, Christy, by Keep On 2nd, purchased by Miss Lou Goodwin, Blue Rapids, Kansas; the highest for a female, \$250, for Lass (twin with a bull), purchased by Kansas Agr. College.

Mrs. F. A. Rolph, Markham, Ont., offers in our advertising columns, a yearling St. Lambert Jersey bull.

### GOSSIP.

#### Farmers' Institute Annual Meetings.

Following is a list of annual meetings, to be held by Ontario Farmers' Institutes during June. The list indicates those points at which speakers will be in attendance. The services have been secured of a number of the members of the Ontario Agricultural College staff and others to attend these annual gatherings. It will be mutually helpful, and the attendance at the annual meetings should be considerably larger on account of the attendance of these representative men.

Centreville, Simpson Rennie	June 14
Mohawk, Prof. S. F. Edwards	" 12
Kincardine, Prof. G. E. Day	" 6
Teeswater, Prof. G. E. Day	" 5
Pt. Elgin, Prof. G. E. Day	" 4
Shelburne, Prof. R. Harcourt	" 11
Millbrook, H. S. Peart	" 4
Bowmanville, Simpson Rennie	" 8
Dutton, Prof. R. Harcourt	" 7
Martintown, Prof. H. H. Dean	" 7
Maxwell, W. P. Gamble	" 11
Owen Sound, Prof. C. A. Zavitz	" 4
Durham, W. P. Gamble	" 12
Tweed, Simpson Rennie	" 15
Madoc, Simpson Rennie	" 17
Hensall, Prof. J. B. Reynolds	" 18
Dungannon, Prof. J. B. Reynolds	" 17
Kent Bridge, Prof. R. Harcourt	" 6
Chatham, Prof. R. Harcourt	" 5
Inwood, Prof. J. B. Reynolds	" 20
Brigden, Prof. J. B. Reynolds	" 19
McDonald's Cors., G. G. Pablow	" 11
Appin, W. P. Gamble	" 18
Huntsville, H. Glendinning	" 15
Delhi, E. J. Zavitz	" 12
Vittoria, E. J. Zavitz	" 13
Baltimore, H. S. Peart	" 5
Greenwood, Jno. Campbell	" 7
Norwich, E. J. Zavitz	" 11
Vankleek Hill, Prof. H. H. Dean	" 6
Bloomfield, H. S. Peart	" 6
Beachburg, Prof. H. H. Dean	" 4
Wyevale, T. G. Raynor	" 21
Duntroon, T. G. Raynor	" 25
Newington, Prof. H. H. Dean	" 8
Fenelon Falls, Simpson Rennie	" 22
Hillsburg, Prof. G. E. Day	May 31
Clifford, Prof. G. E. Day	June 3
Weston, T. H. Mason	" 8

Places at which business matters only will be dealt with, and no speaker furnished by the Department:

Kentvale	June 15
Warton	" 12
Exp. Farm, Ottawa	" 20
Winchester Spgs.	" 3
Aylmer	" 8
Parham	" 19
Cayuga	" 1
Milton	" 1
Belleville	" 22
Brussels	" 7
Merrickville	" 6
Napanee	" 18
St. Catharines	" 1
Thorndale	" 8
Ailsa Craig	" 4
Wellandport	" 17
Utterson	" 15
Brampton	" 1
Norwood	" 8
Russell	" 18
Orillia	" 1
Welland	" 26
Mt. Forest	" 15
Guelph	" 1

#### Field Institute Meetings.

Special seed meetings will be held as follows, under the auspices of the Seed Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture and the Farmers' Institutes Branch of the Ontario Department of Agriculture, in the interests of the production of good seed and weed eradication:

Speakers—Simpson Rennie.

Nestleton, 2 p. m., Durham W.	June 7
Taunton, 7 p. m., S. Ontario	" 8
Bowmanville, 7 p. m., W. Durham	" 10
Kendal, 2 p. m., W. Durham	" 11
Napanee, 7 p. m., Lennox	" 12
Belleville, 7 p. m., E. Hastings	" 13
Centreville, 7 p. m., Addington	" 14
Tweed, 2 p. m., E. Hastings	" 15
Madoc, 2 p. m., N. Hastings	" 17
Warkworth, 7 p. m., E. North'd	" 18
Westwood, 7 p. m., E. Peterboro	" 19
Keene, 7 p. m., E. Peterboro	" 20
Lindsay, 7 p. m., W. Victoria	" 21
Fenelon Falls, 2 p. m., E. Victoria	" 22
Woodville, 7 p. m., W. Victoria	" 24
Oakwood, 2 p. m., W. Victoria	" 25
Little Britain, 7 p. m., W. Victoria	" 25
Stouffville, 2 p. m., N. York	" 26

## Dispersion Sale OF HILLOREST HERD OF BERKSHIRES

TO BE HELD ON

**Wednesday, June 19, '07**

AT VINE, ONTARIO,

Comprising the whole herd, without any reservation. The stock boars are Concord Triumph 13303 and Stall Pelts Winner (imp.) 12185. The brood sows number half a dozen or more, either bred or with pigs at their side; also some pigs of various ages.

The farm is close to Vine Station, G.T.R., a few miles south of Barrie. Catalogues issued. At the same time the whole outfit will be disposed off.

**JOHN LAHMER, Vine P. O., Ontario.**

Speakers—T. H. Mason, June 7 to 19; T. G. Raynor, June 20 to 26.

Maple, 2 p. m., W. York	June 7
Weston, 7 p. m., W. York	" 8
Box Grove, 7 p. m., E. York	" 10
Agincourt, 7 p. m., E. York	" 11
Victoria Square, 7 p. m., E. York	" 12
Huttonville, 7 p. m., Peel	" 13
Claude, 7 p. m., Peel	" 14
Mono Mills, 2 p. m., Peel	" 15
Elmgrove, 2 p. m., S. Simcoe	" 17
Stroud, 2 p. m., S. Simcoe	" 18
Penetanguishene, 7 p. m., C. Simcoe	" 19
Randolph, 7 p. m., C. Simcoe	" 20
Wyevale, 2 p. m., C. Simcoe	" 21
Flesherton, 7 p. m., C. Grey	" 23
Stayner, 7 p. m., W. Simcoe	" 24
Duntroon, 7 p. m., W. Simcoe	" 25
Meaford, 7 p. m., N. Grey	" 26

Mr. Peter White, of Pembroke, Ont., writes: "Those of your readers who are interested in Shorthorns will be pleased to know that we have been making some very encouraging sales. Mr. F. W. Harding, of Waukesha, Wisconsin, took two heifers, Lucy of Pine Grove and the Clipper heifer which won first as a junior calf at Toronto last fall, at good prices, and made considerable on them, the former, Lucy of Pine Grove, topping his sale at \$1,075. By the way, this is the second year in succession that we have succeeded in sending Mr. Harding the highest-priced animal sold at his sale. Mr. D. R. Hanna, of Ravenna, Ohio, got Moss Rose 4th, the phenomenal white heifer which we showed in Toronto as a two-year-old two years ago; Carnation Queen, a beautiful imported Miss Ramsden cow, and her bull calf, Nonpareil of Pine Grove 5th, and Early Bud 8th. All of these are of show calibre, and since the cattle have arrived at Ravenna, we have heard from Mr. Hanna that he is so well pleased with the cattle that he is reserving some of them, though they were purchased to put in his approaching sale. Mr. C. D. Wagar, of Enterprise, Ont., took the yearling Secret bull, Starry Morning, which we showed in Toronto last fall. He is out of one of the nicest-quality cows I have ever seen, Strawberry 4th, an imported Secret, by Topsman, an excellent breeder and milker. His sire was Rosy Morning (imp.), bred by Mr. Duthie, and sired by the Marr Missie bull, Merry Morning, by Pride of Morning. Mr. Wagar is certainly to be congratulated on his acquisition as he has some good imported heifers, and, with this bull at the head of his herd, he should be heard from shortly as a Shorthorn breeder of note. Mr. John McGrath, of Eganville, took a splendid red Young Mary bull, and Mr. James Gorman, of Douglas, a splendid bull, Royal Breeze, out of an imported Bruce Rosewood cow, bred by Mr. Duthie, and having for sire Ardethan Royal (imp.). The above are a few of our sales, which have been picking up. I recently purchased Mr. John T. Gibson's red imported bull, Proud Gift, a bull which

seems to me to be getting the best calves of any red imported bull in Canada. We are practically sold out of young bulls of a serviceable age, but still have a large number of females of all ages, mostly imported and from imported stock. As we are short of pasture this season, would be disposed to give our customers a very moderate price for the next month. The trend of the Shorthorn market is undoubtedly upward, and now is a good time to buy."

Scotch collie pups, 2 months old, from imported sire and dam, are advertised for sale in this paper by Fred. McDiarmid, Ingersoll, Ont. The dam was a first-prize winner at Scottish shows, and the sire is also a noted prizewinner, and sire of typical stock.

### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

#### UNTHRIFTY CALF.

Calf, born in September, did well until February, since which it has lost flesh and ambition, and has a dry cough, more noticeable when it starts to drink. It eats well, but is thin, and its hair is dry and skin scruffy.

Ans.—The cough indicates tuberculosis, and if it is diseased in this way, no treatment will do much good. You can determine whether it is tubercular by having your veterinarian test it with tuberculin. The trouble may be digestive. Give it a slight purgative of 6 ounces raw linseed oil. Take 1½ ounces each of powdered sulphate of iron, gentian, ginger and nuxvomica. Mix, and make into 36 powders. Give a powder three times daily in a little sweet milk as a drench. It is probable it will improve on this treatment, especially when it gets on grass.

#### RIDGLINGS.

Last June one of my colt's testicles had not descended into the scrotum, and he could not be castrated. Now, when he lies down I can feel them, but they are not yet down properly. How can I cause their descent? Will breeding him to a few mares have the desired effect? Describe the method of castrating such colts.

Ans.—Horses in which the testicles remain up near the spine or in the pelvic cavity are called ridglings, and it requires a man who makes a specialty of the operation to castrate. A person who has had neither experience nor special instruction in the actual operation cannot operate. Your colt, of course, is not a ridgling, as you can feel the testicles. He should be cast and secured, and held on his back. Then, if the testicles cannot be grasped, they can be located by manipulation, and cut down upon, and removed in the ordinary way. I do not think it wise for an amateur to attempt to castrate a colt, especially one whose testicles are hard to get. It is safer and cheaper to employ a professional man to operate.

# Why Poultry Die

An enormous amount of money is lost to poultrymen through simple neglect. Hens die for want of a proper tonic to prevent indigestion or ward off disease. All fowls, especially those in confinement, need a corrective or tonic—something to assist digestion, and compel a healthy activity of each organ.

## DR. HESS Poultry PAN-A-CE-A

is such a tonic. It contains iron for the blood, and nitrates to eliminate poisonous matter from the system. Poultry Pan-a-ce-a is not a stimulant; it acts in a natural manner, compelling the organs of digestion to convert the largest possible amount of food into bone, muscle, feathers, eggs, etc. Hence, it makes the hen healthy and prolific.

Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a has high medicinal properties, being a cure for gapes, cholera, roup, indigestion, etc., and by its special germicidal principle, it destroys the cause of nearly all poultry disease. It is the prescription of Dr. Hess (M. D., D. V. S.) and is endorsed by the leading poultry associations in United States and Canada. **Sold on a written guarantee. It costs but a penny a day for 30 fowls.**

1 1-2 lb. package 35 cents; 5 lbs. 85 cents  
12 lbs. \$1.75; 25-lb. pall \$3.50.

Send 2 cents for Dr. Hess 48-page Poultry Book free.

**DR. HESS & CLARK, Ashland, Ohio,  
U. S. A.**  
Instant Louse Killer Kills Lice.



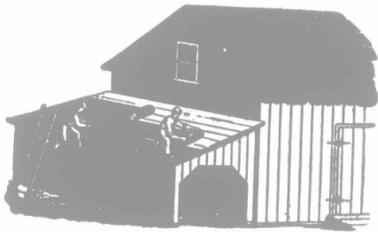
## More Money in Turkeys

Than in anything else produced on the farm.  
No trouble to raise them, if

### CARNEFAC POULTRY FOOD

is used for the first few weeks, the birds will be strong and vigorous, and all loss and trouble avoided. If your dealer has not **Carnefac Poultry Food**, we will, on receipt of one dollar, supply enough f.o.b. your nearest station to raise one hundred birds. Write us to-day.

**THE CARNEFAC STOCK FOOD CO'Y**  
Toronto, Ontario.



## Mica Roofing

For steep or flat roofs, water proof, fireproof, easily laid cheaper than other roofing. Send stamp for sample and mention this paper.

**Hamilton Mica Roofing Co., 101 Rebecca St. HAMILTON, CANADA**

## THE CHAMPION IMPORTED GLYDESDALE STALLION, BARON KITCHENER (10499)

is year's winner of the Cawdor Challenge Cup at Glasgow, will stand for service to approved mares for the season of 1907 at "The Fir," Woodstock, Ont. Mares from a distance will be kept on pasture at \$1 per week. Terms to insure, \$25 For further particulars address the owner

**J. W. BOYLE, P. O. Box 563, WOODSTOCK, ONT.**

To a correspondent who asks how one may tell when water has been mixed with gasoline. The Automobile Magazine (New York, March) answers as follows: "If the water is mixed with the gasoline, the best plan to find it out is to put about a spoonful in a saucer and set fire to it in a safe place. All the gasoline will

burn up and leave the water behind. Another way is to run the mixture through a bag made of chamois leather, when the gasoline will pass through, but the water will remain behind."

Who overcomes by force hath overcome but half his foes.—J. Milton.

### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

#### CONCRETE SILO—SIZE OF TILE

1. What is your opinion of a concrete silo? Would it last longer than a stave? Some say the silage will not keep.  
2. What size tile should I use in draining a field? Where can a person buy them?  
E. J.

Ans.—1. Properly constructed, a cement-concrete silo is superior to a wooden one, and is practically permanent. See article describing Mr. Baron's round cement silo, which will appear in an early issue.

2. See article, by Prof. W. H. Day, on this subject, in May 23rd issue. Drainage tile are obtainable from local brickyards.

#### PIGS COUGHING.

Have pigs that started to cough last Christmas. They cough at times until they vomit. Have some three weeks old that are beginning to cough. Hogpen is frame, with plank floor. Please tell me what to do for them.  
N. R.

Ans.—Coughing in pigs is sometimes due to constipation, sometimes to dust in the bedding, and sometimes to bronchitis, caused by ill ventilation or by sudden changes from a warm pen to drafts. Treatment consists in removing the cause, relaxing the bowels by feeding a little Epsom salts and sulphur daily. If any are very bad, apply mustard and turpentine to their throats. Let run on grass for an hour or two on warm days.

#### LINE FENCING — BUSH FIRE.

A bought a farm from B. At the time when the farm was cleared up, B and the neighbor divided the cleared portion, and each one built and maintained his part of the line fence. But the neighbor would never consent to do the same with the bush part. So B put up the fence through the bush all himself, and the bush part was never divided. Now, this spring, on a windy day, sparks from B's sugar camp set the bush on fire, and burned that fence, and also ran through the neighbor's bush, but doing little harm otherwise. We both use our bush as pasture.

1. Will B have to replace that fence, or will the neighbor be obliged to build his share?  
2. Can the neighbor claim any damage done his bush by the fire?  
Ontario. A SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—1. We think that the neighbor is liable to build a just proportion of the fence.

2. It is probable that he is in a position to legally do so.

#### OYSTER-SHELL BARK-LOUSE.

Orchard set out twelve years ago, has many trees infested as per enclosed bark. The scale gets so thick that two trees have turned black, and died.

#### SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—The orchard is infested with oyster-shell bark-louse, a scale insect which has been illustrated twice and discussed about twenty times in "The Farmer's Advocate" during the past two years. It seldom kills trees, although, when very abundant, it weakens them considerably by robbing them of their sap. Invigorate the orchard by plowing around the trees (shallowly, of course), and applying some quick-acting fertilizer, such as rotted manure or wood ashes, or both. Then work once a week with disc or drag harrow, until July; then sow clover, vetches, oats, rape or rye, and plow under early next spring, and repeat cultivation. Trees that are well nourished are less subject to attack by this scale than those in poor heart. In early June, prune the trees rather closely to facilitate thorough spraying. Now, for insecticides: some time in June the young dust-like yellow insects will emerge from their mothers' scales. Watch carefully for the date, and apply at once kerosene emulsion, for directions in preparing which see "Calendar Guide to Spraying," issue March 28th. As soon as winter sets in, spray thoroughly with thin lime wash. Apply two coats, the second immediately after the first is dry. Where the lime-sulphur mixture is used regularly to protect trees against fungus and insect enemies, there will never be any trouble with oyster-shell bark-louse, but very few farmers use this mixture, and the simple lime wash answers all right for the oyster-shell louse.

## POULTRY AND EGGS

Condensed advertisements will be inserted under this heading at two cents per word each insertion. Each initial counts for one word, and figures for two words. Names and addresses are counted. Cash must always accompany the order for any advertisement under this heading. Parties having good pure-bred poultry and eggs for sale will find plenty of customers by using our advertising columns. No advertisement inserted for less than 20 cents.

**A T Valley Mills Poultry Ranch—Fertile eggs from Single-comb White Leghorns, Buff Orpingtons, \$1 per setting. \$4.50 per hundred. Mottled Anconas, settings only, \$1. No better winter layers. Free circular. Edmund C. Apps, Box 394, Brantford, Ont.**

**BROWN Leghorns—Single comb—Will sell a few settings at \$2, exhibition matings. Other matings, \$1. Write quick W. J. Player, Galt, Ont.**

**BARGAINS in Barred Rocks. Eggs half price now. Particulars free. W. W. Dods, Alton, Ont.**

**CHANCE—S-C. White Leghorns—layers; 28 eggs, \$1.50 upwards. Quick supply. E. Flindall, Smithfield, Ont.**

**CANADA'S best Single-comb and Rose-comb Black Minorcas; great layers winter and summer; single comb eggs, \$1.00 per 15; Rose-comb eggs, \$1.50 per 15. T. A. Faulds, 11 Victor St., London, Ont.**

**EGGS—Partridge Wyandottes. Prizewinners. \$1.50 per 15. K. South, Britannia, Ont.**

**FOR SALE—Eggs for hatching from pure-bred Barred Plymouth Rocks, W. Wyandottes and S. C. B. Minorcas, \$1 per setting of 15. Fakin duck eggs, \$1 per 9. W. E. A. Carson, Alisa Craig, Ont.**

**FIFTEEN Barred Rock eggs \$1. Extra good stock. Entire satisfaction guaranteed. A. S. Werden, Aneodia Farm, Beihel, Ont.**

**INGLENOK Poultry Farm offers eggs from selected pens of choicest layi g strains of White and Brown Leghorns, Black Minorcas and Buff Orpingtons, also a select pen of White Wyandottes for show birds, but not tested for laying quality. Eggs either separate or assorted, \$1 per 15; \$5 per 100. W. H. Smith, 41 Spruce St., Toronto.**

**RHODE Island Reds—Rose-comb (exclusively), bred eight years from carefully-selected heavy winter layers; large, brown eggs; \$1.50 per 15. Good hatch guaranteed. Jno. Luscombe, Marton, Ont.**

**TWO dollars will get you a setting of choice Buff or White Orpingtons Barred and Buff Rocks, and White Wyandottes Stock for sale. L. O. Christmann, Beachburg, Ont.**

**WHITE Rocks—Great layers. Non-sitters. Andrews strain. Eggs one dollar thirteen. Highworth Poultry Yards, London.**

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

**TERMS—Three cents per word each insertion. Each initial counts for one word and figures for two words. Names and addresses are counted. Cash must always accompany the order. No advertisement inserted for less than 20 cents.**

**A n ideal spot for mixed farming and wheat raising, not far from Cal ary, 800 acres. Best soil and water. Mild climate. Price right. Terms easy. Farmer, Box 345, Winnipeg.**

**FOR SALE—Extra good stock or grain 900-acre farm in Brant Co. Soil clay loam. Twenty-seven acres heavily timbered. Well fenced and watered. Large stone house. New commodious, up-to-date basement barn, 54 x 108, with plenty of light and good ventilation. Situated one-half mile from Glen Morris and electric road; seven from Galt and six from Paris. W. & H. Buchanan, Glen Morris.**

**T OWN and control several large and small tracts of timber near Vancouver, also several large and small tracts of fruit and ranch land in the dry belt on Thompson River, with water rights. Best climate in Canada. Will take partner on either lumbering or horse-raising proposition, or sell. Geo. D. Scott, 436 Granville St., Vancouver, B. C.**

**MILLET wanted—Siberian—Will buy either small or large quantities. Send samples; name price, bags included; your station Address: The Tillson Company Ltd., Tillsonburg.**

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

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

**GLEN ROUGE JERSEYS!** For sale: a pure St. Lambert bull, 14 months old, solid color; dam St. Lambert's Florence; sire Exile Blotter King. For particulars address: **MRS F. A. ROLPH, Glen Rouge Farm, Merkhams.**

#### TRADE TOPIC.

Mr. Benjamin Spedding, president of the Mail-Fit Clothing Co., of Montreal, left recently on a purchasing trip to the Old Country. He will visit all the big mills of Yorkshire and the south of Scotland.

**IMPORTANT!****70,000 Acres in Manitoba**

Only sixty miles from Winnipeg, cut by C.P.R., C.N.R. and G.N.R. Eighty per cent. good wheat land, balance hay land; an exceptional investment. Price for a short time, \$6.50 an acre.

EASY TERMS.

THE BUSINESS AGENCY,

P. O. Box 431. Winnipeg, Man.

**A FARMER'S GOLD MINE!**

**Bruce's  
New Century Swede  
Turnip.**

THE BEST ALL-ROUND VARIETY.

Sales season, 1901, when first introduced, 15 lbs. This season to date, 6,500 lbs. In 1885, at Central Experimental Farm, out of 30 of the best varieties it stood a close second in yield per acre. Besides this heavy-cropping quality, it is the handsomest and best in quality of all Swedes. It is the best Swede to resist mildew, the best shipping variety, and for cooking purposes cannot be excelled by any other Swede. It is a purple-topped variety, resembling Westbury, of splendid uniform growth, and the roots are clean and of handsome shape in sections where large quantities are grown for the American market the growers and shippers will have no other. 1 lb. 10c., 1 lb. 30c., 4 lbs. for \$1. If by mail add postage: 5c. per lb. to Canadian points, 15c. per lb. to United States and Newfoundland.

NOW READY, our handsomely illustrated 96-page catalogue of Seeds, Plants, Bulbs, Poultry Supplies, Garden Implements, etc., free. Send for it to

**John A. Bruce & Co., Seed Merchants,**  
ESTABLISHED 1850. HAMILTON, ONT.

**Do You Keep Cows?  
HAVE YOU A CREAM SEPARATOR?**



A third question is, have you examined the **MAGNET Cream Separator**? It will pay you to do so, because its frame is strong and rigid, fitted with square or Common Sense gears, which are the only gears that should be used in a fast-running machine.

The large steel bowl has a skimmer in one piece (easily cleaned, less than five minutes to clean the whole machine after each operation). This skimmer takes all the butter-fat out of the milk, and at the same time separates the disease germs and other impurities from both. The ball race consists of six balls, on which the spindle with a ball on its end runs, making it the easiest-turned machine in the world.

It is the only Cream Separator with a double support to THE BOWL, which prevents wobbling, therefore keeps the bowl in balance, preventing wear.

Do you want a safe machine. The **MAGNET** has all parts covered.

Do you consider quality when you buy? The **MAGNET'S** record for nine years is no wear and no cost for repairs.

We claim superiority over other Cream Separators on these points, and ask you to examine every part, and you will agree with us that its design is a great improvement over every other Cream Separator, and that its every part is made as perfect as the finest machinery operated by skillful mechanics using the best quality of material can make it.

WRITE FOR 1907 CATALOGUE.

**PETRIE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.**

Hamilton, Ont. Winnipeg, Man. St. John, N. B. Calgary, Alta.

PLEASE MENTION THIS PAPER.

**QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.**  
Miscellaneous.

**BAD SEED.**

Having first received a sample, I ordered four bushels white oats from a Toronto seed company, paying \$1.50 a bushel. The oats sent me were badly mixed with barley and wild oats, wild peas and some kind of buckwheat. I paid cash when ordering, and freight before I opened the bags. What should I have done—returned the oats and demanded my money back?

Ontario. REUBEN OLDTIME.

Ans.—Yes.

**YEAST TREATMENT FOR BARRENNESS.**

In your issue of October 18th, 1906, a subscriber from Simcoe Co. was giving his experience with a mare, sixteen years old, on which he had used the yeast treatment with success. Will you please tell me what the yeast treatment is, and how to use it?

Ans.—Mix an ordinary two-cent cake of yeast to a paste with a little warm water, and allow to stand for 12 hours in a moderately-warm place, then stir in one pint of freshly-boiled, lukewarm water, and allow to stand for eight to twelve hours. Mixture will then be ready for use, and the entire quantity should be injected into vagina of animal to be bred. Use the mixture when period of heat is first noticed, and breed when period is about ended.

**LANDLORD AND TENANT.**

1. If A leases B a farm, and B is bound in the printed form to keep up fences, and when he takes possession line fences are down, can B force A to put fences in good condition to start with?

2. If A leases B a farm, and removes or takes a building down and away after the lease is drawn, and before B takes possession, can B collect damages, or compel A to replace the building (a) if it is constructed with nails; (b) if it is constructed without nails?

3. How much flax should be sown per acre on medium heavy damp soil?

A SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—1. Not if the indenture of lease is expressed to be in pursuance of "the Act respecting short forms of leases," for in such case the covenant words, "and to keep up fences," must be taken to mean, "and also will, from time to time, during the said term, keep up the fences and walls of or belonging to the said premises, and make anew any parts thereof that may require to be new-made in a good husbandlike and proper manner, at all seasons of the year."

2. It is not likely that he can.

3. Flax grown for seed should be sown at the rate of a bushel per acre; for fibre, three or four bushels are advised.

**NAVICULAR DISEASE.**

Valuable mare shows symptoms of navicular disease. Kindly give treatment through your paper. Parting the nerves leading to the foot is sometimes prescribed. Where will I find those nerves, or where is the proper place to cut them? Is it safe for an unexperienced person to attempt the operation?

J. J. M.

Ans.—In the early stages, the object is to arrest inflammation. Give rest. Remove the shoes. Pare the hoof well down, especially at the heels, stand in water for a considerable time, and apply a poultice, held in place by a strong leather pouch. When the foot has been softened by these means, clip the hair off about two inches above the hoof head, and apply a blister of two drams each biniodide of mercury and cantharides, and two ounces vaseline. Rub well in. The so she cannot bite the parts. In twenty-four hours rub well again, and in twenty-four hours longer wash off and apply a little sweet oil. Let her head down now, and oil every day. Blister thus once a month. This will relieve the symptoms and prolong the mare's usefulness, but is not guaranteed to cure. Neurotony (removing the nerves) is only to be accepted as a last resort, and should be attempted only by a competent veterinarian. This operation destroys all sensation in the foot, but, while the animal has, henceforth, no pain in that part, she will be liable to go wrong at any time and become useless.

**Coughed All Night;  
Could Get No Sleep**

Colds on the Chest Would Yield to no Treatment Until Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine Was Used.

Overwhelming evidence from the people of Canada attests that there is no treatment so effective in the cure of bronchitis and cold on the chest as Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine.

This is positively proven in two ways: First, by the extraordinary increase in sales, and, secondly, by hundreds of such letters as this which follows:

Mr. James F. Thompson, Yonge Mills, Leeds Co., Ont., writes:—"Last winter my two boys were so bad with colds on the chest that they coughed all night, and we could get no sleep or rest. Several cough remedies were tried to no avail, until I was told about Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine, and this treatment soon cured them. It is invaluable as a cure for colds on the lungs and bronchitis."

Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine should not be confused with mere cough mixtures, and, as there are imitations, it is necessary for you to be careful in buying; 25c. a bottle, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

**GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM****The Tourist Season**

Is now on, and a chance to travel is offered to those who spend the most part of the year on the farm, or in small settlements. No State or Province has more interesting resorts than Ontario. The charming

Muskoka Lakes, Georgian Bay, Lake of Bays, Temagami, Algonquin Park, Kawartha Lakes, Lake Huron Beaches, The St. Lawrence River, White Mountains, Sea Coast, Jamestown Exposition, etc.

The Grand Trunk Railway System and connections can give you a comfortable journey to any of the above points.

For further particulars call on

E. De la Hooke, City Ticket Agent, } London, Ont.  
E. Ruse, Depot Ticket Agent, }

Or write:

J. D. McDonald, Dist. Pass. Agent,  
TORONTO, ONT

**HOMESEEKERS'**

SECOND-CLASS ROUND-TRIP

EXCURSIONS TO

**MANITOBA  
SASKATCHEWAN  
ALBERTA**

**DATES** Excursions leave Toronto **Tuesdays**, June 4, 18; July 2, 16, 30; August 13, 27; Sept. 10 and 24. Tickets good to return within sixty days from going date.

**RATES** Are the same from all points in Ontario ranging from \$32.00 round-trip to Winnipeg to \$42.50 round-trip to Edmonton. Tickets to all points in the North-west.

**TOURIST SLEEPERS** A limited number of Tourist Sleeping Cars will be run on each excursion, fully equipped with bedding, etc., smart porter in charge. Berths must be secured and paid for through local agent at least six days before excursion leaves.

**COLONIST SLEEPERS** In which there is no extra charge for berths, passengers supplying their own bedding, will be used as far as possible in place of ordinary coaches.

Rates and full information contained in free Homeseekers' pamphlet. Ask nearest C.P.R. agent for a copy, or write to

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

**Now Is the Time to Ship Butter, Eggs & Poultry.**

Prices good. Returns quick.

**QUEEN CITY PRODUCE COMPANY, LTD.**  
100 Front St. E., TORONTO.

WM. AGAR, MANAGER.



### 30 PERCHERONS

Also Shires, Hackneys and Clydes, have just arrived with our new importation from Scotland, England and France, of high-class stallions and mares. Many of them prizewinners in their native lands. Bred by the best breeders. Percherons, blacks and grays, weighing 1,600 to 2,000 pounds. Shires at two years old weighing 1,700 pounds. Clydes, bays and blacks, 4 and 5 years old, weighing 1,800 to 2,000 pounds, bred by the best in Scotland. Our Hackneys are bays and chestnuts, combining size, quality and breeding that cannot be beaten. We have a few first-class young stallions that we will sell at cost, to make room for our next importation; and all for sale at reasonable prices.

**HAMILTON & HAWTHORNE, Simcoe, Ont.**  
20 miles south-west of Toronto on the G. T. R.



### Clydesdales, Percherons and Hackneys

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

**DR. T. H. NASSARD, Millbrook P.O. and Stn.**

### 40 WAVERLY HACKNEYS 40

Imported Stallions and Fillies.



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

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

### W. C. KIDD, LISTOWEL, ONT.

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

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

### SMITH & RICHARDSON, COLUMBUS, ONT.,



have now on hand a choice selection of Clydesdale Stallions, combining size and quality with straight, true action. Breeding unsurpassed. Individuality unexcelled. Scotland prizewinners. Also a few Canadian-bred stallions, and imp. and Canadian-bred fillies.

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

### Clydesdale Stallions!

first-class Hackney.

I have on hand for sale another choice lot of Clydesdale stallions, newly imported, ranging in age from two to six, with plenty of size, style and good true action. Also one Wm. Colquhoun, Mitchell, Ont.  
'Phone to residence.



### Graham & Renfrew's GLYDESDALES and HACKNEYS

Our Clydes now on hand are all prizewinners, their breeding is gilt-edged. Our Hackneys, both stallions and mares, are an exceedingly high-class lot. We also have a few high-steppers and carriage horses. Yonge Street cars pass the door every hour. 'Phone North 4483.

**GRAHAM & RENFREW, BEDFORD PARK, ONT.**



### CRAIGALEE HACKNEYS

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 prizewinners among them, and some rare good youngsters.

**H. J. Spencely, Boxgrove P. O. MARKHAM STA.**  
LONG-DISTANCE 'PHONE.

### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

#### WILD MEMBRINO.

What breed or class did the stallion, Wild Membrino, belong to, and what was his breeding? W. H. K.

Ans.—We have never known or heard of a stallion of that name. Wildbrino, a Standard-bred trotting stallion, is probably meant. There is no register for Standard-breds in Canada. You may possibly learn his pedigree by writing the secretary of the American Trotting Register, W. H. Knight, 355 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill. V.

#### COW CHEWING BONES.

Please advise what would be good to give cows to satisfy their desire for chewing bones. H. W.

Ans.—Good feed, including a fair proportion of feed rich in nitrogenous and mineral substances; for instance, wheat bran and clover or alfalfa hay. Keep plenty of salt before them, either barrel salt in little boxes in the corner of the manger, or else rock salt. Also give, once a week, a small closed handful of sifted wood ashes in their feed. These measures may or may not allay the desire to chew bones, but are essential anyway for the well-being of the animals, and, if the owner attends to them, he has done about all he reasonably can do to remedy the causes of the habit.

#### ANGORA GOATS.

E. W. Brooks, of Hastings Co., Ont., writes: "In reply to G. R.'s question regarding Angora goats, there are several breeders of registered Angoras, viz.: F. O. Landrum, Laguna, Texas; Kirchner & Weaver, Barksdale, Texas; Kirchner & man & Son, Comiskey, Kan.; N. A. Gwin, Lawrence, Kan.; C. P. Bailey & Sons, San Jose, Cal. Fairly-good registered does can be purchased for about \$12 each; billies, \$15 to \$25 each. Fairly-good Angoras will clip from 6 to 8 lbs. mohair, worth from 50c. to \$100 per lb., according to quality; extra long, from 15 to 18 inches, from \$2 to \$5 per lb. There are several buyers in the U. S., viz., L. Levissove, 152 Third Ave., N. Y.; Massachusetts Mohair Plush Co., Lowell, Mass.; E. Lissberger, Wool Exchange Bldg., New York City. Angora goats will thrive anywhere that sheep will do well, but are natural browsers who live on browse and weeds, and are regular brush cleaners. The billies should be castrated young, same as lambs. The American Stockman, Kansas City, U. S. A., can be had six months for 25c., which gives full information as to the management of Angora goats."

#### FORESTALLED.

"Suppose, Mr. Quillpenne," said the man in the blue smock, "as you was a butcher who had a stall in the front of your shop. And suppose that a puffing, hooting, bad-smelling motor-car, driven by a knock-kneed idiot, whose brains had evaporated out of the top of his ugly peaked cap, was to come along and smash your stall into a hundred pieces, and send all the meat 'arf way round the neighborhood. 'ow would that go for an action for damages?"  
"My dear Mr. Cleaver," said the lawyer, "you simply can't lose. Juries are dead on motor-cars, and you'll win in a canter. You must put the damage at fifty pounds at the very least."  
"Ave it your own way," said he of the blue smock, quietly. "But p'raps it would save trouble if you was to 'and me over a cheque for the fifty now. It was your car, and the knock-kneed driver was coming to fetch you!"  
For a moment there was silence in the office as profound as a reply to an income tax demand. Then Quillpenne looked up.  
"By this time, Mr. Cleaver," he said, "you ought to know that it is illegal for you to have a stall in front of your shop. If my motor-car has suffered any damage I shall sue you on the ground of obstruction. Good bye!"  
And Cleaver went sorrowfully on his way.

### HORSE OWNERS! USE



### CAUSTIC BALSAM.

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that make a horse Wheeze, have Thick Wind, or Choke-down, can be removed with

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or any Bunch or Swelling caused by strain or inflammation. No blister, no hair gone, and horse kept at work. \$2.50 per bottle, delivered. Book 2-C free.

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Veterinary Adviser  
Ninety-six pages of veterinary information with special attention to the treatment of blemishes. Durably bound, indexed and illustrated. Make a right beginning by sending for this book.  
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7 horses and mares fit for light farm work ..... \$25 to \$ 50  
7 horses and mares good for farm work ..... 50 to 75  
20 horses and mares ..... 75 to 125  
30 horses and mares ..... 125 to 175  
24 horses and mares ..... 175 to \$10  
3 drivers, wagons and harness. Harness, wagons, sleighs, neckyokes, whiffletrees, also slush and wheel scrapers. Apply to:  
**M. A. PIGOTT & CO., Goderich, Ont.**

### Imp. Clydesdale Fillies!



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

### SHETLAND PONIES!

P. McOullough & Son, Breeders and importers of Shetland ponies, Markdale, Ont. We showed 8 ponies at Toronto Exhibition in 1906, and got 8 prizes: 3 firsts, 4 seconds and 1 third. All our ponies are imported. Our stallion, Foxglove, took first prize at Toronto. Our mare, Bessie, took first prize, and their foal, Bruce, took first prize also. Good accommodation for mares sent from a distance to breed. Ponies for sale. Our address: **Markdale P. O., Ont.**

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### LOTHIAN PRINCE (4000) C.C.S.B.

Jet black; four white feet; star in face; four years old; a good, big, upstanding colt, and will be sold worth the money. Apply:

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CLYDESDALES and Short-horns—Four Imp. Clyde u. ares, 2 and 3 years old, bred in the purple—two of them in foal. One filly, rising 1 year, sired by the great Macqueen—registered. Three Short-horn bulls from 8 to 15 months—Scotch. A few heifers. All sired by Scotland's Fame—47897—by Nonpareil Archer (Imp.), do for Forgie, Clarendon P. O. and Station.  
CLYDESDALES and SHORTHORNS—Canadian-bred, registered. One stallion, rising 3, by Imp Macqueen. Two stallions, rising two, by Imp Primrose. Also my stock bull, Gilbert Legan 3644 **W. D. PUGH,** Clarendon P. O. and Station.

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

A young woman was telling her Sunday-school class of boys the other Sunday about the Shut-in Society, whose members are persons confined by sickness to their beds or rooms.  
"Whom can we think of," said she, "that would have had great sympathy for those that are so shut in?"  
"I know," said a little boy. "Someone in the Bible, ain't it, teacher?"  
"Yes. And who, George?"  
"Jonah," was the spirited answer.

By MR. DOUGLAS H. GRAND, Auctioneer.

Important Unreserved Sale

OF PRIZEWINNING PEDIGREE

HACKNEYS

AND

HARNESS HORSES

The property of R. G. HEATON, ESQ., at The Ferry Stud Farm, Chatteris, Cambridgeshire, England, on

Monday, June 17th, 1907

The Monday following the International and Richmond Shows.

Included in the sale there will be such famous mares (with their foals) as Orange Blossom (champion mare, H. S. London), Surprise, Eone, Welcme, Orange Girl, Gay Opheila, Hersey, La Cigale, and a number of colts and fillies out of these mares by Garton Duke of Connaught, Mathias St. Thomas. Also a superb collection of **Harness Mares and Geldings**, by Goldfinder VI., Gentleman John, Royal Danegelt, Polonius, Lord Hamlet, Ganymede, Diplomatist, etc.

The following are some of the prominent horses sold from this stud during the last few years: Forest King, champion harness horse in America; Hildred, champion mare in New York; Plymouth (champion) and Hildred, champion 15.2 pair, New York; Hopwood Squire and Jubilee King, twice champion pair, Richmond Show; Radiant, champion H. S. London Show, 1906; Lislington Kil Kat, champion pony, H. S. London Show, 1906-7; Kitty Grey and The Baron, champion lady's pair, New York; Marvellous, novice champion, Richmond; Gentleman John, twice champion, New York; Lord Berley II., champion, New York; Prince Compton, champion, New York; Meanwood Majesty, champion, New York; Muscatel, champion B. S. London Show; Diplomatist, twice champion, H. S. London; Bonwick Belle, champion mare, H. S. London; Stella, champion mare, H. S. London; Queen of the South, champion mare, H. S. London; Titania, junior champion mare, H. S. London.

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DOUGLAS H. GRAND, Auctioneer, OR R. G. HEATON, ESQ.,  
Welch Harp Stables, The Ferry Stud Farm,  
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Unreserved Sale of Rawlinson Bros. Hackneys.

In consequence of MESSRS. RAWLINSON BROS. having sold their ranch, and who are leaving the country, their entire stock of highly-bred pedigree Hackneys must be disposed of, and will be sold by auction in JULY next at the ranch, 11 miles west of Calgary. The pedigree Hackneys consist of 3 IMPORTED STALLIONS, 6 HOME-BRED STALLIONS, 48 BROOD MARES, 12 FOUR-YEAR-OLD FILLIES, 9 THREE-YEAR-OLD FILLIES, 8 TWO-YEAR-OLD FILLIES, 12 YEARLING FILLIES, ALSO 97 HEAD OF UNREGISTERED MARES, FILLIES AND GELDINGS. Nearly all the best mares the champion Robin Adair ever got in this stud are included in this sale, together with the full sisters to Saxon, Fricilla and Mirona, who won every thing in sight at all the eastern shows, including the championship of both sexes at the St. Louis World's Fair. It is the greatest collection of high-class Hackneys that is ever likely to be offered again in Canada for many years. Catalogues of sale will be ready for distribution on June 1st, 1907, and may be obtained from

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TRADE TOPIC.

THICK VS. THIN CREAM.—Mr. A. E. Wilkinson, manager of the Beatrice Creamery Co., Lincoln, Neb., one of the largest creamery concerns in the world, doing business in one dozen or more States, but not engaged in the sale of any separator, states in a letter to the manager of the De Laval Separator Co.: "Our experience has taught us that cream testing 40% to 45% is far superior to cream testing 20% to 25%, and is mutually advantageous to the patron and creameryman. During 1905 we found our cream receipts gradually showing a lower percentage of fat, which we were satisfied was seriously affecting the quality. Realizing the necessity of correcting this trouble, we began January 1st, 1906, to buy cream subject to grade, offering a premium for cream of greater density. This plan has increased the density of our cream receipts and has improved the quality, as the patron is quick to observe that it means more money in his pocket to separate thick cream when there is a premium offered for same. Cheap separators are largely responsible for the trouble that low-density cream is causing throughout the country. The farmer finds that in order to maintain the required speed to do good work, it is necessary to turn the handle of these inferior machines from 60 to 70 times per minute. He becomes tired working so rapidly, and, unconsciously, slackens the speed, which means a thinner cream and a loss of butter-fat in the skim milk. But with a machine such as the De Laval, it is easy to skim cream that will test 40% to 45%, with less variation from day to day in the test, because he can get the required speed of the De Laval machine with 45 to 50 turns per minute, and this is nearer the speed of the average person in turning the handle of a separator. A De Laval machine, well cared for, and with a very slight outlay each year for rubber rings and oil, will outwear two or three of the cheap separators. Cream testing 40% to 45% is advantageous to the patron as well as to the creameryman. A 10-gallon can of cream will weigh net 80 pounds. Testing 40% to 45%, it will contain 32 to 36 pounds of butter-fat, and 44 to 48 pounds of skim milk; this same amount of cream, if testing but 20% to 25%, will contain 16 to 20 pounds of butter-fat and 60 to 64 pounds of skim milk. It is difficult to keep and deliver in good condition cream that contains 75% skim milk, as compared with cream that contains 50% to 55% skim milk. The burden of caring for cream and delivering it in good condition falls on the patron. The day has come when cream is bought on its merits. Good cream means that the creameryman can produce better butter and good prices for cream. Again, every 10 gallons of thin cream that the patron delivers to the creamery means a loss of from 16 to 20 pounds of skim milk that he should keep at home for feeding purposes, instead of delivering it to the creamery, as the Babcock test allows him nothing for this milk. It only means that the patron is hauling greater bulk to the creamery, and when it reaches the creamery it means greater volume for the creameryman to receive, weigh, pasteurize and cool, and requires greater capacity churns and vats. Also in the transportation of cream it means double expense in many cases. If the farmer wants to get the best possible price for his cream it will be necessary for him to skim it thick, and in order to be able to do so he must have a first-class separator."

A DIFFERENT GROWL.

Mrs. Rachel Foster Avery, the woman suffrage leader, was talking in Philadelphia about divorce.

"Ill-temper is at the foot of divorce," Mrs. Avery said. "Men and women are not so vicious as some people think. Impatience causes more divorces than immorality."

"When I was living in Pittsburg, I called one day on a certain married woman."

"At dinner time my hostess rang for the maid," she said.

"Mary," she said, "Mr. Brown down stairs told I thought I heard him just now."

"No," Mary answered. "That was the draw-wait-wuz-eh-will."

Kendall's Spavin Cure

PORTAGE RIVER, N.B., March 5 '06.  
"I am using your Spavin Cure and can say there is nothing to be compared with it." Gilbert Muscarrall.



Cures: Spavins, Thoroughpin, Curb, Splint, Ringbone, Sores, Swellings, Sprains, Bruises and all Lameness.  
\$1 a bottle—6 for \$5. Our great book—"Treatise on the Horse"—free from dealers or  
Dr. B. J. KENDALL CO., Essexburg Falls, Vermont, U.S.A.



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With cozy new 3-room cottage like cut, and 25 acres for poultry, fruit and vegetables. Only two miles from the live town of Waverly, on N. & W. Ry., midway between Norfolk and Richmond. Delightful climate, abundant water, unexcelled markets for produce. Splendid social advantages. "Go South—Young Man!" Write today for Booklets, lists of bargains in farms, lowest excursion rates, etc.

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Ingleside Herefords.

BULLS FOR SALE.

"KEEP ON," 5 years old, one of the best herd bulls in Canada, and a show bull too.

One yearling bull by "Bourton Ingleside," also a fine lot of bull calves, sired by the above noted herd bulls.

Females for sale: All ages, best breeding and of highest merit. 60 head to select from. Some 1 and 2 year heifers of show-yard quality. Visitors welcome.

H. D. SMITH, Hamilton, Ont.

Broxwood Herefords

Cows, heifers and calves

For Sale.

R. J. PENHALL, Nover, Ont.

Put Good Grazers on Your Grass!



The HEREFORDS are the range cattle par excellence. They grow near the ground. They make flesh rapidly and easily, and they will make money for you. Over 100 head of breeding stock of the most approved strains on hand at low prices.

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Sunnyside Herefords

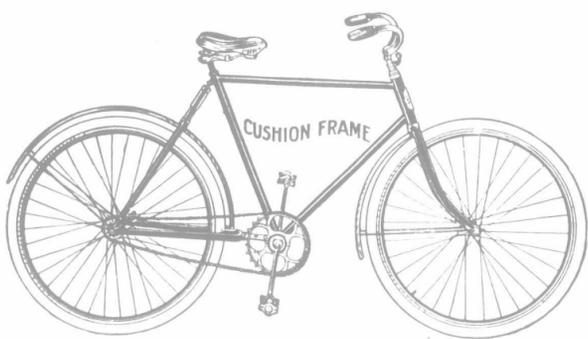


Present offering: 10 bulls, serviceable ages; 4 of them over 9 years; big, strong, happy fellows; ready for heavy service or rough usage on the ranch; also breeding cows at prices that will move them. Must make room for this year's crop of calves. Come and see them, or write and tell me what you want. ARTHUR F. O'NEIL, Maple Grove, Ont., Middlesex Co.

READ THIS! We are offering a dark red Durham bull 14 months old, weighing 100 lbs., for \$75. A two-year-old bull, light roan, heavy boned, extra good getter \$85. Females equally cheap. W. R. BOWMAN, Mt. Forest, Ontario.

FOREST VIEW FARM HEREFORDS  
Four bulls from 8 to 19 months old, prize-winners and from prize-winning stock. Several heifers bred on the same lines; choice individuals for sale  
JOHN A. GOVENLOCK,  
Forest Sta. and P.O.

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**IT IS HEALTHY:** will prolong your life; save doctor's bills; keep you out of doors; cure insomnia; aid digestion; increase your appetite; and improve you morally and mentally.

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BRIGHTON, ONTARIO.

### GOSSIP.

Vol. 29 of the Clydesdale Studbook of Great Britain and Ireland has been received at this office, thanks to the secretary and editor, Mr. Arch. McNeillage, 93 Hope St., Glasgow. It is a stout volume of 1,144 pages, the largest in the series, owing largely to the very active export trade in the last two or three years. The number of stallions registered in this volume is 638, numbering from 18,244 to 18,882, and of mares, 1,338, numbering from 17,217 to 18,555, besides a very large number of foals of both sexes recorded as produce of their dams. The figures for the export trade show a steady increase from 167 in 1901 to 1,317 in 1906. Vol. 29 includes a list of members and their addresses up to Jan. 1st, 1907, a list of society's premiums in 1906, and a list of stallions that travelled and served in districts in 1906. The price of the volume is not stated, but, no doubt, may be obtained by writing the secretary.

### SWALLOWS AS FARMERS' ALLIES.

The Biological Survey of the United States Department of Agriculture has hit upon a novel plan in aiding the Southern cotton planter in his war against the boll weevil. This insect invaded the State of Texas several years ago, and has damaged the cotton crop to the extent of millions of dollars a year. Despite all efforts, it is extending its field at the rate of fifty miles a year.

Among the foremost of the useful allies against the boll weevil are swallows. As is well known, the food of these birds consists almost exclusively of insects, and hence to the agriculturist they are among the most useful of birds. They have been described as "the light cavalry of the avian army." Specially adapted for flight, they have no rivals in the art of capturing insects in midair, and it is to the fact that they take their prey on the wing that their peculiar value to the cotton-grower is due.

The idea is to increase the number of swallows both at the North and the South. The colonies nesting in the South will destroy a greater or less number of weevils during the summer; while in the fall, after the local birds have migrated, northern-bred birds, as they pass through the Southern States on their way to the tropics, will keep up the war.

Swallows are not as numerous in the North as they used to be. The tree swallow, for instance, formerly abounded, but of late years its numbers have greatly diminished, owing to persecution by the English sparrow, which turns the swallow out of its nest in order to have a place for its own eggs. When swallow nests contain eggs or young, the murderous sparrow kills the helpless nestlings or throws out the eggs.

The barn swallow also is diminishing in numbers, owing partly to enmity of the sparrow, but more, perhaps, to the fact that the modern tightly-built barn denies it friendly shelter, and it finds no substitute places in which to nest. The cliff swallow, whose curious pouch-shaped mud nest used to be a common sight under the eaves of barns and outbuildings throughout the North, has now been entirely banished from many localities under the mistaken impression that they are undesirable neighbors because of certain parasites which infest their nests. These have been supposed to be bedbugs, and hence the nests have been destroyed, and the birds driven away. This is an error, for, although related to the above objectionable insect, these parasites of the swallow are peculiar to birds and not to be feared by man.

Of all the swallows, the martin is considered the most important to the farmer, and suggestions are given for increasing its numbers by the erection of additional boxes and of increasing its range by the transportation to new localities of boxes containing old birds and half-grown young, in the belief that the old birds will be induced by the presence of their young to remain and feed them. If they do not, the only alternative is bringing the young up by hand, which has been successfully done by feeding them meal, worms, grasshoppers, and the like.

Migratory birds—and most American birds are migratory—are the property of the Nation rather than of individual Provinces or States, and co-operation between the several States and Provinces for the preservation and increase of insectivorous birds is a principle worthy of universal adoption.

## Lump Jaw

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

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

### Binder Twine

Central Prison binder twine will be supplied to farmers as follows:

- 600 feet per lb., 11 3/4c. per lb.
- 550 feet per lb., 10 1/2c. per lb.
- 500 feet per lb., 9 1/4c. per lb.

These prices are net cash. The twine is put up in 50-lb. jute sacks, and is manufactured from select fibre.

**Quality and length guaranteed.** Please specify at once what quality and quantity required.

Purchaser pays freight, and cash must accompany shipping instructions. Apply

**J. T. GILMOUR, Warden,**  
Central Prison, Toronto, Ont.

### CONSUMPTION Book Free!

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

### SUNNYSIDE STOCK FARM

Bulls in service: Blythsome Buler = 52535—, Trout Creek Stamp = 67660—, by Pride of Windsor (imp.) = 50071—(52535). Stock for sale at all times.

**James Gibb,**  
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### Shorthorns

—Scotch and milking strains. A good milking strain as there are in Canada. Some pure Scotch. Can supply bulls of either strain; also a number of heifers from 1 to 3 years of age. Will be sold right. Dr. T. S. Sprout, M.P., Markdale P.O. & Sta.

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Hawthorn herd of deep-milking SHORTHORNS.

Aberdeen Hero (imp.) at head of herd. Two young bulls, also ten heifers; some of them bred to Aberdeen Hero.

Londesborough Station and P. O.

### SHORTHORNS & OXFORD DOWNS

Herds headed by Protector, Imp., Vol. 22 B. For sale: Bulls from six to twenty months—three from imported dams and imported sires. Also females in calf. Also eleven registered Oxford Down yearling ewes. All at reasonable prices. John McFarlane & W. H. Ford, Sutton, Ont., Elgin Co. M. O. E. and P. M. Railways. Long-distance phone.

### ATHELSTONE SHORTHORNS!

Pure Scotch Rosewood, Rosalind and Countess strains. Ten one and two year old heifers of the above strains, the get of the Village-bred son of Imp. Knuckle Duster, Vicar 3365, and the Bruce Mayflower bull, Star Prince; also young bulls from 6 to 12 months old. Prices reasonable.

**WM. WALDIS,**  
Box 324, Stratford, Ont.

### SHORTHORN FEMALES.

I have sold all my young bulls advertised in Advocate, but have some good females, representing the families of Village Maids, Clarets, Cruickshank Village Blossoms and Ramsdens.

**HUGH THOMSON, St. Mary's, Ont.**

### FOR SALE!

3 young Shorthorn bulls.  
30 young Berkshire boars and sows.  
30 Buff Orpington pullets. Eggs \$1 per 15.  
Address: **E. JEFFS & SON, Bond Head, Ontario.**

### 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.**

**Used  
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For Lice, Mange, Skin Troubles, Itch, Scours, Calf Cholera, Infectious Abortion, Sores, Wounds, Ring Worm and all Insect and Parasitic troubles. The sure and positively guaranteed remedy.

**AT ALL DEALERS**—Four sizes: eight ounce tin, 25 cents; thirty-two ounce, 50 cents; medium tin, 90 cents; large tin, \$1.50. Nearly any dealer in Canada will supply you with Zenoleum. If not, send to us. **Ask Your Dealer First.**

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466 BELLOWS FALLS, VERMONT



**THE DUNN HOLLOW CONCRETE BLOCK MACHINE.**

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

Write us for catalogue.



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

**GOSSIP.  
ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE AS  
BEEF PRODUCERS.**

Mr. Albert Pulling, an English advocate of the above-named beef breed of cattle, has issued a pamphlet, citing the show-yard success of the breed at leading shows last year, from which we quote:

"The following are some records of the performances of pure and cross-bred Aberdeen-Angus cattle at some of this season's leading fat-stock shows:

"At the Smithfield Club Show, in London, to which the best specimens of pure and cross-bred cattle are sent year by year from all parts of the United Kingdom, the champion heifer and reserve for champion of the show was the Aberdeen-Angus heifer, *Ida of Dalmeny 3rd*, bred and owned by Earl of Rosebery, a model in shape, but somewhat below the average size, to which Miss de Rothschild's (Shorthorn-Aberdeen-Angus) cross-bred heifer stood reserve.

"It may be noted that this is the fifteenth occasion during the last thirty-six years on which the Aberdeen-Angus breed has furnished the female champion at this show.

"The reserve for champion steer was Mr. Dunn's Aberdeen-Angus steer, *Sylvanus*, bred by Mr. Bridges.

"The group which stood before the judges for the championship award, consisted of H. M. the King's Shorthorn steer (champion and champion steer) and the above-mentioned Aberdeen-Angus heifer, Aberdeen-Angus steer, and cross-bred heifer, a group of four animals, which contained five parts out of eight of Aberdeen-Angus blood, and only one pair of horns.

"In the cross-bred classes, all but five of the forty-seven entered were Aberdeen-Angus cross-bred cattle, and included the champion and reserve, and the winners of thirteen out of the fourteen prizes offered.

"In the small cross-bred classes, Mr. Hudson's well-known Aberdeen-Angus-Dexter crosses gained the champion cup and reserve, and eight out of the nine prizes offered were won by crosses of Aberdeen-Angus with the Dexter and Kerry breeds.

"At this show, in the carcass competition, in which the carcasses of animals, expressly fed for slaughter, are judged by butchers, and, therefore, probably the most instructive competition of the show so far as commercial beef-producing qualities are concerned, it may be noted that the carcasses of Aberdeen-Angus cross-breds won the champion prize and reserve, and that the three 1st prizes, two of the second prizes, and two of the third prizes were gained by the carcasses of Aberdeen-Angus cross-bred cattle from the herds of Messrs. J. G. Young, G. Young, J. B. Fletcher, and The Duchess of Newcastle, of which five were crosses with the Shorthorn and two with the Dexter and Kerry breeds.

"At the Birmingham Fat-stock Show, the champion cups for the best animal under two years and 'best Scot' were won by Mr. McWilliam's Aberdeen-Angus yearling steer, and the reserve for champion of the show was Mr. Hudson's cross-bred Aberdeen-Angus heifer, *Danesfield Honey Bee*, the champion cross-bred at that show.

"In the cross-bred classes, Aberdeen-Angus cross-bred cattle won seven out of the ten prizes offered, and, again, took a large share of the butchers' prizes.

"At the Norwich Fat-stock Show, as regards the champion prizes for best beast, steer, and heifer, and reserves, Mr. Learner's and Mr. Hudson's Aberdeen-Angus cross-bred heifers, and Mr. Hudson's Aberdeen-Angus steer and cross-bred steer 'swept the boards.'

"At the York Fat-stock Show, Mr. Dunn's Aberdeen-Angus steer, *Sylvanus*, (afterwards reserve champion steer at Smithfield) won the champion cup for its owner outright and the gold medal.

"At the Inverness Show, *Lady Seaford's* Aberdeen-Angus heifer, *Kind Shade*, was champion of the show.

"At the Edinburgh Scottish National Show, *Lord Rosebery's* Aberdeen-Angus heifer, *Ida of Dalmeny 3rd* (reserve champion the following week at Smithfield), gained the championship, with Mr. Bruce's cross-bred Aberdeen-Angus steer reserve.

"At the show of the Aberdeen Fat-stock Club, the champion was *Lady Seaford's* yearling Aberdeen-Angus heifer.

(Continued on next page.)

**"IT'S ONLY A COLD,  
A TRIFLING COUGH"**

Thousands have said this when they caught cold. Thousands have neglected to cure the cold. Thousands have filled a Consumptive's grave through neglect. Never neglect a cough or cold. It can have but one result. It leaves the throat or lungs, or both, affected.

**Dr. Wood's  
Norway  
Pine Syrup**

It is the medicine you need. It strikes at the very foundation of all throat or lung complaints, relieving or curing Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma, Croup, Sore Throat, and preventing Pneumonia and Consumption.

It has stood the test for many years, and is now more generally used than ever. It contains all the lung healing virtues of the pine tree combined with Wild Cherry Bark and other peccatorial remedies. It stimulates the weakened bronchial organs, allays irritation and subdues inflammation, soothes and heals the irritated parts, loosens the phlegm and mucous, and aids nature to easily dislodge the morbid accumulations. Don't be humbugged into accepting an imitation of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. It is put up in a yellow wrapper, three pine trees the trade mark, and price 25 cts.

Mr. Julian J. LeBlanc, Belle Cote, N.S., writes: "I was troubled with a bad cold and severe cough, which assumed such an attitude as to keep me confined to my house. I tried several remedies advertised but they were of no avail. As a last resort I tried Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup and one bottle cured me completely."

**Glencro Shorthorns and Lincolns**

Imp. Marr Roan Lady's, Missies, Miss Ramsdens and Urys. Strictly high-class in quality and breeding. Winners at Canada's leading fairs. Five grand young bulls, from 9 to 12 months old. Two from great milking dams (over 50 lbs. per day). Prices right. Come and see them, and you will buy. One hundred head of Dudding-bred Lincolns. Grand crop of lambs from imp. sires and dams.

A. D. MCGUGAN, Rodney, Ont.

**DOMINION  
SHORTHORN HERDBOOK  
WANTED.**

The Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association will pay \$1 each for the following volumes of their herdbooks: Volumes 8, 9, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 19. Parties having these volumes to part with, write for wrappers and mailing instructions to

W. G. Pettit, Sec.-Treas., Freeman, Ont.

**Pleasant Valley Shorthorns**

Herd headed by Imp. Ben Lomond—45160—, assisted by Bud's Emblem, 2nd-prize senior bull at Toronto, 1906, son of Old Lancaster 50068. Correspondence solicited. Inspection invited.

GEO. AMOS & SON, Moffat Sta. & P.O., C.P.R.  
Farm 11 miles east of City of Guelph.

**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.

**Blm Park  
Shorthorns, Clydesdales & Berkshires**

Herd headed by the choicest-bred bull, British Flag (imp.) 50016. Stock of all ages for sale.

JOHN M. BECKTON, Glencoe, Ontario.  
G.T.R., C.P.R. & Wabash Farm adjoins town limits.

**MAPLE HILL STOCK FARM—High-class Scotch Shorthorns.**

Herd headed by Rose Victor = 64835 = and Victor of Maple Hill = 63480 =, both sons of the Duthie-bred bull, *Sixtyton Victor* (imp.) = 50093 =, and from richly-bred imported cows. **W. R. Elliott & Sons, Box 426 Guelph.**

**Spring Valley Shorthorns**

Bulls in service are: *Bapton* Chancellor (imp.) = 40359 = (78286), *Clipper Chief* (imp.) = 64220 =. Stock for sale at all times.

KYLE BROS., Avp. Ontario.

**Shorthorns for Sale**—Five choice bulls, all from imp. dams; also females of all ages. *Scotland's Fame* (imp.) at head of herd.

ALEX. BURNS, Rockwood P.O. and G.T.R. Sta.

# Belmar Parc Shorthorns

WE think we have as great a lot of young show animals as has ever been on one farm in Canada. Our herd is large, the individuals are choice and of the richest Scotch breeding, and our prices are moderate. 15 young bulls. 25 heifers under three years. A splendid group of breeding and show matrons. Mostly in calf to the champion Marigold Sailor =53258= and the prizewinning Nonpareil Archer (imp.) =45202=. Pembroke is on the main line of the C. P. R. and the Canada Atlantic Division of the G. T. R. You can leave Toronto 11 a. m., arrive Pembroke 12.05 p. m., see the herd, and arrive Toronto next morning at 7.20. We prefer you to see the cattle, but if you can't spare the time we take special pride in filling mail orders satisfactorily.

John Douglas, Manager.

PETER WHITE, Pembroke, Ont.

## AT "MAPLE SHADE"

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

JOHN DRYDEN & SON,

Brooklin, Ont.

Stations: Brooklin, G.T.R. Myrtle, C.P.R. Long-distance telephone.

## Valley Home Shorthorns and Berkshires

Special offering at very low prices for immediate sale: Eight young bulls 10 to 15 months old, five cows from 3 to 5 years old, with calves at foot; four 2-year-old heifers in calf to Royal Diamond 2nd =58469=; also eight heifers one year old. The above are straight Scotch and a choice lot; and 10 young Berkshire sows, just bred to Myrtle's Prince (imp.) -14133-, and 30 young pigs of both sexes, from one to two months old. Visitors welcomed for personal inspection.

S. J. PEARSON, SON & COMPANY,

Meadowvale, Ontario

Stations: Meadowvale and Streetsville Jct., C.P.R.



## Special Offering of Scotch SHORTHORN BULLS

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

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

John Clancy,

H. CARGILL & SON,

Manager. Cargill, Ont.

## Pure Scotch Shorthorns

19 Bulls. PRESENT OFFERING. 75 Cows and Heifers.

1 imported bull, 3 two-year-olds, and 15 yearlings and calves from 10 to 18 months old—all from imp. sires and choice dams. Cows and heifers all ages, including some show animals. 1 imp. Clydesdale mare four years old, due to foal May 1st. We will book orders for young Yorkshires for May delivery. W. G. Pettit & Sons, Freeman, Ont.

Burlington Jct. Station.

Long-distance Telephone.

## Shorthorns and Clydesdales

I am now offering 6 young bulls from 8 to 30 months old, all Scotch bred, two of them from extra good milking families, and a few registered fillies of good quality.

JOHN MILLER, Brougham, Ont.

Claremont Sta., C.P.R.; Pickering, G.T.R.

JOHN LEE & SONS, Highbate, Ont.

**SHORTHORNS & LINCOLNS**  
The champion herd of Elgin 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.

## 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.

## The Salam Herd of Shorthorns

IS HEADED BY JILT VICTOR (IMP.).

It contains a number of the most noted matrons of the breed. Write for what you want.

R. A. & J. A. Watt, Salem, Ont.

Elora station, G. T. R. and C. P. R.

**Scotch Shorthorns** Clarets, Stamfords, English Ladys, Mildreds, Nonpareils. Present offerings by Springhurst 4484 and Mildred's Royal. Prices moderate. F. W. EWING, Salem P. O., Elora Station.

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

## SHORTHORNS

Just closed out the season's crop of bulls of breeding age, but have a few very nice youngsters coming up. Anyone wishing a stock bull from the noted Derby imp.

send orders ahead, as they are all picked up as soon as ready. W. J. SHEAN & SON, Box 855, Owen Sound, Ontario

## A. EDWARD MEYER

Box 378, Guelph, Ont.,

Offers for sale, at prices you can stand, young SHORTHORN BULLS

Four of them from imported sire and dams. Several cows with heifer calves at foot by imp. Scottish Hero, and a few yearling heifers. All are of the choicest Scotch breeding. Write, or better come and look them over. Long-distance 'phone in house.

## MAPLE GROVE SHORTHORNS

My present offering consists of imported and home-bred cows and heifers, also four young bulls bred by Lord Banff's Conqueror. He is one of the best stock bulls of his breed. Terms and prices to suit the times. C. D. WAGAR, Enterprise Stn. & P. O., Addington Co.

## Queenston Heights Shorthorns

Show animals in yearling and two-year-old bulls, also bull and heifer calves. Young cows and heifers at very reasonable prices. Canadian and American registration.

Hudson Usher, Queenston, Ontario.

## SHORTHORNS

Six superior yearling bulls, some of them out of great milch cows; heifers of all ages. A lot of very big yearlings and a few heifer calves cheap.

## CLYDESDALES

Two mares 5 years old, one an extra good one and a pair of geldings 4 years old. JAS. McARTHUR, Gobles, Ont.

and of this show a report remarks, 'that one feature, which could not but strike the visitor, was the extraordinary success of Aberdeen-Angus cattle as compared with the other varieties exhibited, and that it was rather a notable incident that, when the championship came to be decided, the whole seven animals which were brought out to represent the tops of the various sections of the show were black and hornless.'

'At the Dublin Winter Show, Mr. Nash's Aberdeen-Angus steer, Lucan Champion, justified its name as being champion at that show, and for the second time.

'Of this show, it is reported that 'if there is one thing more remarkable than another, it is the continual growth of the blacks and blue-grays, showing the effects of the Aberdeen-Angus in the production of beef.'

'At the Chicago International, the 'runner-up' for the grand championship was the Aberdeen-Angus yearling steer, Andy, shown by Minnesota College, which was champion yearling of the show, and formed one of the group of Angus which gained the champion herd prize for that College.

'In the College classes, the Aberdeen-Angus steer, Ruby Zenoleum, from Nebraska, was the champion (beating Andy), and would appear to have been unlucky, if, as reported, 'the judge declared it the best bullock in the show,' as, having been placed fourth in its class, it did not form one of those which appeared before the same judge when awarding the championship of the show. This steer, when sold at auction, made 15c. per lb., the top price paid for single bullocks.

'Car lots are stated to have been 'the sensation of the show,' numbering eighty-one carloads, and selling at record prices, topped by \$17 per cwt. for the grand champion car lot of fifteen two-year-old Angus bullocks.

'The champion yearling car lot was also composed of Angus cattle, described by their judge as 'a bunch of cracker-jacks,' and presumably, therefore, of most superior merit.

'In the graphic language of the reporter on that side, 'the Angus leading car lots made a constellation of black bullocks the like of which has never been presented to the trade or a sight-seeking public before.'

'At this important show, in the cattle-slaughter test, the champion carcass was that of an Angus steer, followed in the two-year-old class by those of four animals of the same breed.

'The champion carcass is stated to have afforded another striking demonstration of the qualities which make this breed prime favorites with butchers.'

## THE COW FROM A CHILD'S STAND-POINT.

Here is a little girl's composition of the cow, published in the Hartford Times: "A cow is an animal with four legs on the under side. The tail is longer than the legs, but it is not used to stand on. The cow kills flies with her tail. A cow has big ears, that wiggle on hinges; so does the tail. A cow is bigger than a calf, but not as big as an elephant. She is made so small, that she can go into the barn when nobody is looking. Some cows are black and some hook. A dog was hooked once. She tossed the dog that worried the cat that killed the rat. Black cows give white milk, so do other cows. Milkmen sell milk to buy their little girls dresses, which they put water in and chalk. Cows chew cuds, and each cow finds its own chew. This is all there is about cows."

## Maple Lodge Stock Farm 1854-1907.

Am now offering a grand lot of young Shorthorn Bulls, several from choice milking strains. Also a few extra good heifers.

A. W. SMITH, MAPLE LODGE, ONT.

## Six Red Shorthorn Bulls

12 to 15 months old, got by Proud Gift =50077= (imp.); also cows and heifers, imported and home-bred. Inspection solicited. We think we have as good Shorthorn cattle as we have Lincoln sheep. 14 firsts out of a possible 19, our record at Chicago, 1906.

J. T. GIBSON, Denfield, Ont.

GREENGILL HERD of high-class

## SHORTHORNS

We offer for sale 8 young bulls, a number of them from imp. sire and dam; also females with calf at foot or bred to our noted herd bull, Imp. Lord Roseberry.

R. MITCHELL & SONS, Nelson P.O., Ont.; Burlington Junc. Sta.

## T. DOUGLAS & SONS

STRATHROY, ONT.,



Breeders of Shorthorns and Clydesdales. 12 bulls, 80 cows and heifers, 1 imp. stallion, imp. and home-bred fillies. Write us what you want or come and see our stock. Farm 1 miles north of town.

## KENWOOD STOCK FARM. SHORTHORNS.

Headed by (Imp.) Jilt Victor =4817=. Offerings are two bull calves, an 11-months Miss Ramden, from imp. sire and dam; a 19-months Missie, by Blythesome Ruler, and other bulls; also heifers of choice breeding. A few choice Berkshire pigs just off the sow.

H. LINING BROS., Highbate, Ont. Kent Co.

**SHORTHORNS, YORKSHIRES and S.-C. WHITE LEGHORNS.**—I have sold all my young bulls advertised, but can offer straight Scotch-bred heifers of the noted \$2,000 bull, Joy of Morning (imp.) =3070=, and young cows bred to him. Also choice Yorkshires, 5 months old, imp. sire and dam. Leghorn eggs supplied at 75c. per 13. Geo. D. Fletcher, Binkham, Ont., Erin Station, C. P. R.

**Shorthorn Bull—Prince of Stars =49904=.** Rich roan. Sire Chief of Stars (imp.), dam by Blue Ribbon (imp.), g. dam Estelle (imp.). Kind, sure, a good handler. Will sell to avoid inbreeding. Look up this pedigree, and write H. M. VANDERLIP, Catsville, Ont.

True wealth consists in enjoying what you have, not in having more than you can enjoy.—Prof. Smith.

Whilst we are executing one work, we are preparing ourselves to undertake another.—Hazlitt.



**DODD'S  
KIDNEY  
PILLS**

CURES ALL KIDNEY DISEASES  
RHEUMATISM  
BRIGHT'S DISEASE  
DIABETES  
BACKACHE



## 5 Cups of Tea 1c.

Do you know that five cups of Red Rose Tea (40c. grade) only cost one cent?

You can actually make 200 cups from one pound.

It is easy to prove this. Buy a package and try it. At your Grocers.

# RED ROSE TEA

"IS GOOD TEA"

## 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.**

### Porter's Golden Fawn St. Lambert and Golden Lad JERSEY HERD.

I AM now breeding the two most popular and productive families of the Jersey breed known—the St. Lambert and Golden Lad. And what is more, my foundation stock of both families was purchased from the two most noted and best breeders of Jerseys on the continent: The St. L. from the late Wm. Bolph. of "Glen Rouge"; and the Golden Lad from T. S. Cooper, Linden Grove, U.S.A. My St. L.'s are headed by the little dandy, Porter's St. L. John Bull; and my Golden Lads by Blue Bell's Fox of Linden Grove—a grandson of Mr. T. S. Cooper's high-priced cow, Blue Bell, which was sold at his 1903 sale for \$3,600. I have a few animals of both sexes for sale.

THOMPSON PORTER, Carleton West.

**Pine Ridge Jerseys** For sale very cheap some choice young bulls, bred in the purple, of ideal type; also a few heifers and heifer calves and some Cotswold shearing rams and ram lambs. Wm. Willis & Son, Newmarket P. O. & Sta.

**High Grove Jerseys**—Choice young bull for sale, 12 months; fit for service; a prizewinner at Toronto last fall, "Bin of High Grove" 73688. **ROBT. TUFTS & SON, Tweed, Ont.**

**RECORD OF MERIT HOLSTEINS**  
Herd 110 strong. Over 40 head now in the Record of Merit Two of the richest bred bulls in Canada at head of the herd For sale: 18 bulls, from 2 months to 1 year of age, all out of Record of Merit cows and sired by the stock bulls.  
**P. D. EDE, Oxford Centre P.O. Woodstock Station.**

A mountaineer of one of the back counties of North Carolina was arraigned with several others for illicit distilling. "Defendant," asked the court, "what is your name?"

"Joshua" was the reply.

"Are you the man who made the sun stand still?"

Quick as a flash came the answer: "No, sir; I am the man who made the moon shine."

### MAPLE GL'N HOLSTEIN HERD

Quality Tops for Sale

In A. R. O. test a Sylvia female has just made 60c2 lbs. milk and 26.04 lbs. butter for 7 days Who wants her son by Sir Alta Posot Beels? Four other of his sons for sale. A sister to his dam has just made over 32 lbs. butter in 7 days Prices right.

**G. A. GILROY, Glen Buell, Ont.**  
Brockville Stn., G.T.R. or C.P.R.

### LOOK HERE

Have on hand bull calves from choice dams, and sired by son of greatest cow in Canada, Boutsje Q. Pieterje De Kol: 643 lbs. 7 days; 96 lbs. 1 day. His sire's dam and granddam have records averaging over 26 lbs. butter week. Also choice bulls fit for service. Prices right. **FRED ABBOTT, Fairview Stock Farm, Harrietsville, Ont.**

### Fairview Herd Holsteins

Home of Pontiac Rag Apple, the cow that sold a few days ago for \$8,000. Highest price ever paid for an A. R. O. cow. I have her sire, Pontiac Korndyke, the greatest living sire of the breed, and also over 40 of his daughters, sisters to the one that brought the top price, and they are all good ones. Also bull calves by the best sires in the States. Write me, or come and look the herd over. Only seven miles from Prescott, Ont. **E. H. DOLLAR, Heuvelton, St. Lawrence County, N. Y.**

### Greenwood Holsteins and Yorkshires

For sale: A few richly-bred bulls from one to eighteen months old. Also a few choice females of all ages. Yorkshires of either sex. **D. Jones, Jr., Caledonia P. O. and Sta.**

### Imperial Holsteins

Bull calves for sale. **W. H. SIMMONS, New Durham P. O., Ont.**

### Holsteins and Yorkshires

**R HONEY, Brickley, Ont.**, offers a very choice lot of young bulls, also boars and sows fit to mate.

### Grove Hill Holstein Herd

Offers high-class stock at reasonable prices. Only a few youngsters left. Pairs not akin **F. R. MALORY, Frankfort, Ontario.** G. T. R. and C. O. Railway connections.

### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

#### A DISAPPOINTED PURCHASER.

If I buy a cow at an auction sale of Shorthorns, said cow catalogued as imported, and she turns out to be Canadian-bred, what is the proper course to pursue, she not being worth as much to me?

NEMO.

Ontario.

Ans.—It is probable that your proper and advisable course, under the circumstances, would be to demand damages in respect of the misrepresentation, and to follow such demand up, if necessary, by suit.

#### COW GIVING CURDLED MILK.

I have a cow that calved about five weeks ago. I could not dry up the cow last winter. As soon as I started to dry her, the milk curdled, so I kept on taking the curdled milk, until she came in. After she was in, she kept on giving curdled milk, looking quite yellow, and a bad smell. After she was in a few days, I gave her a dose of salts and three doses of saltpetre. A few days later I saw a veterinary, and he gave me some powders and some liniment to bathe her udder, with no good results. Then I put a calf on her for some days, and turned her out on grass. Since then I have been feeding her some copperas. She gives about a pint of milk twice a day now; at first she gave me a little more. Her udder is not caked, but is larger than it was last season. She is hearty and appears well and gaining in flesh. Can you prescribe something to bring this cow back to her natural flow of milk? C. C. K.

Ans.—We are inclined to the opinion that it would have been better to have ceased milking the cow six weeks before calving. Since she is apparently in good health, we do not think anything better than grass can be given her.

#### COW OUT OF CONDITION.

A valuable cow calved about a month ago and ate her cleanings. Since then is gaunt and dull, and has lost her cud. Her droppings look glazed. Please say what is the matter, and what will help her? A CONSTANT READER.

Ans.—It is not probable that the eating of the afterbirth was the cause of the illness, as it is natural and not uncommon for cows to eat it when loose and alone, and, generally, with no ill effects. The idea that a cow loses her cud is also erroneous. She ceases to ruminate or chew her cud when she is out of health. We would advise giving bran mash and a purgative of 1½ lbs. Epsom salts and a tablespoonful of ginger. The salts dissolved in warm water, and the mixture given as a drench, slowly, from a quart bottle. If purgation does not take place in 24 hours, give another pound of salts. A pint of common blackstrap molasses given with the salts and ginger is good practice. After purgation ceases, give as a tonic, twice daily, for a week, powdered gentian, 1 tablespoonful; ginger, 1 teaspoonful, in gruel or water as a drench, being careful always to give slowly to avoid choking.

#### GRASSES FOR SWAMP LAND.

I read with much interest your articles on the various topics of interest to farmers, and so thought I would ask for information for myself. I have a large muck swamp, fairly well drained by surface drains. Can grow good crops of timothy and clover on it, but it does not remain long enough in hay, as it often winter-kills when there are thaws in winter and ice lies on it, and it is often hard to get a catch of grass on the muck, especially if the spring and early summer is dry. Is there any other kind of hay you would recommend instead of timothy and clover?

A SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—It is doubtful whether you can get a grass that will be proof against winter-killing on such land, though some will stand better than others. It is not always possible to say just what species will do best upon a particular soil; for this reason, it is well to sow a variety. We suggest for trial six pounds red top, six of Kentucky blue grass, four of timothy, four of alsike clover, and two of red clover. Sow as early as possible, after thoroughly working and compacting the seed bed.

## Zam-Buk

"RUB IT IN."

Zam-Buk is compounded from pure herbal extracts, is highly antiseptic and applied to a wound or sore kills all bacilli and disease germs which otherwise set up festering, blood poison, etc. It heals cuts, burns, scalds, bruises; and cures eczema, prairie itch, salt rheum, poisoned wounds, ulcers, etc. All stores and druggists sell at 50c. per box, or post free from Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, for price. 6 boxes for \$2.50. Send 1c. stamp for trial box.

## ANNANDALE FINE STOCK FARM

TILLSONBURG, ONT.

Premier sire, Prince Posch Calamity, whose dam and sire's dam average in official test 86 lbs. milk in 1 day and 26 lbs. butter in 7 days.

No stock for sale at present.

**GEO. RICE, Tillsonburg, Ont.**

## HOLSTEINS FOR SALE



Four imported and one home-bred bulls, from 8 to 19 months old; also our entire crop of springbull calves, from week old up.

**H. E. GEORGE, Crampton, Ont.**

## "THE MAPLES" HOLSTEIN HERD

Is made up of Record of Merit cows and heifers with large records, and headed by Lord Wayne Mechilde Oslamity. Bull calves from one to five months old for sale.

**Walburn Rivers, Folden's, Ont.**

## Lyndale Holsteins

Two bulls fit for service, sired by a son of De Kol 2nd's Butter Boy 3rd; also a number of bull calves, out of Record of Merit cows.

**BROWN BROS., LYN, ONTARIO.**

## Maple Hill Holstein-Friesians

707 Bull calves from No. 1 dams, sired by bulls with great official backing. Write for prices.

**G. W. Clemons, St. George, Ont.**

## "GLENARCHY" HOLSTEINS

43 head of big, deep-flanked, heavy-producing Holsteins, many of them milking from 50 to 60 lbs. a day on grass. Young stock of both sexes for sale. A straight, smooth lot.

**G. MACINTYRE, Renfrew P. O. and Stn.**

**Ridgedale Farm Holsteins**—Present offering: One yearling bull, also six bull calves, from one to four months old, sired by Prince Pauline De Kol 5th, and from rich, heavy milking dam. Come and see them or write for prices. Shipping stations: Port Perry, G. T. R., or Myrtle, C. P. R., Ontario Co. **R. W. WALKER, Utica P. O., Ont.**

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

**Glenwood Stock Farm**—Holsteins and Yorkshires. Holsteins all sold out. Have a few young Yorkshires sows, about 2 months old, for sale cheap. True to type and first-class. Bred from imported stock. **THOS. B. CARLAW & SON, Warkworth P. O. Campbellford Stn.**

**Evergreen Farm Holsteins.**—All bulls sold for service. Present offering: Bull calves from one to three months old, out of A. R. cows, sired by Prince Pauline De Kol. **F. C. PETIT & SON, Burgessville, Ont.**



### A Remarkable Invention FOR THE CULTURE OF HAIR.

THE EVANS VACUUM CAP is a practical invention constructed on scientific and hygienic principles, by the simple means of which a free and normal circulation is restored throughout the scalp. The minute blood vessels are gently stimulated to activity, thus allowing the food supply which can only be derived from the blood, to be carried to the hair roots, the effects of which are quickly seen in a healthy, vigorous growth of hair. There is no rubbing, and as no drugs or chemicals of whatsoever kind are employed, there is nothing to cause irritation. It is only necessary to wear the Cap three or four minutes daily.

### 60 DAYS' FREE TRIAL! The Company's Guarantee.

An EVANS VACUUM CAP will be sent you for sixty days' free trial. If you do not see a gradual development of a new growth of hair, and are not convinced that the Cap will completely restore your hair, you are at liberty to return the Cap, with no expense whatever to yourself. It is requested, as an evidence of good faith, that the price of the Cap be deposited with the Chancery Lane Safe Deposit Company of London, the largest financial and business institution of the kind in the world, who will issue a receipt guaranteeing that the money will be returned in full, on demand, without questions or comment, at any time during the trial period.

The eminent Dr. I. N. LOVE, in his address to the Medical Board on the subject of Alopecia (loss of hair) stated that if a means could be devised to bring nutrition to the hair follicles (hair roots), without resorting to any irritating process, the problem of hair growth would be solved. Later on, when the EVANS VACUUM CAP was submitted to him for inspection, he remarked that the Cap would fulfill and confirm in practice the observations he had previously made before the Medical Board.

Dr. W. MOORE, referring to the invention, says that the principle upon which the Evans Vacuum Cap is founded is absolutely correct and indisputable.

As illustrated and descriptive book of the Evans Vacuum Cap will be sent, post free, on application.

THE SECRETARY, EVANS VACUUM CAP CO., LTD., REGENT HOUSE, Regent St., London, Eng.



### Burnside Ayrshires

Imported and Canadian-bred. Prizewinners at all the leading shows. I hold the award of merit given by the Bd. of Dir. of World's Fair, St. Louis, to the breeder of largest number of prizewinning Ayrshires at said Exposition. Females of all ages for sale, imported and Canadian-bred.

R. R. NESS, JR., HOWICK, QUE., P.O. AND STATION.

I Will Import for Showing and Breeding SHROPSHIRE, COTSWOLDS, HAMPSHIRE, OXFORDS, SOUTH DOWNS, or any other of the English breeds of Sheep, Cattle, or Horses, for those wishing to make an importation, large or small, this season. The best of care in selecting and delivering will be exercised, and the commission will be reasonable. Write me at once for what you want. ROBERT MILLER, STOUFFVILLE, ONTARIO.

A regiment of regulars was making a long, dusty march across the rolling prairie land of Montana last summer. It was a hot, blistering day, and the men, longing for water and rest, were impatient to reach the next town. A rancher rode past. "Say, friend," called out one of the men, "how far is it to the next town?" "Oh, a matter of two miles or so, I reckon," called back the rancher. Another long hour dragged by, and another rancher encountered. "How far to the next town?" the men asked him eagerly. "Oh, a good two miles." A weary half-hour longer of marching and then a third rancher. "Hey, how far's the next town?" "Not far," was the encouraging answer. "Only about two miles." "We sighed an optimistic sergeant, "Thank goodness, we're holdin' our own, anyway."

Ayrshires 3 prizewinning bulls fit for service at reasonable prices also younger ones for quick buyers. N. DYMENT, Hickory Hill Stock Farm, Dundas Stn. and Tel. Clappison, Ont.

### Springhill Ayrshires.

Over 25 heifers from 6 months to 3 years of age. Nearly all of them imported, the balance bred from imported stock. A high-class lot of show stuff. A few older ones imported and Canadian-bred. Three bull calves, 1 of them imported in dam, the others bred from imported Cross of Knockdon. Anything in the herd is for sale.

Robt. Hunter & Sons, Maxville, Ont.

SPRINGBROOK AYRSHIRES. Produced 7,000 lbs. of milk each, testing 3.9 per cent butter-fat, in 1905. FIVE choice young bulls dropped in August, 1906, for sale. Orders booked for calves of 1907. W. F. STEPHEN, B. X 163, Huntingdon, Que.

Ayrshire Bulls One last September and a few March and April calves by the champion Douglassdale (Imp.) W. W. BALLANTYNE, Neidpath Farm, Stratford, Ont. Long-distance 'phone.

Wardend Ayrshires We are offering young bulls from 1 to 3 years old; also a choice lot of spring calves from deep-milking dams. Sired by White Prince of Menie No 1825; bred by A. Hume Menie. F. W. TAYLOR, Wellman's Corners, Hoard's Stn., G. V. R.

Glenhurst Ayrshires Oldest established herd in Ontario. Imp. and Canadian-bred. Average B. P. test for the whole herd, 4.2; milk yield, 40 to 60 lbs. a day. For sale: females of all ages, and several young bulls; all by Imp. sire and some out of Imp. dams. James Benning, Williamstown P. O., Lancaster Sta.

### GOSSIP.

Never be ashamed of your tendency to resolve upon better things, and never be little the tendency in others.

Each life is a long series of efforts and of many failures. On these failures we build up what little success we may have. The best of us die disappointed in ourselves. The worst of us are not much worse than the best of us, considering opportunity, surroundings and other conditions.

All of us should struggle first of all for self-control. We must master ourselves before we can master destiny, help others, be of use. We must recognize our faults before we can correct them. Each man should think carefully what he can do, and try to do that. He should not try too much, for scattered effort ends too often in defeat.

Mr. W. F. Stephen, Huntingdon, Que., writes: "Our Ayrshires have wintered well, considering the cold winter we have experienced. Our young bulls are a superior lot, the best I ever had, which shows that our stock bull, Lessnessock Crown Prince (Imp.)—1908—, is producing the right kind of stock. He has developed into a large, deep-bodied animal, with plenty of constitution, and is one of the nicest-dispositioned bulls I ever owned. This year's crop of calves excel all others, are very uniform, strong and vigorous. My young bulls, fit for service, were all sold a few weeks ago. The younger ones, five in number, are almost all marked the same, about one-third dark red and the balance white. They are so uniform in size, color and make-up that it is difficult for a stranger to tell one from the other. Sales have been good this season, and the demand promises to be even greater in the near future."

As an example of the peculiar names by which sheep of different ages are known in the Old Country, we quote, from the Scottish Farmer, the following bit of news:

"On the farm of Machrie, Arran, a Blackface gimmer has dropped three healthy lambs. This is the first occasion on which we have heard of a gimmer thus distinguishing itself. The same animal clipped, last year, as a hogg, 11 lbs. of wool." In an advertisement of a "dispenishing" sale by auction, in the same paper, we find included in the sale list, ewe and wedder hoggets, and ewes with lambs at foot, while in the cattle list we find a number of bulging and other queys, back-end calving cows and queys, bull stirks, one-year-old stots, a three-year-old quoy, a three-year-old quoy in calf, a two-year-old quoy free of calf, a quoy stirk and a quoy calf. In some parts of England a ram is called a tup, a yearling ewe is a theave; in other parts a shearling, and in yet others a sherrag. The writer remembers, when a boy, being greatly surprised and somewhat incredulous, when his grandfather brought the news to the house one spring day that one of his "hoggs" had given birth to a lamb. We laugh at these apparent incongruities, but are apt to forget that the use of the term buck, so commonly used by American sheep breeders to describe a ram, is scarcely less ludicrous, since a buck is a male deer, goat or rabbit.

### TRADE TOPICS.

CAREY'S ROOFING.—"What is the best roofing for barns? Shingles are becoming too dear." Inquiries of this tenor reach us every month. We cannot undertake to answer the question. We do not know what is the best roofing, but there is a good roofing manufactured by the Philip Carey Mfg. Co., of Cincinnati, Ohio. It is called Carey's Magnesia Flexible Cement Roofing, and, judging from samples, from the published opinions of responsible users, and from the excellent reputation of the firm, we feel warranted in recommending this roofing to our readers. Write for a catalogue, mentioning "The Farmer's Advocate."

For a number of years, Mr. Richard Gibson, Delaware, Ont., has used Zenoleum as a sheep-dip disinfectant and vermicide at his stock farm, and says, under date of May 9, 1907, "Allow me to say, your Zenoleum has again equalled my expectation."

### Saves Hours of Cleaning

Of course your wife would try to wash even the worst cream separator bowl properly twice every day. But why ask her to slave over a heavy, complicated "bucket bowl," like either

12% lbs	12% lbs	8% lbs	10% lbs	6% lbs
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of the four on the left? Why not save her hours of cleaning every week by getting a Sharple's Dairy Tubular Cream Separator with a simple, light, Tubular bowl, easily cleaned in 3 minutes, like that on the right? It holds the world's record for clean skimming.

Sharple's Tubular Cream Separators are different—very different—from all others. Every difference is to your advantage. Write for catalog M-10 and valuable free book "Business Dairying."

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

### The Waters Place, Herts, England

REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE DOWN FLOCK (ESTABLISHED IN 1874).

the property of Mr. T. F. Buxton, who is giving up ram breeding, undoubtedly one of the best of the breed in existence, and possessing a brilliant show-yard record. Will be sold by auction on

FRIDAY, JULY 19th, 1907.

This grand breeding flock consists of about 800 ewes, ewe lambs, rams, and ram lambs, including fitted sheep. Catalogues and full information from the

Auctioneers: Waters & Rawlence, SALISBURY, ENGLAND.

### Fairview Shropshires

Orders can now be booked for shearing rams and shearing ewes, for ram lambs and ewe lambs, fitted for showing or field condition. Don't forget that this flock has produced more winners than any other flock in all America, and stock sold are producers of winners.

J. & D. J. CAMPBELL, Fairview Farm, Woodville, Ont.

### SOUTH DOWNS AND Scotch Collies.

Robt. McEwen, Byron, Ont. Long-distance 'Phone.

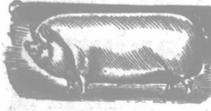
### E. T. CARTER & CO. TORONTO, ONT. WOOL

Canadian Agents for the Original McDougall's Sheep Dip & Cattle Dressing Imported direct. Price: Imperial pint, 50c; Imperial half gallon, \$1.25; Imperial gallon, \$2.50. Sold by druggists, or charges prepaid on one gallon via THE WORTHINGTON DRUG CO., Toronto, Ontario.

Sheep and Cattle Labels. You will need them soon. See about them now. Write to-day for circular and sample. F. G. JAMES, Bowmanville, Ont.

The Top Prices Paid for Wool Drop us a card for prices. LLOYD-JONES BROS., BURFORD ONT.

**YORKSHIRES of Choicest Type and Breeding.**

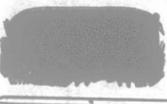


I have on hand 75 brood sows of Princess Fame, Cinderella, Clara, Minnie, Lady Frost and Queen Bess strains. My stock boars are true to type and richest breeding. For sale are a large number of sows bred and ready to breed, boars fit for service, and younger ones of both sexes. Pairs and trios not akin. J. W. BOYLE, P. O. Box 563, Woodstock, Ont.



**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 prizewinning lines, and true to type. Come and see, or write for prices. DOUGLAS THOMSON, Sex 1, Woodstock, Ontario. C. P. R. and G. T. R. stations.



**Rosebank Berkshires.**—Present offering:

Sows ready to breed. Choice young stock ready to wean, sired by Maple Lodge Doctor and Sallie's Sambo (imp.), a Toronto winner. Lefroy, G.T.R. JOHN BOYES, JR., Churchill, Ont Long-distance Phone

**HILLCREST BERKSHIRES**

Stand unrivalled for individual merit in the herd. Our business for 1906 surpasses former years. The enquiry for choice things increases from year to year. Some choice sows for sale due to farrow in the spring. Also a few boars on hand. Vine Sta. G.T.R. near Barris. JOHN LAHMER, Vine P.O.



**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 aged, richly bred on prizewinning lines and true to type. Everything guaranteed as represented. Long distance phone. L. E. MORGAN, Milligan P.O., Co. of York.

**Maplehurst Herd of Tamworth Swine, Bronzo Turkeys, Toulouse Geese, Pekin Ducks, S.-C. W. Leghorns.**

For sale: A large herd of Tamworths, of excellent breeding and ideal bacon type. This herd won sweepstakes at Toronto and London, 1905-6. Among our winnings at World's Fair, St. Louis, 1904, both premier championships, sweepstakes aged and junior herd, and two grand championships. Inspection and correspondence solicited. For further particulars apply to D. DOUGLAS & SONS, Mitchell, Ont.

**ORCHARD HOME TAMWORTHS**

Herd headed by Newcastle Warrior. This hog won first prize and silver medal at Toronto, 1905, and defeated his sire, Colwill's Choice (1843), who has won these honors three years in succession. Our brood sows are large and of the same high quality. If you want choice stock we can satisfy you at a reasonable price. Young boars fit for service; also young pigs now on hand. One good Yorkshire boar one year old. Express prepaid and satisfaction guaranteed. GRANDALL BROS., Cherry Valley, Ont.

**Newcastle Herd of Tamworths and Shorthorns.**

We have for quick sale a choice lot of boars and sows from 2 to 6 months old, the produce of sows sired by Colwill's Choice and Newcastle Warrior, both our own breeding, and winners of sweepstakes and silver medal at Toronto, 1901-02-05. Several very choice sows due to farrow in March and April. Pedigree furnished with every pig. Several choice heifer calves and heifers in calf to our present stock bull. All of high show quality. Prices right. Daily mail at our door. COLWILL BROS., Newcastle, Ont.

**Mount Pleasant Tamworths and Holsteins.**

For Sale: Pigs of either sex, 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.

**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; pedigree and safe delivery guaranteed. Address E. D. GEORGE, Putnam, Ont.

**Yorkshires and Tamworths**—Either bred 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. MORRISTON P.O.

**ELMFIELD YORKSHIRES**

Have 40 young pigs from 2 to 5 mos. Some young boars ready for service; also young sows bred and ready to breed. Pairs supplied not akin. Prices right. G. B. MUMA, Ayr, Ont.

**Berkshires**—Chief herd boars: Compton Duke (imp.), and Elmhurst Swell (imp.). For sale: 5 boars, 5 girls, 1 nine-months' sow, due in May. Pigs ready to wean. Motto: "Goods as represented." Careful selections for mail orders. H. M. VANDERLIP, Cainsville, Ont.

**DUROC-JERSEYS**

Booking orders for spring pigs. All others sold.

**Mac Campbell & Sons, Harwich, Ont.**

**IMPROVED LARGE YORKSHIRES** Herd headed by the famous Summer Hill Graduate 9th and Dalmeny Topman 2nd (imp.), and some imported sows of good breeding and quality. Stock for sale at all times. GEO. M. SMITH, Haysville, Ont. New Hamburg, G.T.R., or Brighton Buffalo & Lake Huron R.R.

**The vicar of an East End parish tells the following tale:** The other day one of his parishioners met him carrying his overcoat. The day was pretty much "You hardly want your coat on today, sir," said the parson, "but your coat is the vicar's only coat, and he is interested in a fine coat sale and when I carry my clothes about with me, I know where they are."

**Cedar Lodge Yorkshires**

100 head brood sows (imp.) and the product of imp. stock, weighing from 500 to 800 lbs. each. Stock hogs by imp. sires and dams, very large and full of quality. Young stock of both sexes constantly on hand for sale. Pairs not akin. Satisfaction guaranteed. P. O. COLLINS, Bowesville P.O., Ont. Manotick Sta., C.P.R.

**CHESTER WHITE HOGS**

The largest herd of bacon-type Chester White hogs in Canada. Strictly high-class have won highest awards. Young stock of both sexes always on hand. Satisfaction guaranteed. ROBERT CLARKE, 41 Cooper Street, Ottawa, Ont.

**FOR SALE: PURE-BRED Chester White Pigs**

Ready to wean in two weeks. Price for single pig, either sex \$4; pairs, \$7. Also thoroughbred Shorthorn bull 10 months old, and one 3 years old. Two Ayrshire bulls, one 16 months and one 2 years past. All registered and highly bred. I have also a number of high-class Eolstein cows Ayrshires and Shorthorns all ages. Everything in the herd for sale. D. ALLAN BLACK, Kingston, Ont.

**Willowdale Berkshires**

Young boars and sows 3 and 6 months of age out of imp. sows, and bred by Imp. Polgate Doctor, Royal Master piece, a son of the \$9,500 boar, Masterpiece, and some of them imp. in dam. Satisfaction guaranteed. J. J. WILSON, Milton P.O. and Sta.

**Glenhodson Yorkshires**

Sows bred or ready to breed. Young pigs from three to six months old. Pairs not akin. Satisfaction guaranteed. GLENHODSON COMPANY, Myrtle Station, Ont. Long-distance phone at farm. Lorne Foster, Mgr.

**MAPLE LEAF BERKSHIRES!**

Now offering King of the Castle sows bred to British Duke (imp.) also young sows and boars, 9 and 10 weeks old, from British Duke (imp.). Joshua Lawrence, Oxford Centre P.O. Woodstock Station.

**Cherry Lane Berkshires**

Are strictly high-class. Toronto winners. Of all ages. Young stock of both sexes for sale. Pairs supplied not akin. Sam Dolson, Alloa P. O., Norval Stn. COUNTY PEEL.

**LARGE ENGLISH YORKSHIRES**

We have a limited number of choice young pigs for sale, bred from our choicest sows, and got by the imported boars, Dalmeny Joe 13677 and Broomhouse Beau 14514. Pigs from the latter won all the first prizes at the Ottawa Fat Stock Show last March for the best dressed carcasses, and sweepstakes over all breeds or grades. We guarantee satisfaction in all mail orders. Joseph Featherston & Son, Streetsville, Ont.

**GOSSIP.**

It's the people that are thyrin' to get something fr' nawthin' that end in gettin' nawthin' fr' evrythin'—Mr. Dooley.

Mr. Robert Miller, Stouffville, Ont., announces, in his advertisement, that he will import for a reasonable commission this summer breeding sheep of any of the British breeds. Mr. Miller is an expert judge of all breeds of sheep, and may be confidently trusted to make good selections of typical animals of the breed to which they belong. Parties interested should look up his advertisement, and write him, stating what you want.

The Galt Open-Air Horse Show, which opens on the 6th of June and lasts three days, will, this year, be far ahead in all respects of its six predecessors. Prize lists show that the directors are liberal-minded and want to continue to attract the best exhibitors of the country. All classes are covered, and in the amateur field there is every inducement held out to breeders to enter the lists. The spectacular events will be of a high order, including features which have proved popular in the great horse shows all over the world. A prettier or more eligible place than Dickson Park could not be imagined. It is an ideal place for a horse show, and has all the comforts and conveniences demanded.

Mr. T. A. Cox, manager of Oak Park Stock Farm, Brantford, Ont., reports that the stock is all doing well, including a grand lot of young pigs, both sexes, from the imported herd of English Berkshires. Last week's sales are as follows: "To Mr. Francis Bennett, Tain, Norfolk Co., handsome boar pig and a beautiful sow, sired by Danefield Donovan, dam Danefield 1st Choice. This pair should be heard from in the showing in the near future. To Adam Thompson, Shakespear, one young boar, from Danefield 1st Choice, and sired by Danefield Donovan. This pig should make Mr. Thompson a great stock boar. Our Shropshires are one of the finest flocks in Canada to select from. Some choice yearlings and two-year-old rams are for sale, also a choice lot of one- and two-shear ewes. Have a beautiful bunch of lambs, both sexes, for sale. Our show flocks we are fitting for sale will be ready for shipment by end of July. We would be pleased to have intending purchasers visit Oak Park Stock Farm and select for themselves. This farm is one of the finest spots in Canada, consisting of 540 acres, on the main line of G. T. R., two miles and a half from Paris, and three miles from Brantford. The G. V. electric line runs through farm. Our foundation stock is of the highest order in all our branches. We intend making a large importation of stock this year."

**TRADE TOPIC.**

\$832.50 FROM 7 COWS.—In a little booklet from the Vermont Farm Machine Company, makers of the V. S. Cream Separators, Mr. S. W. Coleman, of Sedalia, Mo., tells of his success. On a farm of only ten acres, with but seven cows, the total receipts were \$1,651.50, and the expenses, \$819, leaving a profit of \$832.50. His cows averaged 400 pounds of butter a year, and the butter has taken the first prize at his State Fair, 5 years out of six. Mr. Coleman is unable, on account of his health, to raise his own feed, and with the exception of the grazing, buys all his hay, bran, etc. It does seem that there is much room for improving the stock and the methods of dairying in vogue on many farms. In this booklet, Mr. Coleman tells what kind of cows he keeps—what he feeds and how he gets so much cream from the milk. It contains such practical, money-making advice, that readers who are interested in making their cows pay a bigger profit should write for a copy. It will be sent free to those addressing the Vermont Farm Machine Co., Bellows Falls, Vermont, U. S. A., asking for "Profit Booklet."

**WEAK TIRED WOMEN**

How many women there are that get no refreshment from sleep. They wake in the morning and feel tireder than when they went to bed.

They have a dizzy sensation in the head, the heart palpitates; they are irritable and nervous, weak and worn out, and the lightest household duties during the day seem to be a drag and a burden.

**MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS**

are the very remedy that weak, nervous, tired out, sickly women need to restore them the blessings of good health.

They give sound, restful sleep, tone up the nerves, strengthen the heart, and make rich blood. Mrs. C. McDonald, Portage la Prairie, Man., writes: "I was troubled with shortness of breath, palpitation of the heart and weak spells. I got four boxes of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, and after taking them I was completely cured."

Price 50 cents per box or three boxes for \$1.25, all dealers or the The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

**Large White Yorkshires**

Am offering at the present time a number of choice boars and sows of breeding age, also some imported sows in pig. Also young pigs of spring farrow direct from imported stock. Pairs and trios supplied not akin. Write for what you want. H. J. Davis, Woodstock, Ont. Breeder of Shorthorns & Yorkshires

**MONKLAND Yorkshires**

Imported & Canadian-bred We keep 35 brood sows, and have constantly on hand between 100 and 200 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

**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.

**Maple Grove Yorkshires**

are among the leading Canadian herds for size, quality and true-ness to type, and are prizewinners all around. For sale are both sexes. All ages. Bred from imp. and home-bred stock. There are none better. H. S. McDIARMID, Fingal P. O., Shedden Station, Breeder and Importer.

**Fairview Berkshires**

Are second to none. My herd has won high honors wherever shown. Am now offering sows bred and ready to breed, and younger ones of both sexes, the get of Masterpiece and Just the Thing. An exceptionally choice lot. JOHN S. COWAN, Donegal P. O., Milverton Sta.

**SUNNYMOUNT BERKSHIRES.**

Sunnymount Berkshires are unsurpassed for ideal bacon type and superior breeding. For immediate sale: A few choice boars from 5 to 15 mos. old. JOHN McLEOD, Milton P.O. and Sta., C.P.R. & G.T.R.

**Fairview Berkshires**

Bred from imported and Canadian-bred sires and dams, and bred on 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. When Writing Mention this Paper.

# "Brantford" Roofing

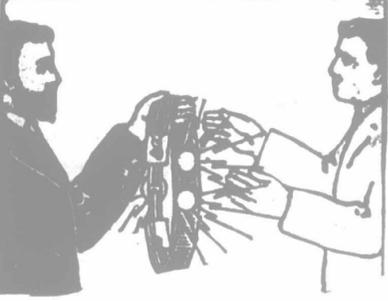


Is more suitable for roofing of barns than any other material you can put on, for the following reasons:  
Acids and moisture from stock and grain will not affect this material as it does iron, causing it to rust in pinholes. Brantford Roofing is not only waterproof, but fireproof, and safe in threshing time. Cheaper and better than shingles. Write for samples, prices and information—Free.

"BRANTFORD ASPHALT." "BRANTFORD RUBBER."

**Brantford Roofing Co., Limited,**  
Brantford, Ontario.

## A Common Sense Appeal in Favor of Electricity



This is to men of all ages—old men, middle-aged men, and young men. It is to men of all classes, whether their labours are mental or physical. If your health is not what it should be, and you have not tried electricity, you are overlooking the greatest restorative known to science. You would not think of depriving your stomach of food. Then why deprive your nervous system of that electrical force which is essential to every healthy person? Electricity is just as necessary to the human body as is food or sleep.

There are thousands of men dragging themselves around like wooden things with no life, no energy, no ambition, no vim or vigour. Through dissipation, excesses, errors of youth, etc., their vitality has been sapped to the lowest ebb. They are mere human wrecks, suffering the agonies of various ailments for the want of a proper means of cure. In many cases drugs and medicine of various kinds have been tried. The result has been failure—disappointment—so now they have given up in despair. They have not found a cure because they have not tried the right means.

If you are such a man did it ever occur to you that all your body lacks is the natural generation of electric force? That is what your errors have deprived you of, and by getting it back you can be made just as much a man as you ever were. You can be made a big, strong, robust, manly man—the kind of man that is admired, respected and honoured.

You can be made such a man without the use of any medicine whatever. You don't need medicine. You wouldn't deliberately take poison to cure your ailment; and yet, most of the drugs and dopes you have been putting into your stomach were poisons. They all contain more or less alcohol. They are stimulants, narcotics—not food. Food is needed to build up your depleted vital energy, and the best food you can give the weakened nerves and muscles is that electricity they crave. A proper amount of electricity in the body means health and strength. This means happiness, and you will then be able to take your place among men—not a weak, debilitated, puny, emaciated being, but the robust, muscular type that everybody admires.

The old man suffering from past errors or neglect, from prostatic or bladder troubles, etc., will find in electricity a rapid and permanent cure. The middle-aged man who finds himself less a man than he should be, weakened and exhausted, and unable to stand physical exertion of any kind, should at once travel the electric road to health. The young man, with drains upon his vitality, that secret exhaustion of the vital energy which will soon thoroughly undermine his constitution, is neglecting his most precious heritage. There is a cure for you in electricity, and health and happiness. Otherwise, yours is a cheerless career.

What is the means, and how can it be done? By pouring a stream of electric life into your nerve centres while you sleep. By charging every weakened nerve and muscle so that it will tingle with exhilaration and life. They expand and develop with each application of the current.

Dear Sir,—I write to let you know that my pains are all gone. I also feel confident in saying that I am entirely cured of my weakness. Wishing you every success in your good work, I remain, yours very truly,  
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Dairying is only one of the lines that can be made profitable to the farmer.

Alberta is the best live stock country on the American continent. It is also a great cereal country, and all kinds of vegetables can be raised there.

The great irrigation project now under way near Calgary is destined to increase the production of the naturally rich soil many hundred per cent. Land under this great ditch will afford ideal farming conditions. If the farmer wants to raise live stock as well as crops of all kinds, grazing land can be secured in connection with irrigated land, and these combination farms will permit of diversified farming that is very profitable.

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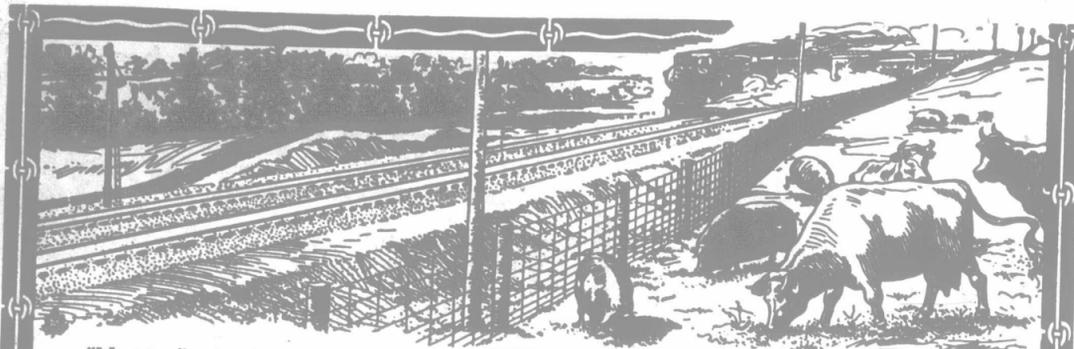
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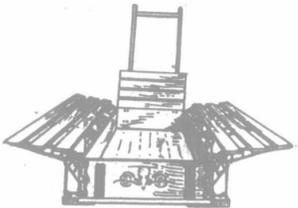
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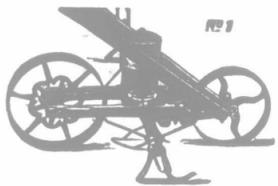
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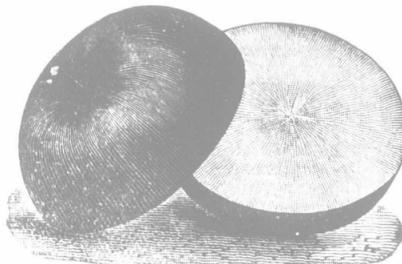
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