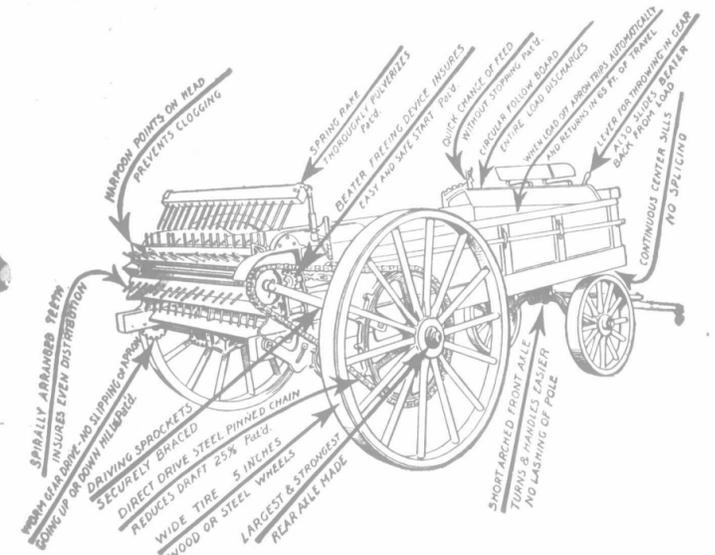


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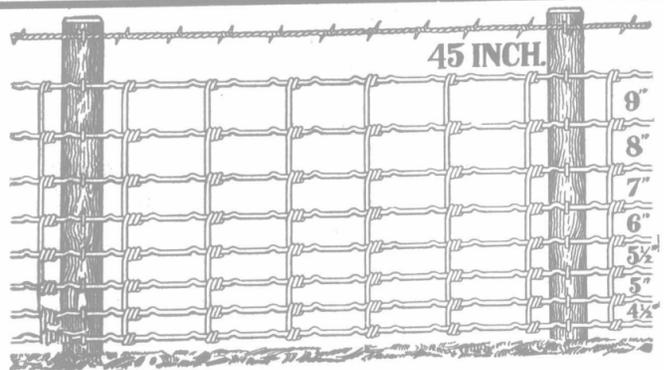
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"By the way, how little foolish advertising one sees in the farm papers"—Printers' Ink. Why? Because the farmer to day thinks for himself, and looks for himself, and buys what he KNOWS is best. Every month the farmers of North America buy enough "American" Hinge Joint all No. 9 Steel Wire Fence to reach twice around the world. See the agent in your vicinity, or write us direct.

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Get the Best. Styles for Lawns, Farms and Ranches. Made of high carbon wire, galvanized and then painted white. Tougher and stronger wire than goes into any other fence. Get 1908 prices and illustrated booklet.

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## How a DAIN HAY LOADER and DAIN SIDE DELIVERY RAKE More than PAY for Themselves in One or Two Seasons

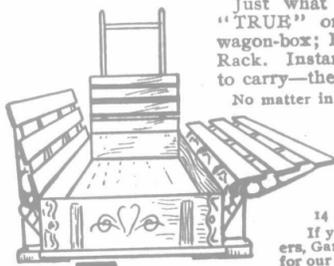
**HERE are actual hay-harvesting facts:**  
A pretty big percentage of the hay-crop of the country is left in the field each season—And a still bigger percentage of the feeding value of the hay is lost in getting it into mow or stack—Lots of hay is left on the ground in shocking and pitching-out-of-the-shock—After you've got your hay out of the field by hand-loading, you can mark the location of every shock and windrow by the loose hay lying around—That's absolute waste.  
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Now, a Dain Hay Loader gets all the hay—either out of the swath or windrow—Two sets of raker-teeth gently gather all the hay from the ground and the elevating-fingers carry it up the elevator onto the load—well forward—where one man can easily handle it—It cannot drag the hay back off the wagon like the return carrier Loader will do. And there's  
**No Bunching, Wadding or Tangling** to make hard work for the man-on-the-load—or to choke-up the loader.  
The raker-teeth are self-adjusting, taking the hay as-it-comes, heavy or light—they can't clog or get stopped-up.  
The Dain Loader is entirely free from complicated mechanism—

And it is the smoothest-and-lightest-running—lightest-draft loader on the market—It works close up to fences and ditches—And over any kind of ground. It is hammock or swing mounted—which saves it from all "racks" and jar.  
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**STANDS EVERY TEST**

IT HAS FULL LENGTH, FULL STRENGTH AND EVENNESS OF STRAND

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International Harvester Company twine is guaranteed to be full length and full strength. Every Canadian farmer who used this twine last season knows that every pound complied with the government's inspection requirements.

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Farmers receive full value when they buy International twine.

Bear in mind that the brands of Deering, McCormick and International twine are guaranteed to average as follows:

Sisal,	500 feet per pound
Standard,	500 " " "
Manila,	600 " " "
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**The Tie That Binds**



Examine our lock—"The Tie That Binds." Notice how it locks smooth on both sides of the line wire. Being an oval loop, it permits a long bend in the line wire. This does away with short kinks, which cause so many breaks in the fence.

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The Standard Wire Fence Co. of Woodstock Limited, Woodstock, Ont.  
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—a dirty, heart-breaking job.  
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**FLUE-CLEANING**  
—a clean, record-breaking job.

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Situated "singly" over feed door —on some furnaces.

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**"SUNSHINE" ADVANTAGE:**  
Operator can easily clean every bit of soot out of radiator.

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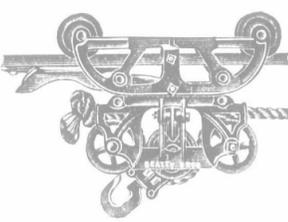
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Manufacturers of Hay Tools and Litter Carriers.



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**Our Catalogue is Free.**

**DON'T STOP** to ask your neighbors.  
Lift the load yourself with  
**THE BURR SELF-LOCKING TACKLE BLOCK.**



Can be used in any position and lock securely. The heavier the load, the tighter it locks. Never drops the rope in locking. For butchering, stretching wire fences, lifting wagon-boxes, sick or injured animals, etc. It is indispensable to farmers. Saves labor of two or three men. 800 to 5000 pounds capacity. Write for catalogue and price list. Ask dealers or write **LEWIS BROS., Ltd., Montreal, Can.**

# The Farmer's Advocate

## and Home Magazine

"Persevere and Succeed."

Established 1868.

Vol. XLIII.

LONDON, ONTARIO, JUNE 11, 1908.

No. 820.

### EDITORIAL

#### NOVA SCOTIA'S SUMMER COURSE FOR TEACHERS.

"Educational systems must adapt themselves to the spirit and needs of the age, else they will fail to profit as they might, and, on the other hand, fail to fully enlist the support of those they are intended to serve. The present is an age of industrial activity, and the vast majority of public-school pupils are interested in and will devote themselves to the so-called practical pursuits. Applied science ought, therefore, to occupy a prominent place in every school curriculum. The problem is how to secure a class of teachers who can present the various subjects of the school curriculum in such a way as to relate them to the practical pursuits of life—a problem more easily stated than solved. Nevertheless, there are teachers who, realizing the problem, are seeking means by which they themselves can learn more of those things which go to make up the environment in which their pupils' activities will be spent."

Thus, briefly and pointedly, does the preamble of the initial announcement explain the need and purpose of the annual midsummer school for teachers, which has been inaugurated at Truro, Nova Scotia, at the affiliated College of Agriculture and Provincial Normal School. The course this summer will last a month, commencing July 14th and running to August 13th, comprehending field excursions, laboratory work and lectures in nature study, school-gardening, agriculture, horticulture, biology, agricultural physics and chemistry, geology and manual training. In addition, teachers in attendance will have an opportunity to take a special course under an efficient instructor in physical drill, qualifying them for a diploma of efficiency in teaching this subject. Should attendance warrant, classes in music and photography may also be provided, and facilities will be afforded for special or advanced students wishing to pursue any definite line of biological or chemical study.

By attendance at this summer school, Nova Scotia teachers may qualify themselves to receive what is designated the "Rural Science Diploma," entitling the holder to an extra Provincial grant. In order to minimize the expenses of attendance, the Nova Scotia Government will pay transportation charges of all Nova Scotia teachers who complete the course satisfactorily; and, furthermore, under Regulation 138 of the School Law, an additional week or two of vacation may be obtained. Tuition to all students will be free, the only necessary expenses being for board, which may be secured at \$3.00 to \$3.50 per week. While the course is arranged primarily for the teachers in Nova Scotia schools, anyone from any of the Maritime Provinces who is interested in natural science may enroll.

The personnel of the faculty is ample guarantee of success. Principal M. Cumming, of the Agricultural College, as Director, is to be assisted by able members of the College and Normal School staffs, as well as by Mr. John Dearness, Vice-Principal of the Normal School, London, Ont., who is to lecture in Biology and Nature Study. The Director is to be particularly congratulated on securing the services of Mr. Dearness, who is a man of rare pedagogical experience and efficiency, as well as a pioneer champion of nature study and natural science, in the adaptation of which, a more inspiring suggestive and helpful instructor is probably not to be found.

The inauguration of this summer course marks another splendid forward step in Nova Scotia's

educational policy. As the twig is bent, so is the tree inclined. Without interesting the public-school children in agriculture and rural life, all efforts at agricultural-college and collegiate education can produce but a modicum of result. The root of the rural-education problem lies in the training of the teachers, and Nova Scotia, in common with Ontario, Massachusetts, and other enterprising Provinces and States, is going about it in the right way.

#### THE PROCESSES IN THE SOIL.

The country is frantically busy producing a crop. Not merely are men and horses at work, but the soil itself is in the throes of myriads of busy forms of animal and bacteriological life, assisted by chemical processes. Organized compounds, such as are contained in the soil, and manures, are being attacked and resolved into their original elements, or united with some other elements to feed the growing crops. The soil, if we could see it with the naked eye, would reveal, during these warm days of summer sunshine and rains, a busier factory than any raised above the surface, utilizing a greater amount of horsepower energy than is employed, and accomplishing a greater amount of creative work than is produced in all the factories of man's creation.

To feel this, to understand the conditions that make for the favorable progress of these activities, and to adjust sowing, plowing, cultivating and cropping, so as to get the most out of those processes, is to be a scientific and successful farmer.

#### AN IMPROVED CROP OUTLOOK.

The central portion of Western Ontario, with London as a center, may be taken as a good representative of the best farming districts of Eastern Canada. As yet, most of the farms are devoted to general agriculture, with an increasing tendency to specialties, such as fruit, milk and cream, near cities and towns with a growing population, canning factories, and establishments for the output of condensed milk and other special milk products. But the cheese and butter factories are still the great stand-by, with their adjunct of hog and cattle rearing. This naturally implies the growing of grain and fodder crops for feeding purposes, the residuary product of stable manure going to the enrichment of the soil for the future. Winter-wheat-growing is still one of the features of Western Ontario farming. Silos are rapidly on the increase, and, profiting by the experience of the past and previous years, a greatly increased area of the great food-producer, corn, has been planted. The fields where the plants are already above ground present a most promising appearance, though we hear reports of some defective seed, to the production of which, greater attention must still be paid, in order to obtain more certain and reliable supplies.

Winter wheat survived the period of snow and frost fairly well, though with a scant top, characteristic of recent years, but a few weeks of extremely cold nights, with drying winds, told severely upon it; and this, with the general lateness of the spring and backwardness of the seeding generally, had a most depressing effect. A couple of fortnights ago the outlook was decidedly gloomy, and people were becoming haunted with dreams of more crop failures and food shortages. But all this is now changed. Through the magic influences of frequent showers, sunshine and warmth—bounties from the hand of a Beneficent Providence—a more marvellous transformation in the wheat fields has never been witnessed than during the past three weeks. The oats, barley and other spring grains sprouted and

carpeted the ground with unexampled rapidity, while the improvement in pasturage was simply amazing, coming to the immediate and welcome relief of thousands of head of live stock, some of which had been facing all but empty fodder mows. In a few fields of spring grain, on poor knolls, the grain shows a yellow tinge, evidence of insect depredations in the roots or stalks. The new clover presents a splendid appearance, and the old timothy fields show an excellent stand, the bottom being already so thick as almost to preclude the possibility of failure.

The changed outlook has been most inspiring, especially in conjunction with the good prices that have prevailed for live stock and most farm products. Compared with the general report of the Ontario Bureau of Industries, published last week, the Western Ontario situation appears to be rather especially favorable; but in other districts, corresponding improvement may be quickly brought about with favoring weather conditions.

Nor is the good news of Ontario alone. From the extreme eastern Province of Nova Scotia comes recent word that the outlook in that region was never so fine as right now. "I never saw such clover," writes Principal Cumming, of the Agricultural College. "Came through the winter splendidly. We also have some good reports of alfalfa, though poor ones, too. The season for seeding has been unsurpassed. Now, I'm hoping for a continuance of the favorable weather, and then we'll tell you what can be done down by the sea."

#### EVERY MAN'S DUTY.

At a conference of eminent men, representing all walks of life, convened in Washington, D. C., lately, to consider ways and means of preserving the national wealth, James J. Hill offered the following observations, which, although the situation in Canada is less acute than in the States, are already of ominous portent to us. The gospel of economizing national resources needs preaching everywhere:

"Within the last forty years, a great part of the richest land in the country has been brought under cultivation. We should, therefore, in the same time, have raised proportionately the yield of our principal crops per acre; because the yield of old lands, if properly treated, tends to increase rather than diminish. The year 1906 was one of large crops, and can scarcely be taken as a standard. But the average yield per acre was less than in 1872. We are barely keeping the acre product stationary. The average wheat crop for the country now ranges from 12½ in ordinary years, to 15 bushels per acre in the best seasons. And so it is on down the line."

"We are robbing the soil in an effort to get the largest cash returns from each acre of ground in the shortest possible time, and with the least possible labor."

"I have endeavored to outline some of the principal issues at stake in the better conservation of our national resources, and especially that one about which all the others revolve, and by whose fortunes we shall eventually stand or fall—the land itself. They are for us, quite literally, the issues of national existence. The era of unlimited expansion on every side, of having but to reach out and seize any desired good ready provided for us by the hand that laid the foundations of the earth, is drawing to a close."

"The first task, it seems to me, must be to force home the facts of the situation into the public consciousness; to make men realize their duty toward coming generations exactly as a father feels it a duty to see that his children do not

## THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE  
DOMINION.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY  
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED).

JOHN WELD, MANAGER.

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

LONDON (ENGLAND) OFFICE:  
W. W. CHAPMAN, Agent, Mowbray House, Norfolk Street,  
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### 1. THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE

is published every Thursday.

It is impartial and independent of all cliques or parties, handsomely illustrated with original engravings, and furnishes the most practical, reliable and profitable information for farmers, dairymen, gardeners, stockmen and home-makers, of any publication in Canada.

### 2. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—In Canada, England, Ireland and Scotland, \$1.50 per year, in advance; \$2.00 per year when not paid in advance. United States, \$2.50 per year; all other countries 12s.; in advance.

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### 12. WE INVITE FARMERS to write us on any agricultural topic. We are always pleased to receive practical articles. For such as we consider valuable we will pay ten cents per inch printed matter. Criticisms of Articles, Suggestions How to Improve THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE, Descriptions of New Grains, Roots or Vegetables not generally known, Particulars of Experiments Tried, or Improved Methods of Cultivation, are each and all welcome. Contributions sent us must not be furnished other papers until after they have appeared in our columns. Rejected matter will be returned on receipt of postage.

### 13. ALL COMMUNICATIONS in reference to any matter connected with this paper should be addressed as below, and not to any individual connected with the paper.

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THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED),  
LONDON, CANADA.

suffer want. In a democracy, this is a first essential. In other forms of government, one or two great men may have power to correct mistakes and put in motion wise policies that centuries do not unsettle. A part of the price of self-government is the acceptance of that high office and imperative duty, as a whole, by the people themselves. They must know, they must weigh, they must act. Only as they form and give effect to wise decisions can the nation go forward.

"If this patriotic gospel is to make headway, it must be by just such organized missionary work as is to-day begun. It cannot go on and conquer if imposed from without. It must come to represent the fixed idea of the people's mind, their determination and their hope. It cannot be incorporated in our practical life by the dictum of any individual or any officer of nation or state in his official capacity. It needs the co-operation of all the influences, the help of every voice, the commendation of nation and state that has been the strength and inspiration of every worthy work on American soil for one hundred and twenty years."

### NOTES FROM IRELAND.

Fifty-seven thousand pounds per annum for 50 years is the sum which the recent Committee of Inquiry have decided upon as being necessary to a proper state-controlled scheme of reforestation in Ireland, and the great question now is whether or not the Treasury will sanction the expenditure. The inquiry was of a very exhaustive and convincing character, and no delay in getting the report into publicity, which was quite in keeping with the pressing urgency of the subject. The report is backed up by the unanimous approval of all classes in the country, and the county councils are anxious and willing to co-operate with the authorities; large areas of land are now to be had cheap, owing to the land being transferred under the Purchase Acts, and there could be no more opportune time for tackling in a serious way the great problem. The Committee's findings, in

that they detail the condition of Ireland from the forestry point of view, were not unexpected. They gave, however, impress of authority to the oft-repeated contentions (1) that the subject has been deplorably neglected by successive governments, with the result that now we have the lowest forest area of any country in Europe, save one; (2) that no better time than the present could be found for commencing to remedy this state of affairs; (3) that an area of at least one million acres of woodlands is essential for the agricultural and industrial requirements of the country; (4) that a comprehensive scheme would, in the end, prove a sound investment, and that it is only by Government money that the work can be properly coped with. They fixed the annual expenditure at the sum mentioned above, viz., £57,000 for 50 years, and estimated that, if no unforeseen circumstances arose, a return, at the end of that time, of 4½ per cent. would be obtained; and further stated that the Department of Agriculture could act as the Forestry Authority.

The money is the great difficulty now, but, with such a vigorous and persistent advocate as Mr. T. W. Russell, M. P., the Department's Vice-President (who appointed the Committee), hope exists that the finances will be forthcoming—perhaps not so much as is asked for, but at least something to get the work started. This is Mr. Russell's hope, but would it were his well-founded assurance!

### VETERINARIANS AND THEIR INTERESTS.

In every live-stock-raising country, veterinary surgeons are a necessary body. They have been figuring with extra prominence of late in the United Kingdom, and in connection with a movement which has not served to excite the enthusiastic sympathy of the farming public. The interests of the profession are protected by Acts of Parliament passed in 1881 and 1900, but the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons recently decided to have some amendments made in these measures. Their suggested alterations contained a couple of objectionable clauses, which farmers have not been slow to speak against. They wished to make it an offence, punishable by a fine not exceeding £20, for anyone but a member on the register of the R. C. V. S. (annual subscription of one guinea) to call himself a veterinary surgeon, or to use any name or title signifying that he is a veterinary surgeon, or is qualified to practice veterinary surgery or any branch thereof. In another case, they would make it illegal for anyone but one of their registered, qualified men to practice veterinary surgery or any branch thereof for fee or reward. The trouble lies in that phrase, "any branch thereof," for it is held by some that it would prevent a farmer getting his helpers to perform even the commonest of simple operations, such as tailing lambs, castrating, assisting during parturition, etc.; and, further, it would keep many a man, qualified by experience, if not by a college, from carrying on his work as a "professional" castrator, and many men make a specialty of this class of work. The outcry against these drastic proposals was so spontaneous and so vigorous that the College recently announced that they had decided, "owing to the misunderstanding that had arisen in the public mind," to delete the second of the clauses named from their proposed amendment. Still, there remains something of a suspicious nature in the clause which they retain, and if they wish to enjoy public sympathy and confidence, they should at least not go so far as to rob an experienced castrator, say, of his business, by striving to make it illegal for him to pursue his practice under the title of castrator, that being a branch of veterinary surgery. Further modification may take place before the whole Parliamentary procedure is complete. The R. C. V. S. are apparently anxious for those yearly subscriptions of a guinea, but they must not be allowed to have matters all their own way, ignoring altogether the rights, liberties and convenience of farmers. No one denies them every protection from imposition and unfair competition, but they must not forget that in this world we have not only to live, but to let live.

### THE SEASON.

When the year opened we got some fine days, but with February began a period of wet and work-retarding weather—something like last year, indeed. April, towards its close, was very badly behaved, and its exit took place after a violent wintry outburst. Since May came in a marked improvement has occurred, and, with the advent of warmer weather, growth is making some headway. Pastures, though fresh and green-looking, are not very well covered, the grass being without substance, and grain is coming on but slowly. The absence of really warm growing weather is responsible for the backwardness which is everywhere apparent. Much will depend on the next few weeks, as to whether the outlook will be bright or dark. At date of writing, things are a long way behind, even for an average year. Live stock have come through fairly well, but lack of keep compelled several farmers to sell off stores earlier than usual. The result is that now there

is a great scarcity, and prices are going unusually high. Feeders across channel are sighing for Canadian stores; but it will take a lot of sighing to assure the authorities that their admission would not entail risk of disease introduction; and the recent outbreak in Scotland has reminded them and us all, of the tremendous upset and disturbance that would follow such a calamity.

The lambing season, in spite of the harsh weather, is favorably spoken of by flockmasters throughout the country, especially by those in favored localities and those who took the precaution to provide adequate and nourishing food to their animals.

"EMERALD ISLE."

## HORSES.

### MARES TO A STALLION.

"In the matter of allowing a two-year-old stallion to serve mares, experience teaches that from eight to ten will not interfere with his development in any way if he is full-fed," writes J. H. S. Johnstone, in "The Horse Book." "Colts of this age are usually sure. Only those which are well developed and vigorous should be permitted to serve. The two-year-old colt may be allowed to cover about one mare every 5 days. For a three-year-old, the limit should be from 25 to 30. A horse will average about three covers for every foal he begets, if he is reasonably sure, taking mares as they run through most country districts. If a three-year-old gets half his mares in foal, or 15, he will make about 45 covers, or about three to the week for the 15 weeks of the season. This makes about one every two days, not counting Sunday. For a four-year-old, from 40 to 50 mares are enough. He may make a slightly longer season, or about 115 days, and if he gets 25 foals, he should make 75 covers. This is about three every two days. A mature horse should be limited mostly to two covers daily, perhaps three at a pinch, but never more, and then seldom. It is better to be conservative in this business of breeding mares. Remember that it is the number of foals begotten that in the end pay the bill, not the number of mares covered."

### FOREIGN OFFICERS TO COMPETE AT THE INTERNATIONAL.

Judging by the press notices, the International Horse Show, at Olympia, in June, is to be more international this year than ever. It is given to understand that arrangements have been made for the attendance of a large number of Continental officers and others, who will compete for the valuable prizes to be offered. Mr. Frank F. Euren, the secretary of the International, went to Italy recently, and visited the Rome Horse Show at Tor di Quinto, Rome, where there were 50 competitors in the first class, composed of Italian, Belgian and Russian cavalry officers, most of whom, it is said, will be seen at the Olympia.

In connection with the Rome Horse Show, the competitors there are required to ride their horses 50 miles across country (not racing), return to the show-ground, and rest 1½ hours, ride around a stiff steeplechase course, with 10 jumps. On the second day, the same competitors ride around another steeplechase course, with 17 most severe jumps. The authorities at Olympia will not be able to provide such a test, but the requirements will be severe enough to guarantee an interesting and exciting contest, and many well-known Italian, Belgian, French and Russian officers will compete. A novelty of the show will be the parade of these competitors before the events begin.

### IMPORTANCE OF EXERCISE.

Exercise is indispensable to the maintenance of muscular energy and tone. Men engaged in sedentary employment are unfitted for severe, long-continued bodily exertion. Even a hard-working farmer's muscles will become comparatively soft and flabby during a week's enforced occupation of the sick-bed. Lassitude induces weakness.

What is true of the human muscles, applies likewise to the horse. A fat, unexercised stallion cannot be expected to have firm, hard muscles, and it stands to reason that an habitually flabby condition of the sire, more especially at time of service, is detrimental to the begetting of the high potentialities of muscular vigor, health and endurance in the offspring. Stallions should be generously exercised all the year round, not merely at the walk, but at real work, heavy or fast, according to the purpose of the breed to which he belongs. Of course, during the breeding season, when he has to be standing his route, it is not practicable or desirable to impose upon him the necessity of a hard gallop, but at this and all other times, the exercise he should be afforded. What applies to the stallion applies, also, to the mare and her foal. It will not do to expect a horse to stand in perfect condition and health, and be able to remain in the stable for from one to three months now and

then, with no bodily exertion except eating and fighting flies. Such treatment directly induces lymphangitis and various other disorders. Have a yard in winter and a pasture in summer where idle horses may be turned out for exercise. It will do them all kinds of good, and provide a treat for the horse equal to the small boy's exhilaration at being let off for a day's fishing. It is a case where humanity and profit coincide.

**LIVE STOCK.**

**MANAGING A VICIOUS BULL.**

As a rule, the wisest way of handling a bull inclined to be vicious is to hand him over to the butcher, as an animal of that class is never safe to trust. If he be one that has proven an extra good sire, and it is deemed desirable to keep him for service, the safest and simplest means of handling him is to blindfold him. He may be managed by means of ropes and pulleys, giving him room to move out of his stall when required, and bringing him back to his place; but it is a cumbersome method. Blindfolding quietly takes all the conceit out of a blusterer. A bull which had attacked the manager in the show-ring at Ottawa, a few years ago, seriously endangering his life, won first prize in his class at Toronto the following year, appearing quiet, docile and dignified, wearing a pair of stiff leather goggles. A broad bandage of double sacking securely fastened over his eyes, may serve the purpose ordinarily in the stable. This device may be used to fine advantage in handling a nervous or excitable beast while being led to market or drawn in a wagon or sleigh to be shipped on a train. The writer remembers a case of a heifer received on the train being so wildly excited that she would jump at a person approaching her to untie her halter, but, by throwing a blanket over her head, and afterwards tying a sack over her eyes, she was quietly unloaded and tied behind a wagon, which she followed as meekly as one could desire.

Mismanagement or lack of thought often makes a heap of trouble in the handling of stock. How often do we see men chasing pigs all over the place in the vain effort to get them into a pen, the porkers always going in the contrary direction; while, by having a pair of low, light hurdles, hinged together, forming a V-shaped guide, the animals can be corralled quickly, and with the use of no unseemly words. Vicious bulls are generally made so by unwise treatment when young, giving them too much liberty, or using them cruelly. It is well to use them kindly, but trust them no more than is necessary, for it sometimes happens that a bull that has been quiet, suddenly and unexpectedly becomes vicious, and maims a man for life or does him to death. It is the part of wisdom to handle a bull with a strong staff and a safe connection with his nose-ring, no matter how quiet he may be. Prevention is better than cure.

**STOCK BLOATING ON CLOVER.**

There is always more or less danger of trouble and loss from cattle and sheep bloating on being turned into a fresh clover pasture. As a preventive, it is the part of wisdom to avoid turning the stock into such pasture for the first time while the clover is wet with dew or rain, or the animals are very hungry. Prevention in this, as in many cases, is better than cure, but if bloating does occur in cattle, a simple cure is to give, as a drench, slowly and carefully, two ounces of spirits of turpentine, and the same quantity of raw linseed oil. For a sheep, half the quantity may be given, and, if the oil is not on hand, the turpentine may be given in water. If neither is on hand, or if they cannot be readily secured, relief may sometimes be given by simply placing a round stick in the mouth of the animal, fastened there by means of a rope attached to each end and tied over the head, back of the ears. This device may also be used for a bloated sheep. In cattle, if the case is a very severe one, the animal moaning and slaving, there is danger of death from suffocation, and tapping with a trocar and canula should be attended to without delay. The trocar is a sharp-pointed instrument, and the canula is its sheath. The place to tap is in the middle of the depression between the backbone and the hook-bone, on the left side; the puncture is made about equidistant from each of these points, the trocar being withdrawn, and the canula or sheath being left in the opening while the gas escapes. If this instrument is not on hand, or promptly available, the next best thing is to prepare a goose quill, by cutting off the ends, and, with a sharp-pointed knife, making an incision deep enough to go through the skin and the lining of the stomach; insert the quill and hold it firmly till the gas escapes. A little carbolyzed oil should be applied to the wound to prevent fly-blow and to heal the sore. If the case is a hopeless one, and the animal is in condition to make good beef, the question of bleeding and dressing it may be considered.

**OUR WESTERN LETTER.**  
**FAVORABLE SEEDING.**

Looking back on the work performed in our prairie provinces during the past six weeks, the unanimous verdict is that "it is good." It is seldom that a seeding is accomplished under such favorable conditions, and followed with such lavish promises of bumper crops. There is a prevailing sentiment of satisfaction, as far as crop matters are concerned, and this sentiment is being reflected in market prices for grain, which have been declining for the past two weeks. The expected \$1.25 for May wheat has not been realized, and already crop prospects have begun to affect market quotations. There are no definite figures as to the average sown, but it is considered to be the largest ever.

This year more than ordinary care was exercised in seeding. There had been one of the most thorough campaigns of educational work conducted during the winter, with the result that the necessities of careful preparation and of sowing high-grade seed were quite fully appreciated. The result is beyond conjecture. But these things are not to be made too much of; they influence speculative markets, which, out here, have a direct bearing upon the price of cash wheat, and there are many farmers who still have wheat for sale.

One feature of our seeding, the result of which will be watched with interest, was the seeding of large areas with British seed oats, brought out by the Government, for sale in those districts where the vitality of oats was injured by the frost last year. Great things are expected of these British oats, as they are more true to type than our Canadian stock, are of larger size, and have been grown under conditions less conducive to deterioration. Strange that in a cereal-growing country like Canada, and even the States, it was not possible to get 500,000 bushels of reasonably clean seed oats, even at 85c. per bushel. The moral should emphasize the need of the work the Canadian Seed-growers' Association is doing.

**LIVE-STOCK CONDITIONS.**

We have had extremes in the live-stock market this spring. Early in May, unusual activity was noticeable at the Winnipeg Stock-yards. Several buyers from Toronto and Montreal put in an appearance, and began bidding for the best of our winter-fed cattle, which had the effect of pulling prices up to \$5.50, quite a giddy height for us out here; but at the same time Eastern markets began to fall, and Western abattoirs met the competition and absorbed most of the stuff, which goes to show our trade gets into ruts that keep wearing lower and lower. Our live-stock market is one of our best "organized" enterprises. Needless to say, \$5.50 for best, and \$4.50 for the bulk, brought cattle hot-foot to market, and some very good-quality came out. Enquiry revealed the fact that a lot of cattle are being winter-fed out of doors, in yards, or in the shelter of our low woods. And cattle so fed, not only winter well, but put on gains more economically than stock

housed "comfortably," as the practical experience of feeders and some specific experiments have attested. A lot of stable room and fodder might be saved, and cattle kept on their feed much better in Ontario if more of this out-of-doors feeding were practiced. "Back to the simple life" is good philosophy for cattle as well as men.

But with regard to these extremes, the low ebb in the tide touched Calgary. The annual Provincial bull sale was held there the third week in May, and was what is aptly called a "frost." There were some 250 bulls offered, mostly two-year-olds, but about one-half of them had to be withdrawn. The offering was large, of course, but Alberta has regularly been absorbing as many annually without a spasm, and the failure to receive this number into her maw this spring was somewhat disappointing. The explanation is chiefly found in the fact of money tightness, and our injured crop last year. The mild winter also had its effect, as range bulls came through in fair condition, and, besides, the ranges took a large supply a year ago. The average price for the number sold was \$64, and many really worthy bulls never got a nod. The top price, however, was \$400, and constitutes a record for Western Provincial sales. It was made by Baron Robson, bred by "Capt. Tom," of Ilderton; sired by Whitehall Ramsden, and out of Mina's Primrose. John A. Turner, of Calgary, took him West about a year ago.

This is the largest sale of Herefords in Canada, but even here on the ranges, Shorthorns are most numerous and popular. And speaking of Shorthorns in connection with Western stock affairs, it seems most unfortunate that the rider attached to the Dominion Shorthorn-breeders' Association's grants to Winnipeg and Brandon fairs has eventuated in the money being withheld from both, because their dates clash. Western opinion asks what business it is of the Dominion Shorthorn-breeders' Association when these fairs are held, so long as the Shorthorn breed is kept to the fore? The fact that they come on similar dates is very good reason for coming forward with a liberal grant, as more Shorthorns than ever before will be shown at these fairs. It is a distinct hardship which makes Shorthorn breeders take a certain amount of penalty for the disagreements of fair boards. No doubt, the assembled delegates at the annual meeting, meant well in attaching the condition that they did, but it failed, after all, to secure a readjustment of the dates, and, in the light of developments, it appears that it would have been better to vote the grants unconditionally.

Two auctions of Shorthorns are advertised for June. Hon. Thos. Greenway will hold his annual draft sale, and Mr. H. O. Ayearst, of Mt. Royal, near Winnipeg, has decided to disperse on June 24th. Mr. Ayearst's stock are mostly of Dryden and Johnston foundations, and the result of the former's sale will doubtless reflect up here.

Immigration movements are probably more notice-



Lord Scott (imp.) (14249).

Clydesdale stallion; bay; foaled June, 1904; sire Marcellus, by Hiawatha; dam Primrose, by Benedict, by Baron's Pride. Imported and owned by W. J. McCallum, Brampton, Ontario.

able than they are in the East, and this year promises to see a new record in the number entering Canada. The movement from the States is quite large, and our cousins make the very best Canadians, even better than many of our born Britishers. But it seems a pity that so much of our land has been set aside as railway bonuses. Practically half of the surveyed area of Saskatchewan and Alberta is at present in the hands of railway corporations, or has gone through their hands. And a half of either of these Provinces amounts up into millions of acres. This did not appear to be so much until just recently, since nearly all the surveyed Government lands have been claimed, and the incoming settler has had to buy his farm. It is safe to say if Canada had another Northwest to open, she would proceed differently, but we have the consolation of always being equal to the emergencies of the hour.

CHINOOK.

#### BELGIAN CATTLE.

Belgium is noted for four of its breeds of cattle—the Blue breed, the Flemish, the Ardenne, and the Condroz. The Blue cattle thrive best in the warmer climates or hilly countries, where the cold is not excessive. The cow gives 3,600 to 4,000 litres (1 litre, 1.0567 quarts) of milk per annum, and 25 to 30 litres yield 1 kilo (2.2 pounds) of butter. The characteristics of the Flemish cattle are the same as those of the Blue, save that the oxen are very strong, and highly prized for field labor. The Ardenne cattle are raised in the mountainous parts of Belgium. The cow gives 1,600 to 2,500 litres of milk per annum, and 26 to 29 litres of milk yield 1 kilo of butter. The meat is in much demand for its fine flavor. The Condroz cattle combine the characteristics of the Blue and Ardenne breeds. The cow gives 2,500 litres of milk per annum, of which 25 to 30 litres yield 1 kilo of butter.—[The Live-stock Journal (English).

The Health of Animals Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture is planning an extensive campaign for the eradication of mange in those districts of Alberta and Saskatchewan in which the disease exists. One phase of the work is educational; the other consists in superintending the dipping of infected herds.

### THE FARM.

#### TURNIP CULTURE.

Since the growing of corn for storage in the form of ensilage, as a succulent food for winter feeding of stock, has been so generally adopted in sections of the country where it can be grown nearly to maturity, the cultivation of turnips has been largely abandoned. Whether this is wise is very doubtful, for, while ensilage is a very desirable provision, it does not fully take the place of roots; and as many farmers do not see their way to going to the expense of building a silo, and many others are located where corn does not mature sufficiently to make good ensilage, turnips have yet an important place in stock-feeding, and should be grown even where ensilage is provided, as the best results in feeding are obtained by the use of both. Mangels may be preferable for feeding to milking cows, owing to their being less liable to affect the flavor of the milk, but they require more hand labor in thinning and harvesting, and are a less sure crop than turnips, while, by care in feeding them to cows in moderation, and after milking, there is but little danger of tainting the milk, especially when stables are properly ventilated. Ensilage is, we believe, barred by milk-condensing factories for the same reason, and with little necessity, were more attention paid to ventilation and the times of feeding. For the feeding of sheep and young or fattening cattle, Swede turnips are generally admitted to be more wholesome and suitable than either mangels or ensilage, though, where the latter can be grown to advantage, the combination, ensilage and roots, in connection with clover or alfalfa hay, makes an ideal feeding provision.

The best preparation of the soil for turnip-growing is doubtless secured by manuring and plowing in the previous fall, and shallow surface cultivation in the spring, to conserve moisture and cause the germination of weed seeds, to be destroyed before the turnips are sown, the best time for which, in most places, is about the middle of June. Where manure is not available in the fall, it may be hauled from the stables in winter and spread on the surface of the land, or may be taken from the barnyard fresh, spread and worked into the soil by plowing and disking, or other cultivation. The best results in the application of manure in this case are obtained by the use of the manure spreader, which distributes it so uniformly that its incorporation with the soil is most complete and readily effected. It is important that the land be reduced to a very fine tilth by the use of roller, harrows and cultivator, in order that the seed may germinate quickly and that growth may be rapid, in order that the plants may grow vigorously from the first. The land should be ridged, preferably by the use of a

double-mouldboard plow, to facilitate after-cultivation. The ridging may be done by a single plow, but it takes twice as much time. The ridges should be not less than 20 inches apart, and need not be high, though they should be pointed at the top, in order to sowing the seed at a uniform depth, by the use of a drill with concave rollers fitting the ridges. The ridges may be flattened by use of a heavier roller after the seed is sown, and will be in better shape for retaining moisture. Two pounds of seed per acre is ample seeding, and, of course, much more than enough if nearly all germinates. We prefer to sow as soon after a rain as the land is dry enough to work well, rather than after rain, as there is less danger of the surface becoming crusted, and the plants come up more quickly and uniformly, and grow more steadily.

Cultivation, by means of the horse hoe, for the destruction of weeds while small, should commence as soon as the plants can be plainly seen in the row, and repeated frequently, especially after each rain, to retain the moisture in the land. As soon as the plants are in the second, or rough, leaf, thinning should be done by the use of a broad-bladed hand hoe, about nine inches wide and three inches deep, cutting out the width of



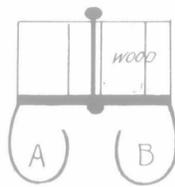
The Boy Behind the Hoe.

the hoe, and, by a pulling and pushing action, singling the plants to about ten to twelve inches apart, leaving strong plants, when available, at nearly the regular distance, and breaking the crust of the soil on both sides of the row to destroy weeds and admit air. An experienced operator can, by a dexterous use of the hoe, rapidly do this thinning without touching the plants with the hand in a whole day's work. A second hoeing by hand later on, to remove one of any twins that may have been left, and any weeds present, will usually pay well for the time in improvement of the crop.

#### IMPROVED HAY-CAR TRACK.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Seeing remarks in your paper about hay tracks and slings, perhaps my experience of same may be useful to some. Have worked slings for several years in Wisconsin, Illinois, and lately a new kind of track has been put in on this New York farm. We used two slings to a load of hay, and have unloaded over a ton on one sling; same happened when first (top) sling happened to draw out, not fastened in center. It used to take 8 minutes to unload over a ton of hay with two



slings in Illinois, time counting from when team entered barn with load until empty wagon had gone out again. Sling dumps in center. Illinois farm was 1,000 acres. We had so-called steel and wooden tracks in barns. The great trouble with the steel tracks is to keep the nuts tight on the track. We never could do so. We unloaded all our loose bedding in two barns for over 100 head of cattle by slings, hence our tracks were used nearly all the year. Here we are using an iron track, the wheels of car run in grooves of same, A and B. This track would carry tons of any material. Track is fastened to 4 planks, 2 x 8,

and can round curves, etc. Same track will be liable to too much friction.

This was put up by a man who does nothing much else for the firm he works for. They put up either above, or ordinary steel or wooden. He told me, in his opinion, no track was as good for hay as a wooden one, 2-inch maple on top, and any other 2-inch wood underneath; of course, breaking the joints.

My experience has been that I would use smooth, hard-maple track on top; there is more elasticity to same, no bother about bolts coming loose, etc.

When one has gambler-barn, and gets loose bolts in track, which is 20 to 30 feet above floor, it is no small job to get up to put same tight—and, if allowed to run with bolt out, track soon comes down.

Lately, have been unloading eight to ten bales of straw—weight of same, 100 to 145 pounds in each bale—in slings at one trip. To work slings to advantage, you must have plenty of room, and car that is made to carry a heavy load. Car also wants to be long, so that weight is spread out on track when lift is being made.

Geneva, N. Y.

F. JOHNSTON.

#### THE ANNUAL WEED PROBLEM.

During the long months of winter the world of vegetation slumbered. The pent-up forces in tree and herb have now, for a few weeks, been released, and their mighty power has, in that short time, changed the brown, sleeping earth into a field of quivering, living green. But while we rejoice in the return of growth, it is with some measure of misgiving, for while the wheat appears the tares appear also. Pernicious weeds are springing on every hand, and their vitality seems greater than that of useful plants. Many farmers become discouraged in the struggle against these pests, and, while continuing to hack feebly at them, practically admit themselves beaten. It is no use, they say; or as much as say, they are too much for us. Such an attitude toward difficulties, while it might be expected in a tropical savage, or in the idle, overfed heir of the very rich, ill-becomes the children of the pioneers who changed the forest wilderness into fruitful fields, and who felt that when the last stump was gone life's troubles were nearly over, and the battle was won. And yet we feel like whining because weeds grow, though we don't want them. Weeds can be killed—routed completely. The worst weed that ever reared its head over a crop it had robbed and starved is no match for a determined man.

One of the first weeds to proclaim its presence to the passer-by is the wild mustard. Very soon many fields—whole areas of country, even—will be golden with its bloom. It is probably no exaggeration to say that fifteen minutes a year spent in pulling stray plants that may have found entrance to the farm, in addition to care in selecting and cleaning seed and diligence in cultivating hoed crops, is sufficient to keep almost any place clear of this pest, except those which are annually infested with seeds carried by streams from dirty farms above. To those who, through inheritance, accident or neglect, have so much of it that it would take ten years to pull what grows in one, there is much encouragement in the results of spraying experiments. Extensive experiments in Europe and America, among them a series conducted under the auspices of the Ontario Department of Agriculture, indicate that spraying with a three-per-cent. solution of copper sulphate or bluestone (15 pounds to 50 gallons of water), when the plants have developed a considerable leaf surface, will kill the mustard, without materially injuring the smooth, grass-like verdure of the grain crop amid which it grows. More recently, certain American experiment stations have been advocating a solution of iron sulphate (copperas), which is cheaper per pound and safer to use, being non-poisonous, but which former experiments have led us to believe was less effective than the copper sulphate or bluestone. It is possible that, in these trials referred to, the iron-sulphate solution may not have been used in sufficient strength, and that we may be called upon to revise our opinion of its serviceability. However, directions sent out by the Maine Agricultural Experiment Station call for such a strong solution of iron sulphate (20 per cent.) that the cost of spraying an acre would be rather more than where bluestone were used, while it is very doubtful whether the results would be as good.

Ox-eye daisy is, in some sections, it is to be feared, increasing rapidly. It thrives best when left undisturbed, as in grass lands, where it seems to be able to take complete possession. If pains were but taken to pull the plants the first year they bloom, before they have formed a sod, there would be no further trouble. After it has become established, it is very difficult indeed to eradicate from grass. Under reasonably frequent and thorough cultivation, it is not likely to become troublesome.

On the other hand, wild oats thrive best under yearly plowings, but perish in grass. The slip-

shod, easy style of farming, plowing every fall and growing spring grain crops in succession on the same fields, suits them exactly. The remedy is to drop spring grain as far as possible out of the rotation, growing fall wheat, clover and hoe crops instead.

The changed sentiment of farmers in regard to Canadian thistles is significant. Time was when they were thought to be the only really bad weed. Men, in all seriousness, would say that to kill them completely was utterly impossible. Who thinks so now? Who greatly fears them? Why this change? It has come because, not only have weeds much worse to subdue been introduced, but because the thistle plague itself has greatly lessened. They are not such a serious pest in the older sections of the country as they were thirty years ago. That fact, of itself, should give us hope in regard to the newer and more persistent weeds we have to fight. Thistles can be exterminated in one season by faithfully cultivating and hoeing a corn crop, followed up after cultivation has ceased by the cutting out, every two weeks or so, of odd plants that have vitality enough left to come to the surface. There are other successful methods, but none better. Perennial sow thistle is a weed much more difficult to eradicate than its cousin, the Canada thistle, and no one who has it should trifle with it. Similar treatment is the best we can recommend.

Quack or twitch grass, which in some sections of country was unknown a few years ago, is fast becoming one of the weeds that everybody knows and fears. Its presence is often unobserved until it has become pretty thoroughly established. Tall-tale patches of green show themselves in spring in plowed fields on farms which but lately were clear of this pest. A pest it certainly is—one which, in the opinion of some competent farmers, is likely to become so prevalent as to seriously lessen the selling value of many farms. A careful farmer of our acquaintance (Rowland Stephens) gives his experience in fighting this weed: "I have had small patches of twitch grass on my farm for some years, which, though dug and forked out once or twice a year, were scarcely kept from spreading. At length, on breaking up a sod field, I found so much of it that I was discouraged, but, acting upon the advice of an old Englishman, planted it with corn. The fall previous to planting, the ground was plowed and cultivated. The corn crop was carefully cultivated and hoed, though not oftener than seemed to be beneficial to the crop. After the corn was cut, cultivation between the rows of stubs was continued, though scarcely any twitch roots were left, and now, after more than a year has passed, the field is almost absolutely clean."

Bindweed, a deep-rooted perennial, spreads somewhat slowly, but that is its only merit, as it is the most difficult to completely conquer of any weed of which we have any knowledge at present. Where a patch is large and strong, it is wise to dispense with a crop entirely for at least one season, and to surface cultivate for two years in succession, which will finish it. Hoed crop may be grown the second year, providing the cultivation is thorough. Covering with manure to a depth of two or three feet, and leaving it for the whole season, has also been found to kill it. This treatment can be used if the patch is small enough for it to be practicable. Straw will not do, as many have found to their sorrow. If one is so fortunate as to have but a few plants in a place, there is nothing better than to dig out deeply three or four times in the season, which will prove effectual. A few general lines of procedure might be suggested:

First.—Watch for the first appearance of weeds. A few minutes spent in hand-pulling them may save weeks and months of work and heart-break in after years.

Second.—For the annual weeds, begin cultivation early. Don't wait till you see them. At no other time are they so easily and effectively killed as just before they appear above ground.

Third.—Have a hoed crop in the rotation, and keep it clean. A crop of hill corn is the best of any, as it gives the opportunity to horse cultivate almost the whole surface, and, after cultivation ceases, the single weeds which appear, and which would be sufficient, if undestroyed, to restock the field, can be seen and cut with the hoe.

Fourth.—Be persistent. Begin early. Keep at it; keep at it late. We commend very especially, as a good example to follow, that of the farmer with the quackgrass. He began the fall previous, kept at it through the season, and continued it among the corn stubs. He was successful, as he deserved to be.

Alfalfa experts claim that the proper time to cut alfalfa is when there is a new growth of one-half to one inch of young plants or "buds" around the crown. This growth appears about the stage when the crop commences to bloom. Usually, bloom may be found started by the time these buds show, but the buds are regarded as a safer guide than the bloom. If the crop is mown before these shoots start, there will be a delay in

the starting of the following growth until these buds have a chance to form. On the other hand, late cutting not only seriously deteriorates the quality of the hay, but detracts from the vigor of the aftermath. Watch for the right time.

**ALSIKE SEED A PAYING CROP.**

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I have read with much interest the different methods of handling alsike seed, and, at your request, I will try to give my method as briefly as possible. In the first place, procure the very best seed possible; secondly, have the land in good heart, and free from weeds. Root land, kept well cultivated and free of weeds while in roots, makes an ideal spot for it, providing it is properly handled. Do not allow stock to trample the field after roots are off, if the weather is wet (this spoils land of any kind). Do not plow, for by doing so a fresh supply of weed seeds is brought to the surface, where they will show their colors in the following crop. When the land is dry enough to work well, we put on the spring-tooth cultivator, and cultivate both ways; then harrow when it is ready for seed. Barley (1½ bushels per acre) is sown as a nurse crop, and 4 pounds alsike. Some claim this too light, but I always appear to get a thick enough stand with 4 pounds, which should be sown in front of the drill hoes. By so doing, the seed is spread evenly all over the ground; the hoes shove it to the side a little, and the bulk is between the rows of barley, just where we want it. If sown behind, a certain amount falls into the hoe marks, and is buried beyond its power to germinate, more of it naturally works to the lowest ground, and by the time we are through, the bulk of the seed is in the drill with the grain, where it is badly crowded. This applies to seeding all kinds of small seeds when sown with a nurse crop.

After sowing, roll, then finish with harrow. Reasons for harrowing after rolling: If you examine land that is rolled in proper condition, you will find considerable fire dust on the surface, which is liable to blow if a gale should come before it

gets wet again; the moisture evaporates much quicker if left in this state. On the other hand, if the harrow is used last, this fine earth is worked down to the small seed and lies close, which causes more of it to germinate, raises the coarser material to the surface, and aids in arresting capillary action.

When cutting barley, if possible, leave a pretty good stubble, as it acts as a vent later during the winter, and prevents smothering. Do not pasture too closely in the fall, or allow stock to trample, if land is wet.

The following spring, roll, to make the surface level and crush down small stones. Before cutting, if any weeds appear, pull them; this is much more easily done than separating after threshing.

I cannot just agree with Mr. Corbett regarding the time to harvest, he claiming a great many cut too early. Perhaps so, but by waiting for all to ripen, we lose considerable of the first ripened, which is generally the best sample. The feed from the straw is another consideration; if cut early, it makes very good fodder. Neither can I agree with Mr. Lennox as to the table attachment, which he says is more bother than it is worth. I tried to make myself believe this, also, but thought best to give it a test. Having seven acres to harvest, I used table, and placed wagon at corner of field, and emptied table when full; kept chaff or heads separate till threshing time, and had over one-half bushel of seed per acre from that source, which I think pays well. Doubtless, it is hard work, and, as another writer put it, a man finds himself fully occupied who performs the operation; but this can be made a great deal easier if we go the right way about it. Take two pieces of 2 x 4 scantling, 2 feet long, and round the ends for runners; nail a piece or two of board across, and you have a sleigh. Fasten it behind the mower in a position to suit, and a man can stand on it and rake off the bundles quite easily. We always put in barn, and generally leave it till winter to thresh, which is done with a clover huller, if obtainable; if not, it can be done with grain thresher. Take a board that will reach half way across machine,



Potato-planting Time.

place it behind cylinder at the end where the elevator empties; then close front of cylinder at opposite end, thus causing what is fed into it to have to work across to the other end to escape. Keep the elevator running full as possible all the time while the straw is being put through. Save the chaff and put through the second time, and you can make a fairly good job. Of course, the miller is to be recommended.

By following this method, we have been pretty successful, although there is, as in the case of anything else, a risk to run. The lightest crop we have had paid as well as a good crop of grain, and left the land in much better condition for future crops. We have, also, without a single exception, commanded the highest market price for seed in Toronto. JNO. R. PHILP.  
Grey Co., Ont.

#### GROWING RED CLOVER FOR SEED.

The seed from red clover is matured in the second growth, on account of the fertilization being done by the young bumblebees, which are not sufficiently developed for the first growth of clover, as they are all hatched in the spring, only the queen bumblebees living through the winter.

To obtain the largest yield and best quality of red clover seed, the first growth should be cut for hay early in June, when the first clover-heads appear. This is necessary in order to escape the red-clover midge which has proved so disastrous to the raising of red clover in most parts of Ontario for several years. The larvæ from the first brood of the midge are deposited in the clover-heads immediately they appear, and before the bloom shows (when the midge are numerous, very little bloom ever appears). When the clover is cut at this time and cured for hay, most of the larvæ are destroyed, and even if any survive, the second crop of clover will be in bloom before the second brood of midge are developed. Occasionally we get a good crop of red-clover seed by cutting the first crop late, say July, so that the second crop of clover will bloom between the second and third broods of midge. But this is uncertain, and has not nearly the same advantage as is gained by destroying the midge by cutting early.

If the first crop has been pastured, the cattle should be taken off by the 10th of June, and the land gone over with a mower, to cut off any weeds, and also to give the clover an equal start. WM. RENNIE CO., LTD.

#### TO SECURE CONCERTED EFFORT.

A Missouri farmer, who had dragged his road faithfully for five years in the vain hope of persuading his neighbors nearer town to do likewise, began to reason that his example was ineffective because applied at the wrong end of the line. So he went to the farmer just outside the corporation limits and persuaded him to commence; then, proceeding along the highway, he induced thirty-five men to sign a written agreement to drag the road along their farms at least ten times during the season, and to keep the ditches and culverts open. This meant fifteen miles of dragged road. The signatures of the men were not hard to obtain. All were alive to the value of concerted effort. When a man was approached with the statement that arrangements had been made to have the road dragged from town to his line, if he would only do his part, he "had to come down." It is astonishing what one enterprising, tactful man can accomplish when he goes at it. Try your neighbors. Wonders can be accomplished with the split-log drag.

#### TWO-ROW CORN AND ROOT CULTIVATION.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

In reply to one who signs himself "Interested," re two-horse corn cultivator, would say that it is not only possible to cultivate two rows at once, but it can be done with the best of satisfaction; and it is not making a poor job of it, but can be done better than can be done with the one-horse cultivator, for I can set my cultivator to run as deep or shallow as desired, and can widen or narrow it on either one or both sides while the horses are going, and I can follow any bend or crook in the rows independent of the horses. I had a four-year-old colt on mine last year, and he was high-lifted, and would swing from one side to the other, but I could guide the cultivator straight just the same; and if the teeth strike a stone, it cannot throw them into the row, but they will pass straight over whatever they strike, without any danger of getting onto the row, unless it throws the whole machine to one side.

How It is Done.—I will first describe the machine. It is built in two sections; each works between two rows; the center row is finished, and the two outside rows are done on one side. The cultivator has five levers, two to let down the two sections, two to widen or narrow the sections, and one to tilt lever by which to regulate the depth of the front teeth or the teeth which run

near the corn. When the corn is small, you set the front teeth to run about one inch in the ground, which is deep enough to destroy any small weeds and loosen up the soil, and, as the plants get larger, you let the teeth go deeper. I can cultivate corn with the two-row cultivator when it would be too small for a one-horse cultivator. When the rows vary in width, I do not set the teeth to run too close to the outside rows, so I do not need to watch them so much; but I do my center row well, and when I go through my corn the second time I change my rows and take the outside row for my center row, so, whatever got missed the first time will be caught the second.

I may say right here that, while the teeth cannot go sideways when they strike a stone, I can set them much closer to the plants. The most important part is the guidance. The wheels are set on a swivel post so that they will swing; hence, you guide the wheels, instead of the teeth.

I am not agent for any machine, nor am I interested in any firm of manufacturers, but I am interested in my fellow farmers, and I think that every farmer ought to know what he needs, and he also ought to know what machines are made that will do his work, and do it to the best advantage in the least time; and when you find such a machine, buy it, for it will be the cheapest in the end, and you will have satisfaction whenever you use it.

I might add, in conclusion, that this corn cultivator can be operated by any boy that can handle a team successfully, and will also work on sidehills where any cultivator will work.

I had about eight acres of corn, potatoes and roots last year, and I kept it clean without any difficulty, and everyone who saw my corn and roots called my crops good, and said I had made a good job. And I am not afraid of the criticism of the most particular observer.

"ALONE ON A 100-ACRE FARM."

Oxford Co., Ont.

#### CULTIVATING TWO ROWS OF CORN AT ONCE.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I recently noticed, in your valuable journal, a reference to the practicability of using an ordinary spring-tooth cultivator for cultivating corn. We have been using one for the past five years for this purpose, with satisfactory results.

In the first place, we bought an old axle, 9 feet 10 inches long, that we use in the place of the ordinary cultivator axle, which is removed. This will throw the wheels about half way between two rows of corn, and works satisfactorily, whether the rows are three or three and a half feet apart. The space on the axle between the hub of the wheel and the frame of the cultivator is filled by using blocks of wood with a two-inch hole bored through them.

When cultivating, we drive with the tongue of the cultivator immediately above a row of corn. This necessitates removing the center tooth. To prevent the center row of corn from being covered, we use two shields, made by cutting an old cross-cut saw into two lengths. These are fastened to the tooth nearest the corn row, one on each side, by a U-shaped staple. This goes around the tooth and through two holes punched in the saw, and held in place by two nuts. Have a metal washer one inch thick between the tooth and saw, so as to place the saw far enough away from the tooth to allow free cultivation. By placing these two teeth the right distance apart, you can, by driving carefully, cultivate two rows of corn at once to perfection. B. J. WATERS.

Middlesex Co., Ont.

## THE DAIRY.

#### DIFFERENCE IN COWS AS WELL AS MILKERS.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Permit me sufficient space in your valuable paper to reply to your correspondent signing himself "F. L.," who claims somewhat remarkable ability as a milker. While not doubting his honesty of intention, it seems impossible, from the viewpoint of practical experience, that his has been at all extensive.

I should feel obliged if he would give us more information as to the method of milking adopted to give such extraordinary results. On the farm where I am employed, it is the practice to wash each cow's udder before milking, and to immediately carry the milk to the strainer, which all takes time in the doing, but, nevertheless, is an absolute necessity in any well-regulated dairy; and so it comes in the sense of a surprise to hear of your correspondent's remarkable performance. I may say we have twelve cows eligible for a milking test, averaging from four to six gallons of milk daily, and one Holstein in particular, of which we are very proud, whose performance of 515 pounds of milk as a weekly average, would be a sure test of your correspondent's capabilities. Without being cynical in any sense, I may say, with all due regard to your correspondent's

good faith, that, like the man who never saw a cow until within three months of his time of writing, and who claimed to be able to milk 15 cows in an hour, F. L. has yet to become acquainted with a first-class dairy herd, and I feel sure that the facetious young ladies who are inclined to laugh at a less performance than his, would simply stand in silent admiration could he duplicate it with the cattle of which I speak; and, as an earnest of my belief, am prepared to pay the expenses of a holiday trip to witness such a record. I trust that "F. L." may find it convenient to accept this offer. Of course, it is understood that, should he fail, the expense of the trip will be his; and, to close, would quote, for the benefit of extraordinary performers, and without any desire to be hypercritical, the well-known lines of Burns':

"Oh wad some Power the giftie gie us  
To see oursel's as others see us!  
It wad frae monie a blunder free us,  
And foolish notion;  
What airs in dress an' gait wad lea'e us,  
And e'en devotion!"

1907 IMMIGRANT.

Jacques Cartier, P. Q.

#### THE SEEMINGLY LOW AVERAGE EXPLAINED.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

It really becomes monotonous to have to repeatedly answer the same questions. But I will try to make it plain enough for Mr. Campbell this time. Yes, I emphatically say that the Government is justified to aid, and push, any industry which it feels assured is of the greatest interest and benefit of the greatest majority of her population, be it dairying, beef-production, or any other industry; and that the Government will be upheld by the people in doing so. Undoubtedly, the Hon. Mr. Monteith knows that the dairy industry is the most important, and the backbone of this country, and that it will be more and more so in the future. Having had experience in both the dairy and beef lines, he is very likely to know which is of the most importance to the farmers of Ontario, and which brings the most wealth to its population. Other important, and sometimes unimportant industries, are aided by the Governments of our country; and if they see fit to aid the beef industry, I can assure Mr. Campbell that the dairymen will raise no kick. The importance of dairying is readily seen, when men are willing to pay over \$102 for grade Holstein dairy cows, as was the case at a late sale held at Deseronto. To explain the small average per 100 acres, which friend Campbell has figured out, there are thousands of dollars brought annually to this same district for milk delivered to the cities; also thousands of dollars for delicious butter consumed in the same places. Then, there are farms devoted to horse-breeding chiefly, also some farms to the breeding of pure-bred Short-horns—and, of course, you cannot expect any returns for milk from them, even if they don't have to keep nurse cows to raise their calves, as Mr. Campbell claims. There are also those who follow the beef-production exclusively. The annual income on the 100-acre farm for milk, exclusive of by-products, varies from \$250 to \$1,200, the former generally by men who still persist in keeping the dual-purpose cow, which friend Campbell advocated in his first letter. The farm buildings and surroundings are the best evidence of prosperity, and I think that the Township of East Zorra will stand comparison with the best. As to the question of getting all and looking for more, I think you will find that part on the other side of the fence, which is clearly in evidence at our Winter Fair, where the dairymen are pushed into a little hole of the capacious Fair building; but, not satisfied with that, the beef men try to even usurp part of that with their nurse cows, which, it seems, they must keep to produce those plump, fat calves, or almost yearlings, which are often as large and heavier than their foster-mothers, which their owners would prefer to hide from the public, but the dairy stable seems good enough, probably, to mislead the public to mistake them for specimens of dairy cows. In the struggle for supremacy, the fittest will survive and reach the top, even without Government aid. H. ROLLERT.

Oxford Co., Ont.

A well-known Canadian dairyman says he netted \$8.00 extra per cow during the summer by giving extra summer care. He kept his cows in a cool stable during the day, feeding a full ration, including green alfalfa. At night they were let into the pasture, and this saved them from the flies bother.

POULTRY.

ORIGIN OF RHODE ISLAND REDS.

Answering a question as to the origin of the Rhode Island Red breed of fowls, the editor of Farm Poultry says:

The Rhode Island Red is a fowl that has been produced by several farmers in and about Little Compton, Rhode Island. This community is largely engaged in the production of eggs for market. Rhode Island Red is the fowl kept by nearly all of them, but you occasionally see a few Light Brahmas and Barred Plymouth Rocks, and we are told that at one time you could see some R. C. Brown Leghorns. All these varieties, and more, have been used in making the Rhode Island Reds. Some Red Malays are said to be chiefly responsible for the color of this breed. Years ago these males were introduced and crossed on different birds in this vicinity. The poultry farmers took a fancy to the red color, and always bred from red males. Whenever they introduced a cross, they always saved the red males from this cross and bred them. In time, the breed established had this red color, no matter whether the foreign blood introduced had been Light Brahma or Barred Plymouth Rock; but whatever it had been, the red always predominated, and these poultry-raisers always clung to it. It should be borne in mind that this was years ago—twenty, thirty, or, in some cases, even fifty years ago. The introduction of the R. C. Brown Leghorn blood is said by many to be responsible for the rose-comb variety. The fact that these farmers were not as particular in the selection of the females as they were in the selection of the males, is undoubtedly what has caused this breed not to breed as true as others, until possibly very recently.

ARTIFICIAL INCUBATION PROBLEMS.

The liveliest question in poultrydom to-day is the problem of artificial incubation, particularly that prevalent fatal disease of incubator-hatched chicks called white diarrhea. Speculation is rife concerning its cause, but it cannot be said to have yet been satisfactorily solved. A good many thousand dozens of eggs have been used in experiments in connection with it at the Ontario Agricultural College, with no really final conclusions, but with apparent grounds for the presumption that the use of one of the coal-tar dips is of advantage in some way not exactly understood. A symposium of the tentative deductions arrived at, and the much larger number of things wondered at, by the coterie of experts investigating the subject at Guelph, is published in Bulletin 163, on "Incubation of Chickens." It is divided into four parts, treated separately, as follows: "Hatching and Rearing Chickens," by W. R. Graham, Poultry Manager and Lecturer; "Humidity in Relation to Incubation," by W. H. Day, Lecturer in Physics; "Carbon Dioxide in Relation to Incubation," by C. C. Thom, Demonstrator in Physics; and "Chemical Work in Incubation Problems," by Prof. R. Harcourt and H. L. Fulmer. Whoever thinks he understands the white-diarrhea problem is advised to procure this bulletin. He will not know very much by the time he has read it through.

TRIBUTE TO AMERICAN HEN.

"Poets may sing the glory of the eagle, and artists may paint the beauties of birds of plumage," says Congressman Dawson, of Iowa, "but the modest American hen is entitled to a tribute for her industry, her usefulness, and her productivity. The American hen can produce wealth equal to the capital stock of all the banks of the New York Clearing House in three months, and have a week to spare. In less than sixty days she can equal the total production of all the gold mines of the United States. The United States proudly boasts of its enormous production of pig-iron, by far the greatest of any country in the world, and yet the American hen produces as much in six months as the iron mines of the country produce in a year. In one year and ten months she could pay off the interest-bearing debt of the United States."

CONTENTS STUDIED AND DISCUSSED.

"The Farmer's Advocate" is thought very highly of in this house. My three sons and myself, also my daughter, in the poultry and garden departments, look for it weekly, and study and discuss the contents thereof. As an Old Country farmer for nearly forty years, I have thought many times since coming to this country how much such a publication would have helped me in my young days. J. J. BEAUMONT.  
Muskoka, Ont.

GARDEN & ORCHARD.

ODE TO THE POTATO PLANT.

Potato plant! Most welcome guest,  
Thy home is in the far, far West;  
But, since we've got thee climatized,  
Thy tubers are most highly prized.

Sir Walter Raleigh, from Britannia,  
Sent Colonists to fair Virginia,  
Who brought thee back to Erin's Isle,  
A distance of three thousand mile.

He placed thee in his garden there,  
And tended thee with greatest care;  
He cooked thee, placed thee on his table,  
And now they call thee vegetable.

Thou thrives on light and heavy land,  
But best of all on that small band  
Of old red sandstone round Dunbar,  
Whose "Red Soils" are known near and far.

We grow thee largely for thy tubers,  
Which some call roots; but learned Doctors  
Maintain they really are not roots,  
But swollen ends of special shoots.

Oh! blest be he who did discover  
That thy green leaves, in sunny weather,  
With dung and potash in addition,  
Could starch build up and tubers fashion.

But when there comes dull, muggy weather,  
Disease spores form—blow like a feather;  
Thy shaws are blackened in a night  
With that grim scourge, "Potato Blight."



"Dousing the Bugs."

An old-fashioned plan, wasteful of material and more or less injurious to the potato foliage. The spray pump is the proper implement to use.

But, happily, a fine prevention  
Can save thee crop from this infection,  
For Bordeaux sprays exterminate  
The spores when'er they germinate.

They eagerly did hybridize,  
To raise some new varieties;  
They planted plums, and, by selection,  
Said that the offspring was perfection.

We class them into three divisions,  
According to their growing seasons;  
The "Earlies" first lie on the plates,  
Next the "Mid-Season," last the "Lates."

We've Findlay's Date and Chapman's Factor,  
Midlothian Early, Davie's Warrior,  
Palmeny Radium, Sharpe's Express,  
With Epicure raised by S. & S.

And how we love the name of Niven,  
Who for "right quality" has striven;  
Who fought for long, and, nothing daunted,  
Produced Langworthy and What's Wanted.

An awful boom soon spread afar,  
With Eldorado, Northern Star;  
Men said that these had come to stay,  
And purchasers should not delay.

So speculators and bravadoes,  
Huge figures paid for Eldorados,  
They treasured up their Northern Stars,  
And kept them safe in iron bars.

They wildly thee did propagate,  
And worked from morn until quite late;  
Planted forced sprouts and bits of shaws,  
And whittled sets 'gainst Nature's laws.

But oh, that evil express culture  
Was quite contrary to thy nature;  
Thy quality was much impaired,  
And merchants fairly then despaired.

How oft must one the method mention  
Of sprouting sets by "first intention,"  
In boxes, lighted all along,  
To green the sprouts and keep them strong.

Yes, boxing is a real boon,  
You plant them late and lift them soon;  
Cold, frosty nights are much avoided,  
And safer crops are thus provided.

The public eye decide thy lot  
By cooking thee in iron pot,  
If flavor's poor and soapy texture,  
They'll use thee little, I conjecture.

But if thy quality's perfection,  
And doesn't give folks indigestion,  
They'll tend thee like their best tomatoes,  
And bless Sir Walter and Potatoes.

—John Porter, B. Sc., in Scottish Farmer.

A wheel-hoe is a wonderful help in a garden, enabling the owner to give it shallow cultivation promptly and often. This destroys weeds, conserves moisture, aerates the soil, and prevents that hard, unfavorable, baked condition which results from allowing a surface crust to thicken downwards. Don't let the crust form.

It is entirely unnecessary and unwise to hill potatoes in the old elaborate, laborious way. Unless they have been planted very shallow, all that is necessary is to reverse the shovels at the last cultivation or two, so as to throw the soil towards the vines, thus preventing sunburn. In a wet time, hilling may be of assistance in drainage, and may also tend to lessen rot by reducing chances of the blight spores finding their way down to the tubers. This may be more thoroughly secured, however, by spraying the tops with Bordeaux mixture, without the disadvantage of unduly drying the soil, which happens more or less when potatoes are steeply hilled in a dry season.

Every tree in the orchard, every stalk in the garden, is a powerful pump, drawing moisture from the soil, to be transpired through the leaves, and thence evaporated into the surrounding atmosphere. If, in addition, evaporation is occurring from the crusted surface of the soil, the soil supply of moisture becomes rapidly depleted, and the trees and garden stuff will not only wilt for lack of moisture, but will be stunted for plant food, since all the elements of fertility drawn from the soil are taken up in solution, and if there is insufficient moisture to serve as a solvent and carrying medium, the plant must hunger, as well as thirst. There are other reasons why cultivation is beneficial, but the foregoing is one phase that will bear a deal of pondering. Keep the cultivator going.

What solid satisfaction, joy and comfort there is in a thrifty, well-attended garden! Even he who does not particularly care for vegetables, cannot help relishing the crisp onions, radishes and lettuce; the fresh, delicious peas and corn; the luscious strawberries and melons provided daily from his own garden, which his own hands have planted, hoed and weeded, and his own eyes have carefully observed day by day. A thrifty garden is a thing of beauty, an object of interest, a spring of hope, and a source of pride—pride in the honest toil, so truly, if not unsparingly, rewarded by Dame Nature; pride in the results of conjuring with nature's laws and moods. All men are better for contact with the soil. Every hour so spent must be diligently employed, honestly applied, and intelligently directed, if compensation is expected. There is no cheating nature. The counting-house and the market may offer opportunities for aggrandizement, chicanery and fraud, but whoever wrests a living from the soil must secure it by honest means. The farm and the garden are great schools of discipline, splendidly adapted to instil into our being ethical principles, as well as deep-based economic truth.

## THE FARM BULLETIN.

### THE MAPLE SHADE SHORTHORN SALE.

An ideal summer day found fully 1,000 farmers and breeders assembled at Maple Shade, the beautiful farm of Hon. John Dryden & Son, at Brooklin, Ontario, on June 5th. About 25 were present from the United States, principally from Ohio, Illinois and Michigan, and a considerable number of purchases were made for that country. The cattle were a choice lot in fine condition. The auctioneers, Messrs. Geo. P. Bellows, Maryville, Mo., and Geo. Jackson, Port Perry, Ont., conducted the sale in excellent style. The bidding was generally brisk, and both sellers and buyers were evidently well pleased and satisfied. The result of the sale is decidedly encouraging to breeders of "the red, white and roan," evidencing that good cattle are wanted at fairly good prices. The average for 39 head figures up to \$233.60. We give below a list of the animals sold for \$100 and upwards:

COWS AND HEIFERS.	
Golden Hope, 1906; G. R. Hanna, Mobile, Ohio.	\$460
Red heifer calf, 1907; J. F. Mitchell, Burlington, Ont.	450
Rosebud 4th, 1905; Jas. O'Hara, Janesboro, Minn.	400
Belmar Bessie 3rd, 1906; G. S. Coombs, Lexington, Kentucky	400
Collynie Rose, 1902; A. F. & G. Auld, Eden Mills.	415
Clipper Rose, 1904; J. A. Countryman, Rochelle, Illinois	325
Victoria Duchess, 1901; W. C. Edwards & Co., Rockland	355
Lavender Spinster, 1906; T. J. Johnston, Columbus, Ohio	350
Scottish Thistle, 1906; John Campbell, Woodville.	300
Victoria Gem, 1906; W. A. Hall, Mobile, Ohio	250
Dumna-glass Nonpareil 4th, 1905; J. A. Countryman & Son	255
Golden Sunlight, 1905	290
Blossom, 1903; James O'Hara	270
Lavender Lassie, 1903; Jas. I. Davidson, Balsam	250
Village Lassie 2nd, 1907; Jas. I. Davidson	275
Village Lassie 7th, 1906; G. R. Hanna	225
Highland Rose, 1906; G. R. Hanna	225
Northern Bessie, 1905; D. R. Hanna, Ravenna, Ohio	250
Duchess of Gloster 101st, 1903; Thos. Baker, Solina	220
Blythesome, 1905; Moses Doolittle, Columbus	200
Lavender Baroness, 1906; J. A. Countryman & Son	155
White Feather 6th, 1907; T. J. Johnston	150
Caroline, 1906; W. A. Hall, Mobile, Ohio	160
Golden Ray, 1906; W. A. Hall	190
Rosebud 3rd (imp.), 1901; John McKenzie, Columbus	165
Lavender Lassie, 1907; G. R. Hanna	205
Scotch Bud, 1906; John Miller, Brougham	200
Gloster of Ivanhoe 1st, 1905; Jas. I. Davidson	135

Lavinia's Model, 1901; Thos. Dewle, Port Perry	155
Lavender Spot 2nd, 1907; Jas. I. Davidson	125
Bertie's Rose, 1906; W. A. Hall	100
Northern Heroine, 1907; J. M. Gardhouse, Weston	100
Ramsden E., 1905; T. J. Johnston	100
Bright Beauty, 1906; John Campbell	100
Bloom 2nd, 1907; John Campbell	100
Gallant Princess, 1905; Chas. Honey, Port Perry	100
Victoria Girl, 1907; W. A. Hall	105

### BULLS.

Golden Prize, 1906; D. Christie, Aberdour, Ont.	\$ 300
Choice Merchantman, 1906; Geo. E. Dickerson, Michigan	300

### JUNE EXCURSIONS TO THE O. A. C.

Following are the dates of the remaining June excursions of Farmers' Institutes to the Ontario Agricultural College. Some half dozen of the early ones have already been held: Thursday, June 11th, E. and W. Peterboro and E. Durham; Friday, June 12th, W. York and S. Oxford; Saturday, June 13th, Lincoln, S. Grey and E. Wellington; Monday, June 15th, C. Simcoe, N. and S. Wentworth; Tuesday, June 16th, S. Brant, E. Elgin, Monck, E. and W. Lambton; Wednesday, June 17th, Halton; Thursday, June 18th, Peel, Dufferin and E. Wellington; Friday, June 19th, E. York and E. Huron; Saturday, June 20th, S. and C. Bruce; Monday, June 22nd, N. Oxford, S. Ontario and W. Durham, W. and N. Bruce and N. Grey; Tuesday, June 23rd, N. and S. Waterloo; Wednesday, June 24th, N. and S. Perth, N. and S. Norfolk; Thursday, June 25th, S. and E. Simcoe, C. Grey; E. and W. Parry Sound, N. Ontario; Friday, June 26th, N. Middlesex, W. Simcoe; Saturday, June 27th, Welland, W. Wellington.

Prof. Robt. Wallace, of Edinburgh University, and Principal of the East of Scotland College of Agriculture, has initiated a movement to establish, in connection with the latter institution, a lectureship on the meat industry, aiming to give a thorough account of the industry so as to form an introduction to the higher study of the subject in future sessions. The lecturer appointed is Mr. Loudon M. Douglas, whose writings in connection with the meat industry are well known. Further information may be obtained by addressing Mr. Douglas at the East of Scotland College of Agriculture, Edinburgh, Scotland.

The Chief of Police in Pittsburg, Pa., has found a real deterrent for law-breaking motorists. He has several times confiscated the offender's machine, and held it for a period of 30 to 90 days. This is genuine punishment. Autoists who pay fines without compunction are severely chastised at being deprived of the use of their machines, and when they receive them again, are liable to exercise considerable care to keep them clear of the retaining clutches of the law.

### FAVORABLE FRUIT - CROP PROSPECTS.

A favorable winter for the fruit industry is reported in the May Fruit Crop Report of the Fruit Division, Ottawa. While some losses occurred in stored fruit in Nova Scotia warehouses, from rots, molds, and other fungous diseases, practically no serious injuries to trees are spoken of, although the damage caused by severe frosts in previous years in the Ontario fruit sections is still showing in some localities, especially among the older trees that bore heavily last season. Apple trees everywhere have wintered well, and are healthy and vigorous. Small fruits and peaches in Essex and Niagara district came through the winter well, and very little killing back is recorded. Very favorable reports regarding spring and early summer conditions come from Ontario, Nova Scotia and British Columbia, although, of course, it is quite possible for the crop to be still gravely curtailed by adverse conditions, if such should occur.

Regarding Mr. Richard Gibson's article in "The Farmer's Advocate" of June 4th, headed "Forty Years' Experience with Alfalfa," a representative of this paper who visited Belvoir Farm, on the above date, was shown two pieces of splendid alfalfa, from which Mr. Gibson has been cutting green feed for his stock. One representative plant, from a field seeded in 1906, showed a top of 2 ft. 2 in., and a root-growth 4 ft. 10 in. deep, down to the point where it was broken off. It is safe to say that had the complete taproot been taken up, it would have been in the neighborhood of 7 ft. long, or perhaps more. This piece was cut first in the spring of 1907, and it is customary to secure three cuttings a year. Artificial inoculation is unnecessary at Belvoir, alfalfa thriving naturally wherever sown. The soil is a rich, sandy loam, with excellent natural drainage.

The Good Roads Association of Lycoming Co., Pa., in order to awaken interest in securing better roads, offers \$1,000 in gold as cash prizes to supervisors in the different townships during the season of 1908. One series of prizes (first, second and third) will be paid to the Boards of Supervisors who shall show the greatest improvement in the main travelled roads of their several townships during the present season. A subsidiary series of prizes is offered to the Boards of Supervisors entering the above competition, for the best three miles of consecutive road made by the King split-log drag.

At the Russell, Ont., cheese board last week, a resolution was passed that no cheese be boarded under one week old. Similar resolutions were passed on other boards. At Kemptville, a resolution was adopted to register the date of make of all cheese, and to ship none green.

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### MARKETS.

#### TORONTO.

##### LIVE STOCK.

The receipts of live stock at the City and Junction markets during last week were 322 carloads, composed of 5,097 cattle, 5,690 hogs, 1,175 sheep, 1,300 calves, and 70 horses. The quality of cattle was generally good, more finished cattle being offered than on any other week this year. Trade for the best cattle was about steady, but common to medium classes sold at 20c. to 30c. per cwt. lower than in our last report.

At West Toronto, on Monday, June 8th, receipts were light, 314 cattle; market firm. Export steers, \$5.90 to \$6.40; picked butchers', \$5.75 to \$6; loads of good, \$5.50 to \$5.75; medium, \$5.15 to \$5.40; common, \$4.75 to \$5; cows, \$3.50 to \$5; milk cows, \$35 to \$65; calves, \$3.00 to \$5.50 per cwt. Sheep, \$4.70 to \$5.25; spring lambs, \$3 to \$6.50 each. Hogs, firmer, \$6.15, fed and watered, and \$5.90, f. o. b. cars at country points.

Exporters.—Export steers, last week, sold at \$5.75 to \$6.40; export bulls, \$4.50 to \$5.25, and \$5.50 per cwt.

Butchers.—Prime picked lots sold at \$5.70 to \$5.90; loads of good, \$5.40 to \$5.70; medium, \$5 to \$5.25; common, \$4.60 to \$4.90; cows, \$3.50 to \$4.75; canners, \$2 to \$3 per cwt.

Feeders and Stockers.—Messrs. H. & W. Murby report prices for feeders and stockers about steady at following quotations: Good steers, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs. each, at \$4.75 to \$5 per cwt.; good steers, 900 to 1,000 lbs. each, \$4.25 to \$4.75; good steers, 800 to 900 lbs. each, \$3.90 to \$4.25; good steers, 600 to 900 lbs. each, \$3.25 to \$3.90; light stockers, 400 to 600 lbs. each, \$3 to \$3.25.

Milkers and Springers.—There was a good demand for good to choice milkers that sold from \$40 to \$60, and one extra milker brought \$69. Common to medium cows brought \$30.

Sheep and Lambs.—Receipts of sheep and lambs, especially lambs, were larger, with prices inclined to be easier. Ewes sold at \$4.50 to \$5 per cwt.; rams, \$3.50 to \$4; yearling lambs, \$5.50 to \$6.50; spring lambs, \$3 to \$6.50 each.

Hogs.—Hog prices were unchanged. Selects, fed and watered, sold at \$6, and \$5.75 to drovers, f. o. b. cars at country points.

Horses.—The supply of horses at the Union Horse Exchange, West Toronto, was smaller than at any market since the opening of the Exchange. There were

not enough to supply the demand. Farmers, who refused to sell when hay was much higher in price, are less anxious now that hay is cheap and grass plentiful. About 60 horses of all classes were offered, and sold as follows: Drafters, \$175 to \$210; good to choice drivers, \$140 to \$210; general-purpose and expressers sold at \$130 to \$190; second-hand and serviceably-sound sold all the way from \$30 to \$95 each.

#### BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.—No. 2 white winter, 90c.; No. 2 red, 90c., outside; No. 2 mixed, 90c. Barley.—No. 2, 57c., outside. Corn.—No. 3 yellow, 81c. to 82c. Peas.—No. 2, 92c. to 94c., outside. Rye.—No. 2, scarce and wanted at 88c. Buckwheat.—No. 2, 55c. to 58c., outside.

Oats.—No. 2 white, 48½c.; No. 2 mixed, 46½c. Bran.—Car lots, on track, Toronto, \$22.50.

Shorts.—\$23.50 for car lots, on track at Toronto.

Flour.—Ontario, 90 per cent. patent, \$3.50 bid for export; Manitoba patent, special brands, \$6; second patents, \$5.40; strong bakers', \$5.30.

#### COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter.—Receipts large, and prices lower. Creamery, pound rolls, 22c. to 23c.; separator dairy, 20c. to 21c.; store lots, 18c. to 19c.

Eggs.—Market easier, 17c. to 17½c. Cheese.—Market firm for old, 14c. for large, and 14½c. for twins; New, 12c. for large, and 12½c. for twins.

Potatoes.—Market easy at 90c. to \$1 per bag for car lots of Delawares, on track at Toronto; Ontarios, 85c. to 90c.

Honey.—Market quiet. Extracted, 11c. to 12½c. per lb.; combs, per dozen sections, \$2.50 to \$3.

Beans.—Market firm. Primes, \$1.85 to \$1.90; hand-picked, \$1.95 to \$2.

Poultry.—Receipts continue light, but

spring chickens are becoming more plentiful. Turkeys, 18c. to 23c.; last year's chickens, 18c. to 20c.; fowl, 14c. to 15c.; spring chickens, 30c. to 35c. per lb.

Hay.—Baled hay, in car lots, on track at Toronto, \$12 per ton.

Straw.—Baled straw, in car lots, \$8 to \$8.50, on track at Toronto.

#### TORONTO FRUIT MARKET.

Northern Spies of No. 1 quality are worth from \$4 to \$4.50; No. 2 are slow sale, at \$3 to \$3.50; and other kinds of apples sell from \$1 to \$2.50 per bbl. United States strawberries are selling at 12c. to 15c. per quart basket.

#### TORONTO BACON MARKET.

Breakfast bacon sells at 14c. to 15c.; backs, 16c. to 16½c.; long clear, 11c.; shoulders, 10c. to 10½c.; rolls, 10½c.; hams, 12½c. to 14c. Dressed hogs are worth \$8 to \$8.50 per cwt.

#### HIDES AND SKINS.

The E. T. Carter Co., 85 East Front St., wholesale dealers in wool and hides, were last week paying the following prices: Inspected hides, No. 1 cows and steers, 6½c.; inspected hides, No. 2 cows and steers, 5½c.; country hides, trimmed and cured, 5c. to 5½c.; calf skins, city, 10c.; calf skins, country, 9c.; horse hides, No. 1, \$2.50 to \$2.75; horse hair, per lb., 26c. to 27c.; tallow, per lb., 4½c. to 5½c.; sheep skins, 80c. to 90c.

#### BUFFALO.

Cattle.—Prime steers, \$6.75 to \$7.15. Hogs.—Heavy, \$5.70 to \$5.80; mixed, \$3.75 to \$5.80; Yorkers, \$5.50 to \$5.80; pigs, \$4 to \$5.10; roughs, \$4.50 to \$4.70; stags, \$3.50 to \$4; dairies, \$5.50 to \$5.75.

Sheep and Lambs.—Lambs, \$5 to \$6; yearlings, \$5 to \$5.25; wethers, \$4.75 to \$4.90; ewes, \$4 to \$4.25; sheep, mixed, \$4 to \$4.50.

(Continued on page 1016.)



**Life, Literature  
and Education.**

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

**BOB-O-LINK.**

Verdant meadows make me think  
Of the merry Bob-o-link,  
And the cheerful, happy days of child-  
hood time;  
We were friendly, Bob and I,  
Would you know the reason why?  
Would you listen while I try  
To explain it in a simple little rhyme?

When a lad, I learned his tune,  
In the pleasant days of June,  
As I used to drive the cattle morn and  
night;  
From the fields of fragrant hay,  
He would rise and soar away,  
Ever trilling the same lay,  
And he always seemed so happy in his  
flight.

Bob-o-link could soar and sing;  
He could use his voice and wing;  
These were his powers with which to  
please and charm,  
And while I was often sad,  
Yet he always seemed so glad,  
Using just the powers he had,  
That I loved and tried to shield him  
from all harm.

If life's pleasures you would drink,  
Imitate the Bob-o-link;  
Every talent God has given you em-  
ploy;  
Take the blessed Saviour's plan;  
Cheer and bless your fellow man;  
Make life glad some as you can;  
Help to fill the world with songs of  
love and joy.

—Rusticus.

**PEOPLE, BOOKS AND DOINGS.**

Lord Cromer has written a two-volume account entitled "Modern Egypt," of his stewardship in the country of the Nile. The books cover the history of Egypt and the Soudan since 1876, an especially interesting portion dealing with the career of General "Chinese" Gordon.

The remains of the great Swedish teacher, Swedenborg, which have rested for 136 years at the Swedish Church, Prince's Square, London, Eng., are shortly to be transferred to Sweden. A few years ago, application for the removal was refused by the English Government, but now that the Swedish Government itself has taken the matter in hand, the request has been granted.

On May 25th, M. Fallieres, President of France, arrived in London on a four-days' visit to King Edward. He was met at the station by the King, the Prince of Wales, and other members of the royal family, Sir Edward Grey, Mr. Asquith and others. A procession of state carriages, with postillions, escorted him to St. James' Palace, and the large crowds that lined the streets gave him an enthusiastic welcome. During his stay he was presented with an address of welcome by the Mayor and Corporation of Dover; visited the Franco-British Exhibition; held a

reception at St. James' Palace; had luncheon at the Guildhall, and attended a gala performance at Convent Garden, besides numerous other functions.

The Old Curiosity Shop, familiar to lovers of Dickens, was offered for sale, but as the bidding only reached \$30,000, the property was withdrawn.

Claude Monet, the great French painter, of the impressionist school, came to the conclusion that his paintings for the last three years were not worthy of him, and, with knife and paint-brush, he destroyed them all. Critics say that they were amongst the best work he has produced, and that they represented a market value of a hundred thousand dollars.

It is reported that the King has expressed a desire to hear a sermon from the youngest Bishop of the Anglican Church during the approaching Pan-Anglican Conference. The place of honor is held by Dr. Richardson, recently appointed Bishop of Frederickton, N. B. He will preach a sermon to children in St. Paul's Cathedral, London, Eng., at which the King proposes to be present.

In the course of a special sermon preached on April 26th to St. George's Society, Montreal, in Christ Church Cathedral, by the Rev. Dr. Symonds, several phases of the immigration problem were dealt with. The first principle Dr. Symonds laid down was that no country belonged absolutely to the people who lived in it; but it was theirs to administer for the public weal. At the present time our land was not occupied. It was probably well within the mark to say that Canada could support from 50,000,000 to 75,000,000 of people. The population was not more than 7,000,000. By the same right that our forefathers occupied the country, others had the right to come here and find for themselves and their children a living. Immigration, then, was to be encouraged, not simply upon material grounds, but upon higher grounds of altruism. But it did not follow that all were to be admitted indiscriminately, the healthy and the diseased, the law-abiding and the criminal, the virtuous and the vicious. In the application of this principle, two extremes were to be avoided. On the one hand, the extreme of exclusiveness; and on the other, the extreme of indifference. What we wanted in Canada was good citizens, by which he did not mean simply law-abiding or industrious people, but men who would settle in this country, men who could and would be in the course of time assimilated to us, whose children, at any rate, would be Canadians.—[Canadian Life and Resources.

**HOW, RATHER THAN HOW MUCH.**

The true lover of literature is not likely to spend much time on trash. The merely mediocre he may tolerate for the odd bits of worth scattered through it, but trash repels him as would poison. He recognizes it instantly, missing at once that indefinable something which makes the difference between good literature and that which is not "good."

And yet, a great many people waste

much valuable time, even when reading good literature—not that the literature is at fault, but by simple reason of hurrying over it too rapidly. If the subject be at all abstract or abstruse, they rush on from point to point, fondly imagining that they are being "educated," yet never once stopping to consider as to the possible "other" side of the matter, or to follow out any offshoot of thought which may be suggested. The time is, of course, not entirely thrown away—a few ideas must cling and possibly develop—but such reading cannot yield the richest harvest. Again, in reading fiction, how many there are who read simply for the sake of the "story," hurrying feverishly through to see whether the "heroine" really did marry the "hero," or whether Mr. So-and-So became reconciled to his wife—never dreaming that in the race they are losing much of that which has given the book its claim to greatness, the true literary flavor, the bits of description—veritable pastels in prose—the clever working out of character, or skillful delineation and consistency of "characters," wherein lies power.

Such readers are often given credit for being "well-read," but not by the discerning. After all, it is not how much, but how one reads that counts. Only by thoughtful, even critical, reading can one ever become a true judge of literature; and he who cannot distinguish between a good book or article and a poor one, loses more, perhaps lacks more, than he thinks. Is there anything more pitiful, more amusingly pitiful, than the true lover of good literature than to hear one of these "great readers" recommending the trashy or waxing enthusiastic over the mediocre in books?

Whatever we read, the main consideration is to read "thinkingly." Then, and only then, may we assimilate what is good for us, reject what is not for us, and gain in mental strength and acumen.

COUREUR DE BOIS.

**ONTARIO'S REPLY TO THE LADY FROM NOVA SCOTIA.**

Canada will undoubtedly become one of the greatest civilized countries the world has ever known, and "Ontario Leads" is no illusion. Should "Nova Scotia Farmer's Wife" avail herself of the opportunity of attending our Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto; Western Fair, London; or Winter Fair, Guelph, she would be convinced that those well-groomed men she met at Amherst really represented the farmers of our Province.

Mr. J. H. Burns, in "Rural Districts Should be the First Care," April 9th issue, does not give so optimistic a view of the farm life as we should like, but some of his statements have been rather unfairly criticised. When he says the farmer cannot enjoy the "luxury of a bath," he surely does not infer that farmers "won't wash themselves"? Even the lower classes referred to by "A Sidney Farmer's Wife" are not so degraded. In our township, and I believe we are average Ontario citizens, the farmer is well acquainted with current events, and can converse on politics, business and trade

with a self-confidence born of wide knowledge, and he certainly does not "fight shy of soap and water." Some, but not the majority, have bath-tubs installed, as described by S. J. C., April 23rd issue. It would be helpful and profitable to intending builders if "The Farmer's Advocate" should find space for other such instructive letters bearing on the same subject. Personally, we believe the plan submitted very practicable, and mean to preserve it for future use.

As to exchange of help, we know young farmers near town who, with their teams, spend a part of each winter in the city. Many young men, students of Collegiate Institutes or those earning their way through college, are glad of an opportunity of a few months' work on the farm. For those who can enjoy winter's recreation, our social gatherings, concerts, Institute meetings, debating societies, rural telephone, daily mail, make life in the country not unbearable, but pleasant—very pleasant.

I heartily agree with Nova Scotia Farmer's Wife: "If farmers think they are sat upon, all they need to do is to rise up." They are, indeed, a mighty mass; and if, in marking their ballots, they would forget the time-worn Grit and Tory feud, and vote for farmers who have pledged themselves to work in the interests of temperance and rural districts, our country would make more rapid strides than ever before, and autos would be carrying farmers to market and church, instead of being banished from our highways.

If we do need to work hard and often during long hours, what successful business or professional man does not need to do likewise? In return, we have the delicious products of the maple, the luscious strawberries, the juicy raspberry, the cherry, the peach, the apple, and garden vegetables of the freshest and finest quality.

M. E. B.  
Elgin Co., Ont.

**THE SPIRIT IN THE WORK.**

A man who knows the principles of science has his imagination awakened to the vastness of our environment. He knows, for instance, on the one hand, through his study of bacteriology and physics, how minute are the constructions of the universe; and, on the other hand, when he turns his eyes to the heavens, he is aware how vast are the distances, how great is the sweep of the law, and that, from these greatest things, down to the least and invisible, there is the one underlying order, and that this order, I believe you all recognize, is a moral order. A man who goes with such a spirit as this out into his daily work, is more than a drudge, and he finds in his work a means of education. His day's toil, as he goes to it in the morning and returns in the evening, becomes to him a means of elevating him; he is not merely lost in the routine of things, but he is stirred to nobler thoughts, and he discovers, as the days pass, that, through the instrumentality of his daily toil, he is developing within him those things that are permanent, those things that set him above the daily toil, and that make

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him the master of the situation where he is. I believe that one of the greatest accomplishments of civilization and of learning has been this, that men have come to recognize that man's life is noble; that the days of slavery have gone by; that manual toil can be elevated and dignified, and that in it, ennobled by the man who does it, he can find a scope for an education that is not confined always to books, but that discovers, wherever there is an enlarged mind, a means for still extending it further.

If the life of the people through the country is kept healthy and pure, as it has been, and we come from good stock; if the duties of the citizen are wrought into the minds of those who are on the farm, then I believe there will be a strong, healthful public interest abroad, and the life of the country as a whole will remain pure, or will be purified.

The man or woman who lives a life to himself or herself may become a wealthy farmer, or a wealthy farmer's wife, but that individual becomes a narrow person, as well, that is of very little value to any one, and probably of none to himself or herself, even.

There is an old Greek motto that said, "The gods sell us all our blessings in return for toil." These blessings that you enjoy are the result of the toil of others, and remember that the coming generations will hold you responsible if, after entering into such a heritage, you do not transmit it, and thus make the heritage of our public life better and purer for those who will succeed us.—[President Falconer.]

**HOW LOVE TRANSFORMS.**

A dear little book lies upon my table, its printed pages being literally sprinkled over by gems of helpful thought, which, if crystallized into action, would transfigure our humdrum everyday duties into positive pleasures.

Taking as its motto, "By love serve one another," the little book points out that the transforming spirit of God as surely applies to the mechanical routine of household duties as it does to what we are apt to more definitely distinguish as our religious lives. It says: "We are dull, dispirited, commonplace, and cumbered with many cares today; we cannot pray; not one step can we take into the Mount of Transfiguration. Why, there is baby fretting, Johnnie and little Beth are squabbling, the butcher is at the door, the grocer will follow, the clean clothes from the wash have to be put away, etc., etc. There is just enough humor left in us to move our lips to a slight smile as we glance over our condition, and think of ourselves as if we were mothers in a story-book!

"Cannot climb the Mount! But Jesus comes down—He knew all these kind of experiences nineteen hundred years ago. He knew exactly how women baked their bread in those days. What a sparkle of joy must have rung out in His voice to Peter: 'Launch out into the deep, and let down your nets for a draught.' He bids us mothers, 'Put on the pot,' 'Make the little frock,' 'Amuse the children,' 'Have a cheery supper for the tired goodman.' Let us be inspired mothers as we do these things. Some day He'll call us to the Mount, but now, let us work and cheerily sing below."

Surely it is the way in which things are done and words are spoken which make the music and joy of home life. Let us see to it that our woman's blessed prerogative of loving and being loved be neither sparingly used nor wholly neglected. It is our birthright, and must not be sold for a mess of porridge.

**WINNING BY LOVE.**

The little book, after emphasizing the power of love as a transforming influence in our own homes, tells the following touching little incident in proof of its almost mesmeric power, even through the simple medium of the tender heart of a little child.

"The car was crossing the city from the West to the East, when a very young mother, evidently from the poorer class, got into the car. Both she and her baby wore the positive evidences of refinement. The daintiness with which the plain clothes were worn, all showed the woman to be one in spirit above her class. The little girl was just beginning to talk. She looked long and earnestly at an old woman, dirty, scowling and repulsive, on the other side of the car. The child looked so earnestly at the old woman that the mother thought perhaps that was the reason why the old woman was scowling, and she tried to attract the little girl's attention, but it was useless. The big blue eyes were not removed from the face of the old woman. At last the little girl became so restless that the mother stood her on her feet by her knee, when the child, with a quick step and outstretched arms, threw herself against the scowling old woman, and said, in her sweet baby tones, 'I dot drama home; me loves drannas.' The old woman was so startled at this unexpected display of affection and interest that her eyes filled with tears, and, putting one hand on the child's shoulder, she pushed her gently from her knee, and said, 'I am not fit for yez to touch, child; ye're so sweet and pretty.' But the baby, with that clear look of innocence that is so startling in some children, pushed away the detaining hand, and again leaned heavily against the old woman. This time, putting her elbow on the old woman's knee, and her chin on her hand, she gazed with the most bewitching smile into the old woman's face, murmuring again, 'I loves drannas.' The tears overflowed and trickled down the cheeks of the old woman, and there was not a dry eye in the car. The little mother, with rare wisdom, let the angel of mercy alone, and there the child stood, finally taking the corner of the old woman's shawl in her hand, smiling her friendliness into the face of the old woman, who evidently years before had built a wall between herself and the world's good fellowship."

Truly, "love begets love."  
H. A. B.

**Current Events.**

Dr. Louis Frechette, the noted French-Canadian poet and author, died suddenly at his home in Montreal on May 31st.

General Sir Redvers H. Buller, one of the heroes of the South African war, died on June 2nd, in the 69th year of his age.

The Government of Alberta, following the example set by Manitoba, having bought out the Bell Telephone Co., is now undertaking to supply the people of that Province with a service owned and operated by the Government.

The Department of the Interior recently issued a statement showing that, during the year ending March 31st, 1908, the number of immigrants coming to Canada amounted to 262,469, more than a quarter of a million, and 40,000 more than during the previous year. Of this number, more than 40 per cent. were from the British Isles.

The Icelanders want freedom and self-government. A committee, composed of members of both the Danish and Icelandic Parliaments, after a meeting to consider the relations of the two countries, has reported in favor of making Iceland a free and autonomous country, united to Denmark by a common king and common interests, and forming with Denmark the United Danish Empire, instead of being, as heretofore, merely a Danish colony.

**Registered Southdown Sheep**

Owing to the death of His Grace the Duke of Devonshire, K. G., his entire registered prize-winning flock of Southdown sheep will be sold, without reserve, on

**FRIDAY, AUGUST 21ST, 1908,**  
By Messrs. J. Thornton & Co.

The sale will take place at Greenstreet Farm, Eastbourne, Sussex, and it will comprise about 350 ewes of the usual flock ages, and also the ewe lambs born in 1908. There will also be sold 40 high-class, typical Southdown yearling rams, and some specially selected and well-bred ram lambs.

Sheep imported from this flock won the highest and leading honors at Toronto, London, Ottawa and Chicago last fall.

Full details and particulars can be obtained from

**MR. J. P. COCKERELL,**  
Compton Estate Office, Eastbourne,  
or from  
**MESSRS. J. THORNTON & CO.,**  
7 Princes Street, London, W.,  
who will be pleased to execute commissions.

**Binder Twine!**

Central Prison binder twine will be supplied to farmers as follows:

600 feet per lb.,	10 3-4c. per lb.
550 " " "	9 1-2c. " "
500 " " "	8c. " "

These prices are net cash. The twine is put up in fifty-pound jute sacks, and is manufactured from SELECT FIBRE. Quality and length guaranteed.

Please specify at once what quality and quantity is required. Purchaser pays freight, and cash must accompany shipping instructions.

Apply—**J. T. GILMOUR, Warden,**  
Central Prison, Toronto.

**Single Buggy \$7.50 per Harness \$7.50 set**  
**THE GREATEST SNAP IN CANADA.**

This is simply a special drive to have you get acquainted here. Get goods at right prices; don't pay for someone else's accommodation any longer.

25-janed saddle, fancy harness, doubled and stitched backbands, 3 inch reins with russet hand parts, doubled and stitched traces. A harness that will stand a lot of wear, and still has plenty of style.

Shipped to any address from our Montreal, Toronto or St. John offices. This advt. must accompany all orders. Address as follows:

**THE STANDARD BUGGY CO. (Dept. A),**  
170 Brussels St., St. John, N. B.

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We teach you by mail. Courses also in Short-hand, Arithmetic, Penmanship, Matriculation, Teachers' Certificates, Public and High School Subjects, Mechanical Drawing, Steam Engineering, Civil Service, and over 100 other subjects. Write to-day.

**Canadian Correspondence College, Ltd.,**  
Dept. E. 918 Toronto, Canada.



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

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

**FOR SALE.**—First class Simcoe Co. farm in good wheat growing section—117 acres. Descriptive circular sent on application. Address: **Jacobs & Cooper, 1267 Queen, W., Toronto.**

**FREE** fare to the West and return to actual buyers of land in the famous Last Mountain Valley District of Sask. Land, open prairie, level and free from stone. Soil, black loam. Wheat yield for 1907, forty five bushels per acre. Abundance of good water. Price, \$9 per acre up. Half crop payment. Easy terms. Splendid chance for buyers with little capital. Write for particulars. **E. H. Tompkins, Markinch, Sask.** Real estate and land guide.

**IMPORT** your bulbs and perennial plants direct from Holland at one quarter store prices. Get import list at once. **Morgan's Seed and Poultry Supply House, London.**

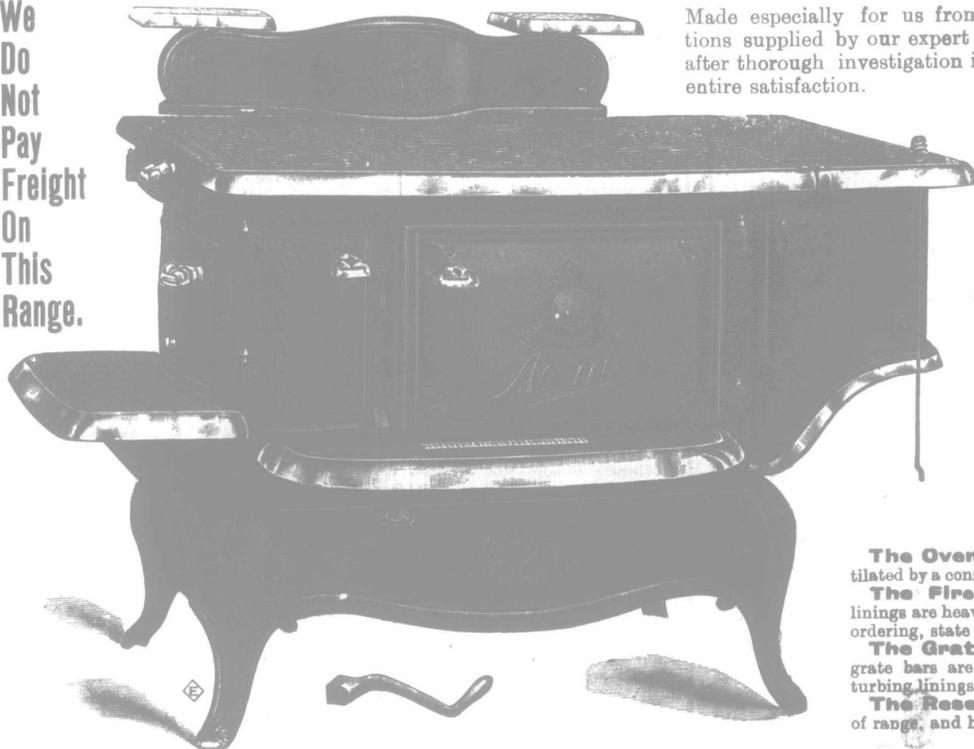
**PEDIGREED** Scotch Collies. A sharp six-months-old bitch at \$5. A registered bitch guaranteed in whelp to an imported dog that gets workers, \$15. **W. J. Johnston, box 246, Meaford, Ont.**

**WANTED.**—A lecturer in Agricultural Botany and Bacteriology. Duties to commence as soon as possible. Initial salary \$1,500. For further particulars apply to **G. A. Sproule, Secretary Advisory Board, Manitoba Agricultural College, Winnipeg.**

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# Acme RANGE WITH RESERVOIR \$21<sup>95</sup>

We Do Not Pay Freight On This Range.



Made especially for us from specifications supplied by our expert stove men after thorough investigation into the merits of a range that will give entire satisfaction.

**IMPORTANT!**

Be sure to state which fuel you intend to burn. Ranges are fitted to burn one fuel only—either wood or coal. Extra linings \$2.50 per set. For high shelf, add to prices below \$2.65. For high closet, add \$6.60. For thermometer, add \$1.25.

**A SPECIAL FEATURE.**

Nickel-plated parts of this range are arranged so as to lift off for blackleading, making it a very attractive and easily-cleaned stove.

REPAIRS FOR ANY RANGE SOLD BY US CAN BE HAD AT ANY TIME BY WRITING DIRECT.

The Body is made of heavy castings; all plates and mountings are heavy and well bolted; covers are thick and strong, made in two sections to prevent warping or cracking; each stove provided with reducing cover to take different size kettles.

The Oven is square, same size at rack as at bottom. Ventilated by a constant entrance of fresh air, producing even baking.

The Firebox is made proportionate to size of oven. Linings are heavy, and can be fitted for hard or soft coal. When ordering, state which fuel you want range fitted for.

The Grate arrangement for coal-burning is ideal; duplex grate bars are strong, open and easily removed without disturbing linings.

The Reservoir is lined with copper, flush with main top of range, and holds 14 quarts, which is soon heated.

## THERE HAS BEEN A BIG CUT TO MAKE THESE PRICES

Order by this Number.	Style Number.	Number of Lids and Size.	The Oven Measures.			Length of Wood Firebox.	Shipping Weight.	Capacity of Reservoir.	For Coal only or Wood only. Price.
			Wide.	Deep.	High.				
A2-10F.	8-18	6 lids 8 inches.	18	17	11	22½	505	3½ gallons	\$21.95
A2-20F.	9-20	6 lids 9 inches.	20	20	11½	24	570	3½ gallons	\$24.00

**Cut Out This Coupon.**

Mail it to us, and we will send you, FREE, our new 32-page Stove Catalogue, beautifully illustrated. IT TELLS OF REMARKABLE REDUCTIONS ON FORMER STOVE, Range and Furnace Prices. Write for it.

The T. EATON CO., Limited, Please send me, FREE, your new 32-page Stove Catalogue.

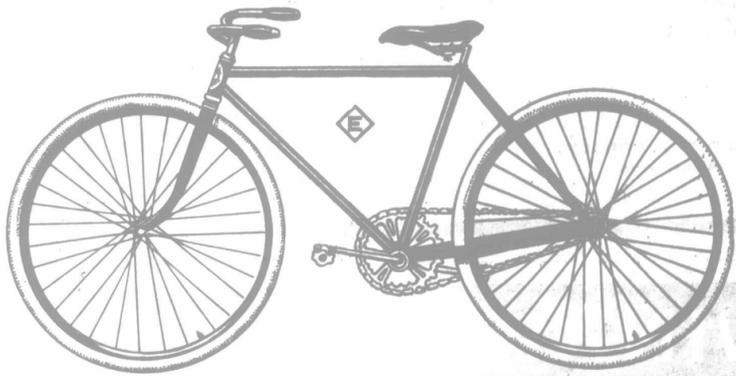
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## Our Famous Bicycle

The Bicycle Value That Has Come Your Way **\$27.<sup>50</sup>**

Buying a good bicycle is one of the best investments you'll make. Saves time, and pays for itself many times over in its economical usefulness to out-of-town folks. Study the high quality, the invincible price, and our broad guarantee. Simple in construction, durable, beautiful in design. Frames are 1½ cold-drawn steel tubing, 2½ drop frame, enamelled back, adjustable handle bars, adjustable saddle, Dunlop detachable tires. Each bicycle sent out complete with tools and tool bag. Each wheel is sold under our broad guarantee—goods satisfactory or money refunded. As regards repairs, we replace any defective parts free of charge for the season. A10—30F.—Price, gents' 22 and 24 in., ladies' 20 and 22 in. **\$27.60.** A10—40F.—Coaster brake, extra \$5. A10—50F.—Bicycle gas lamp, \$3.



OUR MAIL-ORDER SERVICE SAVES YOU MONEY EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

THE **T. EATON CO., LIMITED**  
TORONTO, CANADA.

OUR GUARANTEE TO EVERY CUSTOMER: GOODS RIGHT OR MONEY BACK.

## About the House.

**POST-MORTEM.**

All trouble—like all Gaul—is divided into three parts, of which crossing bridges before we come to them and crying over spilt milk are two. The other third is legitimate and unavoidable perplexity, but these two are utterly absurd performances to which we are all prone. To properly attend to them—the dark spirits of the past and future—

we neglect the problems of the present, though we vainly spent valuable time over them before they came, and will do the same after they have become part of the past. "If I had only played this," "I should have done that," lamented the defeated in a game of whist. "What's the use of holding a post-mortem?" said another of the four, impatiently wise. "Play the game." Post-mortems are just as objectionable in the game of life. Play the game, and let the dead past bury its dead—sins and mistakes. The good that had its birth in the past

will not be lost with the evil, for good is immortal and cannot die.

**AN OLD QUAKER "HEALTH."**

Here's to thee and thy folks,  
From me and my folks,  
Sure, there never was folks,  
Since folks was folks,  
Ever loved any folks  
Half as much as me and my folks  
Love thee and thy folks.

Miss Simpletown.—So they were married and went off in their new automobile.

Mrs. Newboy.—Lovely, and where did they spend their honeymoon?

Miss Simpletown.—In the hospital.

The Sultan received his guest most graciously. After a few moments' conversation the young American said: "I should like especially to see your collection of jades." "Certainly," responded His Majesty. "The harem is the first door to the right."

## Dispersion Sale!

### The Belvoir Herd of Shorthorns

Will be sold **JUNE 23RD, 1908**, at the farm at  
**DELAWARE, ONTARIO, CANADA.**

Trains will be met at Komoka (three miles) and Caradoc, C. P. R., (four miles).



*This puppy likes cream,  
But Canadians will have beef!*

**CAPT. T. E. ROBSON,**  
Auctioneer.

This is the last of 50 years' connection with the breed. At New York Mills I won my spurs, when under my management 110 head averaged over \$3,000 each.

We have the same old blood, reinforced by the vigorous Scottish, quick-maturing sort, and yet have retained the milking and steer-growing propensities pertaining to the old breed that made Ontario famous.

**We must have beef,  
but also cream and  
butter.**

Come to my sale and help to make my last days happy.

Don't buy unless you care to do so, but your presence will help me to number my friends, and an enjoyable meeting is assured.

For catalogue address:

**RICHARD GIBSON,**  
Delaware, Ontario, Canada.

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OF

### 40 Scotch Shorthorns 40

AT THE FARM, WHITE OAK, ONTARIO, ON

June 24th, 1908

Including several of the most popular families. SURE BREEDERS. DEEP MILKERS. EASY FEEDERS. London and St. Thomas Southwestern Traction cars met at Glendale (2 miles) the morning of sale. For catalogues address:

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JULY 11-17, 1908

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WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS, PLEASE MENTION THIS PAPER.

## The Quiet Hour.

### SHUT IN WITH GOD.

The Lord shut him in.—Gen. vii.: 16.

"God sometimes shuts the door, and shuts us in,  
That He may speak; perchance through grief or pain,  
And softly, heart to heart, above the din,  
May tell some precious thought to us again.

"God sometimes shuts the door, and keeps us still,  
That so our feverish haste, our deep unrest,  
Beneath His gentle touch may quiet, till  
He whispers what our weary hearts love best.

"God sometimes shuts the door, and though shut in,  
If 'tis His hand, shall we not wait and see?  
If worry lies without, and toil, and sin,  
God's word may wait within for you and me."

If the message, which it is my great privilege to deliver each week, is to reach the hearts of any who read it, it must come straight from mine; if it is to be true to your experience, it must, to some extent, be a true reflection of mine. That is probably the reason why my messages are far more often addressed to those who are engaged in active work than to those who are sick. How can I, with my splendid health, understand the needs and temptations of those who are weak and suffering?

But now God has "shut me in" for a little while, and I want to tell you something of the gladness of this new experience, the sweetness of being shut in, not only by God, but with God. You see, this is not an illness—or the Quiet Hour would have been unwritten this week—I am perfectly well, but too lame to walk, and so can enjoy many quiet hours with a clear conscience.

"Trust in the Lord with all thine heart; and lean not unto thine own understanding. In all thy ways acknowledge Him, and He shall direct thy paths," says Solomon. And His Fatherly direction is as plain to me as if I could see the guiding pillar leading the way through the wilderness. Take this lameness for an example. God gave me perfect health for the last seven months of active work in the settlement. He allowed me to arrange everything for the exhibition of work done by the classes. Then, the very hour I could conveniently sit down and do all necessary work by the help of willing friends and the post office, sudden lameness came on without any apparent reason—outward reason, at least. There was a reason, and a good one, too, as God knew. I had been running my soul thin by too much activity, stealing time which should have been devoted to prayer and reading, so that my day—like Martha's—might be crammed full of work. I had crowded the thought of God out of too many hours, on the plea that I wanted to serve Him enthusiastically. And He was quietly determined, showing me plainly by my own experience that to persist in walking about made the lameness much worse, warning me by the experience of others, which was constantly dinned into my ears, that to refuse to "keep quiet" now might result in lasting lameness.

And I hated to give in! It is not easy to submit and be grateful, when one has to change the delight of waiting on others for the humbling experience of being waited upon by others. And yet it is wicked to rebel when one is overwhelmed with undeserved kindness; when friends are eager to show their affection, in act as well as word, and I can sit like a queen and give orders.

So I have fought the battle with rebellious Pride, and intend to extract all the sweetness from these precious, quiet hours with God. And if He gives me any special messages to pass on to you, it will add to my joy to be chosen as His messenger.

Some who read this may find themselves "shut in," and yet may have no certainty that—as it was in the case of Noah—the LORD has shut the door. Perhaps it has been your own carelessness or sin that has shut you out from

active service. You may feel that you have, as it were, slammed the door, and it has shut with a spring lock so you cannot open it. Never mind! If it is plainly God's will that you are "shut in," you may be very sure that He wishes to be on your side of the door. While you were busy in the world outside, perhaps the door of your heart was bolted fast, so that He was shut out, or the work and pleasure of the flying hours piled up into a barricade so that he was almost forgotten. Can't you rejoice now, even though the hours do drag more slowly, that you have time to cultivate His wonderful friendship? What a lovely picture that quiet home in Bethany makes, shedding its calm radiance down the ages, hushing the feverish activity of our own day into a more peaceful restfulness! Shall we, like Mary, sit at our dear Lord's feet, not only speaking to Him, but listening for His quickening words, addressed directly to us? She was not praised because she spoke to Him, but because she listened in eager humility to hear His special messages to her. We may not be able to explain to others why we are so sure He is beside us, loving us and directing us; and yet we can echo Brown- ing's words:

"I can but testify  
God's care for me—no more, can I—  
It is but for myself I know.

I cannot bid  
The world admit He stooped to heal  
My soul, as if in a thunder-peal,  
Where one heard noise, and one saw  
flame,  
I only knew He named my name."

God often "shuts in" His loyal soldiers and servants when it seems as though they could hardly be spared from active service. How strange, when so many workers are needed, and comparatively few offer themselves, that the One who assigns to each his place should withdraw of deliberate purpose an active servant, and make it impossible for him to do anything. And yet the Great Master Workman makes no mistakes. The Redeemer of Israel made no mistake when He kept Moses, the deliverer of his brethren, for forty years as an unknown shepherd in the wilderness. Without those forty years of quiet meditation and prayer, Moses could never have been able to fulfil his great task. St. Paul, the great missionary to the Gentile world, must have grown strong in spirit, must have stored up rich treasures of grace from God, which he could afterwards give out joyously to men, while he was shut in prison for weary months and years, and the church outside thought it could ill spare his active presence.

And then think of the mighty power which may be wielded by those who are shut in with God! We think, perhaps, that we can help the world a good deal when our time and talents are freely poured out in unceasing activity. But the greatest talent which God has allowed us to use is the power and opportunity of prayer. How often that is allowed to lie idle, while we struggle with our puny strength to uplift society. Whether we are "shut in" or not, let prayer be the chief work of each day. God is more ready to hear than we to pray; He can do all things, surely it is utter folly to struggle on by ourselves. Let us tell out our desires, our difficulties, our temptations to the dearest Friend of all. Let us tell them frankly—in actual words—not vaguely or coldly. He is interested in what we have to say, even though we may not always care to listen to Him. The times when we are "shut in with God" are very precious. Any friendship is worth pricing and cultivating, but the opportunity of cultivating the friendship of God is of priceless value. He cares to win more of our friendship—what a wonderful thought!—surely we must prize highly this opportunity of cultivating His.

And let us never chafe and fret because we are not allowed to work for Him. He will open the door when He wants our service. St. Peter lay helpless in prison, chained to two soldiers—what chance was there of his being able to work for God? But, as soon as God wanted him, the chains dropped off, and the locked doors opened of themselves. It is so still. God is pleased to allow us to help—really help—in the great work of uplifting the world. He wants us to devote

ourselves in trained service. And so He trains us faithfully, teaches invaluable lessons of patience in the class of suffering and disappointment; drills us in trustfulness, as He drilled Israel of old, by showing us plainly our own helplessness and ignorance, and then supplying us with necessary food from heaven, and water from the Rock smitten for us. Can He give us Christian graces ready-made? Don't we have to be made perfect through suffering?

If we are given this holy privilege of being "shut in with God," let us make the most of it. Let us be very glad that He wants to be shut in with us, so that our fellowship may grow stronger and more beautiful. Let us never doubt His ability to see that our work—the work He wishes to have done—will be attended to, faithfully and thoroughly. The work is His, you know, not ours.

HOPE.

WORK.

"We are His workmanship," "To every man his work."

I laid it down in silence,  
This work of mine,  
And took what had been sent me.  
A resting time;  
The Master's voice had call'd me  
To rest apart;  
"Apart with Jesus only"  
Echoed my heart.

I took the rest and stillness  
From His own Hand,  
And felt this present illness  
Was what he plan'd.  
How often we choose labor,  
When He says "Rest."  
Our ways are blind and crooked,  
His way is best.

The work Himself has given,  
He will complete;  
There may be other errands  
For tired feet;  
There may be other duties  
For tired hands;  
The present is obedience  
To His commands.

There is a blessing resting  
In lying still,  
In letting His Hand mold us  
Just as He will.  
His work must be completed,  
His lessons set,  
He is the higher Workman.  
Do not forget.

It is not only "Working,"  
We must be train'd,  
And Jesus "learnt obedience"  
Through suffer'ing gained  
For us, His yoke is easy,  
His burden light,  
His discipline most needful,  
And all is right.

We are but under workmen,  
They never choose,  
If that tool, or that one  
Their hands shall use,  
In workings, or in waitings  
May we fulfill,  
Not ours at all, but only  
The Master's Will.

—From the Watchword.

DON'T SHOOT!

Don't shoot! Consider this one fact,  
The lack of manhood in the act;  
How could a creature of your size  
Take aim at any bird that flies?  
We are so helpless, and so small!  
The very tiniest boy is tall  
Compared with us. Put down your gun,  
And seek some manlier kind of fun.

Don't shoot! Out there in tree and glade,  
In pretty nests that we have made,  
Our hungry little birdlings wait.  
Ah, think of their unhappy fate  
If we came not at set of sun!  
Put down your gun, put down your gun.

Don't shoot! But leave us free of wing  
To build, and nest, and soar and sing.  
We ask so little, just to live—  
And for that privilege we give  
Our souls in song, till life is done,  
Put down your gun, put down your gun.

Don't shoot! Earth has enough of joy,  
Of space, and food, for bird and boy.  
Enough for both of light and sun,  
Put down your gun, put down your gun.

—Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

POWER LOT  
A Story of "Down East."

BY SARAH McLEAN GREENE.

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

CHAPTER VIII.—Continued.

Not wishing any further to antagonize him, whose sweetheart he had already inadvertently stolen in his careless, offhand manner, Rob gathered up a recuperative supply of apples from the cellar and went to join Bate for a few moments of friendly converse by the pigpen fence.

Bate morosely paid no attention to this tacit appeal for mortal communion.

"I tell you, Bate," said Rob, nevertheless, in his boyish, laughing voice, putting his shining teeth through an apple, "it's deuced funny the way we get on up here, isn't it? Bacon fat and potato make 'hash,' and we have hash till the old choppin'-tray must be worn thin as an eggshell; and beans and meal bread—ha! ha! And clams, and once in a while a fish; and meat for Sundays! Really, you ought to see some of the steaks we have in New York, broiled, two inches thick, served up with mushrooms, and, for incidentals, quail and terrapin, and scallops and frogs' hind legs; and sauterne, and claret, and port, and fizzy champagne, and old whisky, and—"

Rob smacked his lips, an aching sorrow in his eyes.

"Get out o' here," said Bate, gruffly.

Rob thought Bate's tone signified only a heart-broken appreciation of the good things so hopelessly beyond his reach, and he went on:

"Say, the first few times I ate 'meat' here, I couldn't taste it, for wondering what it was. Ha! Ha! Tough? Strings? Oh, Tamarack! But, now, I'm crazy for it. Honest, Bate, I look forward to the day when old Sloke 'll drive his butcher cart up Joggins, full o' leather an' shoe-strings an' baseball covers. I swipe mine off my plate as fast as you do, now; I give you my word I'm hungry an hour after I've filled up on beans and cornmeal, and then it's apples and water, and water and apples—Ha! Ha!—and apples and water, and water and apples—"

"Get out o' here!" repeated Bate, this time in a tone whose inflections were unmistakably not those of sympathy. "Just as soon as you git yer muscle up a little, Daisy Lee, I'll give ye a lickin' ye'll never furgit. But I don't want to maul a sissy; so ye're safe."

"What is the matter with you, Bate?" said Rob, deeply chagrined at this requital of his kindly-meant overtures. Bate had often growled openly at his food and at Mary; while Rob's present diatribe had been given only in purest jest, feeling as he did keenly that gratitude was an eminently becoming garb both for himself and Bate under the circumstances in which poor Mary did her lavish best. He had intended only a bit of jolly intercourse concerning what he regarded as their mutual epicurean difficulties.

Aside from that, he considered Bate as rather a sort of third, slow, stupid ox on the place, a grumpy beast of burden.

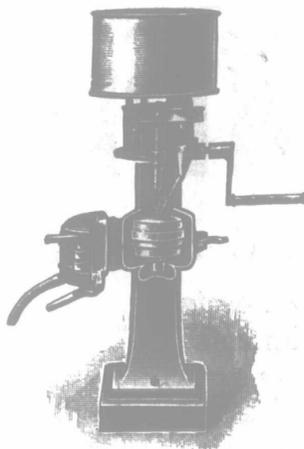
The snarl and menace were a disagreeable surprise.

"He's taking this excuse to attack me, because Cuby likes my company," discerned Rob, in a flash of mental acumen, and silently he regretted that he had made Bate's ear the storehouse of his mirth; it had not been worth while.

"What is the matter with you, Bate?" he asked, his sunny, good-natured face and tone seeking to ignore the later phases of the dilemma.

(Continued on page 1019.)

"The Melotte—the longest-lasting cream separator on the market."



Buy the Melotte cream separator now, don't put it off until fall.

It has been proved absolutely that the Melotte Cream Separator will save at least \$10.00 per year on the average cow. Now, count the number of cows you have, and figure out how much you can save in a year by using a Melotte. Three-quarters of this amount, at least, can be saved before fall.

So why delay until fall to buy? Perhaps you think money is scarce and you cannot afford it just now, but we do not ask you to pay cash. We will make terms that will suit you. We accept farmers' notes and carry them ourselves. And as your notes come due, the Melotte will have saved you not only the amount of each note and the interest, but a handsome little margin besides.

Write for catalogue and full information regarding free trial offer.

R. A. LISTER & CO., LIMITED  
66 Stewart Street, Toronto, Ont.

Invest Now in Land in the Canadian West

Experience has proved that all good land in the Canadian West, located in a good district, and within 20 miles of a railway station, or nearer, is worth at least \$25 per acre for Home-making. 160 acres of such land will return annually in net receipts as much as 100 acres similarly situated in Ontario, which sells for \$4,000 to \$8,000.

We hold the Exclusive Agency for large blocks of rich, specially selected, Canadian Pacific Railway lands in Western Canada. Prices from

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In 1906-1907 we sold over 300,000 acres.

We give SPECIAL TERMS to actual settlers. We allow such to pay for land on the

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Industrious, experienced, thrifty men, if they buy from us, are sure to succeed, because we are prepared to assist them in case of emergency, such as loss by fire, frost, loss of stock or sickness.

If you are a Tenant Farmer, own your farm—we will assist you. If you are a farmer's son, or an experienced farm hand, and wish to start on your own account, write us.

WE WANT RELIABLE REPRESENTATIVES IN EVERY COUNTY.

Address: F. W. HODSON, MANAGER LAND DEPARTMENT,

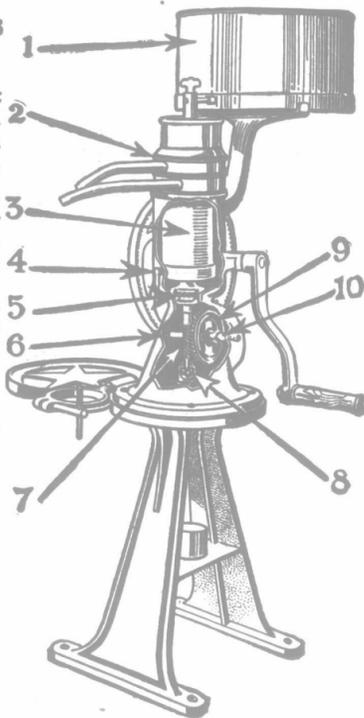
Union Trust Company, Limited,  
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## Here are 10 Points Wherein It Excels

and, of course, there are a great many more which you will find in our Big Free Dairy Book which we will mail to you and as many of your friends as you suggest. It is considered the most interesting Dairy Book of the day. It cost us a lot to prepare, but it is free to you. Send for it to-day.

- 1 Heavy three-ply tin supply can. Holds good supply of milk and is low enough for a woman to easily pour milk into it.
- 2 Feed cup, skim milk cover and cream cover made of pressed steel, tinned. Absolutely true, and doubly as strong as the tin kind used in others.
- 3 Light weight bowl—chief cause of easy running.
- 4 Very simple brake, applied at the base of the bowl, the only place where a brake may be used without injury to the bowl. No wear on bowl—all on a little leather washer.
- 5 Ball Neck Bearing which eliminates all wear on the spindle. Takes but ten drops of oil a day.
- 6 Case hardened pinion gear cut out of worm wheel shaft. No chance of working loose. Practically indestructible.
- 7 Spindle threaded to bowl. If ever wear should occur it can be unscrewed and replaced at less cost than on any other separator.
- 8 Three ball bottom bearing on which the point of the spindle revolves when bowl is in motion. The point costs little to renew. No wear on the spindle proper. Bowl will always adjust itself to proper centre.



- 9 Worm wheel clutch stops all mechanism when crank is stopped, with exception of bowl and worm wheel. No lost motion in again starting crank as clutch grips instantly and without jar to the mechanism.
- 10 Points on worm wheel shaft are case hardened until they will cut glass. Fit into case hardened sockets. Wear is reduced to a minimum. Worm wheel and its shaft may be taken out and replaced by just removing a plug on one side. Cannot be put back wrong. In fact, there is not a single part of the Frictionless Empire that can be placed anywhere but in its correct position.

**Free Trial** We will send the Empire Frictionless to you for free trial if you will just say so.

**The Empire Cream Separator Company of Canada**

Western Office, Winnipeg.

Toronto, Ont.

## 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.

**BUFF Orpingtons**—Splendid cockerels for sale. Also few pullets. Prices right. Eggs \$1 and \$1 per fifteen. Special prices for hundred lots. James McGregor, Ca'edonia.

**BUFF ORPINGTONS**—Pure-bred—Eggs, \$1 per 15. 9 chicks guaranteed. \$5 per 100. Extra heavy layers. Hugh A. Scott, Ca'edonia, Ont.

**MOTTLED Ancona** eggs, \$1.50 per 15; single-comb White Leghorn eggs, \$1.00 per 15, \$4.50 per 100, winter layers. Money makers both. All eggs now test 98% fertile. Cockerels and yearling hens one dollar each. Circulars free. E. C. Apps, Box 224, Brantford, Ont.

## The Grafton Handy Stanchion Frame

PATENTED 1908

Form the best, neatest and cheapest stable outfit in existence. They secure or release the full row of cattle (or part of row) instantly, one or more separately, or retain any when releasing. A child can operate it without going near the cattle. Illustrated circulars.

ROYAL GRAFTON, MT. CHARLES, ONT.

### GOSSIP.

At an auction sale of Aberdeen-Angus cattle, from the herd of Chas. Escher & Son, at Botna, Ill., May 27th, fifty-seven head sold for an average of \$255. 43 females making an average of \$282. Five females and one bull sold for \$500 to \$515 each. On May 28th, at Waterloo, Iowa, 41 head from the herd of H. J. Hess, Waterloo, Iowa, sold for an average of \$225, the highest price being \$850 for the ten-year-old cow, Blackbird Lucille and c. c.

## Markets.

(Continued from page 1010.)

### MONTREAL.

**Live Stock.**—Shipments of live stock from the port of Montreal for the last week of May were 3,556 cattle and 305 sheep, as against 2,432 cattle the previous week. Shipments during May were 9,312 cattle, 305 sheep and 29 horses, as against 12,435 cattle, 603 sheep and 27 horses during May, 1907. Of the cattle shipped, however, 3,650 were American a year ago, as against only 1,465 Americans this year. Demand for ocean-freight space shows no improvement, very little being taken for Glasgow. Freight rates are 25s. to London, 30s. to Glasgow, 27s. 6d. for Liverpool, prompt shipment, while business is reported at 30s. for July. The offerings of cattle on the local market continued light, very few choice cattle being received. Choice stall-fed steers were firmly held, and sales took place to butchers at 6½c. a lb., exporters taking a few at from 6c. to 6½c. a lb. Fine stock sold at 6c.; good at 5½c. to 6c.; medium, 4½c. to 5½c., and common, 4c. to 4½c. a lb. The market for sheep and lambs showed some easiness. Owing to increased supplies and absence of export demand, prices declined about 1c. a lb., sheep selling at 4½c. to 5c., and yearling lambs at 5½c. to 6c. a lb. Spring lambs are also in liberal supply, and prices hold steady at about \$3 to \$5 each. Calves continued in good demand, and prices were steady at \$6 to \$8 for good, and \$2 to \$5 for lower grades. Receipts of hogs were fairly liberal, and demand from dealers and packers was good. Sales were made at 6½c. to 6¾c. a lb., for selected stock, weighed off cars.

**Horses.**—Heavy-draft, 1,500 to 1,700 lbs., \$250 to \$300 each; light-draft, 1,400 to 1,500 lbs., \$225 to \$275 each; good blocks, 1,300 to 1,400 lbs., \$200 to \$225 each; express, \$150 to \$225; common plugs, \$50 to \$75, and choice saddle and carriage animals, \$300 to \$350 each.

**Dressed Hogs and Provisions.**—The demand for dressed hogs was fully equal to the supply, and a fair trade passed in fresh-killed, abattoir-dressed stock at about 9½c. a lb. for choicest. Pure lard, 12½c. to 13½c.; compound, 8½c. to 9½c.

**Potatoes.**—Some quoted 95c. per 90 lbs., carloads, on track, for Green Mountains, although others still asked \$1. Prices for smaller lots, \$1.15 to \$1.20 a bag of 90 lbs., delivered into store.

**Eggs.**—Receivers are now candling the eggs and making selections. Straight receipts were available last week at around 18c., wholesale. Selects were quoted at 20c. By Monday's advice, prices were down to 17½c.

**Butter.**—No exports this season, the market having long been over an export basis, which, at present, is said to be in the vicinity of 20½c. Local prices have declined since last report to a range of 21½c. to 22c., then advanced again to 22c. to 23c., on Monday, 8th.

**Cheese.**—Shipments from Montreal during the last week of May were 21,600 boxes, against 34,000 in the corresponding week of 1907, those from Quebec being 16,000, against 4,500 in 1907. Shipments from Montreal during May were 91,000, against 140,000 a year ago. The demand for export is quite unsatisfactory, as may be inferred from the above figures. Prices here have eased off somewhat, and have been ranging from 10½c. to 11c. for Eastern, and 11c. to 11½c. for Western cheese. On Monday, 8th, quotations were 11½c. to 11½c. for Easterns, and 11½c. to 11½c. for Western.

**Grain.**—No. 2 Eastern Canada white oats were 51c. to 52c., carloads, in store; No. 3, 49c.; No. 4, 48c., and rejected, 46½c. to 47c., Manitoba rejected being 48c.

**Flour.**—There was no disposition on the part of merchants to lay in supplies, and demand continued light. Manitoba spring-wheat patents, \$6.10, seconds, \$5.50; Ontario winter-wheat patents, \$5, straight rollers, \$4.50 to \$4.75 per bbl., in bags.

**Feed.**—The tone of the market for bran was easy, and there was talk of cutting prices. Manitoba bran, \$23; shorts, \$25; Ontario bran, \$23.50 to \$24; shorts, \$24.50 to \$25, including bags. Demand for shorts fairly active, that for bran being duller.

**Hay.**—Market continued steady, and the outlook for the new crop remained good. No. 1 timothy, \$14 to \$15, carloads on track, Montreal; No. 2, \$13 to \$13.50, and No. 2, ordinary, \$11 to \$11.50; clover-mixture, \$10 to \$10.50, and pure clover, \$8 to \$9.50 a ton.

**Hides.**—Demand continued dull, but the quality of the hides shows a gradual improvement. Dealers were paying 11c. per lb. for No. 2 calf skins, and 13c. for No. 1, beef hides being 5c., 6c. and 7c., according to quality. Spring lamb skins cost 10c. each, sheep skins being 75c. to 80c. each. Horse hides, \$1.50 to \$2 each. Tallow, 1c. to 3c. for rough, and 5c. to 5½c. for rendered.

### CHEESE BOARD PRICES.

Winchester, Ont., 11 1-16c. Alexandria, Ont., 11c. Russell, Ont., 11½c. Vankleek Hill, Ont., 11c. Picton, Ont., 11c. Kingston, Ont., 10 15-16c. Brockville, Ont., 11½c. Napanee, Ont., white, 11½c.; colored, 11 7-16c. Huntingdon, Que., white cheese, 11c.; salted butter, 21½c. Tweed, Ont., 11 1-16c. Ottawa, Ont., 11 3-16c. Listowel, Ont., no sales on board; on curb, 10½c. for May cheese, and 11 1-16c. for June. Kemptville, Ont., 11½c. to 11½c. Madoc, Ont., 11c. London, Ont., 11c. to 11½c. Belleville, Ont., white, 11½c. to 11½c.; colored, 11 1-16c. St. Hyacinthe, Que., cheese, 11½c.; butter, 22c. Cowansville, Que., butter, 22c. to 22½c.; cheese, 11½c. to 11½c. Watertown, N. Y., 10½c. to 10½c. Chicago, creamery butter, 19c. to 23c.; dairies, 17c. to 21c.; cheese, 9½c. to 11c. Canton, N. Y., tub butter, 24½c.; twin cheese, 10½c.

### CHICAGO.

**Cattle.**—Steers, \$5.60 to \$5.75; cows, \$4 to \$6.25; heifers, \$4 to \$6.75; bulls, \$4 to \$5.75; calves, \$2.50 to \$5.75; stockers and feeders, \$3.25 to \$5.40.

**Hogs.**—Choice heavy shipping, \$5.50 to \$5.55; butchers', \$5.50 to \$5.55; light mixed, \$5.40 to \$5.55; choice light, \$5.45 to \$5.55; packing, \$4.90 to \$5.45; pigs, \$3.75 to \$5; bulk of sales, \$5.40 to \$5.55.

**Sheep and Lambs.**—Sheep, \$4 to \$5; lambs, \$5 to \$6.10; yearlings, \$4.50 to \$5.

### BRITISH CATTLE MARKET.

London.—London cables cattle, 12c. to 14c. per pound, dressed weight; refrigerator beef, 9½c. to 10c. per pound.

### GOSSIP.

#### SHORTHORN SALE AT WHITE OAK.

Wednesday, June 24th, is the date for the dispersion sale of the entire herd of 40 Shorthorn cattle, owned by Mr. Frank R. Shore, White Oak, Ont., which has been established nearly forty years. Formerly, the herd gained prominence through show-yard successes, and as a proof of the present popularity of the families to be sold, many individuals bred in the herd have sold at high figures at public sales held in the Central West in recent years, in several instances individuals topping the list when capital imported animals were on sale. The herd has had the advantage of a continued relay of imported bulls of the most approved lines of breeders, while the cows will show that deep-milking has been a special feature in the conduct of the herd, many of the cows displaying udders that assure high performances. We wish to draw special attention to the very excellent imported bull, Queen's Counsellor, at the head of the herd. Queen's Counsellor, just at three years, and having already proved his value as a sire, should meet a friend the day of the sale that will want him. This, especially now, at a time when further importations are out of the question, as this is strictly a dispersion sale, our readers should keep the date in mind, and the proprietor's friends will be expected to be on hand. Look for further particulars next week, and, meanwhile, send for the catalogue.

**CUSTOM'S BROKER**

**M.R.C.V. MUTART** **ST. CATHARINES**



**CURED ITCHING PILES**

Mr. C. V. Mutart is a Customs Broker and Insurance Agent at St. Catharines, Ont. He writes the Zam-Buk Co. as follows: "I have been a sufferer for years with itching piles. I have spent many dollars on advertised remedies for Piles but got no relief. A friend of mine advised me to try Zam-Buk. I had but little faith in any remedy to cure me, but tried one box and I got relief at once. I have used four boxes and am completely cured. I cannot thank you enough for such a wonderful curative salve. I have recommended Zam-Buk to my friends and they too were cured."

**ZAM-BUK** Sold by all druggists and stores, etc. or the Zam-Buk Co., Toronto



Poultry experts state there's no use trying to raise chickens and vermin together. Guess you'd rather

**GET RID OF THE VERMIN**

Just one way. Use

**Dr. Williams' Fly and Insect Destroyer**

It's positive in its action.\* The lice infesting the roosts, houses and chickens will be exterminated instantly by the use of this liquid. Spray it on. The lice get off. Get rid of these pests. You'll see the

**EGG YIELD INCREASE**  
the general health of the  
**Flocks Improved.**

Spray the cattle, horses and all animals annoyed with lice and vermin. Send

**\$1.00 for 1/2-Gal. Tin and Sprayer** with printed matter, telling the beneficial results of Dr. Williams' Fly and Insect Destroyer.

**The F. Williams Co.**  
Morrisburg, Ont. Madrid, N. Y.

Ask your dealer for it.  
**Agents Wanted.**

The London milkmen have a cow whose function corresponds to the "Sitzre-dakteur," prison editor of the German press. When a milkman is arrested for selling below legal grade, he is entitled to summon his cow to his defence, and have her milked before the judge, and so prove that the poor milk was the cow's fault. Many milkmen have evaded fines in this way of late, and recently it was discovered that there was one cow which was famous for her bad milk, that could be hired for court purposes.—Ex.

**GOSSIP.**

**SALE DATES CLAIMED.**

June 18th.—Thos. W. Clark, Cainsville, Ont., farm and threshing outfit.  
June 23rd.—Richard Gibson, Delaware, Ont., dispersion sale of Shorthorns.

Vol. XI. of the American Oxford Down Record will be closed July 1, 1908. Pedigrees received after that date will be held over for Vol. XII. The time for registering at reduced fees, lambs of 1907, owned by members of the Association, expires same date. Pedigree blanks, with rules governing registration, furnished free, on application, by the Secretary, W. A. Shafor, Hamilton, Ohio.

A Southern planter was asking one of his colored servants about her wedding. "Yes, suh," she said; "it was jes' the fines' weddin' you ever see—six bridesmaids, flowers everywhere, hundreds of guests, music and a heap er prayin'." Indeed," commented her master, "and I suppose Sambo looked as handsome as any of them."

An embarrassed pause. "Well, no, not 'xactly, sir. Would you believe it, dat fool nigger nebber showed up."

**TOBACCO AS A VERMICIDE.**

One great enemy of the sheep-grower, as has often been pointed out, is intestinal worms, especially the twisted stomach worm.

While the subject has not yet been so fully investigated as to be able to state positive results, it may be said that probably the best remedy and the one most easily administered to sheep for this disease is tobacco. For at least a quarter of a century some farmers have been giving tobacco to their horses as a vermicide. There is every reason to believe that it will be just as effective when given to sheep for a similar purpose. The experiments so far conducted seem to bear this out, and it is believed will demonstrate it in the end.

We do not know of any better use for tobacco than feeding it to sheep. It is not necessary to buy plug or fine cut. The refuse and dust from the cigar factories in any town in the neighborhood will furnish a supply at a trifling cost. It can be had for taking it away. It should be fed mixed with grain or other feed; and whether the sheep like it or not at first, like a good many of their masters, they will become very fond of it. The goodwife will also find it to her advantage to use some of it about the nests of sitting hens.

**QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.**  
Miscellaneous.

**GAPES — DEFECTIVE INCUBATION.**

I have been taking your paper for a few years, and noticed a number of valuable recipes in your "Questions and Answers."

1. Could you tell me what is the matter with my chickens, and what to do for them. They stand around and cough as if they were choking. It seems to be in their neck.

2. I have an incubator, and had 72 eggs in it. Thirty of the chickens died in the shell, and the rest came out. Could you tell me what is the matter, and what to do? W. B.

Ans.—1. The trouble is probably gapes, caused by the presence in the bronchial tubes of very thin, thread-like, reddish-colored worms. Examination of a dead bird will reveal these, if the trouble is gapes. One line of treatment consists in fumigating, twice a day, with tar, camphor or tobacco. The material chosen is placed on a vessel containing live coals; then the vapors that rise are concentrated in a tight fumigating apparatus, each fumigation lasting from twelve to fifteen minutes; it must be continued until all the symptoms disappear. Some writers recommend mixing ground garlic in the mash. Tonics also are advised. Another and simpler treatment consists in placing the affected birds in a barrel or box that is comparatively tight, and covering the top with a piece of cheesecloth or loose cotton, and dusting lime through. It is claimed that the lime causes the dislodgment of many of the worms. Another plan is to make a loop with a horse hair, introducing into the fowl's

throat, and drawing out in spiral form, pulling the worms with it. Others recommend dipping a feather in turpentine and inserting, this causing the chickens to sneeze up the worms. Do not rear healthy chickens on land over which affected birds or chickens of previous years have ranged. Put the poultry into portable colony houses, and place at a distance from the buildings on clean land.

2. Frankly, we cannot. We might cover a page with speculations, but they would be only guesses after all. All we can advise is to take every possible pains to secure healthy stock and strongly-fertile eggs, then follow directions as closely as possible.

**Cumberland Co., N. S.**

Seeding was about ten days late in this section, the first being done about May 11th. The third week in May was fine and warm, and considerable grain was sown. On May 27th, a heavy rain and cooler weather, with frequent showers, set in, and very little seeding has been done since. It looks now that the acreage of grain sown will be rather smaller than usual. Grass is coming on splendidly now, and, in fact, seldom looked better at this date. Prices for all classes of farm products are fairly high. There is a strong demand for good dairy cows, which are becoming scarcer every year, and probably will continue to do so until the farmers who are trying to make milk and butter with Short-horns, learn to take advantage of the skill of the breeders of the dairy breeds, and use them instead. Quite a number of good work horses have changed hands at remunerative prices, and there appears to be as much profit in raising draft horses as anything just now. The horse industry here has been considerably helped by the importation by MacFarlane Bros., of Fox Harbour, of the Clydesdale stallion, Vanderbilt, from Robt. Ness, of Howick. There has been a heavy death rate among mares and foals this year, which is hard to account for.

C. H. BLACK.

**RAT-PIE.**

Perhaps some of my readers are familiar with the writings of Mr. Theodore Wood and his father, the late Rev. J. G. Wood, both of them authorities on birds, fishes, flowers, and all natural objects, writes the Household editor of the Scottish Farmer. We are told that the father was very fond of rat-pie. Indeed, his son says, "From much personal experience, I can assert that the flesh of the rat is both delicate and well-flavored, and that when prepared in the same manner as that of the rabbit, it forms a dish in every way superior." Why not, when it has grown plump feeding upon our good corn stacks? Scarcely less alluring is the rustic English remedy of mouse-pie, for the cure of diseases beyond the skill of doctors. A story is told of a vicar's wife, who, obedient to the advice of a village wise-woman, gave her children fried mice to cure them of whooping-cough. I should like to ask that mother how she acquired such phenomenal control of her children's appetites!

General Booth, the head of the Salvation Army, recently attained the age of seventy-nine.

The "General," as he is called by all his followers, naturally takes his work very seriously. He is not, however, above telling a humorous story, even if the laugh is against him.

Here are two anecdotes he sometimes relates in the course of his addresses:

A woman was taken into Army headquarters while intoxicated. On regaining her normal state of mind, and learning where she was, she exclaimed, in despair:

"Take me out of here, quick, or I'll lose my reputation."

Another case the Army workers took had been so long under the influence of drink that he had forgotten all about himself. Finally, the officials learned the whereabouts of his wife, whom he had deserted, and this telegram was sent:

"We have found your dear husband."

Promptly the answer came back. It ran:

"You can keep him."

**LIVER COMPLAINT.**

The liver is the largest gland in the body; its office is to take from the blood the properties which form bile. When the liver is torpid and inflamed it cannot furnish bile to the bowels, causing them to become bound and constive. The symptoms are a feeling of fulness or weight in the right side, and shooting pains in the same region, pains between the shoulders, yellowness of the skin and eyes, bowels irregular, coated tongue, bad taste in the morning, etc.

**MILBURN'S LAXA-LIVER PILLS**

are pleasant and easy to take, do not grip, weaken or sicken, never fail in their effects, and are by far the safest and quickest remedy for all diseases or disorders of the liver.

Price 25 cents, or 5 bottles for \$1.00, all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

**Every Grocer, Fruit and Vegetable Grower**

can save the money lost by overripeness, windfalls, by overloaded market, if he will install a Modern Canner.



You should read our CATALOGUE. It's free.

**SIMPLE** — any person can run it.  
**SAFE** — cannot explode.  
**PORTABLE** — move it anywhere.  
Comparatively nothing to get out of repair.

**THE MODERN CANNER CO.**  
Canadian Branch, St. Jacob's, Ont.

**Ring-Bone**

There is no case so old or bad that we will not guarantee

**Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste** to remove the lameness and make the horse go sound. Money refunded if it over fails. Easy to use and one to three 45-minute applications cure. Works just as well on blooded and Bone Spavin. Before ordering or buying any kind of a remedy for any kind of a blemish, write for a free copy of

**Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser** Ninety-six pages of veterinary information, with special attention to the treatment of blemishes. Durable bound, indexed and illustrated. Make a right beginning by sending for this book. **FLEMING BROS., Chemists, 75 Church Street, Toronto, Ontario**

An old Scotchman, not feeling very well, called upon a well-known doctor, who gave him instructions as to diet and exercise and rest. Among other things he advised the patient to abstain from all forms of spirits. "Do as I say," he added, cheerfully, "and you'll soon feel better."

The Scotchman rose silently, and was about to withdraw when the doctor detained him to mention the all-important topic of the fee. "My advice will cost you \$2," he said.

"Aw, mebbe," said the old Scotchman, "but I'm nae gaun to tek yer advice."

## HORSE OWNERS! USE


**CAUSTIC  
BALSAM.**

A safe, speedy and positive cure. The safest, best BLISTER ever used. Removes all bunions from horses. Impossible to produce near or bleed. Send for circulars. Special advice free.

THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Toronto, Canada

**BICKMORE'S  
GALL  
CURE**


The standard reliable remedy for Galls, Scratches, Cracks, Wire Cuts and all similar sores on animals. Sold by dealers everywhere. Money refunded if it fails. Sample and Bickmore's new horse book mailed for 10 cents. Write today.

WINGATE CHEMICAL CO., LTD., Canadian Distributors, 545 NOTRE DAME ST., W. MONTREAL, CANADA

**Seldom See  
A big knee like this, but your horse  
may have a bunch of bruise on his  
Ankle, Hock, Stifle, Knee or Throat.**
**ABSORBINE**

will clean them off without laying the horse up. No blister, no hair gone. \$2.00 per bottle, delivered. Book 8-C free. ABSORBINE, JR., for mankind, \$1.00. Removes Soft Bunions, Cures Varicose Veins, Varicocele, Hydrocele, Ruptured Muscles or Ligaments, Enlarged Glands. Allays Pain. Mfd. only by

W. S. JONES, P. O. Box 79, Monmouth St., Springfield, Mass.  
Canadian Agents: LYMAN BONS & CO., Montreal.

**ACTION DEVELOPERS**

For Producing  
and Improving  
Action in  
Horses.



Used by all  
successful ex-  
hibitors and  
dealers in Eng-  
land.

Illustrated pamphlets, testimonials and prices of patentee

G. H. GIBSON, OAKHAM, ENGLAND.

**ARTIFICIAL  
MARE IMPREGNATORS**

For getting in foal from 1 to 6 mares from one service of a stallion or jack, \$3.50 to \$6.00. Safety Impregnating outfit, especially adapted for getting in foal so-called barren and irregular breeders, \$7.50. All goods prepaid and guaranteed. Write for Stallion Goods Catalog.

CHITTENDEN & CO., Dept. 38, Cleveland, Ohio, U.S.A.

**2 Aged Imported  
Clydesdale Stallions**

for sale at \$100 each. Foal getters, or could work. Also a pair of Canadian-bred stallions, rising four years; registered; not large horses, but all quality. Price very reasonable.

O. SORBY, Guelph, Ont.

**MR A. I. HICKMAN,**

Court Lodge, Egerton, Kent, England, exports pedigree live stock of every description to all parts of the world. Exported during 1907 more Shetland ponies, more Romney Marsh sheep, and more champion Oxford Downs than any other breeder or exporter, besides large numbers of other breeds of horses, ponies, cattle, sheep and pigs. Correspondence invited. Highest references given.

**CLYDESDALES**

One 1,750-lb. 8-year-old mare in foal. One 6-year-old mare and one 3-year-old mare.

**SHORTHORNS**

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

JAMES McARTHUR, Gobles, Ontario.

**Shetland, Welsh and Iceland Ponies**

Present Offering: Piebald gelding, rising 9 years, about 13 hands. Bay stallion, rising 9 years, about 12 hands. These two are driving nicely now. Welsh filly, rising 1 year, dark grey; should make, when matured, a pony about 11 hands. Pair of Shetland mares, bred, and others.

E. DYMENT, Copetown, Ont.  
Gilead's Spring Farm

**Dr. Bell's Veterinary Medical Wonder**

cures inflammation of lungs, bowels and kidneys. The 20th-century wonder. Agents wanted in every county. Write for terms.

DR. BELL, V. S., KINGSTON, ONT.

Clydesdales, Shorthorns and Cotswolds—For richest bred and choicest individuals of above breeds, write me. My new Cotswold and Clydesdale importation will arrive early in the season.

J. O. ROSS, Jarvis, Ont., P. O. and Sta.

**QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.  
Miscellaneous.**
**BUCKWHEAT ON SUMMER-  
FALLOW.**

Is it profitable to sow buckwheat on summer-fallow, and plow under in the fall for wheat? Or, does it leave the ground too loose on clay land?

R. T.

Ans.—As a general practice, the sowing of some such crop as buckwheat is to be strongly approved in preference to leaving the fallow bare all summer. While the results on the succeeding crop of wheat may not be very marked as compared with the clean-fallow system, the subsequent effect on the land, resulting from the incorporation of a large amount of vegetable matter, is an important point to consider. Buckwheat, when plowed under decays rapidly, and whilst a firmly-compacted seed-bed is desirable for fall wheat, it should be possible to secure this, providing the buckwheat is turned under in August, each day's plowing being immediately rolled and harrowed, and the soil kept well disked or cultivated up until the wheat is sown.

**LUMP JAW.**

I have a cow in full flow of milk, and she has a swelling close up under her left ear. I noticed it first about first week in April. It looks like a boil on a person. It broke once, and discharged, then healed up. Now it has swollen and burst again. Will you please tell me what to do for it, and do you think the milk is fit for use for the house? We have been feeding it to the calves.

C. R.

Ans.—The symptoms indicate lump jaw, for the treatment of which iodide of potassium is the regular specific. Sufficient must be administered to produce what is called iodism, the symptoms of which condition are a loss of appetite and refusal to drink, slavering and a discharge of fluid from the eyes. Commence by giving one dram three times daily, and increase the dose by 10 grains daily until some of the above symptoms are manifested. Then discontinue giving the drug for three or four weeks; when, if necessary, repeat the treatment. In addition to the internal treatment, the open sore which has in this case resulted, should be attended to by applying, with a wooden paddle, a mixture of equal parts sulphuric acid and turpentine. Get the druggist to mix these. Another, and perhaps a better means of treating the sore, is to have the tumor carefully dissected out, the wound stitched and treated with a five-per-cent. solution of carbolic acid until healed. If the operation is decided on, it should be left to the discretion of a competent veterinarian. While the milk is not supposed to be specially affected, we would not advise its use until after treatment has been discontinued.

**WATER FOR SHEEP—WEANING  
LAMBS—CARE OF CREAM,  
ETC.**

1. Can sheep feed on good green pasture without water, and suffer no permanent injury to themselves?
2. Are lambs better weaned from the ewe when four months old than when let run with her all summer?
3. Would you, again, give the address of A. Carnegie?
4. How should cream be taken care of from the time it leaves the separator till it is converted into butter?
5. Do you think it advisable to harrow corn as it is coming up, if the land it is on is a light loam, and, therefore, does not crust or bake on top?
6. How about the same treatment for potatoes?

G. F.

Ans.—1. Yes, but in hot weather it is a kindness to supply water for them.  
2. Yes, if given good, fresh pasture and water.  
3. Skibo Castle, Sutherland, North Britain.  
4. After separating, cool the cream at once to a temperature of 50 or 60 degrees by surrounding the containing vessel with cold water. Never mix warm with cool cream. If the churning is to be done in the morning, the previous night's cream may be added that evening, when cooled. There are two methods of ripening cream. One is to add to the first fresh cream a small amount of good flavored sour cream, or sour skim milk. In such a case, the ripening temperature may be a low one,

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Write at once to the Yorkerman Consumption Remedy Co., 630 Rose Street, Kalamazoo, Mich., and they will send you from their Canadian Depot the book and a generous supply of the New Treatment, absolutely free, for they want every sufferer to have this wonderful cure before it is too late. Don't wait—write today. It may mean the saving of your life.

from 50 to 55 degrees. Each time fresh cream is added, that in the can should be thoroughly stirred. The other method of ripening cream is to keep it sweet by holding at a low temperature; then, twenty-four hours before churning, heat to between 60 and 65 degrees F., and for each gallon of cream add a small pint of good culture, in the form of sour skim milk or cream. Keep at that temperature until the cream has a mild acid taste and begins to coagulate, then cool down to below churning temperature, and keep it cold until churning time. The churning temperature will necessarily vary. Adopt one that will cause the butter to come firm in from twenty to thirty minutes. Before churning, strain the cream through a coarse strainer into the churn, in order to take out particles of curd or dried cream. If butter color be used, add to the cream in the churn; none is needed, of course, at this season. Do not fill a barrel or box churn over two-thirds full. Closed churns require ventilating two or three times during the first ten minutes. When the butter is like grains of clover seed, a dipperful of water may be added to assist separation. When the butter is the size of wheat grains, churning is completed, and the buttermilk may be drawn through a strainer, or the butter may be dipped from the buttermilk. If using a barrel or box churn, add about as much water to the butter as there was cream in the beginning, having a temperature of from 45 to 50 degrees in summer, and 50 to 60 degrees in winter. If the buttermilk does not separate readily with the first washing, it may be repeated, using brine, if necessary. Revolve the churn rapidly when washing, in order to prevent the butter forming in lumps, as butter in lumps is more difficult to remove the buttermilk from, and is also more trouble to salt evenly. Salt in the churn or on the worker at the rate of half to three-quarters of an ounce of salt per pound of butter. Work once or twice with a lever butter-worker, using a gentle, downward pressure. Then print or pack.

5. Yes, in midday, while it is witted by the sun.
6. It is advisable.

## What is a Good Investment?

THERE are three important qualities that every investor must keep in mind when buying securities. These are safety, cheapness and salability.

**It Must Be Safe**

That must be the first consideration. In forming a judgment on this point experience and a knowledge of the market are probably the most important factors. We have been in business for nearly forty years and our accumulated knowledge and experience is at the disposal of our clients.

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The only criterion of cheapness is that the investment must pay a good rate of interest on the amount of money put into it, and must be bought below its normal price so as to be likely to increase in value.

**It Must Be Readily Salable**

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# POWER LOT

(Continued from page 1015.)

"Git out o' here!" responded Bate, as if to a dog. "Go and git out o' my sight, Miss Lee."

"See here, you mangy brute, I go where I like," Rob advised him with potent emphasis. "You'd better get over into the pen there with your mates."

Bate ground his teeth.

"Ef you darst come over thar' behind the firs," he suggested, tauntingly, "I'll give you a dose you can chaw on till this time next year. Ef you darst, an' ef you darstent I'll punish ye right here whar' ye be; an' don't cry, f'r perhaps Ma'y 'll come out an' resky ye. She can see ye, ef ye stay right whar' ye be."

Rob, making no pause whatever for contemplation, marched over behind the firs. He towered above Bate, but he was not an athlete, nor had he ever made any practice, directly or indirectly, toward that end. He had eluded skillfully the bore of submitting to a college education; his travels had been performed in the most soft and luxurious fashion.

Bate, in spite of his occasional excesses, had the sturdy muscles indurate through habits of toil and hardship.

"Here I am," sneered Rob, beside him, aiming a swift, clean blow that felled him to the earth.

Rob rose staggering—a fiend now, an incarnate fury with but one intent. Life or death, it mattered not; only to reach that sullen, derisive face leering at him through the mist of his pain and frenzy; with fists, with teeth, with tearing fingernails, he cared not how, but he felt that he should reach that black, taunting goal before he died, and his blood surged with a blinding ferocity.

Bate, grinning, teased him, affected to play with him, raining down, however, at every opportunity, the sting of malicious blows. Rob reached a point at last where he did not feel these blows, but they fell off from him as from a thing insensate; his working, streaming face had taken on a deadly quiet, his bloodshot eyes a superhuman steadiness and watchfulness. Bate contemptuously interpreted this as the glazing sign of accepted defeat, and at that instant he found himself sprawling on his back under the scintillant glare of two blue eyes that looked as big as suns, modified only by an area of set white teeth that seemed of sufficient purpose to devour him; for, with the intensity of his attack, Rob had fallen with him and upon him.

Thus, fettering his opponent by his unexerted weight, and restraining him with the clutch of desperate arms, Rob gazed down upon him, and the blood from his pink-and-white face dropped down upon Bate's swarthy features.

"H'ist yerself, you mad ox!" said Bate, with the first impulse of his recovered breath. "Heave yerself up, you side-of-a-barn! This ain't no fair play."

Rob tightened the strenuous grip that held his victim.

"This ain't fair play!" he sobbed with spent breath; "guess you'll find I'm in earnest 'fore I get through with you."

"You durn mountain of a fool-baby, let me up, I say."

Rob, a little appeased by the sight of blood on his victim's face, grinned triumphantly in rejoinder.

"Say, 'Mr. Hilton, I've had enough, if you please,' and I'll let you up."

Bate lay smoldering with hate and fury, scornfully silent. Rob's breath began to come less like the gasp of the dying, and he warily strengthened the fastnesses of his position. Bate's very frame began to resent the stricture of those confining arms; moreover, someone might appear on

the scene and find him in this ridiculous and humiliating plight.

"Say, Rob, let me up," he said, in a bitter travesty of a conciliatory tone. "and we'll call it quits."

"Say 'Mr. Hilton, I've had enough, if you please.'"

"Curse ye, ye may stay there till yer arms rot off, then."

But while this disagreeable process was in its merest inception, Mary Stingaree suddenly appeared around the edge of the fir trees.

"You promised me you would not do that," she exclaimed impetuously to Bate; then, realizing the actual situation, and that it was Bate, and not Rob, who lay vanquished, she stood in speechless wonder.

"I was pastin' him blind," Bate made haste to assert, "when the great moon-calf teetered and fell on me. I thought the North mountain had tumbled."

"Say," simply repeated Rob, in Mary's presence, with unctious accents of politeness, "say 'Mr. Hilton, I've had enough, if you please,' and I'll let you up."

Bate snorted, and spake not. "Let him up, Robert," said Mary. At the lady's command Rob rose regretfully. "Which is it," he observed, however, smoothly to Bate, "which is it that Miss Stingaree has 'rescued'?"

Bate made another spring for his adversary, but a new and fresh element entered the arena at this moment, and Bate's truculency wilted down into a faded and surly withdrawal from the scene. It was Mrs. Byjo, calmly and curiously inspecting the situation through her spectacles, her faithful oxwhip at her side.

"Quit fightin'," she remarked, dispassionately.

The sole remaining belligerent, Rob, assented to this behest with a bloody smile.

"Yes 'm," he subjoined softly.

The eyes that gazed through Mrs. Byjo's spectacles were not so very old after all. Rob suspected a twinkle in them, and a twinkle not unfriendly to himself, at that. His torn heart, shattered and left empty by the retreating surges of passion, warmed a little.

"Excuse me, I think I need to go and take a bath," he murmured, spurning from his mouth the warm blood which trickled persistently thither from his nose.

"He had him down," he heard Mary confide to Mrs. Byjo, as he retreated. "Rob had him down!"

The wonder in the voice cut him to the quick, and roused his blood again to a vivifying storm. So it was subject only for amaze that he should put anything down? Very well, very well! Having washed himself, he returned to his tubs; but, strangely enough, neither blows nor the loss of much crimson gore had weakened him in the least; an apprehension of unmeasured strength confused and at the same time sustained him as he scrubbed at his ignominious task.

Never gleamed clothes whiter from the hand of a fuller. Unconsciously, Rob had put into their cleansing the foretaste and the promise of a consummate physical prowess. The manner in which he hung them on the line, while it portrayed an intense security in the adjustment of the clothespins, indicated, otherwise, some remarkable preoccupation of mind.

Tangled bunches of handkerchiefs and collars waved meekly from their vise-like attachment to the line, no hope of change, no dream of wandering for them. Shirts suspended variously, by the neck, by one arm, by the flap, screamed in the wind as they shook their disordered members menacingly in one another's faces. As twilight advanced—for, by reason of untoward events, Rob's washing had not been finally presented as a spectacle to the world until late in the day—as the shades of evening deepened, and the wind abated not, this ghost-like throng upon the line engaged in wilder antics and drearier

(Continued on next page.)

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This wonderful remedy is the famous *Oil of Wintergreen Compound, D.D.D. Prescription.* It is an external, pure, mild compound that has received the highest endorsement of medical science—takes away the terrible burning itch as if by magic. Just apply a few drops to the afflicted skin and the itch is gone—the skin is cooled and refreshed, gradually the eruption disappears, the skin is made clean, soft and white—the disease is cured.

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Mrs. Sarah E. Hollingsworth, Picton, Ont., writes: "Every other remedy I had tried would help for a while, but D.D.D. cured completely. It also cured a friend of mine who suffered untold agony before using it, and whom no doctor could help."

Mrs. Henry Harvey, Black Lake, P. Q., Canada, says: "I had been a sufferer from facial eczema for about ten years. I was treated unavailingly by several doctors and remedies. About two years ago I saw D.D.D. advertised. I at once decided to give it a trial and sent for a sample bottle, which cured me in a couple of weeks, and I have not had it since. D.D.D. has been a god-send to me as well as many others."

Mrs. William Fox, Chancery Lane, Brockville, Ont., Can., says: "Gladly I give you consent to use any letter I may have sent in praise of your wonderful D.D.D. Prescription. My little daughter's head still remains clear of the horrid scaly disease. Her father and I both notice how much brighter she is and her light hair is simply beautiful, so thick and glossy, after six years of suffering. It seems wonderful that less than four bottles of D.D.D. should have cured her after so much money spent on the X-Ray treatment, failed."

J. Gillespie, 576 Beverly St., Winnipeg, Can., says: "I have found in my case D.D.D. does all that is claimed for it."

Mrs. Wm. Noxon, King St., Picton, Ont., Can., writes: "I have used the D.D.D. Prescription and I feel safe in recommending it to all skin sufferers as a fine medicine. I suffered so much from eczema before I knew of D.D.D. that I feel more than grateful for what it has done for me."

Sign the coupon and let us send you the free sample bottle—then you will know why others are so grateful.

hissing of battle; so that, it was said, certain young people from Bear River actually thought it worth their while to climb the steeps and stand peering, in painfully suppressed merriment from behind the bunch of firs, in order to view the scene.

It was well for Rob that he plodded stoutly on, unconscious of the general interest which attached to this experimentative dawn of his existence; better for him, too, that he had not been finally presented as a gathered previously to witness his gloved attack upon the household ham, which hung in the back shed.

For, let it be duly narrated, having put out his wash in the manner aforesaid, he had, of meditated and silent purpose, hid him in at the rear door of the shed; had there stood off and aimed so unerring and ferocious a blow at the ham that it did thereupon leap from its hook and pound down with a monstrous noise upon the floor.

Rob, glancing warily about him, and believing himself undetected, proceeded to drive a competent bolt into the rafters, and hung the ham thereon, secured through its tendon with new rope, many-stranded and heavily tarred; he then braced off to renew the assault.

Meanwhile, Bate had entered the house with an unaccustomed look of animation, and even almost of good-nature, on his face.

"Say, Ma'y, come on out to the shed. Step careful! S-sh! Now peek in thar' through the crack."

Rob, his stage accessories complete, had just entered, as we have said, on the first scene in this new arena. The look he bent upon the ham was haughty, significant, and merciless. He dealt the ham a stunner, and the ham swung back and then returned to reach out swiftly and menacingly after him. Rob retreated a pace with incredible quickness, then darted forward again to strike, all the lory and ambition of those renowned in the ring shining in his eyes. The combat was not unequal on the whole. The ham was deep-salted, tough, and formidable with the sinews of maturity. Where Rob had the advantage of inspired calculation, the ham had the enduring obstinacy of a creature impervious to suffering or fatigue.

Rob watched his opportunities ever more and more alertly, and did buffet the ham right valiantly; until, some tired swerve of his wrist caused him to administer a blow that so reacted upon his own knuckles he jumped perpendicularly with the pain of it, and as he descended, the ham, too, returned from its flight and fetched him a broadside of punishment that sent him reeling against the meat barrel, to its overthrow and his own accompanying downfall. Sadly, too, he fell on that particular rack of the shed where a setting hen, unthrone by such rude means, bristled her every feather at him with angry maledictions, and even pecked audaciously at his already battered features.

At this point Bate succumbed to a breathless spasm of mirth. Softly he let himself down to earth and rolled over and over with the glee of his emotions, and silently he rolled himself to a safe ground of vantage where he could rise and slink away, leaving Mary as sole occupant of the proscenium box.

(To be continued.)

A German tavernkeeper, while crossing the Atlantic, accosted a steward, and inquired, doubtfully:

"Ve no can smoke here, yes?" Instead of replying, the attendant pointed to a sign, which read: "Smoke here, not aft!"

The German was so pleased with the pantomime method of communication that he memorized the words that appeared upon the sign. A month later he returned to his native country, and had a huge placard posted in the bar-room of his tavern. The first to notice it was a party of American tourists, who roared with laughter as they read: "Smoke here, but not hereafter!"

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Present offering: Twenty good breeding cows, yearling heifers, good sappy heifer calves; also some very promising bull calves, the set of Oward and Frostborn 2nd. In car lots or singly. Come and see them, or write and state what you want. Satisfaction guaranteed. **ARTHUR F. O'NEIL,** Maple Grove, Ont., Middlesex Co.

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

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BREEDER OF SHORTHORN CATTLE  
Golden Cross (imp.) at head of herd.

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Herd headed by the grand champion, Prime Favorite, imp. You cannot afford to buy without seeing these bulls. We will appreciate a visit. Females of all ages and most popular lines of breeding. Bell telephone on each farm. Burlington Jct. Stn., G. T. R. **W. G. Pettit & Sons,** Freeman, Ont.

**CEDARDALE SHORTHORNS**  
Owing to scarcity of feed, am offering at specially low figures for quick sale: 17 heifers, one to three years old. 4 young bulls from six months to one year old. 16 cows, in calf or with calf at foot. Both beef and deep-milking strains. **T. S. Sprague, M.P.,** Markdale, Ont.

**SHORTHORNS**  
Choice heifers one and two years old, some from imported sires and dams, and now in calf to Good Morning, imported, our present stock bull. **Scott Bros., Highgate, Ont.** M. C. Ry. and P. M. Ry.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.  
Miscellaneous.

PREPARING EXCAVATED SOIL FOR LAWN SEEDING.

A gentleman here, who, in digging a cellar under his house, put the earth on his lawn to level it up, now wishes to seed it down to grass. The earth is a gravelly clay, and is about 18 inches deep on the old sod. Would it be advisable to put manure on the soil, and work it well in, and then seed down? Would you be kind enough to suggest a treatment, and the best seed mixture for this soil?  
F. C. N.

Ans.—It would have been better to have stripped the surface soil off the lawn before adding the subsoil. It could have then been put back on top, and grass seed would have taken readily upon it. As it is, I think the best thing that can be done would be to top-dress the lawn with a few inches of good surface soil, and then seed down with a lawn-grass mixture made of equal parts, by weight, of Blue Grass, Red Top and White Dutch clover. This mixture should be used at the rate of one pound per square rod, and should be well raked into the soil and rolled, if the season is dry. I would not recommend the use of manure just before seeding down, unless the manure was thoroughly rotted, otherwise it would be likely to introduce many forms of weed seeds, which would probably start stronger than the lawn grass.

Another plan which might be adopted, if it is convenient to cover at once with surface soil, would be to give a heavy top-dressing of manure, and work it well into the soil, and keep the lawn cultivated this year, and seed down next year. This, of course, would keep it a year later in making the greensward.  
O. A. C. H. L. HUTT.

IRON ROOFING AS LIGHTNING PROTECTOR.

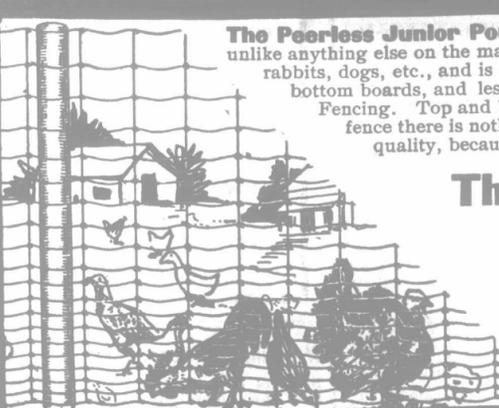
I noticed, some time ago, in your paper, a reply to an enquirer re corrugated-iron roofing. You said, I think, that it is the best lightning protection known. Now, I am fully persuaded that, for durability and looks and easy laying, it is A1; but how anybody can claim that it is lightning-proof is more than I can understand. I would be greatly pleased to have you explain, through your paper, how any kind of steel can ward off lightning.

WELL-SATISFIED READER.

Ans.—The reason that barns or other buildings are struck by lightning is that they furnish a better medium for the passage of electricity than the dry air through which it would otherwise have to pass in going from cloud to earth, or vice versa. Why barns, after being filled with new hay or grain, are especially liable to lightning stroke is, it is believed, on account of a column of moist, warm air constantly ascending from them, which is a much better conductor of electricity than the surrounding air. Wood, though a better conductor of electricity than air, is not at all good, hence the splitting and ignition which takes place when struck. Lightning protection is secured by furnishing a better medium through which the current may pass without damage; hence, the value of lightning-rods. Safety is secured, not by "warding off" as you suggest, but by conducting. The one absolutely lightning-proof building is the one entirely sheathed in sheet metal, as powder magazines are. A roof covered with sheet metal in any form is well protected if metallic connection with the damp earth is provided. By referring to our previous answer, you will notice that we said that was an essential condition for safety.  
T.

The "Bucco" cultivator, a hand cultivator, for which it is claimed that one man with this tool is worth two with a hoe, is manufactured by the Bailey-Underwood Co., New Glasgow, Nova Scotia, advertised in this paper, and sold by hardware and seedsmen. As a cultivator, it loosens the soil as deeply as required, cleaning the weeds out by the roots, and keeping the ground around the plants clean and open. The tines of the cultivator are adjustable, and the center tine may be removed to enable the plants to be cleaned on both sides at one operation. See the advertisement, and note the claims for the "Bucco."

PEERLESS JUNIOR POULTRY FENCE



The Peerless Junior Poultry and Garden Fence is in a class by itself, being unlike anything else on the market. It is woven close enough to turn small chickens, rabbits, dogs, etc., and is strong enough to turn large animals. It requires no top or bottom boards, and less than half the posts required by the ordinary Poultry Fencing. Top and bottom wires are No. 9 hard steel. As a general-purpose fence there is nothing obtainable that will fill the bill so well, and its lasting quality, because of its extra strength, makes it

**The Most Durable Poultry Fence You Can Buy**

Peerless Junior Fence has double the strength that would ever be required of it. It has a breaking strain of at least 8000 lbs. Don't you think it is just the fence you want? For prices and further particulars, drop us a card.

**THE BANWELL-HOXIE WIRE FENCE CO., (Ltd.)**  
Dept. B, Hamilton, Ont. Winnipeg, Manitoba

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

My herd is represented by such noted Scotch families as Victoria, Orange Blossom, Duchess of Gloster, Sarahallan, Stamford and Lovely. Mostly from imported sire and dams. Write me for prices on what you want.

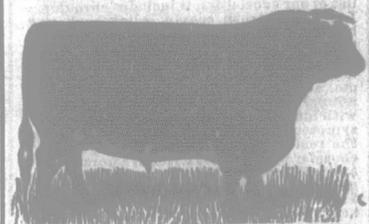
**J. F. MITCHELL,**  
Burlington Jct. Sta. Burlington, Ont., P.O. & Telegraph.

TWO RED BULLS  
12 Months' Old.

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

**J. T. Gibson, Denfield, Ont.**

Shorthorn Bulls



I have for sale four as good young bulls as I ever offered to my customers at my best times. For type, quality and breeding these are up to the standard of first class. Write me for particulars, or come and see.

**ARTHUR JOHNSTON,**  
Greenwood, Ont.  
Claremont St., O.P.R.; Pickering, G.T.R.

**Shorthorns!**  
**BELMAR PARC.**

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

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

Nonpareil Archer, imp. Proud GR, imp. Marigold Sailer. Nonpareil Solinga.

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

An unsurpassed lot of yearling heifers.

**Pleasant Valley Shorthorns**

Herd headed by Imp. Ben. Lomond -45160- (50468) and consisting of females of the leading Scotch families. High-class young stock a specialty. Correspondence solicited. Inspection invited.

**GEO. AMOS & SON, Moffat, Ont., Sta. & P.O.**  
Farm is 11 miles east of Guelph on C.P.R., half mile from station.

**Queenston Heights Shorthorns**

Young bulls from imported and home-bred Scotch cows, and got by such noted bulls as Derby (imp.), Spicy Broadhooks (imp.) and Whitehall Ramden. Priced for quick sale.

**HUDSON USHER, Queenston, Ont.**  
Farm three miles north of Niagara Falls.

**Farmers and Cattlemen Read This**

When you cannot sell your export cattle at satisfactory prices at home, and wish to ship them to the Old Country markets, write or wire for steamer space, market and shipping information to

**Donald Munro, Live-stock Forwarding Agent and Commission Salesman, 43 St. Sacramento St., Montreal.**

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

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

**1854 Maple Lodge Stock Farm 1908**

Four handsome young Shorthorn bulls for sale. Heifers also.

**A. W. SMITH, MAPLE LODGE, ONTARIO.**  
Lucan Crossing Station, G. T. R.

**Valley Home Shorthorns AND BERKSHIRES.**

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

**S. J. PEARSON, SON & CO., MEADOWVALE, ONT.**  
Stations: Meadowvale, O. P. R., and Brampton, G. T. R.

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

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

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

**SHORTHORN BULLS For Sale.**

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

**JOHN MILLER,**  
Brougham, Ont. Claremont Sta., C. P. R.

**The Salem Stock Farm**

**SHORTHORNS**  
A SPECIALTY. WRITE FOR ANY INFORMATION.

**J. A. Watt, Elora, Ont.**  
G. T. R. AND C. P. R.

**Scotch Shorthorn Bulls**

We are offering at hard-times prices five bulls, from six to fourteen months old, from the best of imported Scotch Shorthorns. It will pay to see these bulls before buying.

Long-distance phone, 516. **GIBBS WOODFIELD STOCK FARM, St. Catharines, Ont.**

**SHORTHORNS**  
YOUNG BULLS.

by Aberdeen Hero, Imp. -28240-. Also females all ages.

**Wm. Grainger & Son,**  
LONDONBORO P. O. Ont.

**Maple Home Shorthorns!**

Our present offering is several very choice and richly bred one and two year old heifers, and three yearling bulls. Away above the average. Pure Scotch and Scotch topped.

**K. D. SCHMIDT & SONS**  
Elmira, Ont.

**NOTED IMP. BULL, DERBY, FOR SALE.**

Having several of Derby's heifers now ready to breed, we have decided to sell him. He is as active as ever, and has kept his conformation well. His breeding and ability need no comment.

**W. J. SUEAN & SON,**  
Box 254, Owen Sound, Ont.

**TWO IMPORTED BULLS**

Direct from Aberdeenshire, Scotland, of excellent quality, color and breeding, two from imp. sire and dam, and others sired by Joy of Morning (imp.) -28070-. Prices in Shorthorns and Yorkshires will interest intending purchasers.

**GEO. D. FLETCHER, Braham P.O., Ont.**  
Brin Sta., C. P. R.

**FOR 10 Shorthorn Bulls**

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

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

**MAPLE GROVE SHORTHORNS**

Scotch and dairy bred; up-to-date in type; prize-winners at the local shows. A number of 1 and 2 year old heifers, 1 year old bull, and one 5 mos. old—the last will make a show bull. Flora bred—will be sold easy.

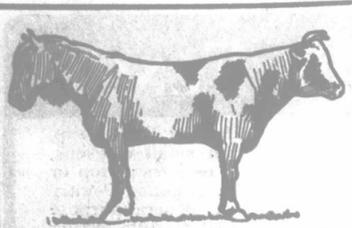
**L. B. POWELL,**  
Wallenstein, Ont., P.O. and Sta., C.P.R.

**FOR SALE: 4 Shorthorn Bulls fit for service.** Dairy type. Some of them from imp. cows, and all got by Broadhooks Prince (imp.) 55002. Prices the lowest. Also cows or heifers. 60 head to select from.

**DAVID MILNE, ETHEL, ONT.**

**Shorthorns and Leicesters!**  
In Shorthorns, a few females, different ages, of good milking family. Half dozen shearing Leicester ewes.

**John Lishman, Hagersville, Ontario.**



**The Stock-Owners' Medicine Chest**

What You Have Been Wanting for Years

- THIS CHEST CONTAINS: PRICE: **\$3**
- 1 Colic Draught.
  - 6 Cough Powders.
  - 6 Diuretic Powders.
  - 1 Wound Lotion.
  - 6 Diarrhoea Draughts.
  - 12 Condition Powders.

Full instructions and veterinary advice enclosed. For \$3 you get drugs that would cost you \$10 in the ordinary way. No horse or cattle owner should be without this medicine chest. When a horse has an attack of colic, and you have to drive ten or twenty miles for a veterinary surgeon, your horse may be dead when you return. Send for a list of our specialties, it includes cures for:—Lumpjaw, thrush, sprain, splint, curb, ringbone, sidebone, sprains, injuries, wounds, tapeworm, pinworm, ringworm, thoroughpins, enlarged glands, rheumatism, distemper (dog), antidote for strychnine poisoning (dog), etc., etc. If you have a sick horse or other animal and do not know what is the matter with him, send us a minute description of his symptoms and a dollar bill, and we will send the remedy by return mail. If we do not consider we can treat without a personal examination we will return your dollar at once, so that it will cost you nothing to consult us. Send for our medicine chest at once—you may have a sick horse to-morrow, and by sending \$3 now you may save \$300 in a week.

The Stock-Owners' Veterinary Dispensary, 250 Jarvis Street, Toronto.



**Maple Grove SHORTHORNS.**

6 bulls and 3 heifers for sale. Bred from imp. and home-bred stock. A number of young cows safe in calf. Present stock bull, Shary Morning, C.D. WAGAR, Enterprise, Ont. Sta. & P.O.

**Brownie Shorthorns**—Very heavy milkers; stock bull and breeding cows all descendants of Imp. Beauty, by Snowball. No better dairy-bred Shorthorns in Canada, and few better individuals. For sale: Seven bulls from 6 to 19 months of age, six heifers from 6 months to 2 years. D. BROWN, Ayr P.O. and Sta., Ont.

**Athelstane Shorthorns!** Three choice bulls and a few heifers; low down, thick-fleshed sort, of noted families, and mostly sired by Star Prince—53900—. Prices very reasonable. W. W. WALDIE, Box 324, Stratford, Ont.

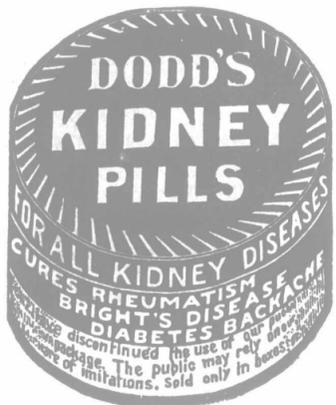
**SCOTCH SHORTHORNS!** We now offer four heifer calves 10 and 11 months old. All reds. Bred from imp. sire and dams. Will be sold right. C. RANKIN & SONS, Wyebridge P.O. Ont. Wyevale Sta.

**Brampton Jerseys**

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

**Jerseys 2 Extra Choice Young Bulls For Sale, 8 and 9 months old, grandsons of the great Financial King, out of large, heavy-milking dams. Inquiries solicited. ARTHUR H. TUFTS, Box 111, Tweed, Ont.**

The minister, knowing how fond Pat was of wine, offered him a small wine-glassful, and said: "Pat, that wine is 100 years old."  
"Faith, it's small for its age, then," said Pat.



**GOSSIP.**

Mr. James Sharp, Rockside, Ont., breeder of Aberdeen-Angus cattle, in ordering a change in his advertisement, writes: "I have sold all the bulls of serviceable age I advertised. I have for sale cows in calf and with calves at foot, also bull and heifer calves up to six months old; good ones, and the bull calves will soon be fit for service."

The youngest son of Charles Dickens, Mr. Edward Bulwar Lytton Dickens, is a member of Parliament in Australia. Not long ago in the course of a speech he was frequently interrupted by a snappish member named Willis. "Mr. Speaker," said Mr. Dickens, turning to the chair, "it may be remembered by some present that my father coined an expression which attained some popularity—'Barkis is willin'.' The circumstances to-day are such that I am strongly tempted to reverse the phrase, and say, 'Willis is barkin'.' The retort was effective."

The summer resident looked curiously at Perry Jones, the sexton of the Lanbury meeting-house, as she finished her survey of the little church. "You say it seats three hundred and six people," she said, raising her lorgnette to gaze at him. "What a curious number!" "I don't know why 'tis," replied Mr. Jones. Resentment at her tone was coupled with irritation at her calm survey of him through her impertinent eyeglass, as he stared back at her. "Strikes me it's a very sensible number. Three hundred in the body of the church, four in the choir, one on the organ-bench and a camp-stool for Hollis Prouty, that blows for Miss Cummings to play. Perhaps down your way you'd think he ought to stand all the time, being only a boy, but folks see things different in the country."—[Youth's Companion.

"Horses on the Farm" is the title of a paper by Mr. A. S. Grant, in the new volume of the Transactions of the Highland and Agricultural Society. The writer summarises the replies to a set of questions sent to breeders and other keepers of horses in different parts of Scotland. These answers indicate a great increase in breeding horses on farms in recent years. In most instances, the practice of breeding all or part of the working horses on a farm is declared to have been found advantageous. Suggestions as to rearing and feeding are given in much detail from a large number of correspondents, and other points in management are treated. There is a general agreement as to the desirability of crushing oats for horses, and as to the need of oats and hay for horses at work, whatever supplementary foods are supplied. A few roots are given by some correspondents.

**SCENTED WATER AT LONG RANGE.**

It is commonly believed that cattle can scent water a great distance, but the following anecdote, related by Mr. F. C. Selous, in his new book, "African Nature Notes," is so extraordinary as to be almost incredible. He was travelling in South-west Africa at Christmas-time, the hottest season of the year, and the journey took him across waterless deserts. His party was in sore straits for water, and he rode forward to try and find it, leaving his teams of oxen in charge of a native follower; the beasts had had no water for two or three days, and were mad with thirst. The night after Mr. Selous had left, a light breeze sprang up from the north, and at once the oxen rose to their feet and started dead in the face of the wind. This occurred just before dawn, and it afterwards transpired that the oxen had travelled straight to a pool which contained a good supply of recent rain-water, having arrived there before noon, the distance being over twelve miles. Mr. Selous could not believe that the cattle had scented the water, despite the wind, at so great a distance, but an experienced native chief who was with him stoutly maintained that they had done so, and had gone direct to the pool led by the wind borne smell.

**"Twentieth Century Dictionary."**

A miracle of scholarship that will supersede all inexpensive works. EVERY Canadian home should have this comprehensive and up-to-date book of words. Edited by Rev. Thos. Davidson, assistant editor Chambers' Encyclopædia. Replete with information for every user of the English language. Cloth bound, and copiously illustrated. Over 1,200 pages. How to Secure a Copy of This Invaluable Work. Send us two new subscribers to "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE," accompanied by \$3, and the Dictionary will be mailed you, post free.

**W. Willis & Sons, Pine Ridge Farm, Newmarket, Ont.** Breeders of registered high-class JERSEY CATTLE. Stock for sale of both sexes, and reg. Cotswold sheep. Correspondence solicited.  
**Howglen Ayrshires!** For sale: 75 pure-bred registered Ayrshires, all ages; prizewinners; many imported. Apply to ALLAN P. BLUE, EUSTIS, QUEBEC.

**STONEHOUSE AYRSHIRES** On hand for sale: A number of imp. cows and heifers winners of high honors in Scotland & Canada. 4 young bulls bred from champions and winners themselves. Extra choice offering.  
**HECTOR GORDON, Howick P. O. & Sta., Quebec.**

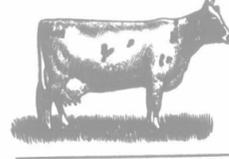


**Stoneycroft Ayrshires**

Choice young bulls and heifers of the very best breeding, combining show and dairy quality. Large Improved Yorkshire Pigs from imported sires and dams, now ready to ship.  
**STONEYCROFT STOCK FARM, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que.**

**Glenhurst Ayrshires** Oldest-established herd in Ontario. Imp. and Canadian-bred. Average B. F. test for the whole herd, 4.3; 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., Ont., Lancaster Sta.

**KELSO S. F. AYRSHIRES** My winnings at Ottawa this year were: Aged cow in milk, 1st and ch.; dry cow, 1st; Canadian bred cow, 4th; Canadian-bred 3-year-old, 3rd. For sale, anything in herd, both sexes. Extra choice stuff. D. A. McFARLANE, Kelso, Que., Athelstane Sta., G. T. R.



**SPRINGHILL AYRSHIRES!**

A better lot of young cows and heifers we never had. They have only to be seen to be appreciated. "Deep milkers," "Good teats." Just the kind for foundation stock. Bull calves from best cows. Will leave for Scotland shortly to import. Order a choice yearling or bull calf or a female or two. They will be out of quarantine for spring service. Write for prices.  
**ROBERT HUNTER & SONS, Long-distance 'Phone. MAXVILLE, ONT.**

**SPRING BROOK AYRSHIRES** are noted for being large producers of milk testing well up in butter-fat. A few bull calves of 1908 for sale; also the stock bull, Crown Prince of Levensock—19508—(imported), for delivery July 1st. Write for prices. W. F. Stephen Huntington, Que.

**Wardend Ayrshires** Present offering: 1 two-year-old, 3 yearling bulls, and choice lot of spring calves from good milkers. F. W. TAYLOR, Wellman's Corners, Ont. Hoard's Sta., G. T. R. Telephone in house.



**Burnside's Champion Ayrshires**

My 1907 importation of 75 head being about all disposed of, I am preparing to import again. Mr. And. Mitchell, the world's most extensive dealer and breeder of Ayrshires, is at present securing for me the best young bulls from the best herds in Scotland. Send in your order now for a choice bull and a female or two. Bulls will be out of quarantine in time for spring service. Correspondence solicited. Long-distance 'phone in house.  
**R. R. NESS, Howick, Que.**

**AYRSHIRES** Young bulls from producing dams and same sire, from 1 months up to 2 years. Rare good ones and will speak for themselves. H. DYMENT, Hickory Hill Stock Farm, Clappison, Ont. Dundas Station and Telegraph.

**MAPLE-LINE HOLSTEINS**—For immediate sale, is 1 yearling bull and several bull calves from 3 weeks to 2 1/2 months of age, out of producing cows of a high order. Also some choice young Yorkshire boar pigs from 6 to 8 weeks. W. A. Bryant, Cairngorm, Ont. Strathroy station.

**To Head Your Herd**

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

**Centre and Hillview Holsteins!**

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

**Only Bull Calves**

**FOR SALE, HOLSTEIN and AYRSHIRE** Of the best performing strains.  
**GEO. RICE, Annandale Stock Farm, Tillsonburg, Ont.**

**FAIRVIEW HOLSTEINS!**

For sale: Just now we have about a dozen cows and heifers, some of them in the R. O. M., and all with official backing on both sides, in calf to the Toronto 3-times champion. Also a number of bull calves with official backing.  
**CHOS HARTLEY, DOWNSVIEW, ONT.** Weston and Downsview stations.

**Maple Hill Holstein-Friesians**

Bull calves from No. 1 dams, sired by bulls with great official backing. Write for prices.  
**G. W. Clemons, St. George, Ont.**

**HILTON STOCK FARM—Holsteins** Cotswolds and Tamworths—Present offering: Some young cows; a nice lot of young pigs; few boars six months old, and cows in pig. R. O. MORROW & SON, Hilton, Ont. Brighton Tel. and Stn.

**Evergreen Stock Farm** For sale: Choice Holstein bull on both sides; also a few females. Write for prices and terms.  
**F. C. PETTIT, Burgessville, Ont.**

# DYSPEPSIA AND STOMACH DISORDERS MAY BE QUICKLY AND PERMANENTLY CURED BY BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS.

Mr. P. A. Labelle, Maniwaki, Que., writes as follows: "I desire to thank you for your wonderful cure, Burdock Blood Bitters. Three years ago I had a very severe attack of Dyspepsia. I tried five of the best doctors I could find but they could do me no good. I was advised by a friend to try Burdock Blood Bitters and to my great surprise, after taking two bottles, I was so perfectly cured that I have not had a sign of Dyspepsia since. I cannot praise it too highly to all sufferers. In my experience it is the best I ever used. Nothing for me like B.B.B. Don't accept a substitute for Burdock Blood Bitters. There is nothing "just as good."

**FAIRVIEW HERD** is the place to buy your next bull. I can furnish you with a bull sired by our great herd bull, **PONTIAC KORNDEKE**, who has 19 daughters in the last year's report that made official records from 18 pounds at less than two years old to over 8 1/2 pounds at four years, and the whole number averaged over 4 1/2% fat. No other bull in the world has ever made such a showing in one year. I have just tested another of his daughters that made 36.40 pounds butter in seven days with second calf. I have over 30 cows and heifers in calf to him. Come and look my herd over before making your selections elsewhere. E. H. Dellar, Heuvelten, St. Law. Co., N. Y., near Prescott

**MAPLE GLEN HOLSTEINS** For Sale: A young service bull, brother of Evergreen March, champion at Guelph test, 1907; or another from a cow with 80 lbs. milk per day; or a Top Notcher in a bull calf from an officially tested 2 yr. old, with 19.48 lbs. butter 7 days; or the tested 30-lb. butter cow for foundation; or a couple of heifers, bred and due to freshen next Oct. and Dec. Come and inspect the herd. Prices right. **G. A. GILROY, GLEN SUELL, ONT.**

**Lakeview Holsteins!** Herd headed by Count Hengerveld Payne De Kol. His dam, Grace Payne 2nd, 26.30 lbs. butter in 7 days, is dam of world's champion 4-year-old butter cow. Sire Count Hengerveld De Kol, 70 A.R.O. daughters, including world's champion milk cow. For sale: 1 service bull; 10 bull calves, by 20-lb. butter cows. 75 head to select from. **W. D. BRECKON, Mgr., BRONTE, ONT.**

**WOODBINE STOCK FARM** Offers a few fine young Holstein bulls and bull calves, sired by Sir Mechtildse Posch. Sire's dam holds world's largest two-day public test record, dam Ianthe Jewel Mechtildse 27.65 lbs. butter in 7 days; out of dams with superior breeding and quality. Shipping stations—Paris, G.T.R.: Ayr, C.P.R. **A. KENNEDY, Ayr, Ont.**

**LOOK HERE** Have on hand bull calves from choice dams, and sired by son of greatest cow in Canada. Boutsje Q. Pieterje De Kol: 645 lbs. 7 days; 96 lbs. 1 day. His sire's dam and granddam have records averaging over 96 lbs. butter week. Also choice bulls fit for service. Prices right. **FRED ABBOTT, Fairview Stock Farm, Harristville, Ont.**

**LYNDALE HOLSTEINS!** Bull calves for sale out of cows with records of from 18 to 20 lbs., also 3 heifers coming 2, and a number of young cows in Record of Merit, bred to a grandson of Pieterje Hengerveld's Count De Kol.

**BROWN BROS., LYN ONTARIO** Special Offer! Two very richly bred sons of Sir Abbecker De Kol 2nd and Mercena's Sir Posch, from deep-milking and officially backed young cows, at low prices considering their rich breeding. For particulars address: **H. BOLLERT, Cassel, Ont.**

**RIDGEDEALE FARM HOLSTEINS**—For sale: 4 bull calves from one to ten months old; 2 heifer calves. All bred from choice dams. Also a pair of choice cows supposed to be in calf. **R. W. WALKER, Utica P. O., Ont.** Port Perry (G.T.R.) and Myrtle (C.P.R.) stations, Ontario Co.

**Glenwood Stock Farm**—Holsteins and Yorkshires. Holsteins all s/d out. Have a few young Yorkshires, about 2 months old, for sale cheap. True to type and first-class. Bred from imported stock. **THOS. B. CARLAN & SON, Warkworth P.O., Ont.** Cambellford Stn

PLEASE MENTION THIS PAPER.

GOSSIP.

Attention is called to the advertisement in our issue of June 4th, page 988, of the auction sale, to take place on June 18th, at 2 p. m., of the farm of 84 1/2 acres, and a Sawyer-Massey threshing outfit, belonging to the estate of the late Thos. W. Clark, of Cainsville, Brant Co., Ont. The farm is sandy loam, well watered by spring creek. A new bank barn, 40 x 80, with hip roof and cement floors, and a good house, recently remodelled, make this a very desirable property.

Mr. John McFarlane, Dutton, Ont., breeder of Shorthorns, has recently made following sales: To Mr. Jas. McWilliam, Dutton, the young bull, Scottish Chief, and to Mr. Henry Palmer, Middlemarch, a beautiful nine-months-old bull. Mr. McFarlane shipped the bull, Evening Star, to Messrs. C. H. & J. Shank, Pt. Pover, last week, on approval, and received from them the following letter on his arrival: "Enclosed find cheque for payment of bull. We are very well pleased with him, and must thank you for the straightforward manner in which you conducted the transaction, and also to acknowledge our appreciation of the fair treatment we have received at your hands. You certainly did not misrepresent the bull in any way, and we shall esteem it a pleasure to deal with you again, if opportunity occurs."

Mr. McFarlane has still a number of choice young bulls for sale.

Of the choice imported four-year-old Clydesdale stallion, Lord Scott (14249), whose portrait appears on another page in this issue, bred by the Earl of Strathmore and imported and owned by W. J. McCallum, of Brampton, Ont., the Scottish Farmer said he was "one of the best colts seen out at the shows in the season of 1907," and his breeding well accounts for his individual merit, being a son of Marcellus (11110), first-prize three-year-old at Glasgow Stallion Show, in Feb., 1901, and reserve champion to his great sire, Hiawatha, for the Cawdor Cup; first and champion, Glasgow Agricultural Show, April, 1901, and the Highland Society's Show, in 1903 and 1904. The dam of Lord Scott, Primrose (16389), is a daughter of Benedict, who was by that greatest sire of champions, Baron's Pride. And her sire, Welbeck (7384), was by MacNeillage, by Macgregor, by Darnley (222); while her granddam was by Prince of Wales (673), thus combining the blood of the most noted sires of the breed, and constituting Lord Scott, one of the most desirable horses to breed from that has been brought to Canada, his conformation, quality, action and underpinning being of the first order of excellence.

The coming of the motor has not quite brought disaster in its train. There are signs that Old London's carriage trade—like that of horses—is beginning to revive again. A prominent carriage manufacturer, after referring to the falling in the business since the introduction of the motor, recently said: "During the season of 1907 we received many more orders for light vehicles, and the increase in the number of carriage horses in the streets and parks was very noticeable. Several reasons can be adduced for this change. People are beginning to find that the motor is an expensive luxury, and that with wear and tear of tires, and the heavy consumption of petrol, it costs twice as much to keep up as a carriage and pair of horses. Then the supreme value of the motor—its speed—is more or less at a discount in London. With the advent of the taximeter, cab motoring is brought within the reach of all, and thus loses that charm and novelty which commended themselves to people who required a distinctive mode of conveyance. Above all, the motor fails from the social point of view. The victoria, with its prancing horses and liveried servants, adds to the dignity and charm of its occupants, but the lady buried in a motor car, driven rapidly by a chauffeur in a sombre uniform, can display only a veil, and that not an elegant one. The motor, in a word, destroys those little amenities of life which make shopping in Bond Street and driving in the park a pleasure."

## The Maples Holstein Herd!

RECORD OF MERIT COWS. Headed by Lord Wayne Mechtildse Calamity, also in the Record of Merit. Nothing for sale but choice bull calves. **WALBURN RIVERS, FOLDEN'S, ONT.**

## Queen City Holsteins

Big smooth cows. The sort that fill big pails the year through. They are officially tested in both seven-day and twelve-month tests. Farm seven miles north of Toronto, near Metropolitan Electric Ry. Long-distance telephone. **R. F. HICKS, Newton Brook P. O., Ont.**



## HOLSTEINS

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

## FAIRVIEW SHROPSHIRE

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



## CALFSKINS

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED. **E. T. CARTER & CO., 83-95 Front St. E., TOR. ONT.** WRITE FOR OUR PRICES.

## HIDES, ETC.

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

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

## Oxford Down Sheep, Shorthorn Cattle, Yorkshire Hogs.

Present offering: Lambs of either sex. For prices, etc., write to **John Cousins & Sons, Buena Vista Farm, Harriston, Ont.**

## 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. G. COLLINS, Bowesville P.O., Ont.** Manotick Sta., C.P.R.

**OHIO IMPROVED CHESTER WHITE.** Largest strains. Oldest established registered herd in Canada. Young sows in farrow. Choice pigs 6 weeks to 6 months old. Pairs furnished not akin. Express charges prepaid. Pedigrees and safe delivery guaranteed. **E. D. GEORGE, Putnam, Ont.**

**Duroc-Jerseys** Boars fit for service. Sows ready to breed. Several sows in pig, also younger ones. Imported Canadian Boy 1907 heads our herd. **W. C. CAMPBELL & SONS, Harrick, Ont.**

## Large White Yorkshires!

An offering at the present time a choice lot of boars ready for service, from imported stock; also young pigs of both sexes, not akin. Prices right, and quality of breeding unequalled. Write or call on

**H. J. DAVIS, WOODSTOCK, ONT.**

## 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.**

## Chester White Swine AND SHROPSHIRE SHEEP.

Write for prices. **W. E. WRIGHT, GLANWORTH, ONT.**

## MONKLAND YORKSHIRES

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

## Newcastle Tamworths and Shorthorns

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

## Glenburn Herd of Yorkshires

Winner of gold medal three years in succession. 6 young boars from 6 to 9 months; also 75 young sows, from 6 to 15 weeks old. **David Barr, Jr., Box 3, Renfrew, Ont.**

## YORKSHIRES

Of the Choicest Type of Breeding! Our herd stands second to none in Canada to-day. We invite inspection. Any stock shipped can be returned at our expense if not satisfactory on receipt. Prices not the lowest, but for value received we guarantee them as good as the best. Good stock on hand now. **J. W. BOYLE, P. O. Box 563, Woodstock, Ont.**

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

## Meadowbrook Yorkshires.

Young stock of both sexes. A number of sows old enough to breed, all sired by imp. Daimany Topman. Everything guaranteed as represented. **J. H. SWELL, Hagersville, Ont., P. O. & Station.**

**LARGE ENGLISH YORKSHIRES.**—We have a limited number of choice young pigs for sale, bred from our choicest sows and got by the imported boar, Daimany Joe 13577 and Broomhouse Beau 14514. Pigs from the latter won all the first prizes at the Ottawa Fat Stock Show last March for the best dressed carcasses, and sweepstakes over all breeds or grades. We guarantee satisfaction in all mail orders. **JOSEPH FEATHERSTON & SON, STREETSVILLE, ONT.**

## SUNNYMOUNT BERKSHIRES

Boars fit for service, sows safely in pig, young sows 4 months old, young sows and boars 3 months old imported in dam. **JOHN McLEOD, Milton, Ont., P. O. and Sta., C.P.R. & G.T.R.**

## Willowdale Berkshires

are unsurpassed for quality and breeding. Young stock, all ages, for sale reasonable. Satisfaction guaranteed. Long-distance telephone in residence. **J. J. WILSON, Importer and Breeder, Milton, Ont., P. O. & Sta., G. T. R. and C. P. R.**

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THIS IS THE SHEET METAL AGE.

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Galt Steel Siding, you know, is fire, water, wind, and frost proof. Original cost is not more than wood and far less than stone or brick. Easily and quickly applied. Will last a life time. Our designs are original—very clever and handsome imitations of brick and stone. Catalogue and complete information on request.

**The Galt Art Metal Co., Ltd., Galt, Ontario.**



## Pumps Vim Into Worn-out Men



**Take This Belt for What It is Worth. Wear It Until You Are Cured. Then Pay Me.**

If you feel tired and stupid, with no ambition to get out and hustle; if you have spells of despondency and a desire to give up the fight, you need new energy. The race is to the strong. Show me a failure, and I'll show you a weakling, lacking in courage, strength and ambition, three essentials to the make-up of a successful man.

I can take a man like that and pump new energy into his body while he sleeps, and in a few weeks' time transform him into a giant in strength and courage. It is proven that energy and electricity are one and the same thing. If you lack this energy you can get it only by filling your nerves with electricity. Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt does this. Wear it while you sleep. Feel its invigorating stream of electric life in your nerves, its vitalizing spark in your blood. You wake up in the morning full of new life, new energy, and courage enough to tackle anything.

My Belt sends a steady current of electricity into the nerves and vitals, building up vitality and strength and removing the cause of disease. No pain can exist in a body charged with electric life. You can have no rheumatism, no weakness, no inactive parts, for the life generated by this appliance gives health and strength to every organ.

**DR. M. S. McLAUGHLIN,**  
112 Yonge St., Toronto, Can.  
Please send me your Book, free.

NAME.....  
ADDRESS.....

An American actor was once seeing London from the top of a bus. As they swung down the Strand, he asked the driver to point out the places of interest.

"Right you are, sir!" agreed the driver, touching his hat. "There's Lug-git 'll, where they 'ang 'em."

A little later: "There's Parliament 'ouses, where they make the laws wot does it, across the way."

"An' there's Westminster 'Abbey, where they buried the good 'uns wot didn't get 'anged!"

"You talk of J. Pierpont Morgan's colliers," said a Russian, "what do you think of a man who owns 35,000 sheep dogs?"

"Impossible!"

"No, no. The man I refer to is Gustav Jovanovitch, the Russian mutton king. Jovanovitch's sheep whiten the Siberian plains for hundreds of square miles. They number 1,750,000, and 35,000 dogs look after them. You talk of your mammoth American enterprises, but have you anything to compare with one employing 35,000 dogs?"

**QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.**  
Miscellaneous.

**CHARGE FOR BOAR SERVICE.**  
Can a man charge for service of a boar which is not registered or advertised?  
W. G.

Ans.—Yes.

**OWNERSHIP OF LAND.**  
A sold a farm some twenty-one years ago, with a family burying ground in one corner, fenced off, four rods square, which has not been used for over forty years, and some of the graves have been moved since A sold said land. Now, can A claim more than what was fenced in at time of sale, as the deed calls for 1/4 of an acre? B has had peaceful possession of balance of said land for over twenty-one years.

CONSTANT READER.  
Ans.—We think not.

**MISREPRESENTATION.**  
A sells a horse to B, to be ten or eleven years old. B finds out the horse is older, and that A knew it, having bought the horse some years ago for that age. Can B collect damages, as the difference in the age given by A and the honest age makes the horse less valuable?

I recommend the bicycle pump for garget as a quick relief. A READER.  
Ontario.

Ans.—We think so.

**ACCIDENT TO HIRED MAN.**

A has B engaged for a year, from Jan. 20th. On Dec. 27th, while cutting wood, B gets his finger badly cut. A has him attended to by doctor, and asked him to stay until better; but B preferred to go to his relatives on Jan. 6th. So A settled with B for time he had worked, also had doctor attend his finger until better. B was quite satisfied, but now he wants to collect pay for time he lost with wound. Is it legal for him to do so?  
A.  
Ontario.

Ans.—Judging from the foregoing statement alone, we would say that B is not in a position to enforce payment.

**SHIPPING STOCK TO THE UNITED STATES.**

1. Describe, fully, how to send registered Shropshire sheep to the States duty free.

2. Some American breeders would rather pay the duty than go to the trouble to secure an importer's affidavit. Our express agent refuses to send stock without it. Other agents, working for the same company, will do so. How is this?

3. In shipping pure-bred stock by express, about how much should they be valued?  
J. R. K.

Ans.—1. Shipments of sheep, for free entry into the United States, must be accompanied by certified pedigree, health certificate, importer's affidavit, duplicate export entry and duplicate invoice. Where valuation is \$100, a Consul's certificate is also required.

2. It rests entirely with the United States customs officer; but if he insists, he can demand an importer's affidavit.

3. The amount of money received.  
R. McE.

**Veterinary.**

**JOINT ILL.**  
Colt was weak when born, but it got strong enough to rise alone. Now, both hind and one fore fetlock joints are swollen.  
L. M.

Ans.—I am afraid the foal has joint ill, and there are little hopes of recovery. Bathe well and often with hot water, and, after bathing, rub with camphorated liniment. Give five grains iodide of potassium in a little of the dam's milk four times daily. Keep comfortable, and help to its feet every hour to nurse.  
V.

**EIGHT LAMBS AT A BIRTH.**  
An English exchange reports that a ewe belonging to Mr. Hosking, of Hearder's Farm, Teigngrace, recently gave birth to eight lambs. Six lived several hours, but all are now dead. The ewe is well.

U S U S

## WHY DOES THE IMPROVED 1908 U. S. CREAM SEPARATOR Win So Many Laurels?

Because it has that solid, low frame; most simple yet efficient bowl, holding World's Record for cleanest skimming; so many conveniences; and the easiest running separator made.

If you have cows, you need a separator, you need the best separator. That one is the U. S.



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U S U S

## "BUCO" HAND CULTIVATOR



One man with a "Buco" is worth two with a hoe. Tines can be adjusted to width as required. Handle 4 1/2 ft. long. It gets DOWN DEEP, loosens the soil thoroughly and cleans all the weeds out BY ROOT. Makes a clean, healthy garden, and saves a lot of work. Great around vegetables, shrubs and trees. Sold by hardware and seedsmen. If your dealer cannot supply you, we will send on receipt of price, \$1.50 each. Return after trial at our expense, and money refunded if not satisfactory.

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**\$12,000 Buys One Hundred and Seventy-five-acre Farm**

Thirteen and a half miles from Toronto, on Yonge St. Thirty acres of bush, with running stream. Good bank barn. Frame house. Farm in first-class condition. Apply:

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