

**SONER?**

...of disease as security behind the bars. Many of the excesses of manhood ought to be or used to be. ...

**EMMAL WEAKNESS.**

...is guaranteed to be in Detroit. Bank ...

**Kergan,**

...PHOT. MICH.

**For Sale.**

...LOT EIGHT, N. D. R. ...

**For Sale.**

...AND LOT ON QUEEN ...

**g Lots For Sale.**

...TOWN OF DURHAM, ...

**ns for Sale.**

...PROPERTY - NEAR ...

**Lots For Sale.**

...ON WISHING TO PUR- ...

**er Wanted.**

...FEMALE - APPLI- ...

**for Sale.**

...CON. 14. GLEN- ...

**for Sale.**

...CON. 3. SOUTH ...

**for Sale.**

...EASY TERMS OF ...

# FOR THE FARM

Sale of Registered Yorkshire Pigs for Breeding Purposes.

Having carefully studied the conditions and advantages in England, Canada and the United States, of selling by annual public auction, pure bred animals for breeding purposes, a number of the leading Canadian breeders of Yorkshire pigs have decided to establish an annual auction sale, believing that this will supply Canadian farmers with what they require in a more satisfactory manner than the present system of fitting for exhibitions, meeting customers, and selling at the Fall Shows. By fitting and exhibiting animals, a large number of the best males and females are seriously injured for breeding purposes, which is a disadvantage and disappointment to the purchaser; the expense of production is largely increased which is an injury to the producer. For these reasons it has been decided to hold the First Annual Combination Auction Sale of Yorkshire Pigs at the Winter Fair Building, City Guelph, Thursday, August 21st., 1902.

The sale will commence at 10:30 a. m., which will give those arriving in Guelph by the morning trains an opportunity to be present when the sale commences.

Railroad Rates. It is expected that reduced passenger and freight rates will be available throughout Ontario to those who wish to attend this sale.

The animals offered are bred or contributed by the following well known and reliable breeders:—J. E. Brethour, Burford, Ont., The Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Ont., Hon. John Dryden, Brooklin, Ont., Major G. B. Hood, Guelph, Ont., Mr. Saunders Spencer, Holywell Manor, St. Ives, Hunts, England, and the Glenbodson Company, Myrtle, Ont. One hundred pigs will be offered. Sixty of these will be sows under a year old, many of which will be safe in pig to an imported boar. Those not in pig to imported boars will be safe in pig to some of the best and most noted Canadian bred boars, owned in Canada. There will be offered in addition a number of imported and Canadian bred boars fit for service, also a number of younger sows and boars varying in age from four to seven months.

The official Auctioneers will be George Jackson, Port Perry, and Thomas Ingram, Guelph, Ont. This will be the finest collection of Yorkshires, both in individual quality and breeding, ever offered in America by public auction. None but first class animals will be sold. A number of the animals are fine show specimens, and are fitted for exhibition, and are good enough to be shown anywhere. There will be many prize winners among them. Arrangements have been made with the officers of certain Fair Boards so that animals offered will be eligible for exhibition this season at London, Ottawa, and some other exhibitions. All the stock is in good breeding condition. All sows of a breeding age have been bred, and are insured to be in pig unless otherwise stated in the Catalogue to be issued soon. Particulars regarding the breeding list will be given in the Catalogue and at the sale.

Registration certificates will be supplied at the sale for all pigs sold. If desired, shipping crates will be supplied to purchasers at 75c. each.

This sale affords a splendid opportunity to farmers who wish to lay the foundation for a Yorkshire herd, and to those who wish to improve their present herds. Provincial Governments who wish to distribute Yorkshires of the best breeding and quality among their constituents, and officers of Agricultural Associations who desire to introduce among their members swine of the best bacon type and breeding, should be represented at this sale.

Special attention is directed to some of the families from which the pigs offered for sale have descended. Representatives from these families have been noted winners in England, Canada, and at many American Exhibitions.

**JULIAS.**

This family traces back to Holywell Pearl 3—(imp. 1887) by Holy Silt Ear (515), a noted prize winner in his day. The family of Julias has been bred by Mr. Brethour in Oak Lodge Herd for five generations, and has produced many prize winners and is a very prolific family. As a sow under one year "Oak Lodge Julia VII" won first prize in several competitions at the largest Canadian Shows. In 1901 she won the Championship Gold Medal at the Pan American Exposition.

**MINNIES.**

This family is a branch of the Marian stock, which at one time was the most prominent prize winning family in the Oak Lodge Herd, and which was descended from one of the first pigs imported by Mr. Brethour, viz.—"Marian—18"—which formed the foundation of Oak Lodge Herd. This importation was from the herd of Frank Walker—Jones, of Little Mollington, England. It was one of this family that won the Holywell Challenge Cup offered by Sanders Spencer at Toronto the first time. When finally competed for it was won by a representative of the Cinderella family.

Canada. A large percentage of the honors brought to the Oak Lodge Herd has been won by Cinderellas. They are prolific, producing very even thrifty pigs of strictly bacon character, having great length of body, depth of side, and strong, hard flinty bone; they are large without undue coarseness. Upon different occasions representatives of this family have obtained premiums over all breeds in dressed carcass competitions. The remarkable and truiness to type have been brought about by the most careful selection of the best boars and sows used in the Oak Lodge Herd. They have been carefully bred for many generations along the lines of the ideal bacon standard. Pigs offered from this family are the result of years of careful breeding and selection. They are from the same foundation as the Julia family.

The Holywell Challenge Cup was offered by Sanders Spencer to be competed for at Toronto. It was first offered in 1891 when it was won by a representative of the Minnie family. This trophy was finally placed to the credit of the Oak Lodge Herd and was won by a representative of the Cinderella family in 1898. This plate was offered for the best Yorkshire pig at the Exhibition, male or female, and required to be won twice by one exhibitor before becoming his property.

**COUNTESSES.**

The Countess family traces to importation made in 1898 from the herd of Denston Gibson. The Countess family is a branch of the Constance family. They have proved to be very successful breeders. One pig from this family sold for \$200 when ten months old.

**PINKS.**

This family traces back to Oak Lodge Primrose—2099—which made a record in the show ring, never equalled by any other Yorkshire pig shown in Canada. She won first prize for three years in succession in the class for best brood sow at the Toronto Industrial. On the sire's side the name of Ruddington Lad appears. He was the winner of the first prize and Grand Championship at the Royal Show in 1896.

**PRIDES.**

This family is quite equal in point of merit to the Cinderella family, and has produced many noted prize winners, at the largest Canadian and American shows. The foundation of this family traces to Lady Duckering—415—imp. bred by C. E. Duckering, who was the winner of the first prize in the aged class at the Columbian Exposition, Chicago, 1893. Like the Cinderellas this family, though bred on slightly different lines, has furnished many prize winners in the bacon and dressed carcass classes. Next to the Minnies or Marian's this is the oldest family in the Oak Lodge herd.

**MITES.**

This family traces back to Kinocroft Mite II—27—(imp) and Kinocroft Mite III—28—(imp), which formed part of the foundation of the herd established by the Wm. Davies Co., about 1890. These sows were selected from the herd of Sanders Spencer, and were got by Holywell Tyke. The sow Oak Lodge Mite VI, —3096—made a reputation for the family by winning first prize for two years in succession in the class for aged sows at the Toronto Exhibition.

**ROYAL QUEENS.**

This family is descended from an importation made from the herd of D. R. Daybell, in 1898, and is without doubt one of the most noted prize winning families in England in recent years. Representatives of this family have won first prize at the Royal exhibition for four years in succession, both in the male and female sections. They have proven a very valuable addition to the Yorkshire breeds in Canada. They have the power of transmitting to their offspring, uniformity of type and excellence of the highest standard.

In the case of persons or Associations who wish to buy but who cannot attend the sale or send a representative, if they forward their orders with full instructions to Mr. A. P. Westervelt, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, Ont., he will be responsible for the prompt and honorable execution of such orders, and for the proper shipment of animals bought under this clause. If the order cannot be filled in a manner satisfactory to Mr. Westervelt, the money sent will be refunded immediately.

F. W. HODSON,  
Live Stock Commissioner.

**A Lesson in Tillage.**

Department of Agriculture,  
Ottawa, July 17th, 1902.

The texture or physical condition of the soil is nearly always more important than its mere richness in plant food. Every farmer knows, or should know, that a hard and lumpy soil will not grow good crops, so

**There is**

no escaping the germs of consumption; kill them with health. Health is your only means of killing them.

Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil will give you that health, if anything will.

SEND FOR FREE SAMPLE AND TRY IT.  
SCOTT & BOWNE, CHEMISTS, TORONTO.  
50c. and \$1.00; all druggists.

matter how much plant food it may contain. A clay soil which has been producing crops for any number of years may be so seriously injured by one injudicious ploughing in a wet time as to ruin it for the growing of crops for two or three years. The injury lies in the modification of its physical texture, not in the lessening of its fertility. A sandy soil may, also, be seriously impaired for the growing of any crop if the humus, or decaying organic matter, be allowed to burn out of it. It becomes leachy, it quickly loses its moisture, and it becomes excessively hot in bright sunny weather.

A finely-divided, mellow, friable soil is more productive than a hard lumpy soil of the same chemical composition. Why? Because it holds and retains the moisture; it holds more air; it presents greater surface to the roots; it promotes fertility; it hastens the decomposition of the mineral elements; it has less variable extremes of temperature; and it allows a better root-hold to the plant. In all these and other ways the mellowness of the soil renders the plant food more available, and affords a congenial and comfortable place in which the plant may grow.

It is useless to apply commercial fertilizers to lands which are not in proper physical condition for the very best growth of crops. How, then, can the texture of lands be improved? By judicious ploughing and tillage, and mulches; by the incorporation of humus; by the use of underdrains, windbreaks, applications of lime, salt, and adaptation of crop to soil.

A number of experiments have been carried out on our own Experimental farms as well as at Ithaca, N. Y., and elsewhere, and the results point generally to the necessity of preserving moisture in the soil, the first step towards which is to put the soil in such a physical condition that it will be pervious to the water, that is, that it will afford a reservoir for it.

Free water within eighteen inches of the surface of the soil is injurious to the growth of cultivated plants.

Capillary water, that is, water retained in the minute hair-like empty spaces or tubes existing throughout a well-worked soil, is the direct source of their supply and should by all means be conserved. Capillary action of the soil depends upon the fineness of its particles. The finer its particles the greater will be the number of capillary tubes in the soil; and finer and more numerous these capillary tubes the greater will be quantity of water retained in the soil. In coarse, loose, sandy or gravelly soils the action will be weak, while in fine compacted soils it will be strong. But should the capillary pores in the soil remain continuous from the moist under-soil to the surface, the moisture would rise to the surface, and pass off into the atmosphere by evaporation. By making these pores very much larger near the surface the moisture is arrested in its upward movement, and this result can be accomplished by light surface cultivation which produces a "soil mulch." This mulch of loose soil answers about the same purpose as a board would in cutting off the direct connection of the capillary soil with the atmosphere. As soon as the soil becomes baked or encrusted, the capillary connection with the atmosphere is renewed, and another tillage is required to re-establish the "soil mulch."

It should always be remembered that a large amount of water is necessary for a plant, because its food is in a very dilute solution, and that water is, also, used in building plant tissue.

Moisture is necessary in the soil, for without it the action by which the roots are able to corrode the solid particles of mineral matter and set free plant food cannot take place.

As the distribution of the rainfall is beyond any known control the farmer must place his dependence under ordinary conditions on the conservation of soil moisture.

Surface tillage should commence early in the spring so as to conserve moisture, for every day's delay after the soil is in a fit condition means the loss of tons of valuable water.

As an implement with which to establish and maintain a surface "mulch" the harrow is valuable; frequent harrowing of an orchard will greatly lessen the evaporation from the surface. Where cultivators are used as conservers of moisture many fine teeth are preferable to a few coarse teeth.

Ridge culture undoubtedly promotes level culture; therefore practise level culture, except in cases where the soil suffers from an excess of free water.

The roller, by compressing the soil, brings moisture to the surface. On loose sandy soils it is very useful because it compacts the particles; but avoid it on clay, for it will prove disastrous if succeeded by heavy rains. Where possible follow the roller with a smoothing harrow to restore the mulch.

The use of underdrains renders soil porous above them, and in removing the free water, allows access of air, which is as essential as moisture in crop culture.

Lime has a beneficial effect on heavy clay and on light sand, and acts favorably on marshy, sour lands. Lime, gypsum and salt are good conservers of moisture.

Grasses and grains do best on clay and loamy soils, leaving sandy and gravelly lands for cultivated crops. The humus of tilled lands can be kept

up by barn manures and by green manuring.

The soil will respond in a large measure according to the treatment it receives. If neglected it will fail to yield a liberal increase; but if cultivated intelligently and thoroughly it will reward the owner for his diligence.

## Economical Pork Production.

In the past some objections have been raised by the packers re the use of forage plants and roots for pork production, but the light of recent experiments would seem to show their fears or objections groundless; in fact, the good influence of a considerable proportion of green feed or roots in the ration of a pig can scarcely be overestimated. It has long been known that skim milk has a most beneficial influence upon the thrift of the porkers, and quality of the pork, even when the amount fed forms only a part of the ration. Green food and roots seem in a large measure to be capable of supplementing the now—in view of the tremendous expansion in the Canadian bacon industry,—quite inadequate supply of dairy by-products, for use in pig feeding. The farmer whose conditions permit may go even further than to use forage plants as a supplementary food. He may even make them the chief item of his pig feed if he is careful to use a good proportion of grain, (oats, pease and barley,) during the last month of the feeding period.

As the season is rather far advanced for an exhaustive discussion of forage crops suitable for this purpose I shall confine my remarks to such as are still seasonable.

**CLOVER.**—Probably no crop is better adapted to young pigs than clover, and a bit of clover stubble used for this purpose will give very good returns. So far as our experiments go, the pork so produced is of good quality.

**RAPE.**—Of all the crops used here so far for pasturing pigs, rape quite easily stands first. The principal points in its favor are:—(1) its quick growth, (2) its wide range, as it grows well on almost any kind of land, (3) its long season, as it may be sown as late as September and still do fairly well, (4) its evident palatability, as the pigs eat it greedily, and (5) its good effect upon the quality of the bacon, producing as it does, almost invariably a good firm carcass. Rape may be expected to be fit for pasturage from 6 to 8 weeks from date of sowing. It should be sown in rows about 24" apart, since when so grown it gives the greatest return per acre, and is best adapted for pasturing. It should be sown fairly thickly in the rows, say, three lbs. of seed per acre. An acre may be expected to carry from 20 to 40 pigs through a season, depending on the season and the condition of the crop when the pigs are turned in.

**VETCHES.**—Vetches also are valuable as forage for swine, and may be, under exceptional conditions, sown late in the season. Especially is this true of the Hairy Vetch, which species has the peculiar quality of growing up again after having been cut off or eaten down.

**OATS.**—Probably no green crop will give a better return in pork than oats. They may be sown late or early in the season at the rate of 5 or 6 bushels to the acre and the pigs turned on about a month after they germinate. The fault of this crop is that it lasts only a short time, as it does not seem to be able to recover when once eaten down.

**ARTICHOKES.**—Another crop of great value for pork production is the artichoke. It should be sown late in the fall or very early in the spring. They will do the harvesting themselves. This is a most excellent crop for brood sows in spring and autumn. Almost all varieties of juicy forage crops are suitable for pork production, the sorts mentioned above being probably the best for Canada.

The question as to the advisability of allowing pigs to graze, or shutting in a small pen and feeding them the green crops, does not seem to have been positively settled yet, for while greater daily gains may be expected where animals are kept in close quarters, there is always the item of extra labor for cutting and carrying the forage.

Another item of some importance to the feeder is the comparative economy of winter and summer feeding of pigs. According to various experiments conducted here recently, pork may be produced at about \$1.00 per hundred pounds, live weight, less cost in summer than in winter. This seems to be due to less cost of green feed, as well as to low temperature, which must be overcome by food or by artificial heat.

J. H. GRISDALE, Agriculturist,  
Central Experimental Farm,  
Ottawa, Ontario.

Young man, you can't do it. You can't make your way through the world without work. Men have tried it before you. They have loafed around street corners, told windy stories and all that, but they have never succeeded. You are no smarter than other boys. Your wits will not bring you success in life. You had better learn a good trade than become a chronic loafer, producing nothing for yourself, nothing to help the world along. The world has little use for boys who are not willing to pull off their coats and win their way to fame and fortune. The good things of life are not handed out to idlers on silver platters.

## N., G. & J. McKechnie.

THE POPULAR CASH STORE.

The Largest Stock in Durham.

**CARPETS**

At reduced prices they must go to make room for new goods. Call and see them.

**LACE CURTAINS**

From Nottingham; beautiful goods; prices 2½ yds. long 60c. 3½ yds. long \$1.25, 3¾ yds. long \$1.75.

**MUSLINS**

White dotted muslins.....10c per yd.

**GROCERIES**

Cheese, per lb.....14c.  
Lard, per lb.....14c.  
Rice, 6 lbs.....25c.  
Japan Rice, 8 lbs.....25c.  
Tapioca, 5 lbs.....25c.  
Bulk Starch, per lb.....7c.  
Pickles, per quart.....15c.  
Codfish, per lb.....7c.  
Lemons, per doz.....20c.

**MEATS**

Roll bacon, per lb.....14c.  
Shoulders, per lb.....14c.  
Hams, per lb.....15c.  
Bologna, per lb.....10c.  
Home Cured, per lb.....12½c.

The Largest Stock in Durham.

THE POPULAR CASH STORE.

## N., G. & J. McKechnie.

## H. W. MOCKLER.

**Summery Things for Hot Weather Comfort.**

The men who want to look well on hot days should wear Furnishing which give complete comfort, which fit so they don't rub or chafe in the hot sun, and which are light enough to be a pleasure on a hot day. Our Furnishings combine all these qualities. Our Shirts are perfect fitters, and our lines of Neckwear in Silk Ties and Ascots are also perfect for summer wear. Our Hosiery in fancy striped and embroidered cotton and cashmere is very nobby. Our Collars are up-to-date and comfortable.

A few Words About our New Collars.

We have a new Collar in stock called the "Palmetto," an ideal collar for the hot weather, in sizes 14½ to 16½. It combines comfort and coolness with a stylish appearance, and that is what our young men are looking for. Our stock in fact is complete with every shape desirable in different heights and qualities.

## H. W. MOCKLER.