

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.

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, Scotland, Newfoundland and New Zealand, \$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.
3. ADVERTISING RATES.—Single insertion, 25 cents per line. agate. Contract rates furnished on application.
4. THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE is sent to subscribers until an explicit order is received for its discontinuance. All payments of arrears must be made as required by law.
5. THE LAW IS, that all subscribers to newspapers are held responsible until all arrears are paid and their paper ordered to be discontinued.
6. REMITTANCES should be made direct to us, either by Money Order or Registered Letter, which will be at our risk. When made otherwise we will not be responsible.
7. THE DATE ON YOUR LABEL shows to what time your subscription is paid.
8. ANONYMOUS communications will receive no attention. In every case the "Full Name and Post-office Address Must be Given."
9. WHEN A REPLY BY MAIL IS REQUIRED to Urgent Veterinary or Legal Enquiries, \$1 must be enclosed.
10. LETTERS intended for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.
11. CHANGE OF ADDRESS.—Subscribers when ordering a change of address should give the old as well as the new P.O. address.
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.

Address—THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE, or
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED),
LONDON, CANADA.

with attested depositions of many other eye-witnesses. Their report created a furore, and, on behalf of English shareholders, the British Foreign Office directed an investigation by Consul-General Casement, accompanied by an independent commission. The report received by the British Government fully confirms the charges of ill-treatment of natives, which the Peruvian Government has undertaken to redress.

Now, what was that original report? A more hideous document has never been read. For foul and savage cruelty it surpasses the barbarities of King Leopold's methods on the Congo, the abominations of the Angolan slave traffic that supplied cocoa islands with labor, and a similar traffic for Yucatan and parts of Mexico. The record is given of floggings that strip the flesh off men and women, who either die under torture or are left to rot till their wounds swarm with maggots, and they are shot to end the stench. Children were tied to trees as marks for rifles, or dashed against walls for sport. Living victims were suspended over lighted fires, or wrapped in clothes soaked with kerosene and then kindled. Limbs were mutilated, and murdered corpses flung to pet dogs to eat, and atrocities perpetrated with which the crimes of ordinary lust seem venial by comparison. One of the company's agents, Armando Normand, in 1907 sent out a party to capture an Indian chief and family, who were brought in chained.

"Normand asked them why they did not bring in the amount of rubber that he imposed upon them, and that his superior chiefs ordered him to get. To which the Indian chief replied that, as the quantity he demanded was very large, sometimes it was impossible to collect it all. This answer was sufficient for Normand to tie up his hands and feet with a chain, and to order three armfuls of wood to be placed about the unfortunate victim, he himself bringing half a tin of kerosene. Then with his own hands he set fire to the defenceless man. When the poor wretch's wife saw this horrible act of cruelty, she implored Normand not to murder her husband in such a barbarous manner. This sufficed for Normand to cut off her head and throw her on the funeral pyre of her husband. After this he took the two children, and, having dismembered them with his ma-

chete (cutlass), threw their remains on the same fire."

And so the hideous story continues, from one fiendish incident to another. Upon tribes of naked, helpless and unarmed men and women, secluded for ages in their unknown forests, these unspeakable abominations were practiced. And Why? Partly, says The Nation, of London, Eng., to satisfy the inborn lust and brutality of the company's agents, and partly to extort the supply of rubber, and secure dividends for complaisant directors and shareholders who can plead ignorance no longer of the doings of the gang of criminals in their employ for years. The world is not yet done with slavery, although some innocent people think so, and Christian civilization has something yet to do when we see a part heathen land turned into what has been truthfully described as a "Devil's Paradise."

Every little while we read in the bulletins of the Census and Statistics office crop reports which seem to indicate an undue optimism on the part of its correspondents or officers. For instance, the July 31st bulletin states that oats and barley have an average condition of 80 to 90% in Ontario and Quebec. Unless conditions are extraordinarily promising in Quebec, we fear threshing returns will be at wide variance with the predictions. From extensive areas of Central and Western Ontario come reports of very poor oat yields, ranging from 10 or 15 bushels per acre to half or two-thirds of a crop. Barley is likewise light in many instances. The poor oat yield is directly attributable to drouth, especially those scorching weeks in early July, which are responsible for many unfilled glumes.

HORSES.

There is always a good market for a really high-class horse.

Feed regularly. No other farm animal is more strongly a creature of habit than is the horse.

There is no reason why every farm should not furnish its own horses. This would be a distinct saving in cost.

Good millet, hay, fed in moderation, or with some other good roughage and a concentrate, is quite satisfactory; but when fed alone and in large quantity, it may cause kidney trouble, accompanied by lameness and swelling of the joints.

Do not offer a thin horse for sale, but rather make him fat first. A much higher price and a readier sale can always be obtained when the animal is in the pink of condition. Extra fleshing covers up a multitude of deficiencies.

City firms buy the best of horses, not only because they are valuable as workers, but also because they are good advertisements for their business. The kind of horse that a man drives is generally regarded as a fair indication of the state of his business.

More horses are injured by feeding too much hay than too little. Give them a definite, limited allowance at each feeding, and do not feed so heavily that the horse has a manger containing stale hay before him all the time. Give only an amount which will be readily cleaned up before the next feed.

It is estimated that there are in Great Britain 7,000 fewer horses than there were last year. The falling off has been greater in the light types than in the heavy-draft animals, and the motor car is blamed for it. Notwithstanding the increase in motor cars and the decrease in light horses, the very best type of light horse is selling at the present time in that country for as much as he ever did.

Eighty head of Clydesdales left Scotland for Canada during the last week of July and the first week of August. The popularity of this old draft breed increases in this country from year to year, and there is no better means of keeping up the interest, and at the same time improving the breed than by bringing into the country some of the best individual horses from their native land.

There is no other class of live stock that will give better returns for high-priced feeds than will the right type of draft horses, and the right type can only be secured by careful breeding and good care. Our importers should be encouraged in their work, and nothing will do this more effectively than will giving them your patronage; that is, when they offer better quality than can be secured in home-bred stock. By so doing, you are helping these men, and at the same time improving your own stock, which make for the improvement of the breed as a whole.

It is stated that over 5,000 horses have either died or been disabled from the heat this summer in New York city alone, and that a very large number have suffered a like fate in Chicago. The consequence is an almost unprecedented demand in these cities for all classes of horses, particularly drafters and delivery chunks. There is little doubt that the owners and drivers of these horses could have prevented much of this loss by proper care and treatment. It only goes to show that horse owners cannot be too careful in working and caring for their animals during excessive heat.

Fit the Horse Before Selling.

The intense heat of this summer has depleted the number of work and draft horses in the large cities very materially, and there is little doubt that, in order to fill the vacancies in their stables, the city firms will be scouring the country in search of horses. The busiest season on the farms will soon be over, and many farm owners will be able to dispose of a horse or two, provided their horses are in good flesh. It is a fact that fat is very much appreciated by purchasers, and unless the animal is possessed of a good amount of it, city dealers are not too anxious to handle him, because it is well known that if a horse is not in good condition where green feed is abundant, he is likely a hard feeder, and it would be much more difficult to put flesh on him in the city stables, where no green feed is available. Fat can be put on the horse in the country much more cheaply than in the city, because green feed is procurable, and other feed is much cheaper. Thus it is that the dealer demands that the horse be in good condition, and, if he is carrying a liberal amount of fat, almost any price within reason can be obtained for him.

Few horses will bring a full price, unless fat. Dealers have too often been fooled by buying these animals, only to find that when they get them to their stables it is next to impossible to put any flesh on them. A special reason for the buyers desiring finished horses this summer is the scarcity of feed. Hay is a short crop in most sections, and in many districts oats also promise a very light yield. With these feeds high in price, it would be expensive to fatten up the horses while at their work.

The man who has a horse for sale should make him fat before offering him at all. The increase in price will always pay for the feed many times over, even if the latter is high in price, as it no doubt will be this season.

Conditions indicate that those who have the feed on hand could not do better than buy up a few good horses and prepare them for sale. The best horse for the farmer to buy is not always the very fat animal. It must be remembered that a horse which has been working all summer will not likely be in as high flesh as he might be in the spring, after a winter's rest. Many of the best horses in the country look thin in summer, and, because of this lack of finish they have a plain appearance which detracts greatly from their selling price. An expert horseman has little difficulty in picking out the good ones, even if they are thin. Extra quality will usually be recognized, even if the animal is low in flesh; and, for the farmer with plenty of feed at his disposal there are few more profitable undertakings than to purchase some of these good animals which are thin in flesh, and fit them for sale. This class of horse can always be had, because, unfortunately, there are always those who, because of scarcity of feed, or for other reasons, are forced to sell, and these animals can be bought right, and sold at a substantial profit. For all those who can, it would pay to give the horse extra feed and improve his condition before placing him upon the market. The city dealers do not hesitate to pay increased prices for their horses, provided they can get the finished horse, and someone must fatten these horses before they can be profitably sold to these men. They are required for hard work in the cities, and feed is expensive; so, in view of these facts, it is against the horse-dealer's interest to buy thin animals for this trade. The farmer should fit his own horses, and, where feed is abundant, good profits can be obtained from buying horses to fit, because nowhere else can they be put into good condition so cheaply as on the farm.