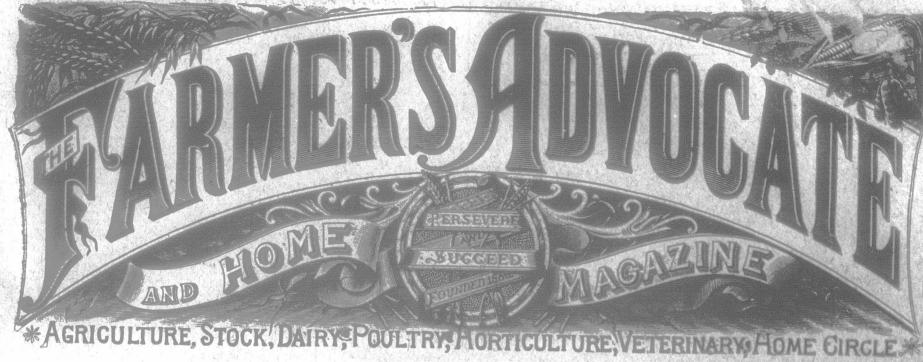
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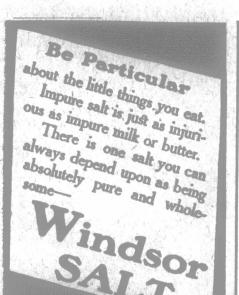
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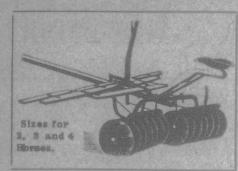
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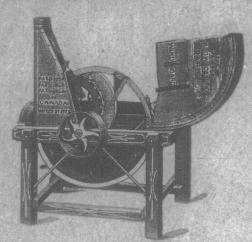
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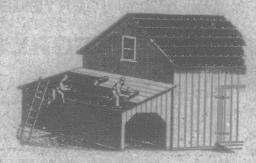
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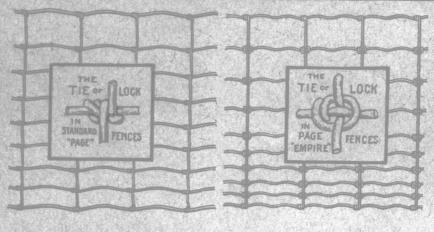
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VOL. XL

LONDON, ONT., AND WINNIPEG, MAN., SEPTEMBER 7, 1905.

No. 676

EDITORIAL

The Market for Hogs.

The variations and vagaries characterizing the market for bacon hogs in the last two years are not easily accounted for by farmers, and the explanations of dealers and packers fail to satisfactorily explain the ups and downs of prices, especially the "downs," which periodically recur to disappoint the breeder and feeder, the effect being that when prices go below a figure which pays the farmer a fair profit he ceases to breed and raise pigs or reduces the number of his breeding stock, and when prices go up he has few, if any, to sell, and hence misses the advantage from the rise. It is reasonably certain that the low prices of last year had a very discouraging effect upon the breeding industry in this country, and that the reduced number of sows retained for breeding largely accounts for the scarcity of suitable hogs on the market this year, and that this scarcity mainly accounts for the rise in prices and for the necessity of the packers buying corn-fed hogs in Buffalo and other U. S. markets, in order to keep their plants working and to supply their trade.

Canadian farmers have made an honest effort to breed and raise the type and quality of hogs recommended by the packers as most suitable for the export trade, and have succeeded to as great an extent as could be reasonably expected, with the result that Canadian bacon has secured an enviable reputation in the British markets, but they appear to have good reason to complain of the irregular and unstable prices paid by the packers, and of the lack of discrimination in the prices paid for the best type and quality of hogs and for those less nearly conforming to that standard. And the necessity which the packers have brought upon themselves by bearing the market last year, of going to the States to secure supplies, will certainly not help to sustain the good reputation of Canadian bacon, but will in all probability have a damaging effect upon the good name of our products. We can scarcely complain, consistently, of American bacon being sold in Britain under the brand of Canadian, as is reported being done, if our own packers and dealers are handling American corn-fed hogs.

These remarks and suggestions are offered in no carping spirit, but in the belief that they represent the feelings and sentiment of the farmers of this country, and in the hope that packers and dealers may, in future, plan to avoid such slumps in prices as were experienced last year, so that farmers may be encouraged and given confidence to raise a sufficient supply of the right sort of hogs by a reasonable assurance that prices will be maintained more uniformly at figures which will allow them a fair profit.

The fluctuations in values of fresh meats may be consistently accounted for to a large extent by weather conditions, by the competition of various countries catering to the British market, and by supply and demand, but it is not so to nearly as great an extent in the matter of cured meats, and it would appear to be practicable and advantageous to all concerned to maintain a more uniform standard of values for the raw material of this product, which is always in season and of a less perishable nature than many others.

To the farmer the prices prevailing in the last half year have been very satisfactory and encouraging, averaging nearly, if not quite, a dollar and a half higher than in the corresponding months of last year, and while remembering past

breeding on a greatly enlarged scale, we think it well to keep a few breeding sows, being sure they are of the right type to breed the most desirable stamp of stock, and if you have not that sort, sell what you have on the present high market, secure a better class, and be prepared to profit when the buyers come to the point of discrimination and paying in proportion to quality and suitability, which they have been so long charged with failing to do. Good, pure-bred breeding stock can be bought at reasonable prices even now, for values of pure-bred stock have not advanced nearly in proportion to those of commercial grades, and it is poor policy to breed from common stock, and especially from inferior sires. In every case be sure to breed to a pure-bred male, and, if possible, one of approved type, with the indications of a good constitution and a profitable feeder.

Canada Must Excel in Agriculture.

The apparently chronic condition of rural exodus' that has menaced agricultural prosperity for decades has probably led some Canadians to wonder whether we are to forsake the soil to a large extent and become more of an industrial and commercial nation. Despite rapidly improving rural conditions, it still seems the fashion for farmers to move into town and village; alluring do the city's opportunities still appear to ambitious youths, and more closely than ever, it seems, are these sifted out to recruit the ranks of industry and commerce.

One fact is clear, the days of frugal peasantry and serfdom will never dawn in Canada. can never have an agricultural population whose standard of living is much below that in contiguous cities. Hence, unless rural conditions steadily improve, our free public schools will continue to thin the ranks of farmers by qualifying an increasing proportion of our young people for other occupations, thus lowering the rural community's standard of enterprise, depriving it of its most potent influence for progress, reducing the number of inspiriting examples of success in farming, and widening the social gap between country and city. What then? The results could only be a reduced national prosperity, for agriculture must always be our chief basic industry. It is not so bad now, in the growing time when an immense body of immigration is treking into our rich Northwest and providing an expanding home market for the manufactures of the East. But this condition will not always last. When the cream of our natural resources is skimmed off immigration will diminish, the swelling ranks of industry feel the pinch of restricted output, and the whole country will suffer. Export markets will afford some relief, but these are being keenly sought by countries having perhaps better facilities for cheap manufacture than we possess. If we at present require high tariff protection to preserve our home market, can we logically expect to become much of a manufacture-exporting country? We will always do some manufacturing, and the proportion of it, as compared to agricultural production, will grow as we become older. We require manufacturing to afford our people that diversity of employment essential to the building up of a strong self-contained nation; and then, too, the longer our industries are established and the more the home market expands, the more will they grow in scale and perfect their processes, enabling them the better to compete in foreign markets. The employment of electrical energy, also, will offset the

experience we would not counsel rushing into handicap which at least two of our great Provinces have suffered in the lack of cheap coal. All this is granted, and yet the most ardent industrial prophet must admit that the prosperity of our industries depends largely upon the presence of an agricultural population to consume a good share of its products and provide reasonably cheap food for its artisans. And, since we cannot depend upon an ignorant peasantry, content with primitive conditions and forced by lack of other opportunities to till the soil, we must develop an agriculture so profitable and so attractive by comparison with other occupations that capable men will be drawn to it, and these we must fit for agriculture as thoroughly by special education and otherwise as it is possible to do. This is the more necessary because our agricultural lands, though extensive, are not naturally profuse in production. They yield well because in their cultivation intelligence is applied by an energetic race.

We have not the cheap labor of Europe and Asia; nor do we want it, for it would lower our standard of citizenship; we have not the variegated production of our American rivals, and we can scarcely hope to triumph in manufacture as they have done. Our situation alongside this great, rich, absorptive nation is unique, giving rise to peculiar economic problems, and, when in conjunction with this we have to cope with the luxury-inclining influence of universal public education-education which admittedly tends in any other direction than the farm-it is plain that systems of agriculture obtaining in old countries will never do here. We require a more progressive agriculture than they, a more thorough and progressive agriculture than the United States. We require better farmers, better agricultural institutions of all kinds, and a public-school education that will incline our people to the occupations our country affords.

The lines along which we have been working we must contine to follow. We have achieved great triumphs in agriculture, but much greater things remain to be accomplished. We must thoroughly realize that our whole future depends upon our raising up and perpetuating a race of thrifty. progressive husbandmen-the bulwark of a free and mighty nation of the North.

Canada must excel in agriculture!

Peace.

Since February 6th, 1904, when Japan and Russia severed diplomatic relations, until August 29th, 1905, when a basis for peace was agreed upon by the Russian and Japanese plenipotentiaries, in conference at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, all the nations of the earth have watched with eagerness, amazement and horror the bloody game of war between Russ and Jap, and in proportion to the interest in the combat is the rejoicing over its termination. During peace negotiations the newspaper correspondents, and through them the general public, have been kept guessing, but not one correctly forecasted the outcome, and everyone gasped with surprise when the actual terms of peace were announced. Japan waives the question of reimbursement of war expenses, consents to a mutually acceptable division of Sakhalin, and withdraws her demand for the surrender of the interned war vessels and the limitation of Russian naval power in the

When terms so magnanimous conclude a war carried on without corruption, and characterized throughout by considerations of highest humanity, the combination is calculated to open the eyes of

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LONDON, CANADA.

Christian nations whose practice in these matters falls far short of the standard of their faith.

The secrecy maintained up to the last moment by the Japanese envoys regarding their final intentions about the disputed points, was in keeping with the reserve manifested through the whole war. But the reasons for wholesale sacrifice of what seemed in their power to acquire are not so easily understood. A fair share of the honor must go to President Roosevelt, whose endeavor to secure peace has been unremitting. Had it not been, however, for the generosity of the victors, his efforts would have been unavailing, for his attempts to move Russia were a failure. Still, Russia had nothing left but her dignity, and it would have been cruel to demand that, while Japan, having gained by valor and pluck a form position among the nations of the earth, is like the new schoolboy who whips the bully of the class, and is henceforth regarded respectfully, and wisely left in peace.

As to the future, Russia must turn her attention to the internal wound which has undermined her strength, while Japan's prospects of widening and increasing her influence and commerce look very bright. The war has been a terrible tax on her funds, but the perseverance, industry and progressiveness of her people will soon replenish the national treasury. One of the sincerest tributes to the prowess of the Japanese is the incipient spirit of jealousy manifest to wards them in certain quarters of the American Republic. This naturally takes the form of depreciating Japan's achievements and exalting one faculty in which the Japs have not as yet distinguished themselves, viz., invention. One magazine goes so far as to say that, after all, the only thing that counts permanently in the world's evolution is invention and discovery. The Japs, it contends, have as yet to show that they are more than imitators, the implication being that they will not excel in this respect, and conequently never rival in civilizing influence the

hitherto transcendant Anglo-Saxon. It is a selfcomplacent view, but remains to be vindicated. That the Japs have proven ingenious imitators does not disprove capacity to originate. Give them time. At any rate, they have the astuteness to perceive and willingness to utilize the inventions of Western civilization, and in wisely doing so have leaped in a few decades from obscurity to eminence, and the signs of the times are misread if future history does not record of them some remarkable pages of material development in the present century.

Having a limited land area, they cannot produce largely, but they will manufacture, and, as pointed out in these columns a short time ago, Canada should find among them a splendid market for her natural products and foodstuffs. As a party in the British commercial treaty with Japan, the Dominion has six years before the expiration of the treaty in which to commend her goods to Japanese buyers. Further steamship communication between the two countries ought not to be a difficult matter to arrange, and this is evidently a golden opportunity to extend our trade with the plucky, progressive little nation of the East.

HORSES.

To Revive the Morgan Breed.

In view of the announcement that Secretary Wilson, of the U.S. Agricultural Department, has been induced to revive the breeding of the Morgan horses at the Burlington, Vt., Experiment Station, we reprint the following bit of history from "A Premium Essay on the Origin, History and Characteristics of This Remarkable Breed of Horses," by D. C. Linsley, published in

The different accounts which have been circulated in regard to the origin of the Morgan breed of horses, agree that they are descended from a horse called Justin Morgan, who derived his name from Mr. Justin Morgan, of Randolph, Vt., once his owner. As to the origin of the Justin Morgan, however, they differ widely.

The fact that little or no interest was felt in the subject until after the death of Mr. Morgan, and, indeed, until after the death of his

horse, will account for this diversity Almost half a century passed away before any serious effort was made to determine the origin of an animal whose value was daily more and more appreciated. After the death of Mr. Morgan the horse passed through several hands, and was kept at different places, and when at length serious inquiry was awakened on the subject, it was found that Mr. Morgan had left no written pedigree of his horse, and different reports of what he said in relation to it got into

circulation. We think that it may be considered as certain that during Mr. Morgan's life and until long after his death very little interest was felt in the question, 'What was the exact pedigree of the When the and discussion arose, different stories were current, and opinions were frequently formed in ac cordance with previous prejudices or views of the individual forming them, as to the value of different breeds of horses. Some, holding the opinion that no valuable horse could be expected with out a great deal of racing blood, sought to make it appear that he was nearly Thoroughbred. others, having less faith in the English racer entertained different opinions, and adopted for their creed stories that ascribed to him a very different origin. No person seemed to take the matter in hand and investigate it thoroughly until those who might have been given the neces sary information were gone

' It is now improbable that the blood of the Justin Morgan can ever be exactly and absolutely ascertained. We think, however, it may be considered certain that this unrivalled animal was produced by a cross of the Arabian or Thorough bred with the common stock, but the proportion of each cannot now be determined.

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Manners in the Show-ring.

That horses should be taught good manners before being brought into the show-ring is a point that no one will dispute. At the same time, a person watching the actions of the different classes at an exhibition, especially the smaller shows, must be impressed with the idea that many exhibitors consider it a point of no importance. This is especially marked in the halter classes. Many exhibitors take practically unhandled colts to the show, and when such a one is brought before the judge he is either nervous and excited, and will neither stand to be examined nor lead properly to show his way of going, or is stubborn and sulky and hard to make move at all. In either case he shows to a great disadvantage. Animals should be judged in accordance with their visible qualities for the class in which they are shown, and the judge has no right to assume that if well halter-broken the animal would show the action demanded of his class. As he cannot, with any degree of certainty, judge from the general appearance and quality of animal while standing what the action will be. and as action is a very important point in a horse of any class, even colts on the halter should be compelled to show such or be sent away without an award. The good judge of a horse wants the desirable action of his class shown even in a sucker, and, as even one of these little fellows will show better if taught to lead than he will running after his dam in a crowd to which he is not accustomed, it is better if he will go well on the halter. Some may say that this statement is not correct; that a colt, or, in fact, any horse will act better if running loose. We admit that this argument may be correct under certain con-An animal that feels well will act well when loose in a large paddock with nothing to bother him, but in order that a man may judge a horse's action correctly he must have the animal walked and trotted straight away from him and straight back towards him, and this is impossible, except in those that have been taught to lead. At the same time, we can make excuses for the sucker that will not lead, but in all older classes manners on the halter should be demanded. The colt should be taught to lead straight at either a walk or a trot, and to stand to attention when asked to, and should also be taught to allow himself to be handled. Other qualities than action are, of course, essential, and in order to judge these the judge must be able to examine the animal well with his eye. and in some cases it is necessary to handle hum, or look at his mouth to determine age.

The harness classes should also have better manners than are often shown. In any class of harness horse good manners are essential. The horse or horses should be taught to go at the different gaits freely at the will of the driver. should stand well to attention when asked, should back well and steadily, etc. Take the carriage class for instance: A restive, nervous, fidgety horse, or one or both of a team renders the werk of the judge unpleasant and unsafe, and endangers the safety of the driver and other exhibitors. A horse or team that refuses to stand, but will rear, plunge, kick, etc., and may also act badly when in motion, should not be taken in a consideration in the awarding of the prizes, but le ordered out of the ring, notwithstanding fact that the exhibit may be of superior ratif and probably worthy of first place provided it A carriage horse is essentially a pleasure and family horse; hence, he should be safe and easily managed under mostly all excomstances, and, notwithstanding all superior qualities he may possess, he should not be given prize, or, in fact, allowed to compete unless he has sufficiently good manners to at least ensure the safety of those about him. The same re marks apply, to a greater or less extent, to all classes of harness horses, and a judge is quite justified in overlooking an entry that does not possess these manners as horses should be judged in accordance with the qualities they exhibit in relation to the class in which they are shown. not for what they have been or what they will he, or what they would be if better educated. but for what they are at the time of judg.nent, and an ill-mannered or vicious carriage horse is a very undesirable animal, even though indications are such as to lead the judge to suppose that he would be all right after a little mere careful handling and education.

In the saddle classes manners are a point that are often, apparently, not valued highly enough by either exhibitors or judges. An ill-mannered or imperfectly-trained saddle horse is very unconfortable to ride, and should not be taken into consideration in awarding the prizes, for, notwithstanding the probability that he will, with a little more schooling, make a very valuable animal, he has not yet had that schooling, hence not valuable for the purpose for which he is He should stand well to attention. should show the different gaits, viz., walk, trot and carder, and should take any of these gaits and it responding promptly to the will of his er indicated by rein, word, heels or knees. He should not tug on the bit, nor yet refuse to bear lightly upon it. If asked to leave the other ners

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ear her horses and go out and perform alone, he should go promptly. We occasionally see a horse that goes well with other horses refuse to go out alone.

The hunter, in addition to the manners required in the saddle horse, should have good manners in performing over obstacles. He should take his jumps willingly and in good form, should be apparently anxious, but not too eager; should not tug on the bit, nor rush at the hurdles; should go straight between obstacles, and not refuse to come to the jump or take it.

The absence of good manners is, unfortunately, not confined to the horses in the show-ring. Exhibitors often act in a mean, selfish way towards each other, by trying in different ways to excite each other's horses, and thereby lessen their They are also often rude chances of winning. and discourteous to the judge, and when not awarded the place they think they deserve will sometimes refuse to accept the award or pass rude and uncomplimentary remarks. This may be called the essence of ill manners. The judge or judges are not infallible, and it not infrequently occurs that an exhibitor does not win as good a place as he should; but he should take what he is given without comment. exhibits before a certain judge or set of judges, and this act implies that he is prepared to stand by their decision, and, even though he gets the worst of it, either through mistake, incompetency, dishonesty, or other causes, he should be man enough to accept it and not exhibit temper or ill manners by abusing the judges. thinks he is not being properly treated, he has the privilege of refusing to again subject himself to such treatment by withdrawing his entries.

Then, again, exhibitors not infrequently draw the attention of the judge to the merits of their entry, as regards breeding, individuality, action, speed, owner, etc., or give plausible explanation as to the cause of a blemish, etc. This should not be allowed. If the judge wants information he can ask for it, but exhibitors should not be allowed to volunteer information. Te exhibitor should take it for granted that the judge is an honest and capable man who recognizes merit in a horse when he sees it, and if he does not think so, he should refuse to subject his entry to his judgment. He should also be sportsman erough to wish the best horse to win, and should not in any way interfere with the exhibitors of other entries, nor yet draw special attention to his own, other than the visible merits of the animal demand. "WHIP."

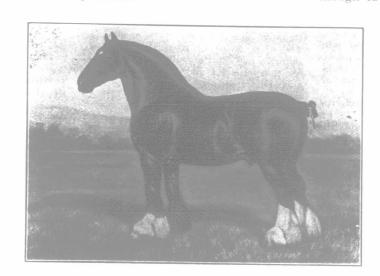
Why Mares Do Not Breed Regularly.

One reason why the percentage of foals born on farms is not larger is that farmers in the breeding season neglect to see to it that their mares are tried regularly. It may seem to some to be much trouble and perhaps a waste of time to stop some important work and go and have the mare tried, but the fact remains that not to take the mare regularly on that errand is a losing policy for which there is no defence. not believe in running the mare to be tried every few days after she is bred, says an exchange, but we do know that it is always well to consult the wishes of he owner of the horse with which she has been mated. If his rule is to have the mare returned for trial on a stated day, then she should be brought back on that day. Some mares are such kindly and regular producers that they get with foal at the first service each season for a term of years, so that it seems a waste of time to have them tried. In such cases, however, it invariably happens, sooner or later that she misses, and then the owner inveighs against his carelessness in not attending to his business.

Everyone knows that just at the present time horses are the most valuable and profitable animals reared on the farm. It seems likely, moreover, that this condition will endure for many years. Therefore, the man is foolish who, neglects any point in the game. Every brood mare on a farm that does not produce a colt is so much dead timber, and even if she does her work and earns her keep she is not producing the profits which may reasonably be expected from her. If a mare is simply kept for the foals she may bring into the world, and goes over a year, she is nothing but a bill of expense for the time be-

But in any case, the failure to try mares as they should be tried is merely work half done, and we all know what the results are, as a rule, in the end. If it is worth while to breed a mare once it is just as well worth while to return her, provided that some worthy reason does not later develop why she should not be. Merely to fail to take her to the appointed trysting place on the plea of being busy is very poor business Suppose the corn is weedy and the weather has been wet. To stop for a half a day means to lese that much time in going over a few acres at the most. To keep on may mean not alone to let the mare go over barren for a year, but may also start her out in bad habita and cause her to become hard to get with foal afterwards. There is no defense to be made to the failure to try mares.

And another thing: if the owner of the mare agrees with the owner of a stallion to return her at a stated time and place, that constitutes a binding agreement, and in the event of a dispute over the payment of the fee, might have a marked le ring on the outcome. In any case, an agreenent's an agreement, and if the owner of the mare cares nothing for his own financial welfare le should at least respect his word. The business of standing stallions is a hard one at best, a dis greeable one at all times, with lines cast in thorny paths. To make a profitable season the man handling the horse must arrange his brsiness in a businesslike manner, and he cannot do that if he cannot depend on the return of the meres when promised.

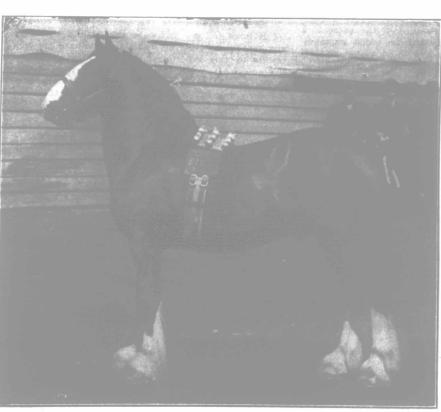


Shire Stallion.

Bred and owned by Messrs. John Chambers & Sons, Holdenby, Northampton, England.

Hoof Hints.

The sole of the horse's foot should be kept perfectly level, as any undue weight on one side of the foot may lead to injuries of the joints. All loose horn should be removed, and the wall of the hoof levelled with the sole. The bars should not be cut away, as they act as natural braces to the heels, and the frog is to be left in its normal size and shape to act as a cushion for the foot. After the foot is brought to its normal form the shoe should be made and fitted to it. The shoe must be of the exact size of the foot, so that it will come flush with the outer edge of the hoof. The nail holes should not be very close to the edge of the shoe, for in that case it is necessary to drive



Perpetual Motion (11272).

First-prize three-year-old Clydesdale Stallion, Highland Society's Show, Glasgow, 1995

the nails too far up into the wall to make them hold. The shoe should be fitted cold, or just touched to the foot while hot, never burnt into position. The nails should be small, and when driven should be brought out well down into the hoof. If driven too high when the horse is reshod the former nail holes are near the edge, and serve to weaken the hoof and interfere with the driving of new nails. After the shoe is fastened the nails are to be clinched in small grooves placed

for the purpose. After this is done the clinches may be smoothed with the rasp, but the outside of the hoof should not be rasped, as this will remove its natural protective covering.—[Mayo.

Judging Horses.

It is surprising to note how few men engaged in the horse trade have any knowledge of limb structure, and yet now quickly they can discern any trace of unsoundness or appearance of faulty formation. Long years of experience and observation have educated these men in a knowledge of the horse's structure and action that seldom allows them to be mistaken. Rarely, if ever, have they any need to look for a vet's opinion of soundness, and most frequently are confident enough to back up their own judgment by pur-

Even they, too, we admit. chase. make mistakes, none the less, and if so, have to abide the loss in consequence; but their oversights and failures are rare, and are due to causes which might very well have misled even a professional man himself. Whether a horse is exactly sound in every particular is not such an easy task to decide, for, as those who have experience in the trade know, many a horse is passed sound and gets a satisfactory certificate. and yet, three weeks later he has developed something which prevents him from being any longer certified. At any time an affection of the wind or a disarrangement of some of the most delicate of the leg formations may be superinduced, through, it may be, carelessness, or it may be hereditary predisposition; and so, within the space of a few weeks, the value of an animal may be enormously depreciated.

Regarding methods of judging horses, there are, of course, some professional and some non-professional, and both of these, again, have dif-

In our own observation every ferent variations. man's system is a part of himself, and a naturally good judge of a horse needs to serve no apprenticeship-nature has given him more help than any theoretical information could. As for hints on detecting unsoundness in a horse, those of chief value are those which deal directly with the points where unsoundness may naturally be looked for. A knowledge of the most serious blemishes and an amount of expert skill in their detection constitute, after all, the best equipment for the selection of a horse. We are all acquainted with the body of whimsical advice conveyed in the isolated precepts, which begin---and then follows a Never buy a horse thatcause for rejection which is often more fantastic

than real. All theorems of this nature are, however, not fantastic, and some have been properly dignified with the title "Points for Rejection," the value of which, as quoted by Curtis, may be judged from the following selection:

"Reject a horse whose fore legs are not straight; they will not stand wear. Stand behind the horse as he walks away from you and you will be able to notice these defects, if they exist.

"Reject a horse that is light below the knee, especially if immediately below the knee; the comformation is essentially weak.

"Or a horse with long, or short, or upright pasterns; long pasterns are subject to sprains; short or upright pasterns make a horse unpleasant to ride, and on account of extra concussion, are apt to cause ossific deposits.

"Or a horse with toes turned in or out. The twist

out. The twist generally occurs at the fetlock. Toes turned out are more objectionable than toes turned in. When toes turn out the fetlocks are generally turned in, and animals so formed are very apt to cut or brush. Both, however, are weak formations.

"Reject a horse whose hind legs are too far behind; good propelling power will be wanting, and disease, as a result, may be expected in the hocks. And a horse which goes either very wide or very close behind, and one with very straight or very bent hocks. The former cause undue concussion; the latter are apt to give way.

Reject a horse that is 'split up'—that is, shows much daylight between the thighs; propelling power comes from behind, and must be deficient in horses without due muscular development between the thighs."

Careful selection, accompanied by ruthless discrimination, are but preliminaries to the problem entrusted to the judges in the ring for solution, and slowly but steadily the ultimates which contain among them the as yet unearthed winners are narrowed down till but the extra quality ones remain to face the decider of the placing. Paces and manners are once more compared and contrasted; shape, build and conformation, size of bone and shape of shoulder, strength of back and coupling of loins, are all noted, and, at last, to the relief of the onlookers, and accompanied by a buzz of excitement which develops into an opening, a searching, and it may be a marking of catalogues, the judge's book is signed, the winning colors distributed, and the various recipients depart to receive the congratulations of those who have been following with interest the wavering fortunes of the ring.

The first-prize horse is the especial favorite, and quite an admiring crowd now follow in his wake to estimate the points which gained him His long rein, sloping the coveted honor. shoulder, short back, well set on tail, grandly let-down hocks, together with muscular forearms and forcible impression of strength and reach, characterized in the usual expression of standing over a lot of ground," are all in turn the subject of appreciation and comment which must be particularly gratifying to both owner and groom who have at length realized the hopes and aspirations of months .-] Farmers' Gazette.

Apparently, the angle that a horse's fore legs make with his shoulder is practically the same in all horses. Consequently, a horse with an oblique shoulder stands with upright fore legs, whereas the horse with an upright shoulder must incline his fore legs backwards. If this is so, to balance properly, the horse must advance his hind legs. As a result, the ground covered by a straight-shouldered horse is small. A wellformed horse will easily learn to stand well. When a horse, however, unnaturally stands over a lot of ground, a deficiency must needs show itself, and the slack-loined appearance of these straddled-out horses is the unpleasant result .-

Shall We Condone the Race Course?

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate"

Are our agricultural shows fulfilling the mission for which they were established; if not, will it be out of place to speak of what many think are the leading detriments to the advancement of agricultural teaching, especially to the young men of our country. causes are numerous-horse-racing, side-shows of a questionable character, gambling, etc. For the present I will speak only of one, the practice in which so many indulge of speeding in the ring, which in many cases is another form of horse-racing.

If horse-racing is an evil at one place, it must be the same at an agricultural fair. We look upon horseracing as one of the greatest evils the country legalizes to-day. Whatever is hurtful to the morals of mankind is an evil. Some will say, "Is horse-racing hurtful to the people?" I will not stay to argue that point, but simply say I believe it is.

The horse is a noble animal, and whatever relates to his improvement cannot be unimportant; but racing does not improve the breed. We have it from the best of authority that there is not a horse that is the better for any purpose but short speed spurts because of the race-track. Now, if this current of evil, as I regard it, remain unchecked, whither will it carry us? It has come as a mighty flood, blighting our fairest young men, and in a short time who will be able to stem the tide?

The most successful county show that I attend has no horse-racing or other questionable attractions what It is simply an agricultural fair, is best at tended, and it will be hard to find a finer class of horses at any show. In conversation with the president and secretary of the same show, I was told that they have always paid one hundred cents on the dollar. speak of the Norfolk County Show, held in Simcoe Ontario, where fine horses, but not racing, constitute one of the most attractive features of the fair.

But some say, have you not observed the crowds that press continually around the racing ring at many fairs; it was the greatest center of attraction. With a heavy heart have I often observed it, and I speak from personal knowledge, having filled all the offices from director to that of judge at some of our large show and I am prepared to add that if directors wish great crowds, regardless of results, the more they advertise the races the larger will be their gain-for a time, at least. Are the results of such a course advantageous If the benefits over-balance the disadvantages then me on, but if these are of doubtful gain, I would say weigh well the next step. If positively injurious in their tendencies, then stamp them out forever. If a fair can be made successful only at the hazard if not the certainty of injury to the moral sense of youth, its suc

cess is purchased at too great a price. Where are the father and mother who wish to see their sons follow the horse-race? All must know the downward course of such a career. Much could be written about wasted lives. Only recall to memory bright, promising young men of twenty years ago, who took their first lessons on the race-course. Do we find them improved morally, socially, religiously, and what about their finances? Probably all gone.

The past history of the race-track would not be very pleasant reading. I appeal to the young men of Canada. The hope of our country is in her young men, and where can we find a country with better resources or nobler young men? Canada has a right to expect great things from them. They have the blood of a noble ancestry flowing in their veins. Our pure northern air puts stamina in the blood and resolve in the heart. If our young men can be united into a solid confederacy for righteousness, and use all the strength of noble young manhood against all these evils that threaten our national welfare our future is assured. The evils resulting from the above practice are unlimited, and much could be written about them, but for the present I must cease, quoting from much better authority than myself, "Its whole flower and fruit is J. C. SHAW.

Oxford Co., Ont.

crime.

STOCK.

Profitable Gains in Steer Feeding.

An experiment in feeding 130 two-year-old, 1,000-lb. choice steers with different foods and under different systems of feeding was conducted by Professor Mumford last year, at the Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station, and the results are published in Bulletin No. 103. The experiment commenced Nov. 28th, 1903, and ended June 2nd, 1904, a period of 186 days. The daily gain per steer varied in the various lots from 2.08 to 2.45 pounds; the average daily gain of all the lots was 2.25 pounds, or 419 lbs. per steer for the whole time. cheapest gains were made where the labor element in preparing feed was reduced to the minimum, and these took the lead in net profit. The ten lots sold for an average of \$6.10 per cwt.

The results of this experiment are so striking that it appears that the grinding of corn for feeding choice two-year-old steers during the winter season is not warranted. The profits of feeding ear corn are fully twice as large as those secured in feeding corn meal or corn and cob meal.

The feeding of silage in moderate quantities is not necessarily conducive to heavy shrinkage in shipping or small percentages of dressed beef. The reader is cautioned not to conclude that since the feeding of silage was not followed with as large profits as the feeding of several other rations, that it has no place in beef production. Its use in growing young cattle and as a part of the ration of the breeding herd promises well in the hands of the experienced feeder, but to just what extent it may be profitably used for these purposes remains to be determined by future investigations.

Many who advocate the feeding of ear corn to cattle if hogs follow, advocate the feeding of meal if for any reason it seems desirable to eliminate the hog. The results of this experiment do not warrant such a conclusion. After eliminating the hog from the cattlefeeding operations here presented, the feeding of broken ear corn was followed with larger profits than the feed-

Remedy for Leaky Teat.

In reply to request of J. F. B. in the "Farmer's Advocate" of August 24th, page 1198, for a remedy for leaky teats (i. e., hole in side teat), H. H. Julien, Oxley, Ont., writes: "Take a small sharp knife and cut out the lining of the old hole carefully. Sew it up with one or two stitches and tie each stitch separately. Insert in the natural channel a milk tube. Put some slack on a piece of cotton about two inches wide and wrap around teat about twice. Do not wrap too tightly. Tie a cord in the eye of the milking tube and fasten to another piece of cotton, put some slack on it, and wrap once around Take it out and clean it when you think the tube requires it. Perhaps the tube will need to be left in for three weeks. squeeze on teat when drawing the milk, but rub the udder gently. Stop the end of the tube with a feather when not milking cow. It is best to sew with white silk thread and wax it. You will, no doubt, have to throw the cow when operating. If you unwrap the teat before the hole healed up, wrap it up again until it is A. D. Carkner, Ormond, Ont.

inswer to the same question: "I have had sairstory results from the following operation Throw and tie cow, same as you would a hors fresh wound. Draw edges of hole together with a few stitches. Press with some good healing comment. Have also heard of small holes berry closed by insertine a red hot wire into hole Buch these operations until be performed when cow is

Soiling Cows.

My own judgment is that where at all possible, cowsare better out of doors for at least a portion of each year, in order to preserve the health and vigor of the animals. Where farmers are living on limited areas of land, and have stables that are well ventilated and built so they can be kept in a clean and sanitary condition, then I think a system of soiling may be advis-For the early part of the season, good corn silage would be quite satisfactory; later, clovers, oats and peas and green corn would prove suitable foods. However, as previously stated, I scarcely think it would pay our farmers to practice soiling to any great extent in Ontario. The cost of labor for this plan, and the probable injurious effect on the health of the animals confined throughout the year are two points which render this practice doubtful at the present time. I visited some dairies in Switzerland, where soiling is followed, and I was not very favorably impressed with their cleanliness, etc. H. H. DEAN. O. A. C., Guelph.

A Contest Between a Registered and Unregistered Shorthorn.

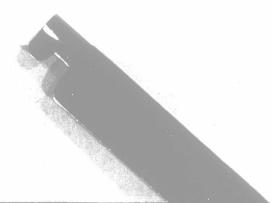
The judging of the Shorthorns at the Lincolnshire show last week was attended by a circumstance causing considerable excitement in the award of the championship for the best bull, Coates' Herdbook Shorthorns and Lincoln Red Shorthorns being the only breeds, and the contest lying between the best bull of each of these The cattle judges each held to their own breed; the sheep judges were then called in, and, singular to relate, these gentlemen also divided evenly, so that an independent umpire, in the shape of the famous Norfolk feeder, Mr. Learner, had to be requisitioned ere the final decision could be arrived at, when the honor was accorded to the Lincoln Red bull. This, it is believed, is the first occasion upon which a Lincoln Red has succeeded in vanquishing the Durham representative cham-

The two bulls in question were Mr. P. L. Mills' well-known King Christian of Denmark, who was champion of the Bath and West show at Nottingham, as well as occupying the highest position in his class at many leading shows of the breed, and no one can deny one of the most stylish bulls of his breed, full of quality, well grown, and very perfect in his symmetry and most valuable points, and Mr. T. B. Freshney's Saltfleet Bonus, a threeyear-old, bred by Mr. Riggall, and a very massive, short-legged, even specimen, grandly filled on his top and in his thighs, and with a wealth of flesh of the kind that the butchers like; a stylish, pleasing stamp of bull in general appearance, too. [Mark Lane Express.

Varieties of the Shorthorn.

Not unfrequently we hear breeders of the pure Shorthorn inveighing against the divisions and subdivisions of the breed. Not unnaturally their views are colored, either by lengthy association with the Coates Shorthorn; or, on the other hand, by prejudice from which their lack of sympathy arises. There can be no question, of course, that the pure Shortharn, as represented in that monumental work, Coates' Herdbook, stands by itself. It occupies a plane to which other breeds may are but have not attained, and when the history of the world's beef production comes to be written, the extraordinary part played by the pure-bred red, white and roan will assuredly occupy a foremost place. But it must not be forgotten that in the subdivision of the Shorthorn there is a great practical use. Apart from the pure registered Shorthorn, there is a branch of it known as the Lincoln Red Shorthorn, and in America the Polled Durham, while in this country we have an immense reserve of Shorthorn blood in the unregistered, unpedigreed dairy herds, and in Ireland in the herds which produce those splendid store cattle.

Things sometimes move slowly, even in the twentieth century, and it may seem strange that so much useful material as we possess in the dairy herds of the country should not be recorded for the benefit of the breed. There are signs that farmers are awakening to the advantages of pedigree, as exemplified in a record of an animal's performances at the milk pail, but whether these will ever crystallize into a union having as its object the promotion of milk production on a more scientific basis than at present remains to be seen. We have, of course, in the pedigree Shorthorn attained to high degree of perfection in breeding, but the success which breeders have achieved should not blind us to the fact that there are immense resources outside of the Herdbook which seriously deserve consideration. Of course it is open to pedigree men to endeavor to com-Live these resources, and work them up to qualify for a registered number, but that is done on so limited a ale as to be practically in the hands of only two or No doubt the fact that foreign buyers insist upon long pedigrees is one of the chief reasons for the emparative unpopularity of this method of introducing outside blood into Shorthorn strains. But from the malk point of view we have the testimony of sound business men that it is a paying proceeding, and in spire of all that is said milk is of enormous importance to the agriculture and stock-breeding of this country. It is no secret that breeders of the Shorthorn express



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DEAN.

little admiration for the Lincolnshire variety, and some 5 lbs. red clover, 4 lbs. timothy, for soiling the next gradual, while the porosity of the ground soaks up the go so far as to question its utility. Lincolnshire year. le, cows breeders, however, are not likely to follow a will-o'of each the-wisp, and they realize that it is better to have some sort of pedigree and endeavor to grade up the cow areas of stocks of the country, rather than proceed on haped and hazard lines. In Lincolnshire there is a wealth of bigry cone advissound red color. It is little wonder that, having bred d corn these for generations, the average farmer in Lincolnshire writer) and try some. rs, oats should not feel justified by experience in throwing them o foods. over, particularly as he is strongly convinced that no t would variety of the Shorthorn possesses such constitution as eat exthe Lincoln Red. It must not be forgotten either that an, and some of the best strains of Coates' Herdbook have found the anitheir birthplace in Lincoln, the Nonpareils being a s which prominent example. me. I g is fol-

Instead, therefore, of cavilling at the divisions of the Shorthorn, it is, we think, a hopeful sign of the times that breeders are realizing the advantages of pedigree, even although it may split up the breed into one or two sections. These divisions would be inevitable in any case, as, of course, Coates' Herdbook could not be opened up more than it is at the present time. Under these conditions it is, we think, the most prudent policy of Shorthorn breeders in general to work up registration as a means of improving the different varieties of the Shorthorn. The contest at the Grantham show the other day was signal proof of many men having many minds, and the fact that a pure Shorthorn has been beaten in public competition for the championship by a local variety will do much to increase the interest in, and, perhaps, secure a wider sympathy for those varieties of Shorthorns which are none the less true blue in breeding, although their pedigrees have not been recorded. The Shorthorn is too cosmopolitan to be limited and entirely governed even by one association; and, after all, if one takes the number of pedigree Shorthorns in the country, and compares the number of unregistered animals of Shorthorn type, the pure-breds only represent a small fraction of the whole. Yet the influence which they exercise is world-wide, and the more influence the breed as a whole possesses by the adoption of registration, the better we think it will be for the Shorthorn, and certainly it will place breeders in a more powerful position to fulfil modern require ments. We, therefore, think that nothing but good can come out of the extension of registration, even although it is not immediately allied to the Parent volume. It is the recognition of a principle which everyone with a generous thought for stock-breeding in this country will support. Let us, therefore, do nothing to discourage its adoption .- [Farmer and Stockbreeder.

Soiling Cattle at the Central Experimental Farm.

We do considerable soiling on the Central Experimental Farm, since we have only about 25 acres of pasture for about 80 head of cattle large enough to go on the grass. Our system is as follows

Milch cows are turned out on the best pasture, which consists of about 14 acres, as soon as that pasture is in first-class condition. It is not necessary to give them any other feed for from one month to ten weeks, according to the season. The young stock are put upon another field, about ten acres in size, by themselves. They receive in addition ensilage, and about a lb. of bran each per diem. If ensilage alone is of July, receive in addition to the pasture, ensilage, some green clover, and a mixture of peas and oats, which will have been sown expressly for them in April or May. Most of the feeding is done inside, as there is a great deal less waste when cattle are fed in stables than when fed upon the pasture. The soiling with peas and oats and ensilage continues till nearly the end of August, when the new corn is ready to feed, and they receive what they will eat of the corn until the fall feeding begins. The corn is fed whole as long as they will eat it up clean, but as soon as they begin to leave the stalks it is cut, it being necessary to cut every secand day in order to have the feed in the best condition. The best soiling crops that we can sow, we have found to be a mixture of peas and oats, which should be sown at the rate of about three bushels per acre, and which may be sown usually about the 25th of April, about the 1st of May, about the 10th of May, and about the middle of May, in order to have it in best of condition during as long a period as possible. The best soiling crop that can be grown is alfalfa; but a dry, well-drained, fertile, well-tilled field is necessary if it is hoped to succeed with this crop.

The area to devote to such crops will, of course, depend upon the kind of crop and the season, but it is always better to have too large than too small an area. A fairly safe rule would be to allow one acre of all sorts of crops during the season for each six cows. To illustrate, a farmer with 18 cows, likely to require supplementary feeding during the summer, should devote about three acres to the growing of soiling crops of various kinds.

A good plan for a farmer in Ontario or Eastern Canada, with say 24 cattle, would be as follows:

1. Sow as early as possible on 1 an acre, 11 bushels oats and peas, equal parts, and 5 lbs. red clover. Clover might give a crop in September.

2. Repeat a week later.

Sow one week later } an acre oats and vetches,

4. Sow as early as possible 1 acre selected Leam-

5. Repeat No. 4 two weeks later.

6. Sow in July 1 acre white turnips. framed, fleshy cows, with good bags, nearly all of a advise any farmer to prepare a small piece of land (as per full directions given in bulletin available from the J. H. GRISDALE,

C. E. F., Ottawa. Agriculturist.



Two-shear Leicester Ram.

First prize Royal Show, 1905. Exhibited by Mr. G. Harrison, Gainford Hall, Darlington.

FARM.

Growth and Care of Timber.

The forestry report, recently issued by the Director of Forestry for Ontario, contains a strong paper by Mr. C. W. Nash, on the advisability of farmers reforesting portions of their farms. Much has been said on this subject during the past few years, and yet little has been done. It is hard to get men to do anything that does not yield an immediate profit, and there is a general opinion that the planting of trees is, so far as the present generation is concerned, a profitless undertaking. Mr. Nash, however, draws attention to the fact that an actual profit in fence poles, firewood, and such small timber, may be reaped in from 10 to 15 years after saplings have been set out, and from that time onward, steadily. He shows, too, that by exercising care, such woodlands as are at present standing may be made a source of revenue, and still remain practically uninjured. In the Black Forest, and other places in which the forests are judiciously cared for and harvested, timber has been taken out for many years, and yet the forests remain undiminished in value. This was very fully and clearly brought out in the fine series of papers by Dr. Judson F. Clark in the "Farm- diameter of 30.6 inches at 3 feet from the ground; red

water, passing it gradually to an underground level, where it does an incalculably useful work in giving to the earth above it the necessary moisture, and in keeping up, by a more or less retarded process of filtration, the supply of water in springs and streams. Where 7. If no alfalfa has been previously sown, I would the country has been denuded of trees, on the contrary, the snow melts rapidly, and runs over the ground in rills, which carry off much of the fertility of the soil, and often no small amount of the soil itself. alluvia is dumped into the nearest stream, which, increased to a torrent by so many tributaries, proceeds to hurry it as quickly as possible to the nearest lake. On the lower lands disastrous floods may possibly ensue, and still more of the good of the land be swept out into the lake, where, possibly, by the year A. D. 125,492 a stretch of rich alluvial land may have been For obvious reasons, however, consideration of this last may be postponed.

In the meantime, while the snow water is being thus hurried away-subsequent rains following for the most part in like manner-springs are drying up; streams, during the hot weather, are becoming smaller and smaller, and the farmer has a never-failing "job" waiting for him in that continual cultivation or stirring up of the parched soil which is each year becoming more necessary.

For time saving in this last respect alone it would seem that farmers should be willing to undertake-and as speedily as possible-the work of reforestry. Yet nothing is done, and, according to present indications, will not, it appears, unless the thing is made a matter of Government. That something will have to be done sooner or later seems patent. Year by year our climate becomes more extreme; damaging winds are more prevalent-even cyclones having appeared of late years in Ontario; and lightning becomes more destructive. All of these effects have been directly traced to the deforestation of the country, which has been carried to an excess rather appalling to those unacquainted with the statistics. In Southern Ontario, only about 9% of the land is in woodland, 80% being under cultivation, and the remaining 11% in waste areas, which might well be put to good use by reforestry. Eastern Canada, having thus disturbed the balance of nature, may well look to what has been the fate of countries similarly depleted. Palestine, Mesopotamia, Greece, Sicily and portions of France have, as Mr. Nash points out, by a similar process, been reduced from among the most fertile of lands to comparatively bare and povertystricken ones.

For the benefit of farmers who see the necessity of beginning the good work, Mr. Nash emphasizes the fact that it is not necessary to use the best parts of the farms in reforesting. Rocky or stony portions, steep hillsides, the banks of streams which it is necessary to preserve from erosion, fence borders and waste corners, swamps, roadsides, and spaces about buildings, may all be advantageously replanted. Broad wind-breaks, too, along the northern sides of farms, will be found of incalculable benefit in shielding from cold north winds and frosts, while cattle are invariably benefited by shade trees in fields where they must pasture.

Re the growth of trees, Mr. Nash gives much information. The following has been condensed from his report: Elm, taken from the woods as a sapling of 8 feet in height, was found in 45 years to have attained a height of 60 feet, with a circumference of 8 feet and

> oak, in 48 years, snowed a height of 50 feet, with a circumference of 5 feet 8 inches, and diameter of 22 inches at 4 feet from ground; maple, in 48 years, height 60 het, circum. 6 ft. 5 in., diam. 20.7 inches: butternut, in 48 years, height 75 ft., circum. 6 ft., diam. 28 in. at 4 ft. from ground; ash, in 50 years, height 60 ft., circum. 6 ft., diam. 23 in. at 3 feet from ground; white pine, in 50 years, height over 60 feet, circumference 5 feet, diam. 19 inches at 4 feet from ground; black walnut, successfully grown as far north as Lindsay, in 14 years from the seed showed a height of 20 feet, circumference 18



Champion Yorkshire Boar.

Winnipeg Exhibition, 1905. Owned by Geo. Dunn, Neepawa, Man.

er's Advocate' early this year. The main thing is to 61 inches; Lombardy poplars, in 22 years, gave cirkeep cattle from browsing and destroying the saplings, cumferences from 6 feet to 8 feet 4 inches. and to see to it in removing the timber, that the growth of that which is left is encouraged in every way possible. The supply of saplings will, where there is a sufficiency of seed trees, be kept up by natural

Leaving aside the direct profit made in this way, there is a much more important profit which is too on steep hillsides and stream banks. likely to be overlooked, but which is, on that account, none the less real. In any country which is well bushel vetches and 11 bushels oats on the half acre, trees, the melting of the snow in spring is somewhat farmers of Eastern Canada should scarcely need so much

to 21 in., diam 5 to

For wind-breaks, Mr. Nash recommends planting Norway spruce, native white spruce, white cedar and European larch; and for lightning protectors, he specifies elms, maples, etc., planted at such a distance that. when full grown, the branches will not touch the buildings. Willows will be found best for binding the soil

It is sincerely to be hoped that the circulation of the director's report, and such letters as this which wooded, even by detached groves of comparatively small Mr. Nash has written, may find issue in action. The

urging to measures so pressingly needed, and yet urging seems necessary. We are far from exercising the foresight and thrift of the Swedes, who, for every tree cut down make a practice of planting two. May their example inspire us, and the forestry campaign be carried out more vigorously in the future than it has been in the past.

Rotation and Manure.

A good place to see the effects of a three years' rotation is the farm in connection with the London (Ont.) Asylum for the Insane. The farm manager, Mr. Wm. Murdock, outlined his rotation as follows: Corn and roots, followed by spring grain seeded to clover, broken in the fall for roots and corn. The root land is plowed twice; for corn, the sod is sometimes left until It has been the practice for some years to sprinkle the liquid manure over the meadows. The urine drains from the stalls into a large cistern underneath the center of the saucershaped, cemented manure yard. From here it is pumped into a tank, such as the sprinkling tanks seen on city streets, only a little smaller, hauled out and sprinkled on the land about three loads We question whether it would not be more economical of capital account to dispense with the tank and drain the liquid into a cemented manure yard and allow it to mix with the litter; but the application of the liquid in some way or other cannot be too highly commended.

Some splendid potatoes, corn and mangels were noticed on a fifty-acre block of new land, which, until being underdrained, was described as a regular bog. There is need in this country for many thousand more miles of tile. Nothing undertaken on the farm is more productive of genuine satisfaction and permanent profitable re-

The Weed Problem.

The weed problem is closely related to the seed problem. On September 1st the new Seed Control Act came into force, and farmers all over the country should have an eye on its provisions, as it means a good deal to them. Act, which was framed to protect, to a large extent, those farmers who buy their seeds and who wish to get good stuff when they buy and have to pay big prices for it, will react on those farmers who grow seed for sale. While the farmer is exempt from the law, and can sell his own seed on his own place to his neighbor who is in a position to know what he is likely to get in the seed he buys, yet, when he sells to the trade for recleaning, if it is not pretty clean he is bound to be cut in the price he will get, as compared with that for seeds of first qulaity. In fact, the seedsmen have already discriminated against him for some years. Only last fall I could have had 40c. or 50c. more per bushel if there had been no foxtail in my clover seed. This is not a very noxious weed seed, yet the presence of it was taken advantage of by the trade An hour or so spent in that field would have paid me handsomely. I could have taken a scythe and before the faxtail had seeded I could have cut all the spots where the clover had been killed and where, mostly, the foxtail grew.

I wish to draw attention to the value of weeding grass seed crops in the field. There are could be seeds. This plant is a heavy seeder. It would only take a little time in most fields, I have too hard to pull the plants, they may be cut off

with a sickle Rib grass, which is a prohibited seed and almost impossible to screen out of red clover, where it is frequently found, could be greatly lessened by cutting those parts of the held where this plant occurs abundantly. It usually flourishes where the ground is a little cold and sour, or where the soil is somewhat springy

It will pay farmers who are growing grass seeds to invest in good access to eposite weed impurities. It might pay a found a of formers in a locality to buy a mill which is especially adapted for such work, and which I and can a of the local seedsmen possefarmers' seed after deducting : the price to pay for recleaning

Very much of weed life rent I be also farmers could take time to out they went to seed; they probable thought it would pay. It is on which mean the difference between Those who look after it have dedo not require to cultivate so much to obtain clean and profitable crop-

At this season of the year the cultivation cannot be too strongly ... means of cleaning the land. Very seeds are induced to sprout and where such shallow cultivation is give a spring-tooth cultivation or disking soils, or the use of the grubber or lig on heavier soils. Ribbing "couchy in the fall is to be strongly recommend rotations are also very satisfactory in weed extermination.

On very weedy farms I can strongly recommend applying the stable manure which contains the weed seeds, thoroughly working the land, and sowing on it a mixed crop to cut for green food or to make into hay. In this way weeds are cut when they have exhausted a good deal of the nourishment which has been stored up in their roots and before they have formed seed. Some of them, cut green and mixed with grains or grasses, become palatable to stock, and are also nutritious. A heavy growth of grain smothers a good many weeds the seeds of which sprout I find, too, that buckwheat is one of the best smothering crops we have. Fall rye is a useful crop in this way as well when it is pastured in the spring or cut green for soiling. it be followed with another cleaning crop, as a hoe crop of some kind, the work is more effec-

tually done. I trust that there will be such an awakening over this weed problem, through the weed bulletins which have been published, the articles written in the papers, and the discussions at farmers' meetings, etc., that every farmer will whet his scythe and see that his part of the road side is cleaned up, as well as all the other waste places about his farm. I believe that the beginning of the end of weeds has come. In travelling over the country there are evidences of it in the clean roadsides and the attempt that many farmers are making in hand pulling the foreigners they see, and the greater care they are taking in getting clean seed to sow. The seedsmen every-

where say there is an increased demand for good clean seed. These straws are a pretty sure sign how the wind is blowing. I hope every farmer will fan the breeze until it reaches the proportion of a hurricane against the weed nuisance T. G. RAYNOR.

Threshing Time.

As the threshing season is now on, it may not be out of place to offer some hints as to the plan of operations to be employed to facilitate that work. The farmer should engage sufficient help and make necessary arrangements so that he can himself be free to keep an eye to business and keep everything humming; and, even then, at the close of the day he will realize that he has been fully busy enough. There is no end to unforeseen wants when the machine comes round. Every wise man will strive to get the job over and the men away at the earliest possible moment, keeping in view efficiency of work done. It is expensive business in many ways keeping a large force of men about the place.

In the first place, the farmer should be 'boss''-not for the sake of being so, but it is his work that is being done, and he should have go" enough in him to take his place as manager, at all events. When the men come, should size them up to the best of his ability, and place them according to their respective qualifications and the requirements of the work. It is poor policy to say to each man "go where you wish;" it will lead to all kinds of trouble. If the farmer carefully plans his work all will respect his wishes and everything will work off smoothly. On the other hand, where a man shows laxity in his own barn, he will soon find that disorder and confusion will infect the whole crowd, and especially a crowd of threshers, the majority of whom are generally very young men

and boys Where there are so many men and high-priced machinery at stake, it is easily seen that every minute should be profitably utilized. Forks, rakes and shovels should all be in readiness. is wisdom to have a couple of chaff baskets for cleaning up the floor. Much valuable time is lost through a lack of sufficient tools with which to expedite the work of cleaning up. These things should be on hand and placed in the hands of any who would undertake to shirk this part of the work. Water for the men to drink, and all their needs, should be thoughtfully looked after Bins for the grain, boards, saw, hammer and nails, also, must be convenient and in order. As well as all this, the farmer must keep his eye on the straw stack, to have it placed in the part of the yard most desirable, and try to have a good top, that it will save.

Perhaps, in many cases, ask is to watch the thresher-that he is keeping he machine clean so it can handle the grain to None but careful feeders should be allowed on the stand, for it is only when a feed is going on that a machine can be specied to do good work. Bursts of speed to culturist, at Truro, about the matter. crated where a man's crop is at stake. All things looked after by the farmer makes the busiest man of the place, and he should anly see to these matters, for it is his crop are months to produce a crop and then lot of it wasted in a few hours at g time. Pethaps there hit is world be of se to the Western farmer, where the thresh- 1905 crop.

er charges from \$4 to \$5 per hour for the outfit, than they are here; but time is money anywhere, and no one can afford to play on threshing day.

Wentworth Co., Ont.

Thrift and Matrimony.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

I was very much interested in your article on "Why Don't Farmers' Sons Marry?" and think I know at least one reason why. Although not a farmer's son, I am in the same position as many such, viz., working out. But I don't intend to be so very long. No, I'm not going to marry yet, but I am going to try to be in a position to do so. Why don't farmers' sons do as I intend to do-rent a farm, and work for all they're worth? The reason I mentioned is, lack of enterprise. As a whole, Canadians are an enterprising nation, but the average farmer's son is an exception to the general rule. I know there is an objection to renting a farm, but many do it and make a good living out of it; at any rate, a better and healthier living than a mechanic or a city clerk. Besides, which is worse, to pay rent, or raise a loan on your farm? In the first case a man is his own master, and if he so desires, can leave a bad farm for a good one. But in the second case he often has a bad farm on his hands, and, because of the heavy mortgage on it, cannot dispose of it without losing money, for he must get what he gave for it or be a loser.

Now, every farmer's son should have saved. at the age of twenty-five, at least \$1,000, which is quite enough for a good start on a rented farm. I know that many work at home and receive no wages, but that is their own fault. If they were not there the hired men would be, and would have to be paid. Therefore, my advice to the farmer's son, or the hired help, is, save your money, look around for your wife (it takes time to find the right one), and always do your work as if you were on your own farm. Then, when you've got the money, get the farm first. then the wife. Spice both with a little economy (not meanness) and work hard, and you have your happy home. One word more—the day before your marriage send in your subscription to the "Farmer's Advocate"; it's a necessity for both you and the wife. "FENBOIS."

The Advantage of Growing Mixed Grains

It is not the intention of the managers of the Agricultural College farm at Truro, N.S., to conduct many experiments. That work is already being carried on at the Dominion Experimental Farm, Nappan. But with the idea of inaugurating co-operative experimenting, such as has been carried on with such great value to the country in connection with the Ontario Agricultural College, a few practical experiments were conducted this year by Mr. F. L. Fuller, agriculturist. The following is one which will appeal to the gradually-increasing body of farmers who believe in feeding the grain that is grown upon their fields to stock on their own farms.

tions as nearly alike as possible, were selected. On one oats alone were sown, on the next barley alone, and on the third a mixture consisting of equal parts of barley and oats. The varieties used were Daubeney oats and Mandscheuri barley, both of which ripen about the same time. The three plots were sown on May 16th.

The following table shows the results:

	J.	ield of grain	Yield of g	rain Yield
	When	per acre	per acre	of straw
Crop. ha	irvested.	in pounds.	in bushels.	in pounds.
BarleyAug			73 1-3	2.880
Outs Aug	ust 17th	3.166	91 2-3	2,560
Mixture Aug	ust 17th	4.079	99 1 9	9.800

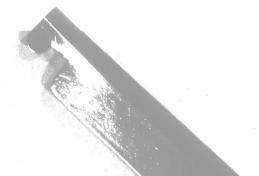
As will be seen, the increased yield of the mixture, as compared with barley, was 559 pounds, and as compared with oats, 913 pounds. The sowing and all details of cultivation were alike in each case. sults are in accordance with the practice of quite a number of Maritime Province farmers. They are in accordance with results at Guelph, Ont., and with the practice of a great many of Ontario's best farmers. They are worth thinking about.

How many farmers interested in the advancement of agriculture in the Maritime Provinces will carry on this experiment on their own farms next year if we supply the necessary seed? Write to Mr. F. L. Fuller, agri-

By the way, how many farmers are growing Mandscheuri barley? We have had splendid results from this variety this year, and will tell about it in a later issue.

> M. CUMMING. Principal College of Agriculture, Truro, N. S.

The United States consumes over 500 million bush els of wheat for seed and food. It is estimated there will be about 100 million bushels for export out of the



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The Wrong Kind of Immigration Agents.

It is undoubtedly a fact that the scarcity of good farm help is seriously hampering farm operations, and making farm life more of a drudgery than it should be.

The situation is simply this: The manufacturers have far larger profits in their business than the farmer, consequently they pay much higher wages, which attracts many of the brighter and better men from the country to the towns and cities. The opening up of the Northwest has also been a large factor in drawing away a very desirable class of farm labor.

It may be that the Canadian farmer is more conservative in business methods that other employers, but it is difficult to systematize farm work and to know what a day's work should be. The same work differs with changing conditions and according to the thoroughness with which it Heavier farm teams and faster-workis done. ing implements would facilitate the work and reduce the wage account. Much time is lost by not properly planning the work so that every move will count and no time be lost

Another cause of the scarcity of good farm help is the sadly deplorable fact that the youth of the present is becoming more and more averse to physical labor, not yet realizing that mental effort is far more exhausting and draws far more heavily on the resources of nature than does the weariness caused by manual labor.

Notwithstanding all the eloquent sentiment expressed in regard to the calling of agriculture, we do ourselves and our calling an injury by not, in many cases, admitting the fact that quite a large percentage of the farmers have not as yet set up a sufficiently high standard as to their dignity and power from the commercial, the social and intellectual standpoints.

Where the immediate remedy lies is a difficult question; it appears to me it must be found outside of our own people. We must not only look to, but go to the Old World for help. fertile fields of older Canada should be tilled by the agricultural laborer from Europe, guided by the experience of our farmers here. this, we should have in those lands agents specially qualified to find and pick out just the right stamp of emigrant to send. I do not know anything about the success of the work done by our present oversea agents in other lines, but this every farmer knows: We do not get as good a class of agricultural labor as is available.

In my opinion there would be just as much good business in a man who wanted to found a pure-bred herd sending over to select the foundation stock a lawyer, a journalist or a politician, as there is in sending any of these to select the right kind of laborers for the farm

MURRAY PETTIT. Wentworth Co., Ont.

Expediting Farm Operations.

As I am not troubled with a scarcity of applications to work on the farm, I might not be a good person to write up this subject, and yet, perhaps, from my peculiar situation, I can throw considerable light upon the scarcity of farm labor, and it seems to me the whole question hinges on the undoubted fact that it is human nature for to want to live where there is a crowd It is the mission of many farmers to accumulate some wealth and then retire to a town or city to spend their last days, and this desire to live in town or city seems to take hold of mankind, and especially womankind, and probably it is here where we find the reason why so many have moved to town-the desire of the female part of the family for town life. That it is not a distaste for farm labor which makes a scarcity of help on the farm I should be able to show, as I have always a great many applications from people to work for me, but my present farm is all inside the corporation of the town of Tillsonburg, and the men have all the advantages of town life without some of its disadvantages. keep four or five men the year round, and through harvesting have had seven, so that scarcity of farm help does not apply here. Neither do I pay extremely large wages; but a man living out in the country is better off and has a better chance to save money at \$50 a year less salary than he can live on in town, especially if he has to rent a house, buy his wood, etc. Aside from this, his necessities do not cost him any more in town, but the opportunity to spend is greater, and even a strictly temperate man will still spend a good deal in little things throughout the year in which he would not be likely to indulge himself in the country. In fact, I know of hardly any laborers in the town that are saving much money. It seems to me really deplorable that men on steady wages and in their prime are not laying by anything at all against sickness and old age, and, therefore, have to continue to labor as long as they can move at all. In fact, I know some long-established industries that are greatly handicapped that have to give work to their old laborers-men who should have laid aside for old age years ago, but as they have

nothing to live on they are given work by their old employers when younger and smarter men are worth nearly double on account of their greater activity and more up-to-date methods. As regards the bearing of the common-school educaion upon the farm labor question, I do not think it has anything to do with it. I really do not think it would be any better if more agricultural subjects were taught to the young, especially to those under fifteen years old, as those that live in the country would not be likely to be much interested in any subjects taught in the school at that age, as they get enough of the farm without being taught some simple thing at an early age. These subjects might be more interesting in a city school than they would to children brought up on a farm. I look upon education as simply to expand the child's mind, and besides giving it the ability to read and write and understand things, the main object should be to develop the reasoning and thinking faculties. know when I was a boy at school studying Euclid, my first impression was that it was quite useless; in fact, I was inclined to look upon it as simply a subject to make more bother for the pupil, but I was not long studying Euclid before got interested in it, and now I consider it one of the best subjects to be taught in schools, with the why and wherefore to be looked for, and the thinking and reasoning faculties to be developed. That many from the country enter the professions I do not think is solely due to the choice of the young people themselves, but in many cases the desire of the parents to see some of their children enter into professional life, is what puts many into that branch in towns and A man with several boys would find it a cities. great difficulty in putting them all on farms, and no farmer would desire to see his sons go out with the expectation of laboring for a living. The result is that many farmers that have not the prospect of starting their sons on farms of their own incline them to take an education and enter a professional life. Of course, with farm labor somewhat scarce, those farmers who engage their help by the year, and who have a reputation of using their med well, are the ones that are not likely to be bothered so much in wanting farm help. They must have their living all the year around, and should be used like men, and I do not see that we can ever hope to have a too-plentiful supply of farm laborers until the towns and cities are overstocked with laborers, because it seems to be human nature for so many to want to live in town if they can make a bare existence, and many farmers who have not been able to live in town entirely retired, sell or rent their farms and take up some light occupation in This, of course, withdraws more laborers from the country. I think farmers may well face the question and calculate upon having to pay the present scale of larger wages than we used to pay some years ago. The question with the farmers, then, from a business point of view, is to make that year's labor bring in a larger return to him. This can be done in many waysby planning the work and taking up special lines that will bring in a larger revenue. If it is crop rotation, we can save much labor; for instance, I would take a piece of land, manure it heavily through the winter for corn. Grow a big crop of corn, and, if the land is well manured and well drained the crop will grow I put my corn in the silo early enough so I can put wheat upon the corn ground without plowing We seed down with the wheat; we cut the hay off the field, or pasture it for one or two years. This will make one plowing of the field in three or four years, depending on how long the grass is kept on it. Then, supposing cows are kept, instead of keeping cows giving three or four thousand pounds of milk a year, the man should keep cows giving six or eight thousand pounds milk a year; the same in whatever line of farming may be taken up more particularly. Not only will the labor bring a better return, but the men are always much more interested in things that are above the average, quite as well as the farmer himself. Where the farm is large -like ours-we run one four-horse team, one three-horse team and two other teams, and, with the large implements, two men will do the work We have a riding plow; a cart to fasten on the big wide harrows, and the doublerowed corn cultivator has a seat on. Our drill is twelve feet wide, and nearly all our implements are made to ride upon, so that really a man working on the farm has nothing like the hard work he had a few years ago. Norfolk Co., Ont. GEO. RICE.

WHEN YOU SELL YOUR FARM YOU WOULD LIKE TO SEE IT PASS INTO THE HANDS OF A MAN WHO KNOWS HOW TO FARM. HE'S THE MAN WHO READS THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGA-ZINE. AN ADVERTISEMENT IN OUR "WANT AND FOR SALE " COLUMN WILL BRING YOU IN TOUCH WITH HIM.

Co-operative Purchase of Implements.

A writer in an American journal makes the statement that " one of the greatest aggravations of the farmer is his hired help." Now, whether I would go quite so far as to use the worl "aggravations" I am not quite prepared to say, for ofter many years of experience with hired help on the farm. I can look back with pleasure when I think of some of the good, honest, faithful fellows I have had in my employ for several years at a time usually. But I have had a few poor ones also, that were an exasperation in more senses of the term than one.

Truly the farm labor problem is a serious one, and is crippling the husbandmen greatly in Eastern Canada. At present there is such a scarcity of laborers that only the necessary work of each day and season is accomplished (the extra touches very frequently have to be left undone), and even then farm life almost savors of drudgery, especially in sections where dairy ing is the chief line of farming. Why this condition of things? Is farming not so profitable as in days gone by? Yea! more so. Are our farm homes not so comfortable, or has the farmer fewer privileges than formerly? I think he has more. Then why this condition of affairs on our farms, when we see other occupations and professions overcrowded? To my mind there are several reasons. Our rural school education in the past has had a tendency to lead the child's thought and ambition away from farm life. It fits him for any other profession than farming. To the ambitious youth the farm may seem slow and dull, and he becomes imbued with the idea that in the city is the place to make a great name, to get rich quickly, etc. But, alas, how many get disappointed! are lost amid the whirl and bustle of city life, and before middle life they wish they were back on the old

Our great Northwest has been a factor in taking many of our best young farm hands from us. Free lands, and the possibility of having a home of his own, have lured many a bright young fellow, with brawny arm and a firmly-set purpose, from Eastern to Western Canada. Nor can we blame them. While we have great possibilities in Eastern Canada, yet to the saving, industrious lad there are greater ones in the West; and to the West they have gone and are going. The great diversity of farm work, pleasant and unpleasant; the employment for only a few months per year, seeking new quarters every six months or so; long hours and in some cases small pay: all these are factors that have sent our young men to seek work in other channels, where there was not such a diversity of work, requiring so much general knowledge as farm work demands; constant work, at a steady wage, with the assurance that their day of labor is to be only 10 hours or so, are also inducements.

I believe this thing will right itself in time, as I believe the tendency is growing to get back to the land, and while in the last decade the migration was from the farm to the city, now are there not signs that the order is going to be reversed? The farmer's occupation has a higher standing among the professions today than formerly, and rightly so, for he is the producer of a high-class article-that of food for the human race. And while farming still consists largely of plowing, sowing and reaping, etc., yet the knowledge and intelligence required is such as to make it a highclass profession. Let our rural schools give us more nature studies, such as are given in our consolidated schools, bringing the child in touch with the why and wherefore of natural laws. By studying nature he learns to love her, by loving nature he learns to love the farm, and loving the farm he stays with it. To relieve the present condition of things, we must work more on the co-operative plan, using labor-saving machinery, which represents too much capital for every small farmer to invest independently. Co-operative investment by three or four farmers in such implements as corn harvesters, manure spreaders, corn planters, rollers, etc., will assist very materially in economizing labor. Much can be done also by systematizing and planning our work better, aiming to do everything in season; by enlarging our fields, using three or four horse plows, harrows, etc., thereby enabling one man to do nearly the work of two; by shortening the hours of labor, for it has been proved time and again than man will do more work, and keep it up longer, working a 10-hour day than a 12-hour day; and by more convenient arrangement of stabling. Especially let our farm homes be convenient, not unnecessarily large, and so arranged as to save steps; female help is harder to get than male help, as a rule. But I believe the immediate solution of the problem will be to secure more of the experienced farm laborers from the British Isles, Sweden and Denmark. I have had a number of these men in my employ, and I found them good, thorough workers, adapting themselves to our ways and conditions very quickly. Some of the inexperienced help we would be as well without. If some better scheme could be devised than we have at present to get these men, it would be a boon to the farming community. If a number of farmers in a community would appoint one of their number to go across to England, Scotland or Ireland, at say end of May or October, they could secure many such men, that would be not only of value as farm servants for a time, but would make good citizens, and help fill up our growing country with the right class of settlers, instead of the undesirable foreigners that are foisted on us.

I had the pleasure of being in Glasgow on the 30th

of May last year, it being "feeing" day there. I went to Salt Market Square, where the farm laborers were congregated, both men and women, and I found very many of them were ready to come to Canada, provided places were secured for them. Such a class of farm help is the kind we require—well-trained fellows as a rule, that know their business. Such labor will earn a remunerative wage to the farmer who uses intelligence and business methods in his farm operations, uses his hired help as he would wish to be treated himself. For instance, if you employ a married man, build a comfortable home for him, give him some inducement to work for you, don't impose on him, and he and his family will doubtless give you good results, and make farm life more profitable, besides giving a greater amount of pleasure to the farmer and his family.

Huntingdon, Que. W. F. STEPHEN.

Balance Emigration with Immigration.

That the problem of farm help in Ontario has become a very live as well as embarrassing one, all farmers will admit. In the region where I live the scarcity, and in many instances the utter absence of farm help has compelled many farmers of my acquaintance to change, radically, their former methods by almost wholly relinquishing the growing of cereals and reducing the tillage of the soil to the minimum. This of itself may not be unmixed evil. Many farmers have left the greater part of their farms seeded to grass, and larger areas are used for grazing purposes. These methods, though for the time being compulsory, will be the means of perpetuating and increasing the fertility of the farms. In years gone by we heard a good deal said and written (and truly, too) about the drudgery and lack of recreation on the farm, and, besides, the remuneration to the farmer was not commensurate with what could be obtained for the same industry, skill and perseverance in other occupations or in the professions; this led the young people to leave the roof-tree and farm for the workshop. But in these days of more and better labor-saving machinery on the farm, the better methods in conducting our farm operations, with more facilities to keep in touch with the outside world in the way of education and recreation, and last, but not least, more adequate returns for the labor and capital expended, we hear but little of the exodus from the farm by the youth for other and more alluring occupations. With these changed conditions, we will have to look for some other source for this want that now exists. Speaking from my own experience and observation, one, if not the principal cause, is emigration to the Canadian Northwest, Michigan, the Dakotas, and other places. Since the opening up of our Canadian Northwest many young men and women have followed the advice of the late Horace Greeley. "Go West, young man." Aye, and more than the young man has gone. Many farmers with small holdings, others with large families, have sold their farms to their neighbors, to go West, expecting to better their conditions. This selling to neighbors has intensified the scarcity of labor, as the purchaser increased the area of his farm, but there was less labor available to till it.

I have endeavored to show that emigration is one of the causes of labor scarcity in Ontario, and would suggest immigration as its antidote. It is true something has been done along this line, particularly the past season, but with the vast public works and enterprises going on, the labor brought in all has been swallowed up and but little has found its way to the farm. think the statement is correct that there are still a plethora of young men and women who have been brought up on the soil in Great Britain-the most desirable class of immigrants for the Ontario farms. They are accustomed to the work on the farm, and if the methods of Great Britain are not precisely the same as Canadian methods. they soon become accustomed to our ways, and are very soon experienced workmen. So, I should say, by all means let our Government, in their immigration policy, continue to induce this class of settlers to come to our shores with greater volume in the future than in the past, and this difficulty will be relieved, if not wholly done away with. JAS. TOLTON.

Bruce Co., Ont.

It's No Fairy Tale

THAT "WANT AND FOR SALE" ADS. IN THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE PAY THE ADVERTISER. WE'VE BEEN TOLD THIS BY THOSE WHO HAVE TRIED IT. WHAT BETTER PROOF COULD WE HAVE?

Harvesting Buckwheat.

The harvesting of buckwheat requires some nicety of touch; for, like oats-only more so-it does not ripen its seed uniformly. The succession of blooming and ripening is so long that first-formed seeds may be ready to shed while those following on are still green.

The only plan, however, is to examine the crop carefully from time to time, and reap when there is the greatest attainable quantity of ripe and bold seeds. And with crops of this peculiar ripening it should always be borne in mind that the earliest seeds are far the best, so that it is better to lose two of the later than one of the earlier. The crop may be reaped or The fashion mown, cut with machinery or otherwise. used to be to pull it, but that plan would not suit us nowadays. It was held by our forefathers that pulling did not shake out so much seed as reaping. But the cradle scythe always was a popular plan, and if you have only a little to cut, there is no better plan for you to pursue to-day. If, however, weather comes on hot it is better to mow early in the morning and in the evening, the same as we take beans when overripe. The dew and damp of morn or eve then saves shedding of the seed to a considerable extent. If buckwheat is reaped before the last stage of ripening, as most of our other crops are, there is too great a loss in the

secondary and later ripening grains. The crop may either be sheafed and shocked like wheat, or be left in cocks or bunches like peas. In the former plan no moving is needed till carting-in takes place, but in the latter the wads may require turning a time or two-particularly if rain falls. But throughout the process the less moving the better, so long as the straw is got quite dry, as the more moving the more shedding. There is liable to be heating in stack, too; in fact, is sure to be, if leading is conducted before the crop is ready. Patience is a virtue here, as in haymaking. Some farmers put a layer or two of brush or straw in the stack to give air and save fermentation. As with other crops that do not ripen uniformly or regularly, buckwheat needs extra care in carting and stacking, as well as in the reaping .- [J. W

R., in Massachusetts Plowman.

Treatment of Young Clover.

At a time of year when the young clover plant is passing through, perhaps, the most critical period of its existence, it might not be out of place to say a few words regarding its proper care and treatment. When we consider that clover, owing to its value both as a fertilizing and a fodder crop, is, perhaps, the most important factor in the ordinary farm rotation, we can hardly help wondering why the average man pays so little attention to it. It is the opinion of a great many farmers that, beyond sowing the seed in the spring, there is little else for them to do, that all the rest depends upon nature, whether the final outcome be good or bad. It is true that weather conditions have considerable to do in the matter, but if the farmer has a fairly good soil, and will take the trouble to assist nature in every way possible, a good stand of clover may be obtained, even under unfavorable conditions.

I will endeavor to point out a few things which conduce to successful clover growing. In cutting the nurse crop one should always keep an eye on the young clover. In some places the clover will be strong and rank; in others, where the grain is badly lodged, it may be thin and or may be other places where the grain is thin and poor the We need not clover may be the same. about the former, as the good clover will pull through, anyway; also the spots which have been shaded and smothered by the heavy grain will usually come on all right after the grain is cut, as the ground is generally in good condition where the grain is down. It is frequently surprising how quickly clover will begin to show where none could be seen a short time before. Then, again, owing to the richness of the soil on these spots, the young plants will stool out a great deal, so it is only with the last-named areas that the farmer need concern himself to any extent, the places where both grain and clover are thin and

The cause of these poor spots is that the soil in these places is generally lacking in the principal fertilizing ingredients-nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash-and as the clover plant requires large amounts of the last-named ingredient (potash) to make a successful growth, the lack of it will often be found the cause of the weak stand on these spots. If the clover in these places is left to the mercies of the seasons, there vill be very little of it left in the spring; so here is at least one place where the farmer can assist na-They should be given a liberal coating of either farmyard manure or some good commercial fertilizer containing a large percentage of potash. If farmyard manure is used, it should be spread evenly and not too thickly over the surface, taking care not to leave any lumps or clods of strawy manure, which might smother the delicate young plants. A manure spreader is the best for this purpose, as it is possible with this to stread the manure much more evenly than by the young plants a good start before winter, and

in every case they will readily respond to the treatment.

Another point where some make a great mistake is in pasturing their young clover in the If there is any danger of the plants befall. coming far enough advanced to form heads, it would pay far better to take a mowing machine and run over the field, setting the machine to cut as high as possible so as not to injure the crown of the young plants. The dividing board should be removed so as not to leave the cut clover in bunches, but spread evenly over the The advantages of this over pasturing is that the plants are all cut off at a uniform height, not below the crown, as would happen in some cases if pastured, especially were horses allowed on it. Mowing cleans the ground of weeds which may have sprung up since cutting the grain. It leaves the young clover tops, weeds and stubble upon the ground as a mulch which will

By keeping stock off, the roots, and likewise the soil, are saved from injury by tramping, especially during wet weather. If a young clover plant is packed down and baked into the hard clay there isn't much prospect of it ever being much use either as a fertilizer or for hay. Perhaps I should have mentioned that the cutting should not be done later than September, as plants require that much time to regain sufficient growth for winter protection. When these few precautions have been followed I have never failed to see a uniformly good stand of clover.

protect the young plants during the winter.

Elgin Co., Ont. A. McKENNEY. [Note.-A light dressing of ashes is an excellent thing for the poor spots in the clover field, and application of them in this way will pay many fold better than trading them for soap. Editor.]

Thick and Thin Seeding.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

The fact that plants yield more largely when they are furnished with abundant room, and that the thin seeding of a crop, up to certain limits, yields a better harvest than any thicker seeding, is no new discovery. We read of it in the works of the most ancient writers upon agriculture, and early historians record facts iliustrating the advantages of sowing thinly, and of the extraordinary yields of grain from single seeds. Nevertheless, the subject is as fresh as ever, and we see every year good farmers wasting large amounts of seed and sacrificing large portions of their crops. We have recently seen a piece of oats sown with one bushel per acre, which yielded a better crop than a neighboring field sown with three bushels per acre. A few years ago a ten-acre field was divided into five portions and sowed with wheat, at the rate of one bushel, five pecks, six pecks, seven pecks, and two bushels per acre, respectively. There was no perceptible difference in the soil of the field, nor any in the manuring, preparation or sowing. At harvest time there was a very perceptible difference in the yield, however, the thinnestsowed portion being by far the best of the field, and the thickest portion the worst. In the thinnest-sowed portion the wheat had stooled out considerably, and the heads were much longer than where two bushels had been sown.

At a certain meeting some time ago, a noted seedgrower read a paper upon thin sowing and selection of seed, illustrative of his experiments in raising gree" wheat. He exhibited a single plant of wheat from a single seed planted alone, which bore 94 stems, one of barley bearing 110 stems, and one of oats with 87 stems. He stated that a crop of wheat sown with single seed, nine inches apart each way, produced 108 hushels per acre. His plan of selecting seed was to take the most perfect grains from the largest head of the plant with most stalks, and plant them so that the grain from each head occupied a row by itself, and each grain being 12 inches apart in the row. This plan was repeated yearly, taking each year the best grain produced. By this course, in several years he had succeeded in doubling the length of the heads, in trebling their contents, and in increasing the tillering power fivefold. Five pints of wheat planted 12 inches apart each way in September, upon an acre of ground, gave 1,001,880 heads, or 67,760 heads more than six pecks per acre sown upon an adjoining field. Later plantings reduced the crop somewhat. One plant gave 1,878 grains; a bushel of wheat produced by this thin sowing contained 460,000 grains, while a bushel of ordinary wheat contains 700,000 grains. Here is interesting matter for consideration, and if, as seems scarcely to be doubted, thin seeding is more productive than thick, it might be very profitable to experiment in this direction. It is necessary to remember that for such seeding to be successful, the soil must be rich and free from weeds by thorough cultivation. With better farming than we now have we can raise large crops, and it is certain that the possibilities of better farming are not nearly realized as yet. Norfolk Co., Ont.

[Note.-While commending the general idea of the above writer, we think the arguments put forward for thin sowing are perhaps a little too sweeping. In this connection it may be noted that at the Ohio Agriculhand. The idea of this top dressing is to give covering eleven years' work, indicate that eight to ten pecks of seed per acre will give better results than a

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less amount upon the somewhat worn lands of that State. Of course, when good plump seed is used upon a rich, well-prepared field, considerably less seed is required, and in most cases we believe the chances of a good grass and clover catch will be better where the grain is not sown too thickly. At the same time, it is well not to overdo the thin seeding business, and we cannot too strongly advise each farmer to experiment repeatedly upon his own soil before adopting radical ideas in rate of seeding or other important matters .-

Do't and be Dune Wi't.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate"

I was a little surprised to read your editorial in the issue of Aug. 17th, "Why Doesn't the Farmer's Son Marry?" Why, indeed! You go on to state the advantages the young man in town has-I always thought it was the reverse. You say that when a man has steady employment in town or city with an assured wage, he can generally find a house at a rental to suit his income, and he generally proceeds to settle Now, I always thought houses in town were very hard to get and the rents very high Then, take the man with the wage. I don't want to discourage him. He may do all right and no doubt often does, but I don't think he is in it with the man on the land. Strikes may come, the breadwinner fall sick, or something else happen over which he has no control, and where is he? If, instead, he were on a farm, his wife could manage the cows and the poultry, and they would wriggle along somehow. you go on to talk about the boy on the farm if he wants to get married, where can he get a Where did his father get house? house? Where did all the pioneers of this country, who came from the old lands, get their houses? Did they look to a fatherly Government to rig them out in a brand-new outfit, fine farms, fine buildings and everything up-to-date, or did they set out in earnest to get it for them-No doubt some of them got help, but not all; the most of them had to set to with a will and hew out homes for themselves, and endure all the hardships of pioneer life. They did not buy a new top buggy first thing and get their linen done at the laundry, and start out with cigar in their mouth to give the best girl a drive whether they intended to be married or not. But, taking things seriously about the young man of to-day who has worked at home till he is twenty-one or older. You say that perhaps the farmer does not wish to divide his property and go to the trouble and expense of putting up a new set of buildings. Why should he? If he has come through all the trouble and hardship of getting a farm for himself, and raised a family of sons and daughters and given them (as he should) a good education, and they have—as they should have-good strong healthy bodies, what is to hinder them from doing for themselves There are very few farmers who would not help their sons all they could. Take the young man at twenty-one. He owes his parents something for keeping him all the early years of his life and giving him an education. They don't all get the education, but the majority do nowadays. Supposing he wished to get married, and wanted what is to hinder him? Very few fathers but would be willing to give him a team, a cow and a pig or two, some poultry and seed to sow his farm with, perhaps the use of the implements from home to put it in with, and, provided his wife brought with her another cow and a few more things, what more would they want? think they would be far ahead of the couple in town who started with an assured wage." man with the wage has not the same chance to lay up for old age as the man on the farm. The latter, if he were the right sort and had the right sort of wife, could go on from year to year adding a little and a little, till in time he would be enabled to buy his farm.

The trouble is with the young folks themselves. They want to begin where their parents are now, or a little farther ahead. They want too many fine things-buggies, watches, bicycles, fast horses,etc: and the girls are much the same-organs, silverware, carpets, etc., are what they want, and their houses furnished as well as their mother's. Such things are all right if you can afford them; otherwise, you have either got to wait till you are forty, as the Editor says, before you can get married, or start at the foot of the ladder with less. You cannot kill the goose that lays the golden eggs and still get eggs. I often tell the young folks here that if I were as young as I used to be and had my health and trength, I would not object to being married if I had only enough to pay the minister. There are other sides to this question which I have not room to discuss at present. If a farmer wishes his son to stay at home after twenty-one and the wishes to stay, some provision should be made for him, what he is to get, etc. but if he wishes to get married. I don't see what is to hinder him. Let him "do't and be dune wi't." A GREY CO. READER.

Where Wheat is Not Grown.

There are localities in Manitoba in which the wheat harvest and market is not the predominating topic of conversation, nor the work incident either the all-engaging pursuit of the inhabitants. One such district extends fifteen to forty miles north-east of Winnipeg. Here, in the pastures of long, waving grass, and among the bluffs of poplar, scrub oak and cottonwood, a species of farming is pursued as different from that on the proverbial Manitoba "ranch" the latter is from the methods of cropping in the southern cotton fields. Over this area of many miles in extent dual-purpose cattle feed, and upon their products the farmers place their chief dependence for the necessaries of life. It is a safe resource—the herds of cattle supplemented by droves of hogs and flocks of poultry. There is never a total failure of revenue and seldom a diminution from year to year. In such a system of farming there is none of the feverish excitement of the wheat farmer, but also a sense of security and thorough contentment.

The products of this district are marketed in different manners. Where more than twelve or fifteen cows are milked the cream is usually separated with the machine, churned at home, put up into pound prints, wrapped in parchment paper provided by the city commission houses, and shipped once or twice a week. Where fewer cows are kept and the work of buttermaking is not popular, the cream is separated and shipped two or three times a week to the central creameries in Winnipeg. Occasionally one will run across a man who keeps from fifty to one hundred cows, and makes the product up into cheese or butter. Hog-raising is a natural adjunct to the dairy industry in this section, and every farmer sells The prices this a bunch or two each season. year are encouraging, and doubtless more porcines will be raised.

It is largely from this district that the Winnipeg butchers get their beef for their own killing, but the price they pay for it is absurdly low, and that seems to indicate that the great difference existing between live cattle prices at Winnipeg and the retail prices of beef is due almost wholly to the actions of the retail dealers

It is sometimes argued that farming after the

oat straw are the chief fodders, both for horses and cows, while the nearby meadows-those historic lands which were allotted the volunteers of '85, and have been constantly changing hands since-furnish abundance of hay.

With the growth of Winnipeg, and the consequent development of the demand for fresh farm produce, will come a certain expansion in mixed farming operations throughout this and other districts. Fresh eggs, spring lamb, chickens, garden produce, new potatoes, fresh dairy butter, milk, etc., will all be demanded in lager quantithis will inure to the advantage of the ties: mixed farmers. One thing at present retards the growth of the trade between city and country, and that is the limited number of trains and the independence of the companies of this class of

The suggestion a casual observer is inclined to offer inhabitants of the mixed farming districts is to work towards the building up of a herd of cows, every one of which would be, not simply a good cow, but an outstanding animal. As it is to-day, on most farms, but for the plentifulness of pasture land and the cheapness fodder, not one-half the cows kept would pay for the feed they eat. Of course, the poorer milkers are generally the best beefers and raise the better class of calves, so that what is lost one way is often gained another, but the possibility of reaching a higher standard of milk production, without sacrificing anything of the meat-making pro-clivities, should not be lost sight of.

DAIRY.

Handling Milk on the Farm.

There is a steadily, and, in many places, a rapidlygrowing demand for cleaner and more wholesome milk and cream, both for direct consumption and for the production of butter and cheese. This demand will continue to grow in proportion as the consumers realize the importance of using a product produced under healthful and sanitary conditions, and the dangers which accompany the use of that produced under conditions both unhealthful and unsanitary. Many progressive dairymen are awake to this call for improved

quality, and are making an effort to meet requirements and seeking knowledge of how to perfect home conditions. The proportion, however, is small considering the number engaged in dairving in various ways, and there is great need of further interest in the matter.

To efficiently meet public demands for milk, butter and cheese it. is first. sary to have a thorough knowledge of the work to enable one to choose and adopt the proper conditions. It is the rule rather than the exception among farmers to be unfamiliar with the nature of milk contamination, and the gen-

eral principles fashion mentioned holds one too closely to his underlying the development of flavors in milk and its products. These flavors are occasioned by the multiplication of exceedingly small germs (bacteria), each species of germ giving off its own peculiar flavor. It largely depends upon the handling of the raw material whether the flavors will be desirable or undesirable, as germs give the good as well as the bad flavors. All germs, or bacteria, are microscopic plants; in fact, the smallest forms of organic life known, but, though small, they carry on many processes of life similar to the larger plants. For growth they require suitable soil (or food), moisture, room to grow, and a suitable temperature. With all four conditions favorable they multiply with marvellous rapidity, and in their development the flavors are produced. Milk is an excellent food for all germs; that is, it contains suitable food and moisture, and with a favorable temperature radical changes soon occur. For the prevention of germ development two conditions are necessary-cleanliness and low temperatures. The first prevents inoculation with injurious germs, with which all dust and dirt particles are laden, and the latter prevents their development should the milk become inoculated at any time during the milking or subsequent handling.

Various methods of clarifying milk, such as strain-



The Canadian Pacific as a Horticulturist-In the Station Grounds at Regina, Sask.

work, and that milking cows is disagreeable and tiresome, but this will depend upon the taste and customs of the people. Mr. Wm. Champion, one of the oldest dairy farmers in the section, sensibly remarked not long ago, that his aim was not to make a lot of money out of farming, but to have lots of fun out of his work, and everything on his farm goes to bear out this statement. The cream separator is run by a 21-horse-power turbine engine, a pony upon a tread-power churns the cream, saws wood, turns the grinding stone, and runs other light machinery. As for the milking being disagreeable work, it is largely a question of a thing being what you believe it is. The writer well remembers when he, and, in fact, all the young men in his neighborhood, milked from eight to twelve cows twice a day, and when once accustomed to it the job did not seem any larger than if there were only two cows to milk

In this land of dairy or mixed farming oats are the chief field crop. The soil is more adapted to their growth than it is to wheat, and it is found that they are a more profitable crop when marketed than is wheat. Oat sheaves, oats and ing, filtering, and the use of centrifugal machines, are employed for removing dirt and bacteria, and are to some degree successful but not entirely satisfactory. It is necessary to go farther back than this, and prevent the dirt from getting into the milk at all; because much of it dissolves readily in warm milk, consequently cannot be removed, and thus contaminates the milk. It is important, therefore, to secure some means whereby the dirt can be originally excluded. It is probably next to impossible to exclude all germs, but it has been found that if the stables are well cleaned, ventilated and exposed to sunlight; if the cows are kept well brushed and cleaned; if, just before milking, the parts of the cow immediately above and around the pail are washed or wiped with a damp cloth; and if the milker is clean, wears clean clothes, and uses sterile utensils, the quantities of dirt and bacteria which get into the milk are greatly reduced. The dirt is further reduced by the use of a very simple, practical, useful and inexpensive device in the covered milk pail. This is an ordinary tin milk pail, with a closely-fitting cover, which has an opening near one side, into which is soldered a funnel four, five or six inches wide, as desired, having a fine-mesh wire gauze soldered across the bottom. This funnel extends slightly above and below the cover, and slopes gently towards the side of the pail. A loose funnel fits inside the first one, and when the pail is to be used a few layers of clean cheese cloth are placed across the opening in the inner funnel, and the loose one pushed in to hold the cheese cloth in position. The whole apparatus is simple in construction, and can be easily cleaned. In a series of fourteen trials at the Connecticut Experiment Station results demonstrated that 63% of the dirt was removed

from the milk by the use of the covered pail.

It has been previously stated that low temperatures aid milk preservation. Low temperatures are really of more significance than the original contamination of the milk with bacteria. Milk kept at 90 degrees Fahr. will curdle in less than eighteen hours, while the same milk kept at a temperature of 60 degrees will keep about double that time, and if kept at 50 degrees will sometimes keep without curdling for two weeks or more. But although uncurdled and probably sweet even at low temperatures, it becomes filled with bacteria of a more unwholesome type, which develop at low temperatures. Old milk is, therefore, unfit for the market, or for butter, even though sweet. It is important to have it manufactured into butter or cheese while fresh, and if the milk is for direct consumption it is of infinitely greater importance to have it delivered fresh. When it is recognized that the keeping qualities of milk are largely dependent upon temperature, increased attention will be given to its cooling. It is not simply the presence of bacteria in milk that produces changes, but, as previously mentioned, their growth and multiplication. If they did not multiply at all the milk would not sour or become rancid; the more rapidly they multiply the quicker the changes of the milk take place; the longer the growth may be delayed the longer the milk will be retained in its fresh condition. These facts are fundamental phenomena associated with the keeping of milk, and every dairyman should, therefore, understand as a foundation of any practice that the keeping of milk is dependent upon preventing or checking the multiplication of bacteria rather than simply preventing their presence in milk. At a temperature of freezing growth is wholly checked. The bacteria, however, are not destroyed, and upon the rise in temperature they commence to multiply, and as the temperature rises the rapidity of bacterial growth increases. When between 70 and 100 degrees Fahr, the rapidity of germ growth is at its maximum. Reaching 120 degrees many species find growth impossible, as the temperature is unfavorable, while at 180 degrees mostly all are destroyed. The number of germs in milk after it is 20 hours old is dependent far more upon the matter of temperature than it is upon the original cleanliness and care in production. In other words, the keeping of milk is more a matter of low temperatures than cleanliness.

It is not meant to imply by these statements that regulations for cleanliness in the dairy should not be considered important and followed. On the contrary. every precaution in this direction should be taken. It is extremely necessary for the preservation of milk from being contaminated with unwholesome bacteria. If, therefore, cleanliness was observed in the strictest sense from the time the milking commenced until it was de livered to the consumer or to the creamery, and in conjunction with this cooled to 50 degrees Fahr, immediately after milking or separating, and that tempera ture maintained, complaints concerning old-flavored but ter and milk of inferior quality would be overcome, and not until those two factors are observed will any de sirable improvement in quality be in evidence. The old milking corral, which has been used for years without being once cleaned, and where manure has accumulated to the depth of six or eight inches, must, too, be abandoned. Do not attempt to clean it and continue milking therein, but seek new milking quarters where the atmosphere is pure and the surroundings clean and dry There is nothing more suitable than a clean, dry well ventilated stable in which to do the milking. If the milk corral must be used-and I believe this is profes able to a dirty, damp, wet, foul smelling stande or at it on a high and dry shaded spot, and ender on in an it dry and clean by removing all manure from day, and not permitting the cattle to requal W. A. Will. during the nights. Regina, Sask.

Milk Yields and Milk Records.

The following table of figures deserves to be carefully studied. It has reference to the first association which was started in Denmark for recording the milk yield of cows. The association which conducted the work was that of the parish of Vejen, where the cows were not only required to consume the bulky foods produced by their owners, but were actually fed upon the grain which was grown upon each occupation. From that time until the present some ten years have elapsed, and so successful has been the system which was adonted that there are now 400 parish societies in Denmark where recording is general, and where individuals are retained and paid for the purpose of conducting the work. It must be evident to anyone thinking out this matter that the very figures which point to the superiority of one cow or the inferiority of another, indicate to their owner the desirabilityand this must be constant-of making some changes for his personal benefit. No sane man will continue to keep cows which he sees in black and white are losing money, nor can such a man refrain from feeling an increasing desire to extend the number of those of his stock which are really returning him a respectable In almost every herd a record shows that the number of inferior milkers is larger than the number of superior; while between the two comes a group which practically produce the average between the superior and the inferior. This group should be disposed of as opportunity occurs, that their stalls may be occupied in turn by tested cattle, every one of which is known to be a money-getter. The following table, which refers to the Vejen Association, indicates precisely what has occurred on the farms of three of its members

1 1.	ials, of Percent. milk, of fat.	1895.		3.0	3.3	37	
FARM 1.	Gals, of Percent, milk, of fat,	18		617	8. 1.	250	1258.
M P.	Gals, of Percentage milk, of fat,	ı.:		3.39	3 2 3	11	
FARM P.	Gals. of milk.	1897		574	8. 5.	262	1313
FARM S.	Gals, of Percentage milk, of fat,	1895.		3.35	3.43	80.	
FM	Gals, of milk.	18		11.4	260	283	1 + 1
	No. of cows.			292	495		
	Lbs. of butter.			245	27.7	3.5	32s.
	tals of Percentage Lbs. of Milk. of fat. butter.			3.30	3.42	12	
	Gals of Milk.	began 1895.	E	67.0	730	. 6.0	d. per
		Year testing began 1895.	Average of the first	two years	Yield of 1903	Increase	Value of the in- crease at 6d, per- gallon

It will be observed, for instance, that in one case, Farm S, the increase in the yield per cow, as between the average of the first two years of recording and the year 1903, there has been an increased yield per cow per annum of 283 gallons of milk, and that this milk was richer in quality. On Farm P the increase in the yield was 262 gailons, and on Farm I the increase was 2.50 gallons. Again as regards the increase in the series of the preduce, owing to the system of recording at appears that values; the milk at 6d per gallon, the basis brought the increased sum of money equal to the control of the preduce of 32s per cow per autum. On the

three farms to which we specially refer, and which were no doubt selected because of the great increase exhibited, the increased value of the produce taken as milk varied from 125s. to 141s.—[Farmers' Gazette.

British Markets for Canadian Products.

The following is from the pen of H. H. Dean, Professor of Dairy Husbandry at the O. A. C., Guelph, who has recently returned from a trip to the Old Country. Although naturally dealing mostly with dairy markets, the writer touches a few other topics, not out of place in this connection.

Conditions generally in the Old Country are much more prosperous than ten years ago. The people are able and willing to buy large quantities of food products. The average man spends about three quarters of his income for food, and he wants the best of everything. Most of the men you talk with will say times are bad, that there is no money to be made in business, etc., but undoubtedly the country is growing wealthier all the time. The standard of living is increasing year by year.

In spite of some few grumblings, there is a growing feeling of sympathy towards Canada. So long as the buyer of Canadian goods is making a shilling once in a while, he is disposed to treat us favorably. If there is no money in the deal his sympathy is apt to grow cold. Britain is the greatest market for food products in the world, and it is to our advantage to study its requirements.

BUTTER.

Canadian butter is difficult to sell in Manchester, and in the north of England and Scotch markets. Here it comes into competition with Danish Swedish, Finnish and Russian butter, which is all shipped in casks. The box is an unpopular packin these markets, and it is an uphill fight all the time to sell butter in boxes. One dealer in Leeds said he had placed an order for Canadian butter to be put in casks, and was paying two shillings per cwt. more for it than in boxes. He was very strong on this point. However, the extra two shillings would not more than pay for extra cost of casks over boxes. spirit of the trade in Leeds and Bristol that merchants are willing to put themselves to some trouble to sell Canadian butter.

London is undoubtedly the greatest market for butter and all kinds of produce. Everything in the shape of palatable food can be sold at some price, and if it does not suit London, it can easily be sent to other parts of the United Kingdom. The London, Bristol and Leeds markets appear to be the most favorable of those I have visited. Butter for north of London will sell much more readily in casks holding 112 pounds net. The box is all right for Bristol and London.

As already stated, any and all kinds of butter can be sold in London. For Bristol they like good flavor, pale color, but not white, as in Manchester; three per cent. salt, and well packed in hoxes weighing 56 pounds net. Dealers are very much annoyed at receiving invoices for boxes weighing 57 pounds, or any other weight than London dealers complain of mould in saltbutter. One man said he thought it due to so much wood being used in Canadian He contrasted Canadian creameries creameries. unfavorably with New Zealand. He also thought grading of the butter a good plan. However. there are difficulties in this.

As a rule, the trade prefers some preservatives in the butter to ensure keeping quality, but they are careful to warn against using too much—not over one-half per cent.—or there is danger of getting into the toils of the British law, which is very strict.

CHEESE

In some markets, e.g., Manchester, they want a pale, open, soft cheese-something after the style of a Cheshire. If we are going to send cheese to Manchester. it is worth considering whether or not it might not pay us to make this class of cheese to compete with the Cheshire. We could certainly produce more of such cheese from 100 pounds of milk, and consequently sell at a lower price, and still make money out of the milk in Canada. There is such a variety of demand that one is almost bewildered to hear what is liked in the different markets. On the whole, our cheese are in good repute, and the varieties of color, texture and flavor find their way to the best market by a process of selection and survival of the unfittest. Some dealers speak strongly of having the date of manufacture branded on the cheese. At present they are somewhat suspicious that we do not make quite as many cheese in the month of September as they have been led to believe

The stencilling of the weights on the box is also asked for . In Glasgow a merchant pointed to a lot of cheese, which came from the Listowel section and remarked that it was a pleasure to hardle such cheese—so good in quality, weights really stencilled on the box, and boxes in good

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condition. In Leeds I was shown some cheese from a certain factory that they said always commanded two shillings per cwt. above market price. It would pay factories having a good reputation to brand the name of the factory on every box.

One merchant in London considered that the Government should insist on cheese being carried at a temperature of 40 degrees F. across the Atlantic, assuming that the cheese are properly ripened before leaving Canada. Several lots of cheese arrived in a much heated condition at both Bristol and London about the 12th of July.

Most of the merchants are indifferent about paraffining cheese. In some places the retailers will not purchase them, because they lose too much in weight after stripping. Some say they become soft under the wax and are not liked. Generally speaking, the man who buys cheese to store would prefer them paraffined. Retailers, as a rule, object, and the latter are likely to have their way, as the wholesaler and jobber must get goods to suit his customers in order to hold his trade.

EGGS.

Large quantities of eggs have been imported from Russia until very recently. One firm in Manchester has had a representative in Russia buying eggs. The trade would like to get Canadian eggs. Prices are about one shilling (24 cents) per dozen, which should leave a good margin of profit to dealers in most seasons. This is a trade worth looking after.

BACON.

Canadian bacon has a good reputation in the Dealers are not willing to admit markets here. that it is equal to the English, Irish or Danish but it is good. Dealers in Leeds mentioned that the Canadian bacon trade is in great danger, from the fact that American hogs are imported in bond to Canada, and this bacon is sold in the city of Leeds as Canadian bacon. This, they say, will ruin the Canadian trade, because the American is not so good—the fat is too soft. On the other hand, a dealer in Bristol said, if he could get these American sides, which were nearly as good as the Canadian, at 45 shillings, he, as a merchant, did not believe he should pay 54 shillings for Canadian. This is a matter which should receive the attention of the authorities in We do not object to American bacon in British markets, but we do not think it fair that this shall be sold as Canadian. Our bacon men have worked hard to secure a footing, and it would be a suicidal policy to let it slip.

FRUIT

The apple and stone-fruit crops of England and Scotland were destroyed by frosts in May. There should be a good demand for Canadian apples this year.

Canadian canned fruits and vegetables seem little known. On the Manchester produce exchange, where hundreds of travellers meet the grocers of the district every Tuesday, I saw nothing but California, Grecian, Turkish and Spanish canned fruits. Dealers and travellers say they should be glad to give Canadian goods a trial, and to push them if they are satisfactory.

Some judicious advertising is needed to remove the impression which appears to exist in some quarters, that Canadian goods, except cheese, are inferior, and consequently must be bought cheap or not at all. Consumers are very conservative in their likes and dislikes. A purchaser having a dislike for butter in boxes can scarcely be induced to buy it from this package, no matter how good the quality. If we may be allowed to paraphrase a well-known petition, we should say. From the extreme conservatism of some buyers of food products, good Lord deliver us!"

НАУ.

Fine quality of baled Canadian hay is in good demand, and is a line of export that would pay in some districts in Canada. The crop in the Old Country is a fair one this year, but I saw many fields that would not cut over a ton to the acre, as the dry weather in the early part of the season tended to make it short. The weather was ideal for gathering the crop.

GENERAL CONCLUSIONS.

1 A good name is equal to great rich's for those exporting food products to Great Britain Denmark may be cited as an example. Soft, indifferent-flavored Danish butter sells for 112 shillings while Canadian and Irish, coually good or better, is worth 94 to 100 shillings, possibly 102 owing to scarcity, but this is paid grudgingly. Wherever we have gained a good reputation this should be well guarded.

2 It is worth considering whether or not it would pay to cultivate trade for special markets in special districts. For instance, Listowel and Believille cheese are favored in Glasgow: Breckville cheese in Bristol and Leeds, and nearly all kinds find a market in London. We have no choose for Manchester which can compete with the Cheshire. Owing to the variety of demands, at might pay us to divide the cheese districts in fanda so as to make special cheese for special

markets. For instance, Leeds wants cheese of a pale straw color and somewhat open; Manchester likes similar cheese, but white. The same applies to butter. Some markets require pale or white butter, others colored, some saltless, some 2 and 3 per cent. salt. etc. At present Canadian makers are laboring under a disadvantage in not knowing where their goods are to be sold, whereas, if a man knew his goods were going to a certain market, he could make goods to suit. Competition among buyers might make this plan difficult to carry out in practice. However, one can always be sure of a market somewhere for any and all kinds of produce. If in doubt, send it to London. Grading and improved transportation are points to be generally

portation are points to be carefully considered.

3. Canadians ought to visit Great Britain more frequently and get acquainted with British ways of doing business, which are quite different from those followed in Canada. Looking at trade from the Britisher's viewpoint will be mutually beneficial to Canada and the mother country.

H. H. DEAN.

The slow progress being made on the main building for the Manitoba Agricultural College will, in all probability, mean that the energies of the college staff will be confined to the teaching of up-to-date methods of dairying. The course will be in charge of Prof. Carson. It is doubtful at this date whether the other courses will be touched this winter.

GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

Picking Apples.

Apples should be carefully picked by hand, without breaking the skin or bruising the fruit in any way. Summer varieties for immediate home use or special local trade, should be allowed to ripen on the tree; but if intended for distant markets or storage they should be picked when fully mature, but before they have menced to mellow. Winter varieties should hang on the tree until they have reached full size and have taken on good color. Apples picked while still immature, as a rule, keep longer than if allowed to ripen on the tree, but they do not develop the full color nor the best quality. sharp distinction can be made between green and mature, or between fully mature or overripe fruit; one blends imperceptibly into the other. Experience teaches us at what stage to harvest the crop in order to secure the highest quality and best keeping properties in the fruit. Sometimes, with summer varieties, it is necessary to go over a tree twice, picking the most mature specimens first and leaving the remainder for a week or two, in order that it may more perfectly de-Round-bottom baskets or pails should be used for picking, and it is better to have them lined with cloth to prevent bruising the fruit. Fruit should not be piled on the ground, but should be placed at once on the sorting table, or be placed in boxes or barrels for removal to

with the stem on, but without breaking off the fruit spur, as is likely to occur if the fruit is picked too green. Spring wagons should be used to convey the fruit to and from the packing house.

When the trees have been properly pruned the fruit may all be harvested from ladders. short step-ladder is convenient for the underside and low branches of the tree For the upper branches light cedar ladders of suitable length will be found very convenient. Extension ladders have been praised very highly in the past, but as they are both awkward and cumbersome, practical growers are abandoning them. The practice of climbing through the tree to gather the fruit, and letting the baskets down by means of a rope, is out of date, and is not practiced in commercial orchards. Inexperienced pickers often lose a great deal of time by not picking clean as they go, making it necessary to carry the ladder back and forth. Each time the ladder is moved all apples in reach should be picked.-[Prof. H. L. Hutt, in O. A. C. Bulletin 144.

Orchard Areas in Great Britain.

According to official figures, the total acreage under orchards in Britain in 1904 was 243,008, of which 236,705 were in England, 2,490 in Scotland, and 3,813 in Wales. These figures refer to orchards only, not to small fruit, though in many cases there would be small fruit under the orchard trees; no account is taken of orchards in any holdings of less than an acre in extent, nor of isolated trees. The total acreage of small fruit in 1904 was 77,947, 70,612 being in England, 6,072 in Scotland, and 1,263 in Of this total the County of Kent has 22,549 acres. As small fruit is often grown in orchards, especially when the trees are young, the same land would, in many cases, be reported under the heading of orchards as well as under that of small fruit, and it is, therefore, impossible to have absolutely correct figures of the total acreage under fruit of both kinds; it is estimated, however, that this is not exceeding 300,000. From 148,221 acres in 1878, orchards have been extended to cover 243,008 acres in 1904, an increase of 63.9 per cent. in 31 years; since 1897 small fruit has increased from 69,792 to 77,947 acres in 1904, or 11.7 per cent. in seven years.

The increase is attributed largely to the fact that fruit has become more and more a regular article of diet for all classes, so that the home supply has not kept pace with the demand. The departmental committee appointed in December, 1903, to inquire into the British fruit industry, anticipate that both the demand and supply will continue to increase; they denote also a growing demand for preserved fruit and jam.

be used for picking, and it is better to have them lined with cloth to prevent bruising the fruit. Fruit should not be piled on the ground, but should be placed at once on the sorting table, or be placed in boxes or barrels for removal to the packing house. The apple should be picked



Picking a Baldwin Apple Tree.

Fraduct 22 barrels in two consecutive years, at Hillcrest orchards, Kentville, N.S. Owned by Ralph G. Eaton.

fruit (though some witnesses expressly excluded fruit from the colonies from such duties). Another was a power of retaliation, to enable the Government to secure the same treatment from foreigners are in secured the same treatment.

foreigners as is accorded them in Great Britain. The committee recommend that, in addition to inspection by local health officers, there should be Government inspection of all perishable food at the port of entry. They express the opinion that if this had been done in the past, much for eign fruit which had found its way to some of the jam factories would have been destroyed as being unsound, with great advantage to the British fruit-grower and to the public generally.

Aim at Quality Rather than Cheapness of Seeds.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

We understand that an effort is now being made to establish throughout Ontario local Vegetablegrowers' Associations, intended to work in conjunction with the Provincial organization-the Vegetable-growers' Association of Ontario. this connection we wish to call attention to a report of the proceedings of the meeting held in Toronto in February last, at which the matter of organizing a Provincial Association was introduced. According to this report, the question of increased protection for market gardeners' products appears to have been thought of primary importance, and that which, in our opinion, is a matter of equal if not greater importance at present, as being more within our power to accomplish, namely, the means of procuring highgrade seeds, seems not to have been brought up at all. It is true that, in a short paragraph, a member of the Mimico local association is reported as stating that their association had accomplished a good deal, instancing the securing of a reduction in the price of many of their seeds. This is, however, we think, just a point where the market gardeners, and the farmers as well, have long been at fault. By constantly endeavoring to obtain cheap seeds, they have worked against their best interests. Now, our experience-and we think all careful and observant growers will bear us out-is that the greatest losses and most severe disappointments are annually caused by poor seeds-poor as to germinating quality, and poor because untrue to name. The cost of the seed for almost any farm or garden crop is so very small in proportion to the cost of preparing the ground and working the crop, and small compared to what ought to be the producing value of carefully worked land, that to ensure seeds of the highest germinating quality and absolutely true to variety, we, for our part, would gladly pay many times the present prices of many seeds. It is undeniable that very many of the seeds we all buy are poor-often very poor-and we have all experienced the losses mentioned above. we go to our seedsman, however, and complain, we are met with the statement that the fault cannot be justly laid at their door. Dishonest seed-growers, bad seed-growing seasons, and, above all, the constant pressure of market gardeners and farmers for cheap and still cheaper seeds, are given as reasons for their being unable to supply seeds of a better quality. fore think that one of the greatest boons the new association can confer, not only upon their own members, but upon the farmers and all who use seeds to produce crops for profit, is to raise the standard of all seeds sold. To accomplish this, the campaign for cheap seeds must cease. seed merchants cannot be expected to give the best seeds when a low price is always made a condition of the purchase. Let us unite to offer the seedsmen the best prices to obtain us the best possible seeds, and when we thus do our part, we should require the seedsmen to do theirs by-First, guaranteeing all seeds true to name (this is not necessarily guaranteeing the crop); second, testing all their seeds, and marking plainly on every package the percentage germinated in the test (the seedsmen all purport now to have trial grounds for this object); third, marking plainly on every package of seed the season of production. (All interested may then know at once how long the tests will hold good for, and both seed merchants and seed users can keep their stocks sorted out. The best English merchants give the season of production on their backages.) MAIN & COLLYER. Middlesex Co., Ont.

[Note.—The above, from the proprietors of one of the leading vegetable-growing establishments in Middlesex Co., is worthy of more than passing attention. It is well that the new organization should exert its influence, not in the direction of a parsimonious attempt to save its members a few cents in seeds, involving a loss of crop many times as great, but rather to work for improvement in the quality of garden seeds along the lines set forth. We would like further opinions on this subject.—Editor.]

My Clover Flower Garden.

I have been all my life a lover of plants in every form and in every stage of growth. This spring I had an idea in my mind to try an experiment with clover. Since taking up my life in Assiniboia, over twenty years ago, I have often wished for a glimpse of one of our old Ontario clover fields, and have tried to describe them to my children as they looked when in In March I sent to one of your best blossom. seed firms for seed; I got just two ounces each of nine kinds of clover seed. I wonder if anyone can tell me of more; if so I should like the names. These are the names of those I received: Bokhara, sanfoin, yellow trefoil, mammoth red, common red, alsike, white Dutch, alfalfa and crimson. I sent to Ontario Agricultural College for nitro-culture, and received some for common red, white Dutch, and alfalfa. Before it arrived the weather was open for seeding, and I had sown all my other varieties. They sprang up as soon as I could wish, and the three sown partly with culture and partly without did likewise.

My clover garden has been a source of interest to a number of people and a great source of pleasure to me. I sowed the seed in alternate rows, and some of the varieties have grown beyond my greatest anticipations. The three kinds late sown cannot blossom this year, for which I am sorry, but hope they will live over our next winter and show all their beauty next summer.

The crimson has been loaded with lovely blossoms, and so has the yellow trefoil. The Bokhara and alsike also have flowered, and, besides the pleasure, the experiment has been full of usefulness, for the pieces of land which are now covered with the pretty, tri-foliated greenness were formerly just spaces which all sorts of weeds delighted to call their own. If this summer is the finish of their glory and luxuriance my experience has paid for all the trouble in the pleasure it conferred. I did not think a clover garden could be so full of interest and beauty, and can recommend the trial to others who are fond of plant life. I am in hopes, though, that the clover will live over winter, and prove useful as well as ornamental. RESIDENT

POULTRY.

The Moult.

The price of eggs has been so satisfactory this summer that in all likelihood a great many poultry keepers have been feeding to maintain the supply, and not paying any attention to early moulting. When eggs are 20c. all through June and July, and even more, it seems unwise to break up laying to induce a moult, for, all things considered, the flock may not make money any faster for their owners in the fall and winter than they have done during the past few months. During the short days of autumn and winter it is not easy to procure a large turn-out of eggs, and, besides, more feed is required for this period. Nevertheless, he who would have his hens in the best condition possible to enter winter quarters must make some preparation, and in some instances make what appears, for the time being, considerable sacrifice, for any hens that have not moulted yet should be induced to do so at the earliest possible date, else they will go into ter with impaired vitality. When the mou When the moult is delayed until late in the season more time and more food are needed for the process, and often then the bird's constitution is well-nigh ruined.

The plans recommended by our experiment station experts have proven to be successful to a great extent, and it is beyond doubt now that the moult can be more or less controlled. writer has proven to his own satisfaction that this period of the hen's existence can be influenced to a great degree, at all events. It would be a waste of time for anyone to attempt bringing a moult upon the hens which are not to be win-Let them lay all the eggs they can be forced to do. But where an insufficient number of pullets are coming on to take the place of all the old hens, the yearlings needed for keeping over should be penned by themselves for twelve to fourteen days and fed very sparingly, and after being released given full laying rations, care being necessary to make the changes in feed bill gradual, thus avoiding the possibility of upsetting the hen's equilibrium.

All hens of two years and over, especially of the American and Asiatic breeds, should be disposed of in the fall, and they will pay best if well fed and kept busy, and by this means they will be kept from moulting until late in the season. By this time the pullets should be laying and a constant supply of eggs kept up.

Wentworth Co.

J. R. H.

The winter production of eggs is the most valuable asset of the pullets. To secure this requires liberal feeding, not only grain, but of waste meat, or animal food and vegetable food. The pullets should be confortably and hermanismtly housed in the fall transferring to the pullets to a strange persodefers error production.

Gapes in Fowls.

Gapes is one of the most common diseases to which poultry are liable, and any information that will impart a better knowledge of the parasite which causes the malady, and its methods of working, is likely to prove acceptable to farmers and others, who, to their own loss, have had experience of its depredations among their birds. Across the Atlantic, as nearer home, the disease proves of considerable trouble and loss to poultry keepers, and investigations have been undertaken at some of the experiment stations in the United States for the purpose of discovering further facts regarding the nature of the offending parasite. These observations have brought to light some interesting information, which we make no apology for passing on to our readers.

It is stated that "If the trachea of a bird affected with gapes be opened, a number (one to thirty) of reddish, forked worms about one-half an inch in length, will be found attached to the membrane and imbedded in frothy mucus. of these forked worms is a pair, a male and a female in union, the larger portion being the female, and the smaller the male. They are firmly attached by a disk-shaped sucking mouth, by means of which they draw the blood from the affected bird. The points to which the worms are attached are sometimes swollen into a small tumor containing a cheesy pus. These abscesses may become so large as to close the trachea and cause suffocation; or their presence in considerable numbers, by obstructing the air passages, may produce the same result. Their continual presence is a source of irritation, which in young birds exhausts their strength and may lead to death, although old birds may harbor the parasite and recover. Affected birds yawn frequently and open the beak, at the same time stretching the neck as if in the effort to expel something from the throat. Sometimes the mouth is filled with a foamy saliva which obstructs the breath-

"The large female worms are greatly swollen These impregnated female worms are coughed up by the affected birds, and their eggs escape by the death and decay of the Since each female produces thousands parent. of eggs, it is easy to see how the ground over which sick fowls are allowed to run may become badly infested. The eggs develop in damp soil, in watering cups, etc., or they may be taken into the body of the bird and undergo their metamorphosis within the host. The embryos remain alive in the digestive canal of earth worms, and when birds swallow the latter they may become affected with gapes.

'The first step in controlling the trouble is to separate the sick from the well. be placed in a room having a clean, dry floor, and this should be disinfected every few days by wetting the floor with a five-per-cent. solution of crude carbolic acid. The bodies of dead birds should either be burned or deeply buried. drinking vessels should be disinfected with the same solution, and then washed with clean water. If there is reason to believe that the ground of the poultry yard is infested with the worms, their eggs or embryos, sprinkle it with a one-per-cent olution of sulphuric acid, and add two or three drams of salicylate of soda per quart of drinking Large numbers of chicks can be successfully treated by placing them into a closed box into which is blown a mixture of one ounce of powdered chalk and half an ounce of finely-ground camphor, so that the bird must inhale it."-[Farmer's Gazette.

Egg-market Requirements.

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Eggs to be palatable should be eaten in a strictly fresh condition; therefore, they should reach the consumer without delay. This requires, (1) that the eggs be collected regularly every day and stored in a cool room (temperature 40 to 50 degrees F.) until a sufficient number are on hand to deliver to a dealer; (2), that the dealer forward the eggs to the merchant at least once a week; (3), that the merchant should protect the eggs from deterioration while in his possession.

Some farmers are so situated that they can establish a city trade in fresh eggs throughout the year. Strictly fresh eggs, shipped from the farm to the city merchant weekly, are usually bought at a premium of several cents per dozen. For all farmers a most profitable branch of the business is the trade in fresh winter eggs. Every winter there is a demand for new-laid eggs; the supply of new-laid eggs is limited, and high prices per dozen are paid. Exporting firms buy greater quantities during the spring and summer months.

There is a growing preference on the home markets for brown-shelled eggs. The shells should be wiped clean, if necessary, and the eggs graded in size. For shipment to the merchant, the eggs shell be packed into cases holding 12 or the degens each.

F. C. ELFORD,

Chief of the Poultry Div., Ottawa

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Importance of Detail.

Frequently the lack of success with poultry is due to the failure, on the part of the owner, to observe some detail which is apparently a trifle. For example, this interesting case came to my notice: A stone mason, who got the chicken fever at a poultry show, decided to start with a few nicely-laced Silver Wyandottes. As he intended to build his own henhouse, and understood stone better than wood, he built it with 18-inch stone wall, putting up 2x2 strips on the inside, and lathing and plastering it so as to furnish a dead-air space. When winter set in the walls were covered with frost, and his blooded chickens began to have bad colds and roup. His friends told him that the stone wall was the cause of his trouble, and that nothing but wooden houses would do for chickens. It chanced that the house had a gable roof, and in order to have a deadair space above he had put in a pine-board ceiling, on a level with the top of the stone wall. An old poultryman, to whom he told his troubles, advised him to cut a hole through this ceiling and establish an upward current of air, as the moisture, he said, came from the breath of the fowls, which, as everyone has noticed, rises upward, the faster the colder the air is. He cut a hole through the ceiling and placed a stovepipe over it, which he passed through the roof. He has had no colds nor roup since, and the henhouse has proved the most satisfactory in his neighborhood, as the heavy stone wall makes it, to a considerable degree, independent of the outside temperature. It is not easily influenced by a sudden drop in the temperature in winter, and in summer when other fowls roost with wings spread and panting for breath, his are spending a cool, agreeable night. For three years there has not been a day when he has failed to get eggs, and he gets the smallest number in the summer, when part of his hens are sitting and raising chicks. The hole in the ceiling has made all the difference between a failure and a

In a poultry journal recently, I read a letter, received by the editor, from a farmer who had purchased stock from an established breeder of pure-bred Barred Plymouth Rocks. He had provided a good house for them, and kept them in it during the cold weather. He had fed them well and given them every chance, he thought, and yet his neighbor, with a flock of scrubs, got three eggs to his one. He stated that the scrubs ran about the barnyards and had to hustle for their own living, while his were carefully provided for. If his Barred Rocks had had to do the hustling which he so kindly saved them from, the egg record would have been in their favor.

In making their calculations, some people leave out the most important detail, while others pass judgment because of an unimportant one. An American, in commenting on the laying contest recently ended, in London, England, observes that the first six pens, in order of their egg records, were white birds, and the seventh Buff. He comes to the conclusion that birds of one color are likely to be better layers than parti-colored varieties. He fails to observe that the contest was arranged by members of the Utility Club, an organization which is endeavoring to counteract the English tendency to become so much interested in the struggle for supremacy in the show-room as to care nothing about utility qualities, especially as many of the most prominent fanciers are men of wealth, who go into the fancy for sport, and often spend more money on it than they get out of it. The varieties which happen to be in favor Fall Wheat is Not the Only Crop in Sunny Alberta. with the English Utility Club are the White Leghorn, the White Wyandotte and Buff Orrington, and, of course, they led in the contest, as the parti-colored birds matched against them were bred by parties who had given less attention to the laying qualities of their fowls. A pen of 13 Barred Rocks, of one of the most famous show strains, whose laying I have watched this summer, are keeping abreast of the best. At one time, for several days in succession, the 13 hens laid 13 eggs a day. On a poultry farm, laying record of which I know, the Silver Wyandottes are leading. The varieties raised are Silver Wyandottes, White Wyandottes, Black Wyandottes and Buff Orpingtons. The parti-colored birds are leading the three solid-colored varieties, while on another farm, which raises White Wyandottes, Buff Wyandottes, Silver Wyandottes and Golden Wyandottes, the laying records stand in the order which the varieties are named. The two solid-covered varieties are ahead of the parti-colored varieties. In handling poultry, or in making judgments with reference to it, the omission of a small detail may lead to a big blunder. For this reason it will probably take a long while to convince people that so far as eggs are concerned, the breeding is more than the breed, though the latter is not to be

We Can Sell that Farm for You!

A SMALL ADVERTISEMENT IN OUR "WANT AND FOR SALE" COLUMN WILL DO THE TRICK. ADDRESS: THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE, LONDON, 0.7.1

The cockerels should be sold in the early fall. Unless they are housed in the fields, and consequestly require little attention, the most profitable age for marketing is four months; kere until six or seven months old the profits are materially reduced by the increased cost of gain Incombound.

APIARY

Winter Preparations with the Case System.

In an address last November before the Ontario Beekeepers' Association, Mr. A. E. Hoshal, of Lincoln County, outlined a season's work for the benefit of amateur beekeepers. He said, in part, illustrating his remarks here and there with an exhibition of utensils:

"When September comes, if your colony is weak, confine them to one case*, but if there is a good strong colony it will do no harm to leave them with two. For storage room it is all right to leave it on, but for myself, I would as soon keep it as a surplus case. Take the honey out of it and confine them down to one case. tract in July, and take my honey all off except what is necessary to keep them from starvation in August.

The next in order is the preparation for winter. If I have any uniting to do I do it in July, just as soon as the honey flow is over. Do it at once. Don't wait. I simply do it by piling one hive on top of the other. I do not care if the bees fight each other or not; it is brood I am after, not the bees. I do not pick the strongest colonies to keep through the winter, bees are of no particular use to you at that time of the year, but the brood is. The brood hatches and gives your colony.

It is now the middle of September, and we will say you are ready for the winter. Here is your hive—a double-case one. That hive, in order to go through the winter, must weigh not less than fifty pounds in all; but if it weighs more than that it is better. I often winter on fifty, but I prefer fifty-five or sixty. With the single case they must not weigh less than forty



pounds, and as much more as you can make them. I have a simple pair of platform scales that I put on the wheelbarrow and take out to the yard. Now, a single case with bees, empty combs and all, weighs seventeen pounds; a double case with bees, combs and all, weighs twentyfive pounds. Everything over that is honey. If they are lacking in stores, and you have not the combs of filled honey to give them, it becomes necessary to feed them, and for that purpose we use a feeder like the following. The feed is syrup made from granulated sugar and water, one pound of granulated sugar and one quart of water, brought to a boil. This is all we do. Here is a board with a hole in it, and a block to cover it. We take off the cover of the hive, and put that on. My feeder is made with a little piece of perforated tin in the top of a glass gem The jar is inverted over the hole. perhaps think the water in the jar will run out when inverted, but it will not.

" Now, the preparation for wintering outside itself. We come back to the wintering case. It fits the stand which the hive stands on. Pick up your hive, and put it on to it and pack it underneath. That done, we put in a bridge, keeping the entrance from being closed, and the case is put on. Snugly pack it all around the sides. You will notice this cover has a hole in it. Here is another arrangement that has a hole through it, and a hole in the bottom of it with a screen over it. This is placed on the cover so that the opening in this comes over the opening in the The ends of this communicate with an opening in the side of the case. There is your ventilator, and you put your packing right in through the whole thing. It is not to furnish pure air that we put that ventilator on, it is a matter of dryness. Where we use the single case we use this form of ventilator.

"When the spring arrives, along in March, as LONDON, ONT.

soon as it is warm weather—after St. Patrick's Day any time-these ventilators are removed, and the entrances closed up to about half an inch with the entrance blocks, because, if at any time of the year robbers are going to be disastrous, or do harm, it is in the early spring. season advances, and the bloom starts to come out, they begin to be crowded, and you can spread those blocks, and as it goes on further you can take them out entirely, and let them go until the last of May or first of June, until you come to the point where we started. In the spring leave your bees severely alone. Provide them with good queens in July, and see they have abundant stores in September, and that they are thoroughly packed and kept warm."

Q. What kind of packing would you use? A. Sawdust, chaff, cut hay or dry leaves. Q. You recommend bringing the syrup to a boil. Is it not sufficient to know that the sugar is all dissolved?

A. Certainly, but to make sure of it I recommend boiling.

"I was one who lost heavily in wintering Now, if you ask me how to winter last season. outside, I will tell you plainly that I do not I will tell you some things I went through this last winter, and which I took occasion to find out. I have had a suspicion for a long while that moisture in the hive very often, particularly in cold weather, was detrimental to the good wintering of bees outside; that they had to be kept dry. I experimented along that line for some five, six or seven years, but I could never find a winter suitable for experiment-But I used this ventilator. I could not strike a winter that would put the things to a During that time when I was packing there test. were some outsiders that came into my yard and stole the idea from me, and went away and fixed theirs up that way. Last fall I was in a little bit of a hurry, and did not put my ventilators on to try it. Some of the people who had been to my place and taken this idea, and had the ventilator on, found that their bees went through, while mine went under. Mr. Jones, we will call him, had twenty colonies of bees. Mr. Jones, Out of those twenty he sold six or seven to another man about half a mile away. This other man took them home, and lost every one of them. They were shut up tight. The other fellow who had them there, and had my ventilators on like this, using a Hedden hive which was rigged up, carried his through without a single loss.

' Another thing, this man said he had to keep these ventilators open, because they would freeze shut. I went to another man not half a mile from me, and half of his bees went under and the other half came out. He had about seventeen colonies; he had ten in movable frame hives and the others were in common box hives, warped up with the sun, cracked open, and everything else. Every one of his new hives went under. The old ones, riddled and split by the sun, and so on, came through. Another man, not over five miles from me, with the Hedden hive, etc., never packed his bees at all in the double case, but set them in the open, right in a fence corner, with the honey board on, and loose covers, and they came through in the very best condition. In carrying out the same idea, I wintered quite a percentage of my bees in the cellar. Unfortunately, last winter, or near the spring, the drain of the cellar froze, so that during the night the and submerged the lower row of hives right around. You would naturally suppose those bees would all-come out dead. They did not; they hved through the ordeal, to my own surprise. The combs were thoroughly soaked when I went to take them out of the cellar, and I didn't expect to find one of them alive, and was much surprised to find half of them living. I put them outside and they only survived about a week after they got out. Another thing in this wintering question: If you will follow it up, and look over those that have gone under-colony after colony, you will find that every one you looked at, without an exception, showed signs of being wet inside, and that wet never got there from the outside."

"In a previous portion of his address, Mr. Hoshal had explained that there were three systems of beekeeping-the box-hive system, movable-frame system, and the case system. By the case system is meant a system by which, instead of manipulating combs, we manipulate cases to accomplish the different objects desired. A case is built usually with frames, and everything in it is solid. Mr. Hoshal uses the case system, and his remarks apply to it throughout.

POULTRY-RAISING BECOMES MORE POP-ULAR WITH THE FARMERS ALL THE TIME. IF YOU HAVE ANY GOOD STOCK FOR SALE THERE ARE LOTS OF PEOPLE READY TO BUY IT. PUT AN ADVERTISEMENT IN OUR " POULTRY AND EGGS " COLUMN AND YOU WILL SOON FIND OUT WHO THEY ARE. THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE,

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Canadian.

Gold has been discovered on Lincoln Creek, Atlin Territory, B. C.

Sir Gilbert Parker, the novelist, is visiting his Canadian home. At present he is in the West with Sir Wilfred Laurier, and will take part in the inauguration of the new provinces.

The work has been begun on the construction of the railroad tunnel under the Detroit river, between Windsor, Ont., and Detroit. The distance from surface to surface will be three miles.

Without medical attendance, and refusing the help her neighbors offered, Mrs. Henry Forster, near Devlin, Ont., nursed her entire family through an attack of smallpox, and attended to the farm duties besides.

The sale is reported of 15,000 acres of land in the Carrot River District of the Saskatchewan Valley, to the New Western Canada Settlers' Mutual Land Company, of which Hon. Dr. W. H. Montague is president.

Nova Scotia fishermen have found, according to the Toronto Globe, that by using the Scotch system of curing herring, they can raise the price from \$6 per barrel by the old method, to \$12 or \$15 per barrel by the

Live-stock judges at Charlottetown Exhibition this year will be Dr. H. G. Reed, Georgetown, Ont.; Robt. Ness, Howick, Que.; J. M. Gardhouse, Weston, Ont., C. M. McCrae, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, Major James Sheppard, Queenston, Ont., will judge the fruit.

The parents of Robert Findlay, of Victoria, B. C., have received a letter from their son, written in the Russian prison of Medvied Novgorod, where he was sent after being captured on a Japanese sealing schooner by Russian ships. He says there are 1,500 Japanese and 9 English-speaking people in the prison; but they are all well treated. Findlay expects to be released soon.

British and Foreign.

The volcano Vesuvius, near Naples, Italy, is again in violent eruption. Underground rumblings are heard, earthquake shocks are felt, and lava is seen pouring down one side of the mountain.

The expeditions of astronomers to Algeria proved successful in getting a splendid view of the sun's eclipse on August 30th. Numerous photographs were taken.

The Sultan of Morocco has released the French-Algerian citizen, Bouzian, but has not offered him any indemnity, nor made any answer to the other demands of France.

The close of the war with Japan does not by any means secure peace to Russia. Famine has twenty-two Russian districts in its clutches, and the effect of bringing home soldiers to a country with insufficient supplies of food is regarded as certain to cause trouble

E. S. Holmes, Jr., Associate State Statistician of States Department of Agriculture, has gi himself up, and has given bonds for \$10,000. He, with two others, was indicted on the charge of trying to defraud the Government, by divulging prematurely the cotton crop report.

A milling company of Seattle Wash, has recently received word from its agent in Hong Kong that the Chinese boycott of American goods has completely paralyzed the flour trade of United States with China Breadmakers in the bake shops of Canton and Hong Kong refuse to handle American flour

The Chinese Commission which is just starting a tour of the world, had decided to cross North America. by way of Canada, because of the unfair treatment the Chinese have received from United States has they weakened when they considered "the three of Canada's climate," and will risk cool treatment in rather than cold weather in Canada.

"War Made in Earnest Hastens Peace."

Probably the electric wire has never carried mone welcome, and, certainly, never more surprising than when it flashed around the globe the tidan s that Russia and Japan had agreed upon terms of perces August 29th. Newspaper correspondents what have spent the last few weeks in declaring what Japan and or would not do, and what Russia might be eve to accept or reject, are sitting dazed, for none of some had given a correct answer to the conundrum. all the Japanese movements during the whole troop the decisions concerning the important peace terms had been kept a profound secret until the time was ripe for divulging them.

Hy agreeing to a division of Sakhalin in a way agreeable to the Russians, by waiving absolutely her right to an indemnity, by making no claim to surrendered Russian war vessels, and by refusing to insist on the limitation of Russian power in the Far East, Japan has voluntarily relinquished what no one will doubt she could easily have obtained by force of arms. "Peace has her victories not less renowned than war," and this is Japan's victory and reward, that, by the management of a war untainted by corruption, by generous dealing with prisoners of war, and finally by sacrifices of great magnitude in order to obtain peace, she has obtained an enviable position among the nations of the

about the only thing that unhappy nation has left. But in connection with this great event in the world's history, the name of President Roosevelt must not be omitted. Strenuous in this as in everything he undertakes, the President left undone nothing that could lead to the happy issue, and the accusation that he was trying to further Japanese interests.at the expense of Russia will certainly need no denial now.

world, and she has left to Russia her dignity, which is

As for Russia, the country at large will rejoice over the peace, but the prospects seem anything but bright for internal quiet when the troops come home to a disorganized, and, in many districts, famine-stricken



Prince Louis of Battenberg and Hon. J. P. Whitney, Premier of Ontario.

Before the Administration Building, Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, 1905.

. THE FARM BULLETIN

The harvest is plenteous, but the laborers are few Dominion fruit inspectors at Montreal have taken action against shippers who have violated the Fruit

Marks Act by shipping four carloads of infector apples J. A. Ruddick, Canadian Dairy Commissioner,

present in England enquiring into the butter and che-se

saction dozen are used by wine clarifiers dye manufac And even those whose freshness is a thing of

then reduces, as compared with \$12 or period bet year. On the other \$1.100 cm s. \$0.307,000 for the se

cents a pound; butter the same. $\;$ All the cheese comes from England. In his opinion there was no good reason, except the long distance, why Canada should not have direct trade relations with Brazil.

Last year, it is computed, New York city received 500,000 crates of American grapes, 2,000,000 tubs of butter, 2,000,000 barrels of apples, 125,000 bales of hops, 18,000 sacks of peanuts, 1,800,000 boxes of oranges, 100,000 barrels of molasses, 175,000 boxes of cherries, 250,000 boxes of raisins, 100,000 crates of pineapples, 8,000 cases of honey, 1,200,000 cases of cheese, 3,500,000 cases of eggs, 700,000 boxes of lemons, 175,000 barrels of oatmeal, 400,000 barrels of onions, 400,000 crates of plums. 3,000,000 barrels of potatoes 300,000 barrels of rice, and 300,000 packages of breakfast food.

Let Us Simplify.

The press has said a good deal lately about the hard lot of those who live on the farm. The farmer's wife especially has been represented as, in many instances, leading a life of monotonous drudgery, that results in a weakened body and mind. When those who claim to know declare that this is the case, it is time for all who love their country, and who have its future welfare at heart, to give themselves a quiet half hour for asking if things are quite so bad as they "are

No nation can neglect the wholesomeness of the farmer's home and hope to prosper. No work approaches his in dignity or importance. To the farmer the world looks not only for its bread and butter, but for the clean blood and the clear brain and healthy morality that are the staples of a country's life. When he prospers all share in his good fortune. When his character is sound to the core, and his intelligence keen and high, the democracy is safe, despite the ills. that may for the time being gnaw at other parts of the body politic.

Now, it will hardly do to say off-hand that the conditions of farm home life are steadily growing more irksome and exacting. The signs point the other way. The farm is still supplying the country with its fair share of leaders in commercial, social and political life. Our schools are full of children, who are quite as robust as those of half a century ago, and who get their education under immensely improved conditions. At any country picnic good appetites and keen competition in athletic sports tell the story of sound digestion and sturdy limbs. The record of our Canadian contingent in South Africa is proof sufficient that endurance and courage have not departed from our fields. The men and women who gather in our churches, concert halls and other assembly places, present a picture of wholesome living, that is at once assuring and inspiring. There are, to be sure, sad instances of nervous and physical break-down, but these are the exception. Moreover, these examples, thanks to modern science and growing interest in one another's welfare, are more generally known and talked about than they were half a

But while all this is the case, and experts in such matters assure us that such is the fact, is there not room for improvement? For instance, may not a great deal be done by way of simplifying our style of living? This does not mean that we should abolish from our homes all that is beautiful and go in for unrelieved plainness. One glance at the sunset, or the lake, or the meadow, or the forest, teaches that nature delights in color, and in variety, and in beauty of form. But what is meant is that no one should put. say, five units of energy into a piece of work where serve the purposes of taste and of utility equally well, and that not even one particle of energy should be expended at the nod of fashion, when such expenditure means weariness and ill health. A fired body and a jaded spirit are altogether too high a price to pay for elaborate dishes or elegantly wrought ornaments, when a simpler style of living would answer every human need. In this matter, of course, each home must be a law unto itself. No home can have every advantage. No earnest soul can accomplish all that it desires. The result is that the busy homemaker is compelled to make a selection of things that are of first importance to the home, and to give herself to these, leaving matters of secondary

Above all else, let the farmer not neglect his home. Every dollar wisely expended for its inmates, and every comfort provided there, will return a thousandfold upon the investment. His duties call him to the field, and to the barn, or to public life, and the danger is that may come to regard his home merely as the place where he sleeps and eats, and his wife and family as those who work for him. Under such circumstances. one need not wonder if the wife should come to feel herself merely a torier, and that her hope should gradmally due. For the intelligent farmer to see the need is to apply the remedy, only let him in this supreme duty not put off till to morrow what should be done The undertaker is too grim a teacher to imthe first seven months of press the importance of kindness and consideration, yet he is often the only one who is heeded.

Wanted.

OUR READERS TO USE THE "WANT AND TOR SHEE AND "POULTRY AND EGGS" FOLLWAS FOR THEIR ADVERTISEMENTS. THE CARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE, LONDON, ONT.

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Elgin County, Ont.

Seldom have we seen all farm crops so uniformly successful. Thanks to the abundance of rain, and a moderation of temperature, the harvest of 1905 denotes that a generous portion of prosperity is in store for the farmer.

Hay was unusually heavy in this section, in many cases occupying all the available barn room, making it necessary to stack the whole of the grain crop. A drive through almost any portion of the county will convince one how common has been the necessity of this practice. Even as late as the first of August there were fields of timothy still uncut, owing to scarcity of labor, and the wheat ripening before the meadows could be cleared. The side-delivery rake and hay-loader were introduced on many of the larger farms with very satisfactory results; in fact, it was principally owing to the use of these labor-saving implements that so large a percentage of the season's hay crop escaped damage by

Fall wheat has yielded well. Many farmers have ceased to grow it, owing largely to the uncertainty of this crop. However, with the return of the old-time yields, of from 35 to 40 bushels per acre, for this season at least, many cannot resist the temptation to risk a few acres; hence the indications are that an increased acreage will be sown this fall. Barley and oats are largely sown together as a feeding mixture; experience showing that slightly larger yields per acre of grain are obtained than when sown separately. Very few, if any, peas have been grown in this locality for several years, owing to the ravages of the pea weevil. Quite a number have this season renewed their efforts in this direction, and a good yield is being secured. while the weevil, which has been so prominent heretofore, is conspicuous by its absence

The potato crop promises to be satisfactory, both as regards quantity and quality. The bug being present in unusually large numbers, necessitated a frequent use of Paris green. Blight appears not to be serious this year, but where trouble is anticipated from this source excellent results may be had from using Bordenux along with the Paris green. The first spraying should be done when the plants are about six inches in height, and the second and third sprayings at intervals of from ten to fifteen days.

All kinds of roots look well, especially mangels and sugar beets. Here, again, is seen the result of too little help on the farm, and many fields are not so clean of weeds as they might otherwise have been.

The early outlook for corn was rather discouraging, owing to cold, wet weather, but July being more favor able the growth was very rapid. Much of this crop is nearly matured, and no doubt will have a fine chance to escape the frost. Blue-blade, Longfellow and Smutnose are favorite varieties of flint corn in this section. while among the dents our faith is pinned chiefly to Improved Learning and White Cap Yellow Dent, both of which ripen with us in an average season. It is better to grow a variety of corn that will mature, even if only producing a gross yield of from 12 to 15 tons per acre, of which there will be about three tons of well-filled ears, rather than to produce from 15 to 20 tons of immature stocks, on which are only about two tons of soft and partially-filled ears. Placed in the silo this insures an abundant supply of cheap winter food, that is rapidly gaining prominence in the feeding operations of "beef farmers." as well as being a valuable food for milk cows. The majority of the silos in this county have been erected during the last ten years. and the experience gained during that time is resulting in a considerable improvement of details. Many in terprising landowner nine or ten feet in diameter, and twenty feet in height. It was found that this size was too small to preserve the silage in a perfect condition, as the weight of the contents was not sufficient to entirely exclude the air. Endeavoring to improve this, they went to the other extreme, and built the silo sixteen to eighteen feet in diameter, which proved to be too large for warmweather feeding. If not fed down constantly and uni-

formly on the surface more or less silage became damaged. It has now come to be the general opinion, that two medium-sized silos, say from twelve to fourteen feet in diameter, and thirty feet in height, will give the best satisfaction. As the staves rot down, they are in many cases being replaced with cement, which, though more costly at first, will last a lifetime, and is doubtless the coming silo material. M.

Drouth and Frost in N. B.

After a season of good growing weather and promise of unusually large crops of hay, grain, roots and garden stuff as well, this part of the Province suffered a long drouth, such as does not often fall to our lot. At date of writing, August 19th, grain is all ripening up, both early and late sown. The ground is so hard and dry that the grain is not filling at all as it should, and is, as a consequence, very light in weight. Buckwheat came on well, but suffered so with dry, hot weather as to make it almost a failure, and to finish it in some places the frost of August 14th came and blackened it right up. The frost also struck many fields of corn, about killing it. In some low places water froze to the depth of a half inch. Roots are suffering badly, and making no growth. Potatoes are very small and dying down. Onious are small, but well formed. Pastures are so dry that cows where not well fed are falling off fast in their milk. Apples will not be so good a crop as usual. The pea crop was a good one, but quite full of worms. Beans are now being picked. Some would be quite well satisfied with these crops if pickers could be procured when wanted. Forest fires are doing terrible damage in many places in one part of the county a stretch of twenty miles has been devastated, and many other places badly burned, making it very smoky. Beef and lambs are now being gathered up at usual prices, 4c. to 6c., and 7c. to 8c Pork is not offering to any amount as yet; sells at Tc. and 7½c. dressed. A number are interested in chickenraising, but not killing to any extent; local price 14c for chickens and 10c. for fowls. Guaranteed eggs not less than 20c. per dozen. Help, scarce and high. King's Co., N.B.

Prof. Harcourt's Conclusions re Grading Northwest Wheat.

H. T. HAYES.

At the request of the Territorial Department of Agriculture, Prof. Harcourt, of Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, undertook and has now completed a series of experiments to discover the value of the different grades into which the Western wheat is commercially classified. Figuring from the percentage yield of flour and the yield of bread from 100 lbs. of flour, he finds that, so far as quantity is concerned, No. 4 northern is as valuable as No. 1 hard. But the color of the flour and bread from the low grades was not equal to the higher grades, though not so dark as to constitute a serious defect. Also, it was found that the lower grades had not the keeping qualities of the The conclusion arrived at by Prof. Harcourt was that while a difference in prices of the various grades should be held out as an encouragement to the farmer to grow the best, yet the spread in price is greater than the real difference in the wheats would warrant

A Little Agricultural History.

Clover is said to have been introduced into England in the year 1645 by Sir Richard Weston, and its cultivation soon spread over the whole country.

Turnips seem also to have been first planted in the same year in that country, introduced by the same en-

John Hawkins, in the year 1565. The honor of making this useful plant known to England belongs to Sir Walter Raleigh, who is also responsible for introducing

the use of tobacco. Tomatoes are natives of South America, and were brought to Europe by the Spaniards in the year 1583. They were introduced into England about twelve to thirteen years later .- [Mark Lane Express.

The Toronto Exhibition.

Greater and better than ever," is the general verdict respecting the Canadian National Exhibition, now in progress. Toronto may well be proud of its exhibition, which easily ranks at the head of annual exhibitions in America, if not in the world, for excellence in all its departments, which are numerous and varied beyond those of any similar institution within our ken. The attendance up to Thursday night in the first week of the show this year largely exceeded the record of any former years in the history of the fair, and Monday of the second week, Labor Day, was a record day in its history. The exhibition was formally opened by Prince Louis of Battenberg and Hon. J. P. Whitney, Premier of Ontario. To the latter the honor had been delegated, but at the inaugural moment he tactfully requested the Prince to press the button.

The live stock in all departments this year in point of quality and uniform excellence of quality and type, is well up to the standard of the best of its kind. The judging in the dairy breeds, which is completed at this writing, has been unusually satisfactory, fewer complaints being heard than perhaps on any other occasion. Our artists present elsewhere a few of the prizewinning herds of dairy cattle. The horse department is very full and the exhibits of high-class character, and the entries very numerous. The weather, for the most part, has been ideal, and owing to the bountiful harvest just reaped and the good prices prevailing for most classes of stock and farm products, the farmers attending the show are in the best of spirits and full of hope for the future. An extended report of the various departments of the exhibition will appear in our next issue

Apple Crop and Market Prospects.

The Trade Bulletin (Montreal) says: The short crop of apples in Great Britain and on the continent of Europe, as well as in the United States and Ontario, has stimulated buyers of winter stock into action, contracts having been made during the past week in the West at \$1.50 to \$1.75 for the fruit, and advices just to hand report that contracts for the fruit alone have been made at \$2.00 in the orchard. In New York State a number of orchards have been contracted at \$2 to \$2.25 per bbl. for the fruit. Of course, barrels are cheaper than they were, being now obtainable at 30c. to 35c., against 40c. to 45c. last year, and 50c. two years ago. It is the opinion of some in the trade that the mistakes of former years will be repeated, and that buyers will lose their heads and rush up prices to an unprofitable basis, if they have not done so already. It is now stated that the crop in Ontario will only be about one-half of that of a year ago; but the quality will be good. The crop in this Province (Quebec) is good, and already supplies of Duchess, Alexanders and Astrachans are in excess of demand, and prices in consequence are easier, Duchess being quoted at \$1.60 to \$1.75, and Astrachans at \$1.25

Prof. Macoun Remains at Ottawa.

Prof. W. T. Macoun, widely known for many years past through his work as horticulturist at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, was recently offered and accepted a similar position at Sir Wm. Macdonald's new agricultural college, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, but owing to sudden and serious illness in his family, he has been obliged to decline, and will remain in Ottawa and retain his present position.



Prizewinning Ayrshire Herds, National Exhibition, Toronto, 1905.

Fair Dates for 1905.

rair Dates for 1905.
Canadian National, TorontoAug. 26-Sept. 12
Eastern Exhibition, Sherbrooke, QueSept. 2-9
East Elgin, Aylmer, OntSept. 4-8
Western Fair, London, OntSept. 8-16
Central Canada, OttawaSept. 8-16
New York State, SyracuseSept. 5-10
CornwallSept. 7-9
Ohio, ColumbusSept. 4-8
Minnesota, Hamline
Wisconsin, MilwaukeeSept. 11-15
Indiana, Indianapolis Sept. 11-15
Michigan, PontiacSept. 11-16
Central, GuelphSept. 12-14
Brockville
Port ArthurSept. 12-15
Northern, Walkerton Sept. 14-15
Nova Scotia Provincial, HalifaxSept. 13-21
PerthSept. 13-15
W. Michigan, Grand RapidsSept. 18-22
Kentucky, LexingtonSept. 18-23
Fullarton and Logan, MitchellSept. 19-20
Kinmount
North York, NewmarketSept. 19-21
Prescott, PrescottSept. 19-21
GravenhurstSept. 20-21
Peel Co., BramptonSept. 21-22
CobdenSept. 21-22
North Oxford, WoodstockSept. 20-22
Fredericton, N. BSept. 21-27
Ailsa CraigSept. 25—26
BarrieSept. 25—27
Glencoe
SarniaSept. 26-27
Charlottetown, P. E. I
Gordon LakeSept. 29
Bowmanville Sept. 28-29
HarristonSept. 28-29
ThessalonSept. 28—29
Dominion Exhibition, New Westminster, B.C.,
Sept. 27—Oct. 7
Till 1 G 1 G 13

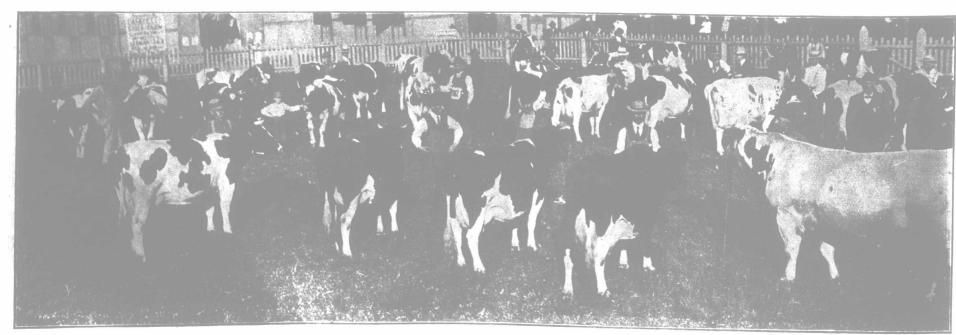
Thessalon		ept.	28-	-24
Dominion Exhibition, New Westminster	, B.C	. ,		
	Sept.	27-	-Oct.	- 1
Illinois, Springfield	Sept.	30-	Oct.	
Almonte	S	ept.	19-	-2
Ancaster	S	ept.	26-	-2
Aylmer		Sep:	t. 6-	-
Ashworth		S	ept.	3
Brampton	S	ept.	21 -	-2
Bracebridge	Se	pt.	28-	2
Burlington		Se	ept.	20
Bruce Mines		Se	pt.	2
Beachburg		Oc	t. 4-	_
Cobourg	S	ept.	25-	2
Chatham	S	ept.	26-	-2
Campbellford	Se	ept.	28-	2/
Cornwall		Sep	t. 7-	_
Clarksburg	S	ept.	28-	2
Cayuga	Se	pt.	26-	2
Dunnville	S	ept.	19-	2
Drumbo	Se	pt.	26-	-2
Durham	Se	ept.	20-	-2
Delta	Se	ept.	26-	2
Essex	Se	pt.	26-	26
Emsdale		Se	pt.	2
Flesherton	Se	ept.	27-	2
Fergus	Se	pt.	28 -	26
Grand Valley	0	ct.	17 -	14
Huntsville	Se	pt.	26-	2
Ilderton		Se	ept.	29
Listowel	Se	pt.	26-	2
Lombardy	, ,	S	ept.	30
Little Current		Se	pt.	29
Lansdowne	Se	ept.	26-	27
Lyndhurst	86	pt.	19-	20
Metcalfe	Se	ept.	20-	2
Meaford	Se	pt.	28-	29
Marmora	S	ept.	27-	28
Midland	Se	pt.	28-	28
Mildmay		Se	pt.	26
Maxville	Se	ept.	25-	26
McDonald's Corners	S	ept.	28-	29

Norwich

North BaySept.	21 - 22
NewingtonSept.	19 - 20
NeustadtSept.	19 - 19
OakvilleSept.	19 - 20
Orillia Sept.	19 - 20
Owen SoundSept.	12 - 14
OrangevilleSept.	28-29
PeterboroSept.	25 - 27
PictonSept.	27 - 28
ParisSept.	28 - 29
PetroliaSept.	21 - 22
PerthSept.	18 - 15
ParkhillSept.	27-2 8
PalmerstonSept.	26 - 27
Port CarlingSe	ept. 26
Parry SoundSept.	28 —29
Port ElginSept.	
Richard's LandingS	ept. 26
RussellSept.	26-27
RipleySept.	
RosseauSe	ept. 22
RichmondSept.	
RenfrewSept.	
South RiverSept.	
ShelburneSept.	
South MountainSept.	
StrathroySept.	
SmithvilleSept.	
SprucedaleSept.	
Sturgeon Falls	
Shanty Bay Sept. Straffordville Sept.	
Shedden Se	
Sunderland Sept.	
Thedford	
Vankleek Hill Sept.	
WallacetownSept.	
Woodville Sept.	
WoodstockSept.	21 - 22
WatfordSept.	28-2 9
WinghamSept.	
WellesleySept.	14 - 15
WiartonSept.	27 - 28
WilliamstownSept.	13 - 14
WinchesterSept	. 6-7
OronoSept.	18 - 19
NapaneeSept.	
North York, NewmarketSept.	
AlexandriaSej	pt. 20
Victoria RoadSe	pt. 20
Wilmot, New HamburgSept.	
LindsaySept.	
SpringfieldSept.	
Burk's Falls	
Center Bruce, PaisleySept.	
Goderich Sept.	
Collingwood Sept.	
Woolwich, ElmiraSept. Georgina, North Gwillimbury and Sutton	21-28
UnionSept.	28_20
Sugger N B	10 B

Sept. 26-27	Georgina, North Gwillimbury and Sutton UnionSept. 28—29	Rockwood
Sept. 20—21 Sept. 26—27	Sussex, N. B	Sault Ste M Stayner
Sept. 26-28	Lewis & Clark Exposition, Portland, Oregon:	Sarnia
Sept. 28	Live stockSept. 19-29	Sundridge
Sept. 27-28	International, ChicagoDec. 2—9	Simcor
Sept. 28-29	Maritime Winter Fair, Amherst Dec. 4-7	Tiverton
Oct. 17-18	Ontario Provincial Winter Fair, GuelphDec. 11-15	Teeswater
Sept. 26-27	AtwoodOct. 3-4	Tillsonburg .
Sept. 29	AmherstburgOct. 3-4	Tara
Sept. 26-27	Acton	Thamesville
Sept. 30	ArthurOct. 4-5	Thamesford .
Sept. 29	AlvinstonOct. 3-4	Underwood
Sept. 26-27	Alliston Oct. 5-6	Utterson
Sept. 19-20	BeamsvilleOct. 3-4	Udora
Sept. 20-21	Bancroft Oct. 3-4	Wooler
Sept. 28-29	Bracebridge Sept. 28-29	Waterdown
Sept. 27-28	BeavertonOct. 3-4	Welland
Sept. 28-29	Bradford Oct. 17-18	Wallaceburg
Sept. 26	Brigden	Warkworth
Sept. 25-26	Beeton Oct. 10 11	Welland
Sept. 28-29	BlenheimOct. 12-13	Woodbridge
Sept. 28-29	BurfordOct. 3-4	Whithy

10-	1 O O N D D D 1800)
8	Brussells Oct. 5-6	2
)	ChatsworthOct. 12-1:	9
)	Coe HillOct.	3
)	ComberOct. 2-:	3
)	ColborneOct. 2-	}
Ŀ	CaledoniaOct. 12-1:	3
)	CaledonOct. 12-1;	3
3	CookstownOct. 3	
)	CarpOct. 3— DorchesterOct. 4	1
2	DresdenOct. 5-6	
5	Dundalk Oct. 12–13	
3	DundasOct. 6—7	
7	ElmvaleOct. 2-4	Į
3	ErinOct. 19-20	
)	ForestOct. 5-6	
	FenwickOct. 5-0	
,	Florence Oct. 5—6	
,	Fort Erie	
	Freelton	
	FevershamOct. 5—6	
;	GoderichOct. 26-27	
	GorrieOct. 7	
	GaltOct. 5-6	
i	Gore BayOct. 4-5	
	GrimsbyOct. 3—4	
	Highgate	
	Jarvis	
	Kemble	
	KirktonOct. 5-6	
	KilsythOct. 5-6	
	LucknowOct, 4-5	
	LakefieldOct. 3-4	
	Lion's HeadOct. 10	
	Langton	
	Muncey	
	Milton	
	ManitowaningOct. 3-4	
	Markham Oct. 4-6	
	MaherlyOct. 2—3	
	MagnetawanOct. 2–3	
	Mt. Brydges Oct. 6 Morriston Oct. 3	
	Marshville Oct. 6—7	
	Netherby Oct. 2—3	
	Norwood Oct. 10—11	
	OnondagaOct. 2—3	
	OttervilleOct. 6-7	
	OdessaOct. 6	
	Priceville Oct. 6 Powassan Oct. 4—5	
	Port Hope	
	Ridgetown Oct. 16—18	
	Rodney Oct. 6—7	
	Rockton	
	Rockwood Oct. 4–5 Sault Ste Marie Oct. 3–4	
	Sault Ste Marie Oct. 3-4	
	Stayner Oct. 11—12	
	Sarnia Oct. 6-7 Sundridge Oct. 3-4	
	Simcoe	
	TivertonOct. 2—3	
	TeeswaterOct. 2⊢3	
	TillsonburgOct. 3—4	
	TaraOct. 3-4	
	Thamesville Oct. 3—4	
	Thamesford	
	Underwood Oct. 10 Utterson Oct. 3-4	
	Udora Oct. 10	
	WoolerOct. 13	
	WaterdownOct. 3	
	WellandOct. 11-12	
	Warkworth	
	WarkworthOct. 5—6 WellandOct. 11—12	
	WoodbridgeOct. 18–19	
	Whithy Oct. 2-4	



Prizewinning Holstein-Friesian Herds, National Exhibition, Toronto, 1905.

MARKETS.

Toronto.

LIVE STOCK.

Receipts of live stock at the Western

Cattle Market last week amounted to

214 cars, including 2,812 cattle, 7,113

sheep, 7,142 hogs, 383 calves, and 10

ronto Junction, the week's receipts were

107 cars, including 1,936 cattle, 338

sheep, 536 hogs, 49 calves, and 25

Export Cattle-Demand for good cattle

active, but arrivals of these light. Choice

are quoted at from \$4.50 to \$4.85, good

to medium at \$4.20 to \$4.40, others at

\$4 to \$4.30, bulls and cows at \$3 to \$4.

holds steady, despite a large run of low-

grade stock. Good butcher cattle in de-

mand. Picked are quoted at \$4.10 to

\$4.50, good to choice at \$3.90 to \$4.10,

fair at \$3.40 to \$3.80, common at \$2.50

Stockers and Feeders-The demand for

good to choice stock cattle is active.

Prices hold about steady. Stockers are

quoted at \$2.50 to \$3.80 per cwt., and

Calves-\$2 to \$10 each, and 31c. to

Sheep and Lambs-Sheep are quoted

steady, at \$3 to \$4.15 per cwt. for ex-

Hogs—\$6.75 per cwt. for selects, \$6.50 for heavies, and \$6.25 for lights.

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat-Ontario-Small business is re-

ported in No. 2 red and white; new at

75c., east and west, with old at 76c. to

77c., and goose and spring nominal.

Manitoba-No business yet reported on

the new crop by local dealers, although

some quotations have been sent out. Old

No. 1 northern is quoted at \$1.01; No.

2 northern 98c., and No. 3 northern,

Milch Cows-\$30 to \$50 each.

port, and \$3 to \$4 for culls.

feeders at \$2.50 to \$4.

5%c. per pound.

to \$3.25, and cows at \$2.50 to \$3.50.

Butchers' Cattle-The market generally

At the Union Stock-yards, To-

12 - 13Oct. 3 . 2-3 t. 2-3

6-7 2-4 19-20

26—27)ct. 7 5-6 4-5 t. 3-4 13-14 10-11 10 - 11

10-11 5-6 . 5—6 . 4-5 . 3-4 ct. 10 ct. 14 Oct. 4 10-12 12 - 13

. 4-6 2-3 2-3 Oct. 6 Oct. 3 . 6-7 . 2-3 10-11

4—5 3—4 16-18 6-7 LO-11 4-53-4 1 - 126 - 77 - 19

2 - 33-4 3-4 3 - 4

12 - 1312 - 13t. 3-4 t. 3—4 Oct. 4 5. 5-6 12-13

5 - 6. 5-6 . 3-5 11—12 17—18

ct. 11 et. 10 t. 13 ct. 3 3-4 5-6 1 - 128-19 2 - 1

. 3—4

2-3 6-7 Oct. 6 oct. 6

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter holds fairly steady, although there is still a tendency towards firmness. Creamery, prints22c to 23c. do, solids21c. to 21½c. hairy, lb. rolls, good to choice. 18c. to 20c. do. inferior15c. to 16c.

Eggs-Receipts are increasing, and the market has an easier tone. Quotations are as yet unchanged, at 18c. to 19c., but there is less tendency to hold out for

Potatoes-Receipts are good and fairly large. Prices have an easy tone, at 55c

Honey-The offerings are inclined to be heavy, but of good quality; \$1.50 to \$2 per dozen for combs, and 7c. to 8c. for Beans-Tone firm, at \$1.80 for mand

cked. \$1.65 to \$1.70 for prime, and \$1.25 to \$1.50 per bushel for under-Baled Hay-Receipts rather heavy, and

OF CANADA

Capital Authorized. \$2,000,000,00.

HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO, ONT.

EDWARD GURNEY, President

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED Special attention given to accounts of Cheese Factories, Drovers and Grain Dealers, and all out-of-town accounts.

Farmers' Notes discounted, Farmers' Sales Notes collected and advances made against their

Municipal and School Section accounts received on favorable terms. SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT Deposits of twenty cents and upwards received, and interest at 3 per cent. per annum, compounded four times a year, without presentation of passbook. No delay in the withdrawal of any portion or the whole of the deposit.

G. de C. O'GRADY, General Manager.

No. 2 at \$6.

HIDES, SKINS AND TALLOW A sharp advance has been made in prices for hides, the offerings being insufficient to meet the demand, and a more settled leather market having developed.

There is competition for the offerings. Local dealers quote: Inspected Hides-No. 1, 12c.; No. 2, 11c.; country hides, flat, 101c. to 11c. Calfskins—No. 1 selected, 14c.; lamb- horses, 15 to 16.1 hands.. skins, best city slaughter, 85c.; lamb- Matched pairs and carriage skins and shearlings, 65c. to 70c.; horse

hides, \$8.15 to \$3.40. Horse Hair-27c. to 30c. Tallow—Rendered, 4c. to 4½c.

FRUIT. Receipts are large in all lines, but the

quality is good and the	deman	d a	,bso	rbs
the offerings.				
Peaches, best varieties.	\$1 00	to	\$1	25
Peaches, red varieties	50	to		60
Peaches, white	20	to		40
Pears	25	to		60
Grapes, Champions	25	to		65
Apples, basket	20	to		35
Watermelons, each	30	to		33
Vegetables—				
Tomatoes, basket	121	to		18
Onions	25	to		30
Onions, silver skins		to		90
FARMER'S MA	RKET			
	00 00			

84c., at take ports.	FARMER'S MARKET.	
Flour-Ontario-The movement for ex-	Wheat, white\$0 80	
port continues, clearing out stocks, 90	do, red 80	
per cent. patents being at \$3.10, buyers'	do, new 80	
sacks, east and west. Manitoba-Prices	Oats 42½	
of the big companies show no change, at	do, new	
\$5.30 to \$5.40 for first patents, \$5 to	Barley 44	
\$5.10 for second patents, and \$4.90 to	Buckwheat 54	
\$5 for bakers'.	Hay, No. 1 timothy11 60 to \$12	0.0
Millfeed—Dealers report a firmer mar-	do, new	0.0
ket for Ontario bran, at \$12 to \$12.50	do. clover mixed 8 00 to 9	50
per ton in car lots at outside points.	Straw121 50	
with \$17 to \$18.50 for shorts, according	do, loose 7 50	
to quality. Manitoba-Bran, \$17; shorts,	Dressed hogs, light, cwt. 9 00	
\$19 to \$20, at Toronto and equal points.	do, heavy 8 75	
Oats-New No. 2 are selling at 28 c.,	Butter 23 to	25
low freights; old, 34c. to 35c., outside.	Spring chickens, dressed 18	
Barley-Some samples of new crop	do, live 15	
which have been received are considered	Ducks, dressed 12	
of poor quality, being too light and	do, live 8 to	9
colored. Excessive rains and straw	Turkeys, dressed 14	
growth are given as the cause. Old har-	do, live 13	
ley is, therefore, held a little firmer, at	Potatoes, bushel 60	
45c. to 46c. for No. 2, while new is	Carrots, bag	75
quoted at 37c. to 44c., according to	Beets, dozen20	
quality, at outside points.	Cabbages, dozen 40	
Corn-Canadian nominal; American	Turnips, dozen 40	.
steady, at 62c. for No. 3 yellow at To-	neel, fille quarters	9
ronto, and 62½c. for No. 2.	do, fore quarters	5 1
Peas-Are quoted at 64c. to 65c. at out-	tio, carotasses	1 2
side points.	Mutton 6 to 8	
	oping tamos, per pour	1 3
COUNTRY PRODUCE.	carves, per poditi	7 4
Butter holds fairly steady, although	HORSE MARKET.	

Trade in the local horse market has been rather quiet the past week, and there has been a somewhat marked contraction in the volume of pusiness since the last report, but the demand is again picking up, and the activity which usually characterizes the exhibition trade is commencing to assert itself. This year dealers are inclined to look for an exceptionally good trade during the fair. Several buyers from leading American centers are already here looking for firstclass animals, which are reported to be very scarce across the line. The leading stables have been preparing for this demand for some time past, and one of the

establishments. attended during the week, and the sales ton; shorts, \$20.00.

ing at \$7.50 per ton, on track here, and fair demand at firm prices. Good drivers and carriage horses are eagerly sought after, and, as usual, are not very freely offered. Despite the slow tendencies of trade during the week prices have on the whole been well maintained.

According to Burns and Sheppard the present range of prices is as follows: Single roadsters, 15 to 16

hands\$125 to \$160 Single cobs and carriage horses, 15 to 16.1 hands.. 140 to 180 horses, 15 to 16.1 hands 300 to 500 Delivery horses, 1,100 to 1,-horses, 1,200 to 1,350 lbs. 135 to 180 Draft horses, 1,350 to 1,750 pounds 140 to 190 Serviceable second - h a n d workers 60 to 80 Serviceable second - h a n d drivers 65 to 90 The Canadian Horse Exchange, Jarvis Street, report prices as follows:

Cobs and carriage horses... 150 to 225 Matched pairs and carriage 300 to 600 horses Sound heavy drafters 160 to 225 General-purpose horses 160 to 225 Serviceable sound horses

Montreal.

Cheese-11%c. to 11%c. for best Quebecs, 11 c. to 11 c. for Townships, and 11 c. to 11%c. for Ontarios. Ship:nents from the port of Montreal for the week ending August 26th, amounted to 86,896 boxes, or 7,924 more than those for the same week last year. Total shipments since the opening of the season were 1,176,648 boxes, or 101,140 more than for the same period of last year. Shipments via Portland for the season were 9,897 boxes, against 22,416 for the same period last

Butter-Shipments from Montreal for the week ending August 26th, were 27,-240 packages, which was 8,780 more than for the same week last year, bringthe total shipments since May 1st to 353,611 packages, or 96,875 more than for the same period last year. It is likely that quite a proportion of the recent receipts have been stored, as receipts would considerably exceed shipments. Prices: 211c. to 22c. for good to fine creamery, 22c. to 221c. for choice, and 221c. to 221c. for fancy townships salted. The unsalted might bring 22%c. There is said to be a very fair demand for choice dairy butter. This is scarce, and dealers are having to pay 181c. to 19c. for it.

Eggs-Merchants paying 171c. to 18c.; selling these at 184c. to 19c. in a wholesale way. Selects bring 23c.

Potatoes.-Dealers reporting purchases at from 40c. to 45c. a bag of 80 lbs. on farmers' market; these are resold in loads at about 55c. Beans-\$1.65 to \$1.70 per bushel for

primes. Honey.-Pound sections of comb should realize 13½c. Strained honey is in fair demand, but supply is large and prices easy at 7c. Strained buckwheat is in good demand, Hebrews being very fond of it, and prepared to pay within about finest displays ever collected here are now one-half cent as much as the price of

on view at the public and private white. Millfeed.-Good demand for bran and The sale-rings have not been very well shorts. Manitoba bran in bags, \$17.00

effected have been mostly of a local char- Hay.-Increased receipts expected soon. acter. However, there are still a nom- and with it a decline in price; little exber of large orders still unfilled for conport at present. No. 1, \$8.50 to \$9 tract and construction work, while detent in No. 2, \$7.25 to \$7.50, and \$6.25

Oats-No. 2, 35c. to 36c. bush.; No. 3. 34c. to 35c. Hops.-A quiet trade in hops is going

on; 26c. to 27c. for choice Canadians, and 22c. to 23c. for fair. Flour .- Old-wheat Manitoba, \$5.10 for strong bakers', and \$5.40 for patents

per barrel, in bags.

Live Stock .- A more hopeful feeling prevailing throughout the trade is being reflected to a considerable extent in the Improved demand for ocean freight space. Rates have firmed up a little to correspond, and business with Liverpool is reported at 40s. per head, while exporters are said to be bidding 35s. for London, with 37s. 6d. asking. Man-chester and Glasgow space is being offered at 40s. It is likely that the boats sailing during September will be pretty well filled, as the markets on the other side are showing a profit, and the season is getting pretty well on. Shipments from the port of Montreal for the week ending Aug. 26th amounted to 3,865 cattle and 491 sheep, being 674 more cattle and 48 more sheep than the previous week. The local market was about steady last week. Hogs showed a slight decline, owing probably to increased offerings, cables in bacon from England quoting a firm market. Hogs sold at around 7tc. to a shade more for selects, mixed being 64c. to 7c or 74c., and heavy being down to 6ic. and 6ic., according to quality. Cattle were in good supply for the most part, but the cooler weather brought out a large attendance of butchers, and the demand fully offset any increase there might have been in receipts. Accordingly, choice cattle still ranged from 4jc. to 4jc; fine, 4c. to 4ic.; good butchers', 8ic. to 4c.; medium, 8c. to 9ic., and common from 2c. to 8c. Demand for sheep and lambs was good, and sheep sold to exporters at around 4c., butchers' stock ranging from 3ic. to 3ic. Lambs sold at \$2.50 to \$4.85 each, or about 41c. to 51c. per pound. Calves brought Sc. to Sc. and 51c. per pound, or about \$8 to \$6 for small, each, and up to \$12 for good. Some very fine springers and milch cows were offered, and prices for these ranged from \$50 to \$60 each, but very few sold. Common cows ranged from \$35 to \$45 each.

Cheese Markets.

Madoc, 11 5-16c.; Tweed, 11 8-16c.; Kingston, 11 c.; Listowel, 11 c. to 11 c.; Napanee, 11 c.; Huntingdon, 11c. to 11 1-16c.; Ottawa, 11 8-16c. to 11tc.; Iroquois, 11c. to 111c.; Utica, N.Y., 111c. to 11 c.; Canton, N.Y., 11 c.: Sherbrooke, Que., 11tc.

Buffalo.

Hogs-Dairies, \$6 to \$6.25; grassers, \$5 to \$6.20; heavy and mixed, \$6.40 to \$6.45; Yorkers, \$6.85 to \$6.45; pigs, \$6 to \$6.20; roughs, \$5 to \$5.40; stags, \$3.50 to \$4.25. Sheep and Lambs— Lambs, \$5.75 to \$8.50; yearlings, \$6 to \$6.50; wethers, \$5 to \$5.50; ewes, \$4.50 to \$5; sheep mixed, \$2.50 to \$5; closing

Chicago.

Cattle-Steers, \$3.30 to \$3.85; stockers and feeders, \$3.25 to \$4. Hogs-Mixed and heavy packing, \$5 to \$5.921; shipping and selected, \$5.95 to \$6.20; light, \$5.70 to \$6.15; pigs and roughs, \$3 to \$5.95. Sheep—Firm; sheep, \$3.25 to \$5.85; lambs, \$5.75 to \$8.

British Cattle Market.

London.-American cattle, 6d.; Canadians, 51d. to 51d.

Liverpool.-Canadians, 51d. to 51d.

An Englishman was driving on an outside car in Dublin a few days ago. Noticing the horse looked worn out, he remarked to the jarvey:

"Well, Pat, that seems a very poor horse you have." Bedad, yer honor," came the reply,

"he's worse than poor; he's the unluckiest horse iver was!" "Indeed," replied the Englishman;

and may I ask why?" Well, now, I'll tell yer honor. For the last four mornin's Oi've tossed him whether he'd have his breakfast or Office have a drink, and bedad Oi've won every

livery and general-purpose animals (and a to \$6.50 for clover and clover mixed. toime!" the market dull. No. 1 timothy is sell-In answering the advertisement on this page, kindly mention the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.



Life, Literature and Education.

1111111111



Ralph Connor

(Rev. C. W. Gordon, Winnipeg).

Some months ago, a commercial traveller halted at Winnipeg to secure orders for the novel which has not yet shaped itself in Ralph Connor's brain. That he booked over a thousand copies makes another exception to the old proverb; and, if a thousand copies in Winnipeg, how many in Canada and the United States? When an author reaches the million and a half mark, with translations in five or six languages, the public wants to know all about him, and has a right to know so much and no more. There is a side of every man's life that belongs to himself, and those he honors and loves, at least until he is a generation dead.

The genesis of Ralph Connor's pseudonym may not be generally known. When the editor of the "Mestminster" was printing the first "Tale of the Selkirks," called "Christmas Eve in a Lumber Camp," he telegraphed Mr. Gordon for a nom de plume. When Mr. Gordon opened the telegram and read the message, his eye fell upon the stamp on his official letter paper, tary Canadian Northwest Missions,' and on the spur of the moment he chose the first syllables of the words, "Canadian North." It happened that the operator blundered, and the Editor, reading "Connor" instead of "Cannor," thought he might as well couple that Irish name with a good English one, and so Mr. Gordon was surprised, but not displeased, to read at the head of his

said Scotchman, but, although every drop of his blood is Scottish, Mr. Gordon is Canadian to the heart's core. His father, a beautiful old man, and every inch a chieftain, who, at eighty-four years, is taking the Atlantic voyage as if it were a ferry outing, is one of a Highland family in Perthshire. He came to Canada in the forties to preach to a Gaelic

colony from "the Islands and High-

first idyll, "Ralph Connor." Now

that he has worn that pseudonym so

long, it fits as if the Scotchman had

been melted and poured into it.

lands." Here he married Mary Robertson, daughter of a Lowland minister, who preached the Gospel for sixty years and was long known in the Province of Quebec as "Bishop Robertson." Mr. Gordon's mother taught philosophy in Mt. Holyoke Seminary at the age of nineteen, and at twenty-one refused the principal-ship to marry the Rev. Daniel Gordon in the backwoods of Canada. Mrs. Murray, of "The Man from Glengarry," is a transcript from the life of this noble woman. Her sister, M. M. Robertson, is still widely read, as the author of "Christie Redfern's Troubles," "Alison Bain," and other storics. The famous Oriental scholar and forerunner of modern Old Testament criticism, Robertson Smith, was a cousin. Andrew Murray, the mystic writer and that family of eleven missionaries in South Africa, are also cousins, and, if I am not misinformed, Robertson Nicoll is a connection. It is plain that Ralph Connor owes very much to his rich heritage. He was born in the heart of the Glengarry forests, and lived his early boyhood there. That revival in The Man from Glengarry ' is a real memory and no figment of the brain; and while the action of the book is in Glengarry. everything is practically true. It is thus plain, too, that Ralph Connor had great advantages in his early natural environment. I never can help pitying the man or woman city born and city bred. Nothing can atone for country influence during the first plastic years of life.

Young Gordon received his collegiate training in St. Mary's High School. It is worth noting how, in the holidays, he worked in the hay and wheat fields, and would not be outstript by grown men in the day's work achieved, the sensitive skin of the "tenderfoot" smarting with pain and bleeding from sharp contact with the wheat. After his university course at Toronto, where h figured prominently in college life. he taught classics for one year, and entered Knox College, graduating in 1887. One summer, during the Knox course, was spent as a Home Missionary at Cook's Creek in Manitoba. With the Canadian Quintette, he then spent a year in Edinburgh and on the Continent, going to Banff about six months after his return. It was here, in the heart of the Canadian Alps, that Mr. Gordon first saw the vision of the West, and grasped the great Home Mission problem facing the Church. It was here he formed a close friendship with that churchman and prophet of the West, Dr. Jas. Robertson, whose biography he is now preparing. It was here he ministered to the villages on the railway line and to the passing tourist, and received in turn the ministry of the mountains Black Rock " grew out of his Banff experiences, and the "Sky Pilot. for he was in close touch with Dr Herdman and all the footbill coun try. After Banff, came another visit to Scotland and the Continent. although the visit meant the refusal portant churches While in Scotland, he presented the claims of the Northwest so successfully as to obtain "fifty thousand dollars for Presbyterian Home Missions His recent years have been spent with St. Stephen's, Winnipeg. during

which time a handsome new church has been erected on Portage Avenue. So far he has resisted all inducements to retire from the ministry and devote himself to literature. possesses, in a rare degree, some faculties that go to make a successful ministry. He has the qualities that make pastoral visitation so valuable a factor in the work of a minister: sympathy, interest, the love of human kind, especially of little children. In preaching, he has the gift of spontaneous expression; and, if he comes into the pulpit with his sermon well thought out, it is fine ho niletic literature as it falls from his lips. Then he is awake to new ideas for church and congregation. Both as author and minister. his great purpose is to show that the spiritual, the Unseen, is the real thing in life. No doubt, it is the subtle spiritual element in his books responding to the unuttered cry in the heart of men, that is the great secret of their popularity. doubt, he will some time attempt a psychological novel, and we may be sure of one character in it—the superintendent; and another, his mother, because Ralph Connor could not write a book and keep his mother out. It was during his Banff ministry that Gladstone wrote the critical review of "Mrs. Humphrey Ward's Robert Elsmere," and gave that novel its immense circulation. Mr. Gordon read the book, but not the review; and he used occasionally to say: "I am going to write a novel to confute all that rubbish in Robert Elsmere.' And this is his message: Christ, not a shadowy man of loveliest ethics, but Christ a real Man among men and the second Person of the Trinity, without Whom no man can fulfil his high destiny. Mr. Gordon attempted a mild novel of Northwest life during the later Reil Rebellion, but it never materialized. It was at the request of T. to Edinburgh. When he did accomplish his first stories that made up Black Rock." it was by urgent request. "A picture of life in the West-a series of pictures will do more for Home Missions than many sake of the West, he wrote his first idylls The little idyll, "Beyond the Marshes," was a sudden inspiration born of a profound impression made upon him by a sick girl in a little clearing beyond the marshes at Beausejour. It is a simple record of a visit, a record with the touch of recognition of reverence of the suffering. " Beyond the Marshes book, and was published in Winnipeg. Of that popular book. The Glengarry School Days," and his latest publication, "The Pros-pector," your readers are, doubt-

In a fight among the river men, Le Noir, a Frenchman, had thrown, brutally kicked and seriously injured Black Hugh Macdonald, and his brother Macdonald Bham takes up the quarrel

"Now, the Lord be praised he cried, joy breaking out in his face. He has delivered mine enemy into my hand. For it is the third time he has smitten me, and that is be-

yond the limit appointed by Himself"

Le Noir stood up against his antagonist. He had beaten men as big as Macdonald, but he knew that his hope lay in keeping out of the enemy's reach. Le Noir opened with a swift and savage reach for Macdonald's neck, but failed to break the guard and danced out again. Again and again he rushed, but the guard was impregnable, and steadily Macdonald advanced. That steady relentless advance began to tell on the Frenchman; the sweat gathered in big drops on his forehead and ran down his face. He prepared for a supreme effort. Swiftly retreating, he lured Macdonald to a more rapid advance, then with a yell he doubled himself into a ball and delivered himself, head, hands, and feet, into Macdonald's stomach. But Macdonald had been waiting for that trick. Stopping short, he leaned over to one side, and stooping slightly, caught Le Noir low and tossed him clear over his head. Le Noir fell with a terrible thud, but was on his feet again like a cat. . unbreakable guard, the smiling face, with the gleaming, unsmiling eyes, that awful unwavering advance, were too much for him. Feigning a greater distress than he felt, he yielded weakly to Macdonald's advance; then suddenly gathering his full strength he sprang into the air, and lashed out backward at that hated smiling face. His boot found its mark, not on Macdonald's face, but fair on his neck. . . At the yell that went up from Murphy's men, the big Highlander's face lost its smile, and became keen and cruel, and he came forward once more with a quick light tread. There was something terrifying in that swift, cat-like movement. In vain the Frenchman backed and dodged. Once, twice, Macdonald's fists fell. Le Noir's right arm hung limp by side, and he staggered the wall helpless. Without an instant's delay, Macdonald had him by the throat, and gripping him fiercely began to slowly bend him backward over his knee. "Le Noir," he said. solemnly, "the days of your boasting are over. You will no longer glory in your strength, for now I will break your back to you.'

Tonald." Black Hugh's voice sounded faint, but clear in the awful silence—"Tonald—you will not—be killing him. Remember that now. I will—never—forgive you—if you will—take that—from my hands."

But Black Hugh, the helpless cripple, before his death learns the lesson of forgiveness, and makes his son, Ranald, also promise to forgive the man who had crippled him. Louis Le Noir, the Ottawa River driver, is surrounded in the city streets by a Gatineau crowd, and is being helped by two of Ranald's friends. They are having much the worst of it, when relief appears, headed by Ranald.

Glengarry! " cried Ranald, and like a lion he leaped upon the Gatineaus. Right and left he hurled the crowd aside, and seizing Le Noir, brought him out to his own men.

"Who are you?" gasped Ie Noir.

Who are you?" gasped Le Noir.
Why, no, it is not possible.
Who are you?" he said again.
"Never mind," said Ranald, short-

That night, as Ranald and his

cannot say more.

" and I have some word to say to

de young Macdonald. I am sore

mighty sohs. "I would be glad to die-to mak" over-to not mak'-I

Ranald stood looking at him a few minutes in silence, then he said slow-iv and distinctly: "My father told

me to say that he forgave you every-

thing, and that he prayed the mercy

of God for you, and," added Ranald.

City People in the Country.

of several of the great railroad sys-

tems centering in New York, the

present season has witnessed an un-

precedented exodus to the country

for the summer, particularly of

people of moderate means. And an

especially gratifying feature of this

exodus, noted by these same agents,

is the largely-increased number of

people who are either buying or

renting small houses surrounded by a

few acres of land for gardening and

light farming. One agent declares

that the demand for these small plots

along his line, convenient to the

city; is far in excess of the supply.

They all want a house with a gar-

the bigger the garden, the better it

and conducive to the comfort, pleas-

ure and health of a family is a va-

cation spent on one of these small

farms than in the ordinary country

hotel or boarding-house need hardly

from the city and other conditions

family to make his permanent home

in one of these rural localities, where

he may have a bit of ground to till

in his leisure hours and days, the ar-

rangement is still happier and more

who can go farther out of the city for

at least a good part of the year will

have no difficulty in securing larger

tracts of land for farming purposes

near the borders of Connecticut and

Massachusetts, as well as in New

York State, at prices marvelously

low compared with the prices of farm

land in these same localities twenty-

five and thirty years ago. By apply

ing to his farming operations the

same amount of brains and business

sense that he does to his mercantile

or professional pursuit in the city, a

man may not only add substantially

to his income, but also gain what is

better than money for himself and

family, good health and wholesome

pleasure and recreation the year

For Every Day.

an acute writer, " is worth exactly what

it costs." Every ounce of effort we put

into our religion comes back to us,

sooner or later, in power. If we have

no power, no worth, the reason is not

far to seek-there has been no sacrifice,

keep the soil of life soft, its sym-

Justing tender, its imagination free, or

of receptiveness, and all the influences of

If you would know the value of money,

better than spend and crave.-Poor

There is no bitterness in poverty,

hen met, looked at, even laughed at,

hand, teaches endurance, self-de-

indence, and, best of all lessons, self-

remarkation .- D. M. Mulock.

for it binds all the family together hand

borrow some. Spare and have, is

God may be in vain.—F. G. Peabody.

no pang, no striving.—Selected.

"The religion that costs nothing," says

around.--Leslie's Weekly.

advantageous all around.

such as to permit a man of

suits."

said one of these men, "and

How much more sensible

And where the distance

According to the passenger agents

more slowly, "I forgive-you-too.

"I cannot tell," he re-

A Holiday in Prince Edward

I really had not meant, when I began them, to run my holiday notes into five numbers. I have not only done so, but, if I dared to let my pen have its uncurbed way, I could easily fill five more and yet leave much unsaid. I cannot of course, expect all our Home Magazine readers to be interested in these jottings, but I have an eye to there being amongst them a possible "Islander who may feel a special interest in following what an outsider may have to say about his (or her) native place. If so, he will back me up when I claim for

Have Made Manifest to the World Canada's Ability and Willingness to Share With the Motherland the Duties and Responsibilities of Empire, This Monument is Dedicated by Their Grateful Fellow Countrymen

On the reverse side is inscribed the names of the fine young men of Prince Edward Island who fell at the eventful siege of Paardeberg after deeds of conspicuous valor.

Thus Canada, from ocean to ocean, honors her gallant sons.

THE WEATTH OF THE SEA.

the glory dies slowly out, they seem to wave ghostly arms to us, and look almost uncanny in the darkening night, but they tell another tale at the break of day. They seem to hum tunes of welcome to the children who play in the grove, who swing amidst their branches, or to the older folks who serenely nap or read in their hammocks, and to me, the writer of these notes, they keep singing, "Come again! Come again!" But what can an old body, who is nigh upon her three score years and ten, reply, but, perhaps, dear pines, perhaps?"

H. A. B.

The LEAVENWORTH CASE.

By A. K. Green.

CHAPTER XXXVIII.—Continued.

No sooner had the thought matured than I hastened to act upon it. Locking myself up in my room, I wrote her a letter in printed characters, in which I played upon her ignorance, foolish fondness, and Irish superstition, by telling her that I dreamed of her every night and wondered if she did of me; was afrail she didn't, so enclosed her a little charm, wlich, if she would use according to directions (which were that she should first destroy my letter by burning it, next take in her hand the packet I was careful to enclose, swallow the powder accompanying it, and go to bed), would give her the most beautiful visions. The powder was a deadly dose of poison, and the packet was, as you know, a forged confession, falsely criminating Henry Clavering. Enclosing all these in an envelope, in the corner of which I had marked a cross, I directed it, according to agreement, to Mrs. Belden, and sent

Then followed the greatest period of suspense I had yet endured. not know the result of my scheme except through the newspapers. And when a few days since I read that paragraph in the paper which assured me that my efforts had produced the death of the woman I feared, do you think I experienced relief?

But of that why speak? In six hours had come the summons from Mr. Gryce, and-let this confession tell the rest. I am no longer capable of speech or action.

CHAPTER XXXIX.

The Outcome of a Great Crime.

"Oh, Eleanore!" cried I, "are you prepared for very good news? Tell me," said I, stooping over where she sat, for she looked ready to faint.

'I don't know," murmured she; "I fear that what you will consider good news, will not seem so to me."

But when with all the fervor of which I was capable, I showed her that her suspicions had been groundless, and that Trueman Harwell, not Mary, had been the perpetrator of this deed, her first words were a prayer to be taken to Mary-Take me to her! Oh, take me to her! I cannot breathe or think till I have begged pardon of her on my knees. Oh, my unjust accusation!"

Seeing the state she was in, I deemed it the wisest thing I could do, so drove Perhaps, part of the charm of this with her to her cousin's home.

" Mary will spurn me; and she will be right," cried she. "But God knows I thought myself justified. If you knew--'

'I do know,' I interposed; Mary acknowledges that the circumstantial evidence against her was so overwhelming, she was almost staggered herself.

"Wait, oh, wait, did Mary say that?"

"Yes, to-day." " Mary must be changed."

I did not answer; I wanted her to see for herself to how great an extent! But when the carriage stopped and I hurried with her into the house which had been the scene of so much mystery, I was hardly prepared for the difference in her own countenance. Her eyes were bright, her cheeks were brilliant, her brow free from shadow; so quickly does the ice of despair melt in the sunshine of hope.

Thomas, who had opened the door, was glad to see his mistress again. "Miss Leavenworth is in the drawing-room," said he.

"I will go in at once: I cannot wait." And slipping from my grasp she crossed the hall and laid her hand upon the drawing-room curtain, when it was suc-

(Continued on next page.)

uncle were in their cabin on the raft, a man stood suddenly in the doorway. 'I am Louis Le Noir," he said, Island.

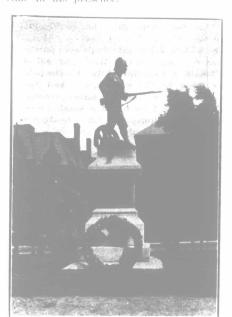
here," he said, striking his breast.
"I cannot spik your language. I cannot tell." He stopped short, and He stopped short, and the tears came streaming down over peated, his breast heaving with "I would be glad to cannot say de word—what I do to cannot say de word-what I do to you fadder. I would give my life." he said, throwing out both his hands. "I would give my life. I Prince Edward Island that it is behind no other province in the Dominion for



THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

Bank of Nova Scotia, Methodist and Zion Presbyterian Churches, P. E. I.

loyalty is indisputable—almost defiantly so, for as a province it has named its three greater divisions or counties, "King's," "Queen's" and "Prince," the idea being carried out further by providing in the original survey for its town sites, "a Royal domain, or Royalty," the intention being intended to cover certain privileges, such as "that a man who held a lot in a town might be allowed a lot in the Royalty for pasturing purposes." I do not pretend to understand the actual working out of this plan, but all I know is that it SOUNDS very friendly and nice, and from my point of view the very adoption of the style and title of "Royalty" must make it an impossibility for any P. E. Islander who may avail himself of the privilege it gives, to allow of the word annexation" being uttered a second time in his presence.



Charlottetown, P. E. I.

THE SOLDIERS' MONUMENT.

Apropos of this loyalty to England and their appreciation of the self-devotion of the heroes who dared to die for their country, there stands in Queen Square, Charlotterown, a monument of great beauty and chasteness of design, bearing

To the Men of the Royal Canadian Regiment Who by Their Valour and Efficiency

loyalty to the British flag, in pride of eat fish, should come to Prince Edward country, or in the honor and glory of Island. There are two factories for the calling itself "Canadian." Its claim to canning of lobsters within sight at the same moment, to the east and the west of our Stanhope beach, lobster catching being a great industry here. The season is just over, and the lobsters may begin to breathe again with some hope of enjoying themselves in peace. beach is strewed with lobster traps, which have done good service, and which, by and bye, when the sea has tossed them ashore, may be tinkered into future use. Meanwhile, in the absence of rocks to sit upon when tired of wandering, or desiring to dry oneself after a morning dip an upturned lobster trap serves one's purpose indifferently well, if you look out for projecting nails and do not mind a somewhat fishy odor. Fresh codfish is placed before us at table at least twice daily, to which will be added henceforth, mackerel galore, as the son of the house has just gone by with a string of beauties caught in his net. The children guests dip up oysters and clams, for this is oyster-land and clamland too. The elder guests go trout fishing, and could go shooting, if they were so minded, but as our men folks at present consist of lads in knickerbockers, or an occasional visitor from Charlottetown, I have not as yet even seen the muzzle of a gun.

lovely island is that It has not yet outgrown all of its primitive ways. The spinning-wheel still hums in some of the older cottages and homesteads. Upon our beds are blankets of home weaving, and upon our floors really handsome rugs of bright designs, firm texture, and not without artisti merit. Upon the beach stands a telephone post, the comrade of one facing it across the narrow inlet which separates us from the lobster factory. This telephone post is thrust directly through a large round stone with a view of keeping it more firmly imbedded in the sand. stone, we are told, is a relic of the time when windmills, or mills of any kind, else you may lose the elementary quality South African Volunteers' Monument, had no existence, and the grain was powdered into flour by two heavy stones, one above the other. One day a storm will come, and down will go the old grindstone, with all its memories of the old, old days. It was just over that old grindstone that we have watched the sun go down night after night in a vision of glory-such a wealth of coloring taking its hues from land and ocean perhaps, or, perhaps, from heaven itself, who can tell? Clear-cut against that brilliant sky have stood out nightly that row, of sentinels, the tall pines of the western boundary of our Stanhope Farm. As

his the with Macthe gain uard Macrethe 1 in ran ing, apid bled ered into Macaned

lim-

big

1866

'hat yes, were g a he adhis that und ace, hy's uel,

ssed

Voir

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with was vift, the ged. fell. to aid, astiger

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How. Big Is Two Cents?

The average consumption of flour, per year, by each person in Canada, is about one barrel (196 lbs.).

Suppose you use an inferior flour at a saving of say 75 cents over the cost of a barrel of Royal Household Flour, that is just $6\frac{1}{2}$ cents a month —less than two cents per week.

But an inferior flour can yield only @ a portion of the nutriment you get out of "Royal Household" because cheap flours are poorly milled, contain a greater proportion of bran and shorts —the granules are not uniform—the bread is heavy—the texture is coarse —the flavor is tasteless or poor—the nutriment is not in it.

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"Royal Household" is electrically purified and sterilized—backed up and guaranteed by its makers' reputation.

Ogilvie's Royal Household Flour.

lifted from within, and Mary denly stepped out.

Mary ! " Eleanore!"

The ring of those voices told everything. I did not need to hear " My sin against you is too great; you cannot forgive me!" followed by the low: "My shame is great enough to lead me to forgive anything!" to know that the lifelong shadow between these two had dissolved like a cloud.

Yet when, a half hour or so later I heard the door of the reception-room into which I had retired, softly open, and looking up, saw Mary standing on the threshold, I own that I was surprised at the extent of the softening which had taken place in her haughty beauty. "Blessed is the shame that purifies," murmured, and held out my hand with a sympathy I never thought to feel for her again.

The action seemed to touch her. Blushing deeply she came and stood by my side. "I thank you," said she; "I have much to be grateful for; but I cannot speak of it now. What I wish is for you to help me persuade Eleanore to accept this fortune. It is hers, you know, was willed to her, or would have been

"Wait," said I, in the wild trepidation which this appeal to me on such a subject somehow awakened. "Have you weighted this matter well?"

Her look was enough without the low: "Ah, how can you ask me?" that followed it.

of Eleanore when we entered the drawing-room. He immediately rose.

"Mr. Raymond," said he, drawing me to one side, "allow me to tender you my

apology. You have in your possession a document which ought never to have heen forced upon you. Founded upon a mistake, the act was an insult which I bitterly regret. If, in consideration of my mental misery at that time, you can pardon it, I shall feel forever indebted to you; if not---

"Mr. Clavering," I interrupted, "say no more. The occurrences of that day belong to a past which I for one have made up my mind to forget as soon as possible."

And with a look of mutual understanding and friendship we hastened to rejoin

the ladies. Of the conversation that followed it is only necessary to state the result. Eleanore remaining firm in her refusal to accept property so stained by guilt, it was finally agreed upon that it should be devoted to the erection and sustainment of some charitable institution, of magnitude sufficient to be a recognized benefit to the city and its unfortunate poor. This settled, our thoughts returned to

our friends, especially to Mr. Veeley. "He ought to know," said Mary "He has grieved like a father over us. And in her spirit of penitence she would have undertaken the unhappy task of telling him the truth.

But Eleanore, with her accustomed generosity, would not hear of this. Mary," said she; "you have suffered enough. Mr. Raymond and I will go.' And leaving them there, with the light of growing hope and confidence on their faces, we went out again into the night, Mr. Clavering was sitting by the side and so into a dream from which I have never waked, though the shine of her dear eyes has been now the loadstar of my life for many happy, happy months. (The End.)

The Angel's Nosegay.

An Angel flew down one day to earth on an errand from Heaven. He had been bidden to gather a nosegay for Paradise, and only the sweetest and fairest blossoms was he to pluck. So he wandered about the garden of earth, searching for flowers.

As soon as it was known that an Angel was in the garden, gathering a posy for Paradise, all the flowers began to put forth their brightest blossoms, and, holding up their heads, strove to vie with one another. "Surely he will be attracted by my sweetest scent and tasteful garb," said the Rose, as she shook the glistening dewdrops from her petals. But the Angel passed her by, for the wilful thorns grew so thickly together on her stem that he could not

He will admire my faultless purity and smooth stem more than the wilful Rose," said a tall, fair Lily, as she held up her head in the sunshine. And the Angel, pausing, would fain have gathered the Lily, but lo! he found a small green caterpillar of jealousy hidden beneath her beautiful petals, ready to eat her heart out. So he passed by.

Then the Tulip, in gorgeous array, proudly drew herself up, and said: "I am the best arrayed flower in the garden. None can compare with me for grandeur of garb; surely the Angel will take me." But the Angel, again pausing, rejected the flaunting Tulip, for, looking not at her garb but into her heart, he beheld there a canker worm of made, hidden deeply within, and so passed by. Thus the Angel wandered on through the garden, from one flower to another, until he began to despair of ever gathering a nosegay fit for Paradise, for each hore at its heart some worm or

At last he came to a shady part of the sweet Mignobette. Although these had sen the Angel coming through the gar his color is black. den and knew his errand, it had not - I would like to correspond with disturbed them, but they said "We will be browles, if she would write first. continue in quietness to faill the object with which we were planted here, for we are not worthy of Paradise? So the thin Perget me nots continued to aze up with a day into the sky and is they proved the success. I remain, Faithfully yours, HAZEL REID (aged 14). It not "Mountain Gap" a rather insufficient exerthene. And the littles of the sky address Hazel? C. D.

Valley continued to ring their tiny bells, and to make sweet music for the rest. The Pansies continued to cheer their companions with comforting and kindly words; while the sweet Mignonette, having no beauty of garb to boast, constantly sent forth such rare fragrance for the refreshment of those around, that the subtle odor stole far out into the

Then the Angel drew near, and stooping low, looked wistfully to see if the canker-worm had marred these fair flowers also. But to his joy he saw that the delicate petals were perfect, and at length he had found some blossoms fit for a nosegay for Paradise. gathered of the blue Forget-me-nots, for he said, "They will grow more celestially blue in Paradise; " and he took of the kindly Pansies, for he said "T will thrive yet more luxuriantly above.' He gathered also of the gentle Lilies of the Valley, as he whispered, "They shall ring a peal of joy in Paradise;" and gathering largely of the fragrant Mignonette, the Angel rejoiced, saying, "This shall be the incense of Paradise." Then, clasping his sweet-scented nosegay, the Angel flew home, and lo! as the gates of Paradise swung open to receive him, a soft, sweet chant stole forth upon the air, "He hath exalted the humble and meek."-E. M. Dawson.

Mountain Gap, July 18, 1905. Dear Editor,-I never wrote to your paper before, so I thought I would drop you a few lines

I thought that was a very interesting story that A. F. Knowles sent to your paper

I go to school, and I think it is great My teacher's name is Mr. Grant. He

is a real good teacher; I like him very We live on a farm, eight miles from the

and Lakes of the Valley, and village of Grand View. My sister has a pony; his name is Top; he is quiet, and I would like to correspond with Amy

I will now close, hoping to see my let-

WHAT'S IN A NAME?

is often asked by many people. There is a lot in it when that name is "Five Roses" on a bag of flour, for it is synonymous with the product of the finest wheat and the most scientific milling of the times. Ask your grocer for it and a package of our Breakfast Food, and accept no substitutes.

LAKE OF THE WOODS MILLING CO., LIMITED.

In answoring my alterthoment on this page, bould member the FARMER'S ALTOCATED

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The Sacredness of Common and health. It gives pleasure rather Things.

The place whereon thou standest is holy ground.-Exod. 3: 5.

Last week I tried to draw your attention to the divine "splendor" hidden under the surface of common things; today we go a step farther, opening our eyes to the truth that what God has made is not only splendid but also "holy." Moses and Joshua were warned to show the outward sign of reverence because they were standing on "holy ground"—and what made that particular spot holy? Surely it was because GOD was there. Can we find a spot in the whole universe where He is not? Therefore, I say solemnly to you who are reading this paper: "The place whereon thou standest is holy ground." It may not seem holy to you, for, though "earth's crammed with heaven, and every common bush afire with God," only he whose eyes are open bows down in wondering adoration of soul. The rest, wondering adoration of soul. as Mrs. Browning declares, "sit round it and pluck blackberries," quite unconscious of the Divine Presence in their We call Palestine "The Holy Land "-why? Simply because the footsteps of our Incarnate God sanctified it. But His Incarnation has made not only Palestine, but the whole earth "holy ground." The first Adam was made of the dust of the ground, and the ground was "cursed" for his sake, but the Second Adam reversed the curse. His body also is made of the dust of the earth, and everything with which the Holy One is organically united must be holy. He has carried up into highest heaven the body which still links Him indissolubly in a very special way with this planet and everything in it. It may be—as Bishop Brent suggests, in The Splendor of the Human Body "-"that the reach of the Incarnation knows no limits, and that the farthest star is touched by and gathered into it not less than our own special world." When the Most High stooped in wonderful condescension to link Himself organically-as every child of man is linked-" with fish and bird and beast," that Divine touch made everything holy.

"I but open my eyes,-and perfection, no more and no less,

-as Browning grandly puts it:

We need not wait for a future heaven,

for heaven must always be where God

is-and He is here. If our eyes are only

open to see the Vision of the Almighty,

liness of spirit that lifts us ever higher

In the kind I imagined, full-fronts me, and God is seen God

In the star, in the stone, in the flesh, in the soul and the clod. And thus looking within and around

me, I ever renew

(With that stoop of the soul which in bending upraises it too) The submission of Man's nothing-perfect

to God's All-Complete,

As by each new obeisance in spirit, I climb to His feet!"

No mind of man could have conceived that perfect ideal of God in Man which we find in the Bible, and which meets and fulfills our highest aspirations. It is as natural for the soul of man to reach out toward God as for a plant to climb up toward the sun. Close beside me, as I write -in my favorite conservatory-study-are three healthy sprays of the Virginian creeper, which have come up between the floor and the wall, forcing their way to the light through cracks less than an eighth of an inch So it is with the soul-health. wealth, fame, even earthly love, can never meet its infinite craving after the But when we grasp even the hem of Christ's Garment we know that at last we have found what we hunger for. Even then we must hunger onhunger for the full vision of His face, for the sound of His voice and the touch of His hand-for hunger is a sign of life

than pain when it is being constantly fed with the true Manna, the Bread which came down-and is constantly coming down-from heaven.

'Tis the weakness in strength that I cry for! my flesh that I seek In the Godhead! I seek and I find it.

The soul must go on seeking until it does find the Christ-the Man who is also God-and, when He is found, it must cry out in its joy to other seeking souls "We have found the Christ! Come and

Our Lord's hallowing touch has transformed the commonest acts of life into parables and sacraments. The day begins with the morning bath, which cleanses and invigorates the body as the water of Baptism the soul. Then comes the daily round of work, for which the body is strengthened and refreshed in the same way as the soul. The children of a common father gather round him at his table from time to time, eating and drinking together in a holy communion and fellowship. The whole day is filled with sacraments. The woman working up her bread knows that the "sponge must never be allowed to cool, and in like manner the Church must never give her Lord reason to say: "I have somewhat against thee, because thou hast left thy first love." The bread will not he a success unless most of the material is worked in at the first kneading, and a good bread-maker knows that she must not spare herself in the matter of energetic hand-work (machine-made bread never has quite the right flavor). She also knows the absolute necessity of a judicious "letting-alone," so that the leaven may work secretly under the surface, raising the sponge everywhere. But, though "let alone," the rising sponge must never be forgotten. So also the Church will fail unless she takes care to educate the children, she also knows that societies cannot take the place of handwork-individual teaching - and she, if she is wise, will hide the leaven in the meal and then stand aside, leaving the Holy Spirit to do His secret work. She will never hurry the leavening process, and will always remember before God the souls she is trying to raise. The woman knows that her sponge will sour unless, from time to time, she gives it we cannot fail to bow before Him in a fresh material to work on, and so the Church reaches out in eager missionary zeal, trying to leaven all the nations with the knowledge and love of Christ, knowing that when her part is done and the whole is leavened, her absent Lord will return. (This is not addressed to city housekeepers who know little of the mystery of bread-making.)

But I have no time to speak particularly of the many parables of daily lifeespecially farm life-which lift common things into a clearer, holier atmosphere, ending with the evening cleansing of the weary soul from the stains of the day's sins when the Master Himself stoops to wash the feet of His weak but penitent disciples. Then comes the breaking of the New Morning on the shore of the eternal sea, when we shall lift up our eyes to our Lord's face and enjoy the heavenly meal which He is preparing for the disciples who have toiled all night in the attempt to draw other souls to His Those who work patiently and prayerfully under His directions will not draw empty nets to the shore. He who wishes to tread on holy ground need not take the long journey to Palestine, nor shrink away from his fellows for fear of contamination. The only holy Man was -and still is-the Friend of publicans and sinners. By His kindly human touch He inspires us with a desire to be holy too-kindliness is a mighty power for good, because it is the outward sign of a loving heart within. The place whereon thou standest is holy.

Seek JESIS in all things, and in all shalt thou find JESUS

Special Coupon Offer for Western Fair Week Only

In order to test this paper as an advertising medium, we have decided to make the following special offer:

THIS ADVERTISEMENT presented or mailed to the Nordheimer office, 188 Dundas Street, London, will be accepted as

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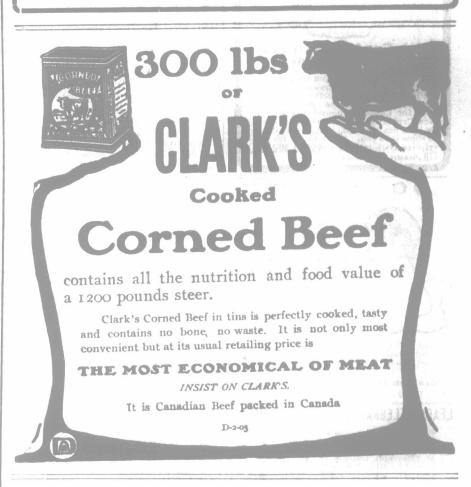
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Men have lived for weeks without food, whereas a few days without sleep and man becomes a raving maniac-a mental and physical wreck.

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Chase's Nerve Food will form new, rich blood, create new nerve force and thoroughly cure sleeplessness and nervous exhaustion.

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40th year. Send for our new catalogue.

Dear Chatterers,-Doesn't it warm the very heart of you to receive a word of praise (whether you happen to deserve it or not), or be consulted on some important matter, or be intrusted with someone's secret? Did someone answer, 'no''? We do not believe you, my dear, not one of us. Though you may say with a shrug of your shoulders that you do not care a rap what people think of you, and that you can get along perfectly well without friends, we know, and what is more to the point, you know, that you are claiming a near relationship with Annanias and Sapphira.

We hear a great deal in these days about making books our friends and Nature our friend, but beyond that the human heart needs the human friend. Books and Nature are a little too perfect. to be comfortable; we can't find fault, and we can't talk back, that source of great relief to humans. Friendship is a matter of giving as well as receiving sympathy, encouragement and advice, the last named particularly proving the Scripture statement of the blessedness of

giving over receiving.

To begin with, we (and I fear me this we" means women rather than men, but tell it not in (fath) should make a clear distinction between acquaintances and friends. Friendship, like love, may be a case of first sight, but it is just as rare and just as hazardous. Repenting at leisure is too often the result of one of these sudden friendships, and with a virtuous feeling of righteous indignation we refuse to have any more faith in mankind, because we confided in an acquaintance whom we ourselves had first disguised as a friend, and the part that hurt most was the feeling that it was all our own fault. Our doll certainly was stuffed with sawdust, but it never pretended it wasn't; we did the pretending and looked amazed-at our own stupidity.

Sincerity is a wonderfully good quality for friends to possess, but few there be that find it, present company, of course, excepted. Webster doesn't give bluntness and brutal frankness as synonyms for sincerity, but we often use them so. Between comrades, the demand is for the truth at any price; but remember, the naked truth is not welcomed in polite society, garb it in kind intentions and garnish it with loving words. That kind of truth is much stranger than fiction-to some people not us, of course. Don't we often excuse some unkind criticism by saying, "Oh, well, I can say anything to Jean, ve've known one another so long? Maybe so, but that is no excuse for

jabbing knives into Jean, is it? Is there anything harder to do than to make an apology? To strangers and chance acquaintance one can apologize easily, for the occasion is usually t ivial, and the strain is only temporary, but only a deep wound makes an apology necessary between friends, and then you have to live up to it afterwards, which takes a heap of grit and the grace of God in your heart. But it's worth it. for thereby you save a friendship from death and cover from your friend's sight a multitude of minor transgressions.

When I began this little talk about friends. I did not think there was so much to be said about it, but find this could be extended for several pages with out exhausting the subject. Besides, you all have thought along this line, and have, doubtless, come to helpful conclusions. Sit down some evening and make five or six brief rules for conduct towards friends, and let us all have the benefit of your thinking You see, I am only on acquaintance hardly that, as yet and I want to be a friend in the Ingle Nook. so I am anxious to get a tempe. D. D.

Pear Dame Durden, I, like so many others, have never written before, but I notice that in July 19th number in English woman from the far West asks for a few hints how to manage the "wee toddlers," and I thought, perhaps, W. E. GOWLING, - Principal, she has not tried one way that I have

I start when they begin to creep or sit alone, and get a strong box from the grocery store (larger or smaller, as you have kitchen room), the one I have at present being about like a small trunk; have it planed smooth at the top, if it is not so, and put a quilt in it at first, as they fall often if they have been used to being tied in a high chair or rocking chair; have it just high enough so that when sitting on the bottom they can reach up to the top with their hands to pull themselves up. They can stand and walk around, and have their play things in it too. In summer, when the door is open, they cannot get out, and in winter they do not get the cold draft off the I do not keep them in that box all the time, but when out feeding chickens, or sweeping, or scrubbing, or having a cellar door open, etc. I know there is a danger of their standing on their little limbs too long, but give them playthings that they cannot lift easily. I always use camphorated oil for outward application for bruises and burns. Hoping these suggestion will be of some use, and not too long. ALBERTA A.

The Preserving Season.

As the pickling and preserving season is upon us, the recipes so kindly sent by the chatterers will be of help and interest just now

1. To keep cauliflower without vinegar, place them in a tub and pour strong brine over them. You will find that they keep perfectly.

2. To Pickle Cucumbers: Peel and slice onions and cucumbers together, sprinkle salt, and let them remain over with night. To half a gallon of vinegar add one pound of mustard and enough flour to thicken; allow this to come to a boil. Drain brine off the cucumbers and place in the vinegar. Let boil until they become slightly softened. Put in crock, and cover without sealing .-

3. Worcester Sauce: One peck of ripe tomatoes, five lemons, one pint cider vinegar, half a pound salt, half a pound brown sugar, two ounces allspice, half an ounce ground cloves. Cook all together, and pass through a sieve. Cork tight

while hot, and seal up.-J. H. 4. Chow-chow: (The proportions given in this good recipe will make two gallons of the relish.) Half a peck of green tomatoes, two large heads of cabbage, one dozen large onions, five heads of celery. Chop as fine as possible; sprinkle a pint of salt on the mixture. and hang up in a cotton bag all night Press out any water remaining in the morning; put the pickle in a kettle, with a pint grated horse-radish, one pound white mustard seed, one-quarter cup ground black pepper, two ounces of tumeric, a tablespoon of cinnamon, two pounds of brown sugar. Boil for two hours, and put in stone jars.—C.

5. Canned Corn: Reckon ten or a dozen large cobs to one quart; cut the corn from the cobs, and press it into the can with a small potato masher, when can is full screw on the cover lightly Place the cans in a wash-boiler in the bottom of which you have laid a cloth to prevent broken cans. When one layer is filled, put a cloth above that layer, and put in second layer of cans. Cover well with cold water; boil for three hours steadily. Lift from fire and let cool. Remove the cans: tighten their tops. tightening again before putting away. Wrap each can in dark paper, and set away in a cool dark place

Recipes.

Coffee Cake One cupful of Lutter, on cupful of brown sugar, one cup of good molasses, one cup of strong coffee, two eggs, four cups of Five Reses " flour one teaspoon of soda, one teaspoon of cloves, cinnamon matines are pound of taisins; bake slowly for two hours.

Cup Cake Two cups sugar one of creamed butter, one of sweet milk, four egs, four cups "Five Reses" flour, two traspoons of cream of tartas, one less spoon soda thavor as desired; take up

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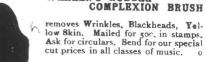
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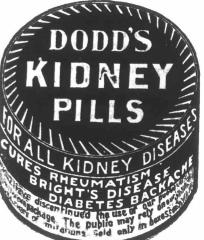
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suffering ladies who accress, F. V. CURRAH, Windsor, Ont. A Harvard sophomore was reciting a memorized oration in one of the classes in public speaking. After the first two sentences his memory failed, and a look of blank despair came over his face. He began as follows: "Ladies and gentlemen,--Washington is dead, Lincoln is dead "-then, forgetting, he he-itated a moment and continued, "and-I-I am

beginning to feel sick myself."



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GOSSIP.

Clover Lea Stock Farm, the home of a select herd of Shorthorn cattle, is situated almost equidistant between Ripley and Kincardine, in the fertile County of Bruce. R. H. Reid, of Pine River, the genial proprietor, has a great liking for good stock, and has started right, buying what suited him, regardless of price His herd is headed with Imp. Golden Cross, Vol. 52, a roan of the Golden Wreath tribe, by Spion Kop; dam Golden Wreath 7th, by Touchstone 60073. Spio: Kop's sire was Bapton Favorite 76080; g. s. William of Orange; g.-g. sire Gondoleir 52956; g.-g.-g. sire Roan Gauntlet 35284. This young bull combines quality with the above good breeding; he is very smooth and straight, especially wellfilled through the heart, naturally thickfleshed, and stands on a perfect set of legs. He was selected for Mr. Reid by Robt. Miller, Stouffville, who knows a good thing when he sees it. Among the imported females is a large, thick, fouryear-old red, Lovely, Vol. 48, by Knight of Strathbogie 2nd 79172; dam Love Letter, by Mandarin 65884. This cow, as well as almost all the rest, is in cali to Golden Cross. Claret Cup 3rd, imported in dam, is a fine, sweet heifer (2 years), by Golden Prospect 81181; dam Comely, by Count Joyful 74294, both of which were bred by W. Duthie; her g.-g. sire was Mediator 59471, by Gravesend 46461. Nearly all the females in the herd are by imported sires; some of them from imported dams. Such noted buils as Royal Prince (imp.) (whose get sold so well at the Thistle-Ha dispersion sale last January), Nonpareil Archer (imp.), Bapton Chancellor (imp.), Blue Ribbon (imp.), Merchantman (imp.), have representatives in this herd. The blood of Royal Sailor and Indian Chief is also quite prominent in some of the pedigrees. A few choice bulls, from 3 to 11 months old (mostly dark reds), are on hand, by Pride of Huron, Nonpareil Archer (imp.). Merchantman (imp.), and Royal Prince (imp.)-a choice bunch of calves, thick and soggy, some of them with quality enough for any show-ring. Mr. Reid has not only started right in Shorthorn breeding, in the operations of the farm he believes in doing his work well, which a walk over his fine 200-acre steading will prove. The absence of the many noxious weeds that are becoming so common is sufficient proof of the care the farm receives. Clover is sown annually upon almost all the land, even for prow ing down the same season. Write Mr. R., and find out his prices. His ad. is in this issue

Anyone wanting to get pure-bred stock should look up the ad. of Mr. John Bright, of Myrtle, Ont. To very many of our readers Mr. Bright is now well known. The lines of stock which he is Shropshires and Cotswolds. The latter consist of 50 head of the leading lines of breeding, among which are 15 tams, mostly lambs, good enough to go anywhere. The Shropshires number 175 head, the foundation of which is from such noted flocks as R. Miller's, John Dryden & Son's, and are chiefly by imported sires. The flock header is Historian (imp.) (a Harding-bred ram, by Fickle Fortune), an extra well-covered ram, said to be the choice of Mr. Miller's importation of last year. Be this as it may, he has produced a bunch of fine, strong, well-covered lambs, about 60 in all, about equally divided as to sex. Among the flock are some 60 shearling ewes, many of them of choice quality, just such as one would expect from the breeding that is in them. The above lots are for sale, at prices quite within the limit. The Shorthorns, which are made up of such leading families as Miss Ramsdens, Marr Stamfords, Crimson Flowers, Meadow Flowers, Symes Lavinias, etc., are headed by a choice imported bull of the Heatherwick R. tribe, viz., Royal Archer, a bull that has proved himself valuable as a sire, one of his get winning second in a class of ten at Ottawa. Mr. Bright has half a dozen bull calves, 8 to 12 months old. by the above sire, and from dams equally good, some of them imported. These calves are of the right stamp to develop into choice, thick-set bulls, and will also be sold worth the money. The

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

GRAHAM BROTHERS

HACKNEYS and CLYDESDALES Importers of :::

Established for 30 years, and winners at all large shows in Canada and United States. Best of stock always on hand for sale. New importation of Royal winners just arrived and on exhibition at Toronto.

The acreage of Fall Wheat sown this year will be a large increase over last year.

The yield is running 40 bushels to the acre. Do you want some of this land? How is this?

> One quarter-section, 13 miles north-east of Calgary, Alta. Frame house 24x24, horse stable 46x56, cow stable value \$500,00. Corrals and sheds for 200 head. Lots of good water. Only a quarter mile from schoolhouse. 40 acres of crop. The entire farm fenced with three wires.

I have some choice farms for sale at moderate prices and on easy terms. Correspondence solicited, and information cheerfully given.

A. A. DICK

Real Estate Agent

CALGARY, ALTA.



recently bought at Mr. W. D. Flatt's please every visitor to Ottawa's great Prince of Millfield 9650. This fine mare station agents. is supposed to be in foal to the great sire, Durbar 11695. Miss French, Vol. 28, a three-year-old, by the prizewinning of Baron's Pride, being by the same sire, Sir Everard; her dam being by

sale. Among these we might mention fair. Special excursions will be run on Rosalea, Vol. 28, three years old; sire all the railways to the fair at Ottawa. Ans.—This is mammitis (inflammation Boghall Mac 11276; dam Miss Rosa, by Particulars will gladly be furnished by

MANCHESTER AS A PORT.

The new life and growth of Manchester, Mr. Bright, as well as Diana, a yearling and determination of the business men, filly, by Argosty 11247, a half-brother who, some twenty years ago, saw the trade of their city decreasing Lecause of the cost of transporting goods to and MacMukan 9600. Royal Nannie, Vol. from the seaboard. The result of their 28. a two-year-old, by Royal Champion deliberations was the building, at a cost 8956, a son of the famous Lord Lothian of £15,000,000 sterling, of the Manches-1998, was also knocked down to Mr. ter ship canal from Manchester to Liver-Bright, and these, along with the bunch pool, a distance of thirty-five and a half of good ones that were already in stock, miles. This canal was open for traffic make it well worth while for intending in January, 1894, and naturally since purchasers to see what they look like then to accommodate the increased trade, before purchasing elsewhere. Mr. Bright's extensive wharves have been constructed farm adjoins Myrtle Stn., C. P. R. and the total dockage covering an area of parts spirits of ammonia, raw linseed oil G. T. R., and can be seen any time with 2861 acres of land, with a water space and oil of turpentine. Apply twice daily very little delay. Call and see his of 120 acres and quays six and a half until blistered, and then apply sweet oil miles in length. The most modern ar- daily. Give him every morning a ball rangements for storing the cargoes which composed of 11 drams each gum opium arrive are found on the wharves, cattle and solid extract of belladonna, 1 dram The many patrons in this district of pens, oil tanks, grain elevators, lumber camphor and 20 grains digitalis. the Central Canada Fair will be pleased yards, and cold-storage facilities. It is 2 Give him a pint of raw linseed oil, to learn that the management of the ex- connected directly with all the important and follow up with 1 dram each, sulhibition has secured the famous Royal railways, so that direct communication phate of iron, gentian, ginger and nux Canadian Dragoons for the fair, which from any ports, especially Canadian, vomics, three times daily, either in his will be held at Ottawa, 8th to 16th inst. means in many cases a great saving in food or mixed with 1 pint cold water, Clydesdales have among them several imported ones, some of which were with their beautiful musical ride, and will ing on a cargo from Montreal, which treat the same as No. 1.

went direct to Manchester, instead of being transferred at Liverpool, was over seven thousand dollars.

Parties desiring to purchase some good Ayrshires or Shropshires should write Mr. D. McCallum, Danville, Que., for catalogue of his important sale, announced in this issue. There will be offered at that sale, which takes place on the 11th of October next, some exceptionally good Ayrshires. Admiral Togo, the young imported bull, heads the herd, which won sweepstakes at the Sherbrooke Fair last fall, and first at Quebec and other local shows. Also a nice flock of Shropshires. Fuller description of the individuals to be offered at this sale will be given in a later issue.

Sticking everlastingly at it is a good motto. Swift, of Chicago, lost a lot of money in sheep speculation a few years ago, but has made good the deficiency this season. A good place to find your money is where you lost it.

He prayeth best who loveth best All things both great and small; For the dear God who loveth us Hath made and loves them all. --Coleridge

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

SWELLING ON KNEES.

When colt was two weeks old a swelling appeared below the knee, and he went lame. My veterinarian gave me a finiment which cured the lameness, but the knee is still swollen. W. S.

Ans.-Leave the colt alone, and it is probable the lump will disappear spontaneously. If it does not, you can hasten its removal by repeated blisterings, but do not interfere until winter.

MAMMITIS.

Cow suddenly decreased in yield of milk, and that she yielded was thick and offensive-looking stuff, with strings of yellow matter. We purged with Epsom salts, and she gradually recovered and yielded the normal supply of milk. Last week another cow acted the same way, and some of our neighbors' cattle have been the same. A. E. R.

of the udder) of a subacute form, and apparently of an infectious nature. Isolate those affected, and do not allow the person who milks a diseased animal to milk a healthy one. Purge the diseased ones with Epsom salts, 1 to 2 lbs., and sire, Acme 10485, was also secured by Eng., as a port is a tribute to the pluck 1 oz. ginger. Bathe the udders well with hot water, 8 or 4 times daily, and milk after bathing.

COLTS WITH COUGHS.

1. Three-year-old colt coughs hadly every morning when eating. He does not cough much at any other time.

2. Three-year-old is constipated; has very poor appetite, drinks very little, and also has a cough. W. J. L.

Ans.-1. Chronic coughs are very hard to treat. Blister his throat with equal



With Wounds that discharge or otherwise, perhaps surrounded with inflammation and swollen that when you press your finger on the inflamed part it leaves the impression? If so, under the skin you have poison that defles all the remedies you have tried, which, if not extracted, you never can recover, but go on suffering till death releases you. Perhaps your knees are swollen, the joints being ulcerated, the same with the ankles, round which the skin may be discolored, or there may be wounds; the disease, if allowed to continue, will deprive you of the power to walk. You may have attended various hospitals and had medical savice and been told your case is hopeless, or advised to submit to amputation; but do not, for I can cure you. I don't say perhaps, but I will. Because others have failed, it is no reason I should. Send at once to the Drug Stores for Alberre' Grasshopper Cintment and Pills, which is a certain remedy for the cure of Bad Legs, Housemaids' Knee, Ulcerated Joints, Carbuncles, Poisoned Hands, Abecesses, Corns and Bunions,

Snake, Mosquito and Insect Bites. or write ALBERTS, 73 Farringdon street, London, England. Agents: Evans Sons & Co., Montreal; Lyman Sons & Co., Montreal; Parke & Parke, Hamilton, Ont.



"I hear the Widow Catchem is to be married again," said the undertaker's wife, "and for the fifth time, too. It's perfeetly scandalous-don't you think so?"

"You must excuse me, my dear," re-plied her husband, "but it would hardly be right for me to say anything again Mrs. Catchem. She is one of my best customers.

THEIR DUTY IN EVERY CASE

How Dodd's Kidney Pills Banish Pain in the Back.

Cured Mrs. Jas. Murphy and Everyone Else She Recommended Them To.

RIVER GAGNON, Que., Sept. 4 .-(Special) .- No complaint is so common among women as Pain-in-the-Back. It is a safe estimate that fully half the women in Canada are afflicted with it. For that reason every evidence that there is a sure and complete cure in existence is thankfully received. And there is abundant evidence that Dodd's Kidney Pills is just such a cure. This district could furnish a dozen cures, but one is enough for an example. The one is that of Mrs. Jas. Murphy. She says:
"I suffered for thirty-eight months

with a pain in my back. I took just one box of Dodd's Kidney Pills and I have never been troubled with the pain I also recommended Dodd's Kidney Pills to other people who complained as I did, and in every case the Pills did their duty and brought relief."

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

1st.—Questions asked by bona-fide subscribers to the "Farmer's Advocate" are answered in this department free.
2nd.—Questions should be clearly stated and

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

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

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

Miscellaneous.

BARBED WIRE FENCING-SALE OF CATTLE.

1. Is it lawful to have as a line fence barbed wire spiked to a rail fence, the wire 21 feet from ground?

2. Can a farmer hold his cattle after selling them and receiving \$5 as a payment on them? Ont.

Ans.-1. It depends very largely upon local municipal by-laws, and you should go to the clerk of your municipality and have him show you same.

PAILURE IN SEEDING LUCERNE

I sowed two fields of oats; seeded them with lucerne; both fields were fall plowed; one was stubble, the other was lucerne thinned out. The stubble field, fall plowed, is a good catch; the other field, that was run-out lucerne, hasn't a stalk in it. Both got equal chance in cultivation and seeding. I have been seeding down with lucerne for twenty years and never before missed a catch. Haldimand Co., Ont. J. G.

Ans.—On the face of it, this is rather a remarkable case, and we can only speculate concerning it. The fact of the previous crop of lucerne having been thinned out seems to indicate that this particular field is not very suitable, whether from lack of drainage, the want of some essential mineral constituents, such as lime and potash, or from some unsuspected reason. We would like our correspondent to write us again, giving particulars as to how long this field had been in lucerne, how it had yielded, what the nature of the soil is and whether high or low lying. We would suggest a further trial next year, using a ton of lime and a wagon load or two of good wood ashes per acre, or, better still, experimenting with ashes, lime and barnyard manure, applied separately and in conjunction on several limited areas. In applying, of course, the ashes or lime will not be mixed with the manure, but broadcasted on the field, and the manure applied afterwards. Have any other readers had a similar experience? There is a good deal to learn yet about alfalfa culture. Perplexing results frequently occur, and it is always a good plan to report such facts for consideration and discussion

OLD COUNTRY LAD ASKS ADVICE.

Will you kindly advise me regarding the hest course to follow? Until I was need nineteen, I wrought on my father's farm. The next three years I spent trying for a Government situation, but owing to the severity of the competition, I was unsuccessful. During the nine months previous to last May term, I served as cattleman with a Shorthorn breeder here. He gave me a good testimonial. Since the May term, I have studied the value of all sorts of cattle (relative to their live and dead weight) at the auction marts and slaughter-houses here in Aberdeen, as well as going to ten agricultural shows, where I judged the Shorthorns in a private way with considerable success. The greatest drawback is that I have no one to show points good and bad, but have to find all out myself. My object is to get a thoroughly-practical detailed knowledge of Shorthorns, so as to come as near as possible to licking creation as a Shorthorn breeder under a master first, and then, after I have earned sufficient money, as my own master in Canada. Now, from a Canadian point of view, would you be so good as to map out the chief points in the course you think best? What have you to say regarding the best papers and books on the subject? Could I get a job working among Shorthorns at Quarantine and the auction sales; or if I could become an expert buyer of ordinary cattle, would I have a fairly good chance under some other one in Canada?

Aberdeen, North Britain Ans.—Mapping out a career or a comof education for somebody else is an un satisfactory task, harder than planning



TERE is a machine that does the most objectionable and disagreeable work that a farmer has to do, and relieves him of the heavy toil of spreading manures and fertilizers of all kinds.

The utility of the "Success" Spreader lies in its ability to economically distribute the manure over the farmer's acres. The manure is thoroughly pulverized and so evenly distributed that it is immediately available for the plant food. The "Success" is completely automatic—a small boy can operate from the seat—will spread a load in less than four minutes.

Made in four sizes, 30, 40, 50 and 70 bushels capacity.

Some Reasons Why the "Success" Has the Largest Sale:

LIGHTEST DRAFT—direct chain drive makes draft 25% less. DRIVE CHAIN is very heavy steel pinned and not a link has ever broken.
BEATER FREEING DEVICE insures easy and safe start and dispenses with the cumbersome end board.

REAR AXLE is larger than all others and one-third stronger GEAR AND SPROCKET keyed on axle at either end and machine drives from

ADJUSTABLE RAKE makes manure fine or coarse as desired. Will permit stones or other foreign substances to pass over the beater without causing a

APRON RETURN cause bottom to automatically return after load is discharged FOLLOW BOARD carries load against cylinder and insures even spread from

CHANGE OF FEED made by a single movement of one lever. STRENGTH-The "Success" is famous for durability and is strongly guar-

You must buy a "Success" to get the best. It is the result of twenty-seven years' experience of the oldest and largest makers of manure spreaders in the

MANUFACTURED BY

The Paris Plow Co., Ltd., Paris, Ont.

EASTERN AGENTS:

The Frost & Wood Co., Limited, - - Montreal, Quebec, St. John, Truro.



CHOICE FARM FOR SALE-200 acres—one mile from Tara station; Owen Sound branch G.T.R., Bruce County; good buildings; well watered; 20 acres bush; 140 acres grass; all arable; tenders for purchase received until 23rd September next. Apply to Thos. Smith, Box 185, Tara P.O., Bruce County, Ont.

FOR SALE-50 or 100 acres; good farming land; good buildings and good water; situated 2½ miles east of Beamsville. Apply to A. S. Culp, Vineland, Ontario.

JOR SALE- Desirable homestead of 159 acres. 140 under cultivation; balance timber and pasture; first-class brick house, bank barns and outbuildings; well fenced and watered. Adjoining Kenilworth village and C.P.R. station. Must be said. Oliver Haywerd Farilyworth F.O.

Oliver Hayward, Kenilworth P.O.,

" a barn for a hundred-acre farm," and that isn't any before-breakfast job. We can scarcely undertake to prescribe a means by which our friend may achieve renown in Shorthorndom; the best Advertisements will be inserted under this heading, such as Farm Properties, Help and Situations Wanted, and miscellaneous advertising.

Indicate the successful Shorthorn breeder, and brands of success are seldom ready-made, 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.

Some successful Shorthorn breeder, and work there faithfully for a few years, following the stock from stable to show-ring, and saving his wages carefully. If, meanwhile, he reads the "Farmer's Admeanwhile, he reads the "Farmer's Ad-A LL PERSONS wishing best methods for trapping foxes and all fur-bearing animals by water, land and snow methods (no fraud), write, with stamp, Wm. Brown, Norton, King's Co., N. B. Cattle," by Sanders, as well as other treatises on breeding, feeding and the Sound general care of stock, he will be taking about the best course we can suggest. We do not think much would be gained by working at the quarantine station, and our auction sales would not afford FOR SALE—One Fairbanks Improved Vertical Gasoline Engine, 4 horse-power, used six days, good reason for selling R. J. Doyle, Owen Sound, Ont.

and our auction sales would not afford steady employment. As for purchasing ordinary cattle, one might ultimately strike a job of this kind, but most Castrike a job of this kind, but most Canadians prefer to do their own buying.

ZENOLEUM.—We desire to call the attention of the readers of the "Farmer's Advocate" to the attractive offer on the part of the Zenner Disinfectant Company, Wellington Co.

FOR WINNIPEG PROPERTIES AND FARMS in Manitoba, apply, J. Woodward, 318 Main Street, Winnipeg, Man.

KAMLOOPS, British Columbia Ranching and farming properties for sale in all parts of the interior. Write for lists to Martin Beattic, real estate, Kamloops, R.C.

WANTED Single man of experience with Shorthorns and Shropshires, willing to do any kind of farm work; permanent position good wages; Scotchman preferred; references required. Turkey Foot Farm, Sewickley, Pa. of WANTED Cattleman for large dairy farm Send full particulars first letter. References required. Address; Dairy, care Farmer's Idvocate, London, Ont.

ACRE FARM in York County for sale office, station and creamery For particulars with A.C. Reesor, Locust Hill.

ADVERTISE IN THE ADVEGAT. of Brampton, Ontario, and Detroit,

In answering any advertisement on this page himils mention the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

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Warranted to give satisfaction

GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM

A safe, speedy and positive cure for

Curb, Splint, Sweeny, Capped Hock, Strained Tendons, Founder, Wind Puffs, and all lameness from Spavin, Ringbone and other bony tumors. Cures all skin diseases or Parasites, Thrush, Diphtheria. Removes all Bunches from Horses or Cattle.

As a HUMAN REMEDY for Rheumatism, Sprains, Sore Throat, etc., it is invaluable.

Every bottle of Caustle Balsam sold is Warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars, testimonials, etc. Address THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS COMPANY Toronto, Can.

ABSORBINE REMOVES

BURSAL ENLARGEMENTS,
THICKENED TISSUES,
INFILTRATED PARTS, and any
PUFF OR SWELLING, CURES
LAMENESS, ALLAYS PAIN
Without leaves the control of the control o without laying the horse up. Does not blister, stain or remove the hair. \$2.00 a bottle, delivered. Pamphlet 1-B free.

ABSORBINE, JR., for mankind, \$1.00 Bottle. Cures Synovitis, Weeping Sinew, Strains, Gouty or Rheumatic (Deposits. Allays Pain. Book free. Manufactured only by W.F.Young.P.D F.,73 Monmouth St.,8pringfield,Mass. Canadian Agents. Lyman, Sons & Co , Montreal.

Repository BURNS & SHEPPARD, Props.



Cor. Simcoe and Nelson Sts., Toronto

Auction Sales of

Horses, Carriages, Buggles, Harness, etc., every Tuesday and Friday, at 11 o'clock.

Special Sales of Thoroughbred Stock conducted

Consignments solicited. Correspondence will receive prompt attention.

This is the best market in Canada for either buyer or seller. Nearly two hundred horses sold each week.

Shires, Percherons, Clydes, and SPANISH-BRED JACKS for Sale.



Specialty made of forming companies

W. R. GRAHAM, Box 38, Kincardine, Ont.

Clydesdale Stallions

3 imported Clydesdale Stallions from such sires as the Pride of Blacon 4072 and the Prince of Brinstone (9577). Shorthorn Gows and Heifers for sale. Reasonable prices. For particulars write to

JAS. W. INNES Cityview Farm, o Woodstock, Ont.

CLAYFIELD STOCK FARM Clydesdales, Shorthorns and Cotswolds.

41 prizes won at World's Fair at St. Louis, 11 firsts, a champions. Will now offer my entire flock of rams and ewes at prices according to

J. C. ROSS.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS Veterinary.

BRITTLE FEET.

Mare had good tough feet last year, but this year they are brittle, and it is hard to keep her shoes on. L. G. M. Ans.-The best method of producing a rapid growth of healthy horn is to blister the coronet repeatedly. Applying moisture by standing in a tub of water or by poulticing also acts well. If possible, remove shoes, and give her a long rest. Keep in well-bedded box stall, and blister the coronets once every month all fall and winter.

ABSCESS.

Cow has a lump as large as a man's head on her flank. I opened it, and some bloody matter and then pure matter escaped. Is she ruptured, and is the milk fit for use? H. B.

Ans.—This is an abscess, not a rupture. Make the opening large enough to insert your finger, and then flush it out three times daily with a five-per-cent solution of carbolic acid, introduced with a syringe. While we do not like to use the milk of a cow with an eruptive disease, I do not think there is danger after the abscess has been opened.

SCAR - BRONCHOCELE.

1. When filly was two years old she had distemper and broke out behind heels and fetlock joint. These sores were allowed to heal with proud flesh in them. She is five years old now, and no hair has grown on these parts, and there is a rough scab on the outside. How can I remove the proud flesh, get the hair to grow, and make the heels all right? 2. Foal, six weeks old, had a lump the size of a hen's egg in throat when born, and it is still there. J. D. L.

Ans.-1. You are mistaken about the proud flesh. A wound will not heal so long as proud flesh is present. It is not possible to make the parts "all right." The enlarged portions can be removed by an operation, but it is quite possible the wound would not heal any better next time. I would advise the use of oxide of zinc ointment to soften the scales you mention, and if you are determined to endeavor to remove the enlargement employ a veterinarian, as a bungling operation would in all probability be

2. Rub well once daily with compound iodine ointment.

ANÆMIA.

Cow's brisket swelled two months ago. I opened it, and a large quantity of water escaped. It got better, and in a while she went lame in hind fetlock, which swelled some. The other leg then swelled at the hock like a bog spavin. I noticed this morning that she had passed some whitish matter. She is supposed to be due to calve in January. She is failing in milk supply, and is getting very thin.

Ans.-I would advise you to call your veterinarian in to see this cow, as I am of the opinion she has leucorrhoea, and the uterus will require flushing out regularly with a two-per-cent. solution of Zenoleum or other disinfectant. If you decide to treat yourself, let her go dry, feed well, and give one dram each sulphate of iron, gentian, ginger, and nux vomica, three times daily in a quart of cold water as a drench. Bathe the swollen legs long and often with hot water, and after bathing rub well with camphorated liniment. If the discharge continues, the womb must be flushed out at least three times weekly.

We do not always grow enthusiastic over the would-be wisdom of Mr. Andrew Carnegie, but there is a statement of his that is as true as the Gospel, and as forceful as it is true: "The first and most seductive peril, and the destroyer of most young men, is the drinking of liquor. I am no temperance lecturer in disguise, but a man who knows and tells you what observation has proved to him; and I say to you that you are more likely to fail in your career from acquiring the habit of drinking liquor than from any or all the other temptations likely to assail you. You may yield to almost any other temptation and reform-may brace up, and, if not recover lost ground, at least remain in the race, and secure and maintain a rerpectable position. But from the insane thirst for liquor escape is almost impossible. I have known but few excep-Jarvis, Ont. tions to this rule."

AUCTION SALE 20 Imported Clydesdale Fillies

Specially selected by expert judges for size, quality and breeding,

at OTTAWA, ONT., on

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 29th, 1905

These Fillies are two years old. 'A number have been bred in Scotland to A1 sires.

WM. MEHAREY, Russell, Ont.

HODGKINSON & TISDALE

Breeders of High-Class Clydesdales and Hackneys

BEAVERTON, ONT.

Our present stock of mares and fillies are the best lot we ever had together. Among them are championship, first, second and third prizewinners at Toronto. Our prices are consistent with quality. Look us up at Toronto. We have something that will suit you.

BEAVERTON P. O. & STATION.

Long Distance Telephone.

How to Make More Money on Stock Raising

When we say that by feeding Worthington's Stock Tonic you not only improve the quality, but also the quantity, we have facts to substantiate our statements. The tonic acts in this way: It aids the animal to get the greatest amount of nourishment out of every particle of food consumed. It keeps the stomach, liver and kidneys performing their proper functions. By keeping the animal in perfect health, the weight is not only increased but the quality improved. Others have profited by using Worthington's Stock Tonic, so can you if you give it a trial. Put up in **50c.** boxes; 25-lb. pails, **\$1.50**; 50-lb. pails, **\$2.75.** We will refund your money if not thoroughly satisfactory. Manufactured by

BOGARDUS & CO., CHEMISTS, GUELPH. ONT.

Don't fall to see our Exhibit at Toronto Exhibition.





CATALOGUES.

Goold, Shapley & Muir Co., Ltd. BRANTFORD, CANADA.

THOS. MERCER, Box Markdale, Ont. Breeder and importer of

CLYDESDALE HORSES, SHORTHORN CATTLE and YORKSHIRE PIGS. Car lots a specialty.

Resetale Stock Farm—Clyde and Shire Horses, Scotch Shorthorns, Leicester Sheep. Choice young stock for sale at all times. For particulars write Weston, Ont.

Telephone at house and farm.

Ten miles west of Toronto, on G.T.R., C.P.R. and Electric Ry.

Clydesdales, Shorthorns and Leicesters— Present offering: One choice mare, 4 years old, from imp. sire and dam. Two young bulls (sired by Golden Count 26440). WM. McINTOSH, Prop., Burgoyne P. O.

Port Elgin Stn. and Telegraph.

Clydesdales, Shorthorns and Cotswolds.

Present offerings: 2 Clydesdale stallions, 1 and 2 years old, by MacQueen; one yearling bull, by imp. sire; also some yearling rams. For price and particulars write to ow. D. PUGH, Claremont, Ont.



A Baptist and a Methodist minster were, by accident, dining at the same house. As they took their seats there was an embarrassed pause, the hostess not knowing how to ask one minister to say grace without offending the other.

The small son quickly grasped the situation, and half rising in his chair, moved his finger rapidly around the table, reciting, "Eny, mene, miny, mo, catch a nigger by the toe." He ended by pointing his finger at the Baptist minister and shouting, "You're it!"

HORSE-RACING AT FAIRS.

Provincial Superintendent of Agricultural Societies, H. B. Cowan, has been gathering information in regard to a number of fairs which hold horse races at their fall exhibitions.

As a result of a series of questions sent out to societies, it has been found that 144 societies are in favor of horse racing and 126 against it. Many of the societies in favor of horse racing believe that the value of the purses should be limited. One hundred and forty societies report that they believe horse racing to be necessary for the success of their exhibitions, while 130 are not of this opinion.

In reply to a question asked the societies, as to whether they would consider horse racing necessary were there fewer exhibitions in their vicinity, 118 societies replied that they would, while 152 stated that they would not. The value of the purses offered at the exhibitions last year amounted to considerably over \$25,000. One hundred and twenty-five societies are in favor of restricting the races to horses owned by men living within 20 miles of the fair, while 142 societies stated that they would not be in favor of such a restriction.

Quite a number of the societies are in favor of restricting the value of the purses for horse races to a sum not to exceed one-third of the value of the total amount paid in prizes for all agricultural purposes.

In answering any advertisement on this page, kindly mention the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

GOSSHIP.

The various departments of the Patent Office teem with odd and absurd devices, but one of the oddest ideas yet put forward is a dummy horse, for which a patent has recently been granted a Canadian inventor, says The Express Gazette, of Cincinnati. The object of this horse is to avoid trouble with nervous animals which are apt to run away at the sight of a motor car or carriage. It is intended to be attached to the motor car for the benefit of the real horse's nerves. In order that the "horse" may serve its full purpose of utility, it is made with a hollow body, in which are to be stored the tools, extra gasoline and other things required by the motorman. The automobile horn is fastened in the mouth of the dummy, and at night the eyes are lighted up, one being green and the other red, and are supposed to serve the same useful purpose as port lights upon board ship.

SKIM MILK AS A HEALTH FOOD. Dr. A. P. Sharp, of Baltimore, Md., in an article to the Country Gentleman on · the above subject, writes:

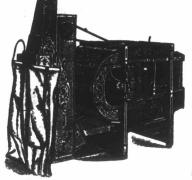
Of all the fats that I am familiar with, butter presents the one that is easiest digested by the human stomach, and yet I know hearty-looking men and women and many babies who cannot drink fatty milk, and it is poison to the babies; yet I have never seen either man, woman or child that could not digest sky-blue milk, and take on flesh, bone and muscle. To test the matter, I have for some months been supplied with skim milk from the Pikesville dairy separator, and given it to nursing babies and adults who cannot drink fat milk, and I have not seen a single case where it failed to be of great benefit to them. Some of them are neighbors and friendsone a young lady who was run down and in an anæmic state, so much so that her mother felt uneasy about her. She was suffering with severe indigestion, when I told her if she would drink a quart of skim milk a day I would furnish it. She accepted my offer, and the milk has been used three times a day and at night; her weight has increased from one hundred and thirty-two to one hundred and fifty-seven pounds, and she looks the picture of health, with little or no trouble from indigestion.

The manager of the Chester River Steamboat Company was in a rundown condition from overwork. I induced him to let me send him a gallon of skim milk a day on condition he would drink it all. It was only a short time before he was looking like another man, and is now doing his daily work. feeling hale and hearty. He attributes it all to his milk diet. In like manner a young woman with small supply of food for her infant was given half a gallon of skim milk a day, and in a few days it was necessary to give her another infant to care for. Calling to see the effect of the diet she info she had ample food for both infants, and some to spare, and was getting fat her At the Home for Crippled Children in Baltimore, two of the children were placed on it, and rapidly improved as their nurse and the doctor informed me. A lady and her married son, living a few doors from my house, both in bad health, and neither able to drink fat milk, are now doing finely on the skim milk furnished by the Pikesville dairy. which, for years, has been selling it for five and six cents a gallon to the Polish Jews, their regular customers, deeming it

deprived of all value by the absence of fat. In the village of Rock Hall, I know of many babies who are fed on condensed milk, and can state from personal observation, that they are fat, hearty, hony children, consuming two and three cans a week of the Eagle brand, which has been deprived of the fat and provided instead with sugar, a true carbohydrate, which is the main food of the Japanese army, rice being the source of it, one pound a day of which will keep a man in good fighting condition. The Romans, for centuries, did their fighting on a pound of wheat and rye a day, the two containing from sixty to seventy per cent, of carbohydrate, while rice has from seventy to eighty.

In conclusion I wish to repeat that the flesh, hone and blood forming compounds, namely, nitrogen, sulphur, phosphoric acid and lime, which must be in the food, are all found in the skim milk, and not a trace of either in the fat or butter.

REASE GRAIN CROPS 20%



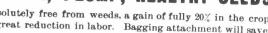
CHATHAM FANNING MILL. Capacity, 40 to 80 bushels per hour.

The Earth Will Yield It Up If You Sow Good Seed.

The Chatham Fanning Mill is the most perfect invention in existence for cleaning and grading seeds and grain. Its use on hundreds of thousands of farms in Canada and the United States and in all the grain-raising countries in the world proves its absolute merit. Capacity, 40 to 80 bushels per hour, and 16 screens supplied, which adapt it to every natural use. It cleans the grain and sorts it into all kinds and sizes and insures

PURE, PLUMP, HEALTHY SEEDS

absolutely free from weeds, a gain of fully 20% in the crops and a great reduction in labor. Bagging attachment will save labor of one man.



PRIZE AWARDS at World's Fair, St. Louis; Pan-American, Buffalo; World's Fair, Paris, France; Toronto, Winnipeg, Halifax, Charleston, Savannah and Jacksonville.

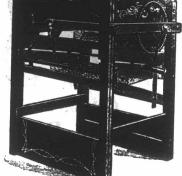
Only One Example Mr. O. E. Perkins, of Hallsport, N.Y., got \$550 more for 1,000 bushels of wheat than his neighbor did, by cleaning it with his Chatham Mill and selling it for pure seed at \$1.25 per bushel, against 70 cents per bushel which his neighbors received in the market.

Cha ham Separator, for separating Oats from Wheat illustrated above is indispensable to those who want to thoroughly separate oats from wheat. It is used for this purpose only, and is operated with practically no effort.

Guaranteed for Five Years Every Chatham Fanning Mill and Chatham Separator is guaranteed to give satisfaction for five years, and our easy payment system will enable either one to earn its cost many times over before the bill to fully paid

a lever and it becomes a strong truck, raise a lever and you have an accurately adjusted, perfectly constructed farmscale. When the lever is dropped no weight or wear comes on knife edges of the scale, an advantage which no other farm scale possesses.

est scale made: drop a lever and it becomes



CHATHAM SEPARATOR For separating Oats from Wheat

Chatham Farm Scale

is a necessity to every farmer who wishes to know how much he buys and sells. It is and ard weight, guaranteed by the Canadian Government, and is made in 3 styles, capacity, 2000 lbs.—2-wheel truck scale, 4-wheel wagon scale and 4-wheel wagon scale, high beam.

Simplest and handi-Simplest and handi-Five Years' Guarantee

CHATHAM FARM SCALE, CAPACITY 2000 LBS.
Also Two Other Styles.

We also sell the Chatham Incubator on very easy terms. Write now before you forget it; a post card will do.

THE MANSON CAMPBELL CO., LIMITED, Dept. 201 CHATHAM, CANADA

Alberta Customers supplied from Calgary, Alta., John I. Campbell, Agent.
British Columbia supplied by Thos. Elliott, New Westminster.

Manitoba, Assiniboia, Saskatchewan supplied from Brandon, Wm. Alwell, Agent.
Nova S. otia and New Brunswick supplied by G. S. McPherson, Halifax.

508

Truman's Champion Stud

We are the oldest and largest importers of strictly first-class Shire, Percheron and Hackney Stallions in America.

Our record at the last four International Exhibitions and at the World's Fair at St. Louis has no equal. No firm ever made such a clean sweep as we did at St. Louis, viz.:—\$2,871 in cash, \$600 in gold medals, and 5 diplomas.

We will make the grandest exhibit of 30 head of Shire, Percheron and Hackney Stallions at the Western Fair In London, Sept. 3th to 16th, that has ever been made by one firm in Canada, and we want you to come and see them, and make our stables your headquarters during the fair.

Come and get our prices before buying elsewhere. We can do you good and save you money. We guarantee every horse, and insure them against death from any cause if desired.

you money. We guarantee every noise, and means cause if desired.

Large importations arrived April 9th, July 8th, and another one due Sept. 4th.

If a first-class stallion is needed in your vicinity please write us. Write

A few good reliable salesmen

TRUMAN'S PIONEER STUD FARM

BUSHNELL, ILLINOIS

CANADIAN BRANCH STABLES: LONDON, ONTARIO

H. W. Truman

25 Percherons, also French Coachers, Hackney and Clyde Stallions

Have just arrived, Aug 16, 1905, from Great Britain and France with our new importation of high class stallions, many of them prizewinners in their mative leads, brod by the best breeders. The Percherons are large blocky fellows, 3 to 5 years odd do endants of such noted 1,600 to 2,100 lbs., with the right kind of legs and feet, and dangle dayled envisy, weighing from selected every horse ourselves, using extraordinary caution to select hothing but good sound Hackneys and Clydes are also of the best breeding, some of them proceeding the French Coachers, land and Paris. We will sell you a better stallion for less money than any other importers in America, with a guarantee as good as gold. Intending purchasers strend visit our stables before buying elsewhere. Inspect our stock and get our prices. Terms much lossint jurchasers. Hamilton & Hamthorne, Simcoe, Ont. 82 miles S.W. of Terrories, on G.T.R. & Wabash:

This is said to be Maude Adams' favorite story: A colored "gentleman," name unknown, but called "Culpepper Pete," who, being enamored of some dusky maiden, and not having the courage to "pop" face to face, called up the house where she worked and asked for her over the telephone. When he got the proper party on the line he asked: "Is dat Miss Johnsing?" "Ya-as." "Well, Miss Johnsing, I've got a most important question to ask you." "Ya-as." Will you marry me?"

"Ya-as. Who is it, please?"

The American Sheep Breeder makes some very practical and sensible suggestions in the following:

There are hundreds of sheep of the different breeds, and of the choicest strains, sold both publicly and privately of which or their purchasers we hear nothing after the purchase is announced through the ordinary channels. With us, undoubtedly, many wonder what becomes of them. Why people will invest in high-priced registered stock and treat it with the same indifference as common stock is treated passes comprehension. Instances of this kind, however, are common. If a farmer can afford and has the ambition to invest in choicest pedigree stock with the idea of building up a flock or herd, as the case may be, e should be equally ambitious to tell the public what he is doing. If he fails to do this his business will be of indifferent character and his chances of becoming known in the ranks of worthy breeders noticeably slim. There is just as much judgment required in properly placing one's goods before the public as there is in purchasing them, and perhaps more. If a man can't afford to spend a few dollars a year in advertising his stock he had better leave the purebred stock business to more enterprising minds, as he cannot possibly make a success of it in the broad sense of the word, no matter if his stock is of the best. The pedigree stock business is a remarkably profitable and interesting properly carried on. There is someone, when thing very fascinating in faming new acquaintances all over the country and building up a business the be perpetuated in the family, he h fascination cannot be acquired purchasing the foundation herd or and allowing it to pose, as it we innocuous

In answering any advertisement on this page, hindly mention the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

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any herd. Cotswold sheep of up-to-date breeding and quality are also kept, of which there are a few good yearling ewes and ewe lambs for sale. See his advertisement. in this issue.

A EULOGY ON CORN.

, Governor Oglesby, of Illinois, was a guest at the harvest home festival of the Fellowship Club, of Chicago, and responded impromptu to the toast "What I Know About Farming." He rose slowly to his feet, looking deliberately upon the harvest decorations of the room, his eyes finally seeming to rest upon the magnificent stalks of corn that adorned the wall. Slowly and impressively he began his remarks, gradually rising to the climax :

But, now, again my mind turns to the glorious corn. See it! Look on its ripening waving field. See how it wears a crown, prouder than monarch ever wore, sometimes jauntily and sometimes after the storm the dignified survivors of the tempest seem to view a field of slaughter and to pity a fallen foe. And see the pendant caskets of the corn field filled with the wine of life, and see the silken fringes that set a form for fashion and for art. And now the evening comes and something of a time to rest and listen. The scudding clouds conceal the half and then reveal the whole of the moonlit beauty of the night, and then the gentle winds make heavenly harmonies on a thousand thousand harps that hang upon the borders and the edges and the middle of the field of ripening corn until my very heart seems to beat responsive to the rising and the falling of the long melodious refrain. The melancholy clouds sometimes make shadows on the field and hide its aureate wealth and now they move and slowly into sight there comes the golden glow of promise for an industrious land. Glorious corn, that more than all the sisters of the fields wears tropic garments. Nor on the shore of Nilus or of Ind does nature dress her forms more splendidly. And now again, the corn, that in its kernel holds the strength that shall (in the body of the man refreshed) subdue the forest and compel response from every stubborn field, or, shining in the eye of beauty, make blossoms of her cheeks and jewels of her lips and thus make for man the greatest inspiration to well-doing, the hope of companionship of that sacred, warm and well-embodied soul-a woman.

" Aye, the corn, the royal corn, within whose yellow heart there is of health and strength for all the nations. The corn triumphant, that with the aid of man hath made victorious procession across the tufted plain and laid foundation for the social excellence that is and is to This glorious plant transmitted by the alchemy of God sustains the warrior in buttle, the poet in song, and strengthens everywhere the thousand arms that work the purposes of life. Oh, that ${\bf I}$ had the voice of song or skill to translate into tones the harmonies, the symphonies and oratorios that roll across my soul, when standing sometimes by day and sometimes by night upon the borders of this verdant sea I note a world of promise, and then before onehelf the year is gone I view its full fruition and see its heaped gold await the need of man. Majestic, fruitful, woodrous plant. Thou greatest among the manifestations of the wisdom and of God, that may be seen in all the helds or upon the hillsides or in the

Scotch Shorthorns

HOLLYMOUNT STOCK FARM



Young bulls and heifers from import ed sires and dams for sale at reasonable prices. For particulars

write to W. J. THOMPSON, Mitchell, Ont.

MAPLE HILL STOCK FARM Scotch Shorthorns

of the Brawith Bud, Cecelia, Mayflower, Fashion and Daisy families. Herd headed by the grandly-bred Lavender bull, Wanderer's Star = 48585 = , by Wanderer's Last (Imp.) Special offering: A few choice

WM. R. ELLIOTT & SONS, Guelph, Ont.
Box 426.

CHAS. RANKIN, Wyebridge, Ont.

Importer and Breeder of SHORTHORN CATTLE and OXFORD DOWN SHEEP. Herd headed by Pride of Scotland (imp.).

FOR SALE—Females and bulls, of all ages from noted Scotch families.

GLENGORE STOCK FARM

We have five bulls for sale, all imported, bred to a Blackbird Sire. Also females, all ages, just ready to calve. Prices very reasonable. Inspection invited.

GEO. DAVIS, Alton Station, C. P. R. CLOYER LEA STOCK FARM

SHORTHORNS

Imp. Golden Cross at head of herd. Young bulls of choice quality and breeding for sale. Prices right. Correspondence invited.

R. H. REID, Ripley Sta., G.T.R. Pine River, Ont.

1864 + HILLHURST FARM + 1905 SHORTHORN CATTLE

Herd of thirty. Stock bull:

Scottish Hero Scottish Archer (59893), Missie 134th, by William of Orange.

Butterfly 49th Prince Horace, bred by W. S. Marr, Butterfly 46th (Sittyton Butterfly).

JAS. A. COCHRANE, o Compton, P. Q.

R. A. & J. A. WATT Salem P.O. Elora Station, none in house. C. P. R. and G. T. R.

Our herd of seventy-five head of Scotch-bred SHORTHORNS compares favorably with the best. Inspection and correspondence invited.

Queenston Heights Shorthorns

Two bull calves, 6 and 8 months, by Derby (imp.) and from good milking dams. Bargains for quick sales Also a few young cows and heifers. o

HUDSON USHER, Queenston, Ont. SHORTHORNS.

Prince Banff (imp.) =45212= at head of herd. Young stock of either sex for sale. Visitors wel-DAVID HILL, Staffa P.O., Ont.

Scotch Shorthorns & Cotswold Sheep Choice young bull, by Prince Gloster (Toronto r). Also yearling ewes and ewe lambs for Apply to

S. H. BUCKLER, Glenraven Stock Farm, Myrtle Station. Raglan P.O.

SHORTHORNS Choice young bulls for sale, ready for service. For particulars write to John Elder, Hensall Sta. & P.O., Ont.

SHORTHORNS FOR SALE Both male and female, different ages. Prices very reasonable. For particulars write to o CHAS. E. PORTER.
Tottenham Sta., G.T.R. Lloydtown, Ont.

Shorthorns, Leicesters and Berkshires 1 yearling bull, bull calves, heifers, all ages, for sale; also young Berkshires and Leicesters. For particulars address

Leicesters For particulars address E. JEFFS & SON, Bond Head P.O. Bradford and Beeton Stns., G.T.R. O

Shorthorns and Yorkshires A few good pigs, either sex, from imp, sire and dam. Also a few young Shorthorns, at reasonable prices. w. J. MITTON, Thamesville Sta. & P.O.
Maple Park Farm.

Messrs. J. R. McCallum & Sons, Iona Station, ordering a change in their advertisement, state that they have sold all their Shorthorn bulls over 10 months, but have several good ones for sale between five and ten months old, also a few heifers, at very reasonable prices. Following are some of their recent sales: To J. G. Chapman & Sons, St. Thomas, a bull, sired by Royal Duke, dam by Advocate, grandam by Warfare (imp.) to T. H. McComb, Union, Ont., a twoyear-old heifer, a right good one; to Nelson Blue, Duart, Ont., a bull, sired by Royal Duke, dam by Starlight; to Daniel Burgess, Union, Ont., a bull, sired by Royal Duke, dam by Warfare

BREEDING DAIRY SHORTHORNS.

Local shows have demonstrated, writes Mr. John Long, in the Farmers' Gazette, of Dublin, that there is plenty of firstrate Shorthorn blood in the country, and that it is not difficult to obtain females capable of perpetuating it, but what does appear to be next to impossible to the average purchaser is the discovery of male animals of equally reliable quality, and this discovery is of enormously greater importance, inasmuch as the male is recognized as equivalent to half the herd; in a word, milking blood is essential on both sides, and it is, if not useless, yet next to impossible, to obtain or attempt to produce heifers of the highest type unless the animals on both sides from which they are to be bred are of equally high value as regards their milking pedigree. To use males of beef pedigree, such as the majority of Shorthorns, and milking dams, is a very general, if not common, practice; but under these circumstances there is very little of what we may term levelling up. The highest qualification of the dam is wholly or partially discounted by the absence of milking blood in the sire, and, as we have pointed out repeatedly in these columns, this must be mended. We have taught the Americans how to breed Shorthorns of the exhibition or beef type, and we have supplied them with our best blood for the purpose; yet these very men, who are comparatively infants at the work, have already their milking herdbooks, and for years have been producing among various breeds cattle which are periodically tested and registered, while we absolutely ignore the matter altogether. A year ago, when this question was under discussion, some Shorthorn breeders combined to encourage the production of deep-milking pedigree Shorthorns by the offer of various prizes, but what was the result? the Dairy Show in London, few animals put in an appearance, and were easily beaten by the great majority of the unknown pedigree cattle in the class. The mistake would appear to be in the insistence of pedigree as it is known today. To all intents and purposes the non-pedigree cow which yields a plentiful supply of milk is infinitely superior for the purposes of milk or butter production, to the pedigreed cow, however handsome she may be, which is not good at the pail. What is really required is a milking herdbook, and until the heaviest milkers are tested and registered, the matter will be left in its present condition, which is most unsatisfactory and uneconomical. There are plenty of owners of deep-milking herds, but it would be difficult to name a dozen farmers who could furnish the slightest data, either as to the actual yield of milk supplied by their cows or of the claims of the bulls they breed, based upon the yields of the dams which produced them. At the great sales at Birmingham and elsewhere plenty of information furnished as to the pedigree of the bulls offered, but nothing as to the milking antecedents of their dams, or of the dams of their sires. If those who own good herds would take the trouble to record the milk yield of their cattle and the quality of their milk, and to produce bulls for sale bred on both sides from high-milking blood, they would find numbers of ready buyers; but it is not sufficient to carry out this work in an indefinite manner, the figures must be furnished, for the figures alone will sustain any claim which the herd may possess, and nothing else will satisfy the buyer. A Dairy Shorthorn Association has now been formed, but unless it bets on the principle of recording and testing its work will fail.

Fleming's Spavin Cure (Liquid) Is a special remedy for the soft and semi-solid bunches that make horses hame—Bog-Spavin, Thoroughpin, Splint, Curb, Capped Hock, etc., It isn'ts liminent to bathe the part, nor is it a simple blister. It is a remedy unlike any other—doesn't imitate and can't be imitated. Easy to use, only a little required, cures the lameness, takes the bunch, leaves no soar. Money back if it ever fails. Write for Free Horse Book before ordering. It tells all about this remedy, and tells what to do for blemishes of the hard and bony kind.

FLEMING BROS., Chemista, 45 Front Street, West, Toronto, Can.

WM. D. DYER, Columbus, Ont. BREEDER OF

Shropshires. Shorthorns, and Clydesdales

Correspondence solicited. Visitors welcome. Stations: Brooklin, G. T. R.; Myrtle, C. P. R. o

PLEASANT? VALLEY HERD SHORTHORNS

Headed by imp. Old Lancaster. Young stock for sale. For particulars, write or come and see. Visitors met at station, Moffat, C. P. R., ½ mile, or Guelph, G. T. R., 11 miles. GEO. AMOS & SON, - Moffat, Ont.

SHORTHORN

20 Cows and Heifers Good ones, Scotch-bred, at moderate prices. Catalogues on application.

H. SMITH, Exeter, Huron Co., Ont. Station adjoins farm. Long-distance telephone in residence.

A. EDWARD MEYER

Guelph, Ont. Box 378.

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

a specialty. Herd bulls—Scottish Hero (imp.). a Shethin Rosemary, Lovely Prince, a Craick shank Lovely. Nothing for sale in the meantime. Public sale at Guelph, Dec. 14th, 1905.

BELMAR PARO SHORTHORNS

Bulls in service: Merryman, imp. (77263) =32075=; Pride of Windsor, imp. (Vol. 50)=50071=; Nonpareil Archer, imp. (81778)=45202=. Our females have been carefully selected and are of the best Scotch breeding, many of them imported Address correspondence to PETER WHITE, Jr., Pembroke, Ont.

Present offering--Shire Stallion Desford Marquis, imported [321] (16639); Hackney Stallion, Ridgewood Danegelt [160].

Also breeders of Scotch Shorthorns. E. C. ATTRILL, - Goderich, Ont.

HILLVIEW STOCK FARM Shorthorns and Clydesdales

Present offerings: Choice young bulls and heifers. Also a few good young cows. Apply to

JOHN E. DISNEY & SON, Greenwood, -

FOR SALE—Good grain or stock farm. 160 acres all cleared, spring creek crosses farm, good stone house, large bank barn; other outbuildings. Lot 18, 3rd Con., Arthur Tp. For further particulars:

ORIGHARD WRIGHT, Kenilworth, Ont.

Sunnyside Stock Farm—Sootch Short-horns, imp. and home-bred for sale. For particulars write to o JAMES GIBB, Brooksdale P.O. and Tel.

BARREN COW CURE makes any animal under 10 years old breed, or refund money. Given in feed twice a day.

Particulars from

L. F. SELLECK, Morrisburg, Ont.

J. A. LATTIMER, Box 16, Woodstock, Ont. Breeder of High-class SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

Choice females for sale at all times. Inspection of our herd is invited. FIRST-CIASS Shorthorns -Young cows and heif-ers of fashionable breeding. Also Shropshires of different ages. Write for prices, etc., to T.J.T. COLE, Bowmanville Stn., G.T.R. o Tyrone P.O.

Wm. Grainger & Son. Hawthorn Herd of deep-milking Short-horns. Aberdeen Hero (imp.) at head of herd. Two grand young bulls by Prince Misty - 37864 Also a few females.
Londesboro Sta. and P.O.

In answering any aftertisement on this page, kindly mention the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

FOR SALE.

I am offering several young Hereford bulls, from 6 to 12 months old. One nice smooth 2-year-old, sired by sweepstakes bull at Toronto, and one 3-year-old, sired by champion bull of Buffalo and Toronto, are in good breeding condition, and will be sold worth the money.

W. BENNETT, Chatham, Ont.



Greenwood. Ont.

Offers for sale at moderate prices:

4 high-class imp. bulls.

3 excellent yearling bulls, home-bred. 14 first-class bull calves.

Also cows and heifers, imp. and home-bred Most of the above imp. or sired by imp. bulls and from imp. dams.

MAPLE SHAD



One Cruickshank Lavender bull, ready for service. A number of Shearling Shropshire show rams.

Also 8 imported Buttar rams.

DRYDEN & SON, Brooklin, Ont.

Stations Brooklin, G.T.R Myrtle, C.P.R.

Long-distance

9 heifers, yearlings.

29 heifers, calves. 4 bulls, yearlings.

26 bulls, calves.

All out of imported sires and dams.

Prices easy. Catalogue.

John Clancy, H. CARGILL & SON,

Manager. Cargill, Ont. Spring Grove Stock Farm



T. E. ROBSON, Ilderton, Ont.

T. DOUGLAS & SONS, Strathroy, Ont. SHORTHORNS and CLYDESDALES

Present offerings: 12 young bulls, of No. 1 quality, ready for immediate service; also cows and heifers of all ages. Also one imp. stallion and two brood mares. Prices reasonable. Visitors welcome. Farm one mile from town.

IMPORTED AND HOMD-BRED. Cows, Heifers and Young Bulls. Finest quality Scotch breeding. Prices low.

W. DOHERTY, Glen Park Farm, Clinton, Ont.

MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM

1854

15 Shorthorn heifers, sixed by imp. bull, and in calf to imp. bull. Also 2 feet these young bulls. Cows are large milkers. A. W. SMITH, Maple Lodge P. O., Ont.

An Irishman who was tortured with toothache walked into a dentist's surgery one evening and inquired of the extractor of molars: "How much do yez charge for pullin' out wan tooth?' "One shilling; five shillings with gas,"

replied the expert on ivories. "Five shillin's with gas!" gasped Pat. "Begorrah, then, I'll come round agin early in the mornin' when it's day-

MARITIME NOTES.

The weather conditions were favorable for growing crops after the middle of May. The season was somewhat cool and wet to start with, and heat-loving plants, such as corn, did not grow quickly during June. July, however, was about the average, so far as temperature was concerned, and might be considered an ideal month, except the latter part, when rain was much needed. August has been exceptionally dry, no rain having fallen since the 7th, when we had a shower of .62 inches. The total rainfall to date of writing (Aug. 21st) for the month is only .901 inches. It will be remembered that July was also a very dry month, having rained here 1.59

The root, corn and potato crops are now greatly injured on account of a lack of rain. The grain crops are ripening up prematurely. The grain must necessarily be light, although the good crop of straw will materially help out in this particular. The late-sown grain will be much lighter in weight than the early-sown, should the dry weather continue. The catch of clover and grass seed was good, but the young plants are now having a hard time to get sufficient moisture to keep them alive, and practically no growth has been made during the past two weeks.

The mean average temperature at Nappan this year as compared with the past four years is as follows:

> Average five 1905. 1904. 1903. 1902. 1901. years.

> > Average 31

deg. deg. deg. deg. deg. May .47.07 51.7 47.7 47.6 48.1 48.43 June .54.52 55.9 53.6 54.5 59.8 55.56 July .64.25 67.0 62.7 61.7 65.3 64.17

The mean average temperature at Fredericton, N. B., during 1904, according to the report of the New Brunswick Department of Agriculture, and the mean average temperature there, for the past 31 years is as follows:

					-8-
I		1904.		У	ears.
I		deg.		(deg.
ı	May	53.			51.
I	June	59.			61.
I	July	68.			66.
l	According to	the Pr	ince 1	Edward	Islan
	crop report, is	sued by	the	Denartn	nent o

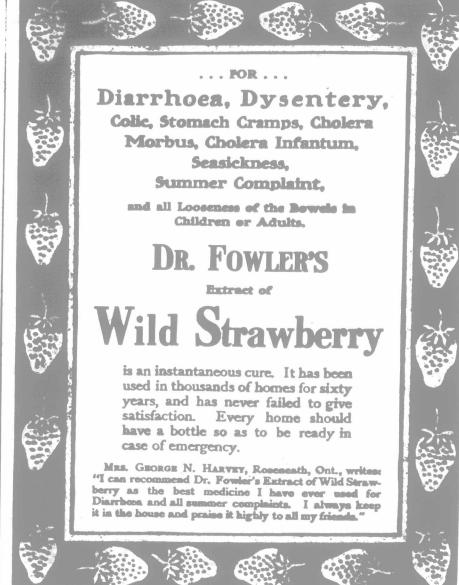
Agriculture, Charlottetown, the mean average temperature at Charlottetown during the past three years for May, June and July is as follows:

	1905. deg.	2002.	1903.	J
May	46.8	50.7	47.2	48.2
June	55.1	56.7	55.8	55.8
July	66.9	68.9	65.2	67.
It will be	seen	that or	r tem	peratur

for May and June was somewhat below the average, while July was slightly above. Our temperature, as compared with that at Charlottetown, is about the same average, although their May this ear was cooler and June and July warmer than the average as recorded here. Compared with Fredericton, it will be seen that the mean average there is about 4 derives higher than ours during these three months.

There was a severe frost in some parts of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick on the 15th of August. The frost was not felt here, although in some parts of Cumberland Co. potatoes, corn, buckwheat, and other tender plants, were injured. In Colchester Co. very tender plants, such as tomatoes and squash, were injured. The greatest loss was apparently in the Sussex Valley, N. B. where potatoes, corn and buckwheat were in some cases injured beyond recovery. Corn, in some cases, is said to be so badly injured that it will be cut and put into the silo at once.

Nappan, N. S. W. S. BLAIR.



and Waterma

Cured to Stay Cured.

Attacks stopped permanently. Cause removed Breathing organs and nervous system restored. Symptoms never return. No medicines needed afterwards. 21 years of success treating Asthma and Hay Fever. 58,000 patients. Book 57F free. Very interesting. Write

P. HAROLD HAYES, Buffalo, N.Y.

Pine Grove Stock Farm Breeders of High-class Scotch Shorthorns, Choice Shropshire Sheep, Clydesdale and

Hackney Horses. Second annual sale of Shorthorns at farm, on **Wednesday**, **Jan. 10th**.

Herd catalogue on application. Address:

C. W. WILSON, Supt., Rockland, Ont. W. C. Edwards & Co., Limited, Props. om SHORTHORNS

Young bulls for sale, sired by Spectator, imp. Prices reasonable. Apply to JOHN McCALLUM, Springbank Stock Farm M. C. R. and P. M. R. Box 21. Iona Station.

ELM GROVE SHORTHORN

We have for sale some good young cows and heifers, of the Fashion and Belle Forest families, in calf to Scottish Rex (inp.) or Village Earl (inp.), our present herd bull. For prices and particulars address W. G. SANDERS & SON. Box 1133.

St. Thomas, Ont. LAKEVIEW SHORTHORNS. Spicy King (Imp.) at head of herd. Young bulls for sale reasonably. For prices, etc., apply to o

THOS. ALLIN & BROS., Oshawa, Ont. Shorthorns Choice young bulls for sale, ready for service. A few young cows safe calf; also bull calves.

Wm. E. Hermiston, Brickley P.O., Ont. EVERGREEN Scotch-Topped Shorthorns FOCK FARM

oung stock of either sex by imp. sire at reason
ble prices. For particulars write to

DONALD McQUEEN, Landerkin P.O. unt Forest Sta. and Telegraph. SHORTHORNS FOR SALE

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS

Drouth during August has reduced the yield of potatoes about one-third. The tubers are of excellent quality, but smaller than usual. As a result of dry weather, forest fires are burning in different sections. Although high winds might bring about grave results as yet, save in one or two instances, no great damage has been done, but considerable anxiety is felt by owners of timber lands. Heavy rains are much needed. generally cool weather of the month has retarded the growth of corn, but the indications are for a good harvest if the frost holds off two weeks longer. The ears are filling well, and canning factories will start up the first week in September. The average height of sweet corn appears to be a little less than sual, but it is well eared.

All other crops are in a thriving condition, especially garden truck. grain yield is satisfactory, oats particuarly in both grain and straw. thirds of the grain is housed. Raspperries and blueberries were plentiful. Blackberries in this immediate vicinity were rather scarce, and the price, in consequence, remained high. Retailers charged the following prices the latter part of the month, although the same articles could be bought a few cents cheaper of the house-to-house produce vendors: Eggs, 28c.; chickens, 25c.; butter, 28c.; cheese, 16c.; potatoes, 75c.; cabbages, 15c. each; turnips, 3c. er Ih.; heets, 6c. a bunch; apples from 50c. up. While it is generally stated that the apple crop of Maine shows a poor outlook, yet a drive through some portions of Penobscot and Piscataquis counties showed trees bearing an average

Sheep are looking well, and will probably come to the barn in good condition for winter. It would pay our farmers to give more attention to this branch of animal industry. It has been demonstrated at the experiment station that sheep can be kept profitably within a small enclosure. The first shipment of Three bulls about 10 months old, two roans and one red; 5 one-year-old heifers; 6 heifer calves, all sired by Imp. Diamond Jubilee. Also a few choice cows carrying calves or with calves at foot. For prices, apply to

Fitzgerald Bros., Mt. St. Louis P.O.
Glenvale Stn. Hillsdale Telegraph Office.

Aroostook potatoes was made about the middle of August. Many portions of Maine were visited by light frosts early in the month, but did not cause any marked damage. The last week in August, a few reports of heavy frosts Aroostook potatoes was made about the August, a few reports of heavy frosts were received; in some few sections, squash and pumpkin vines were injured. Please Mention "Advocate" Thus far the corn has escaped. M. A. Brewer. Maine. Brewer, Maine.

In enswering any advertisement on this page, kindly mention the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

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COSSUP.

Mr. D. M. Watt, Allan's Corners, Que. breeders of Ayrshire cattle, whose advertisement runs in this paper, writes: " I have 35 milking cows, mostly registered, and about 20 promising heifers, headed by the grand young bull, Pearl Stone of Glenora, a prizewinner at Winnipeg and Ottawa, 1904. He is a typical Ayrshire of the most approved stamp in dairy characteristics, and bred from deep-milking stock. Have also some good young bulls for sale as well as heifers and heifer calves. My herd is in fine condition, and a few are being fitted for the Eastern exhibitions.

SCOTTISH SHEEP DOG TRIALS. Sheep dog trials are popular in Scotland, and some very interesting reports of these competitions have recently appeared in the Scottish Farmer, from which we quote, in part, the report of the recent Hawick trial. After a vivid description of the work of several dogs. which almost, but not quite, succeeded in all the requirements, the "many in the crowd," says the writer, whispered,
"Here comes Kep." And, sure enough, the tall form of Mr. James Scott, Troneyhill, was seen making for the lists. Kep was bent on making history. His master and he were on better terms than they were at Duns. Tp till the third poles, Kep simply worked miracles. Here he knew exactly what was needed, but his master made him drop two inches short of the turning point, the result being that one sheep took the wrong side of the pole. Kep raised his head and turned an angry eye towards his master, which plainly said, "Noo, ye see what ye-ve done." nothing daunted, up came Kep, penned, and then took the single sheep under command as only he can. He never worked better, but the mistake of his master sent him home unrewarded. Mr. Samuel Rutherford, Overhall, now "slipped" Jim. He completed the programme almost without a hitch, showing a wealth of art and a wonderful capacity for initiative. On the single sheep he was powerful, his eyes being sentinels against which it was vain to Mr. W. Rutherford, Linhope, Braehead, next sent off Bar. For some time everything was propheti of success, but one sheep became rebellious and then all was over. He never penned. England found another able exponent in Mr Adam Telfer, Fairnley, Northumberland. Adam and Tom made a brilliant display, and the shepherd's long arms came in very handy at the penning. Tom has a grand "eye," shows force in his every move, and can work a single sheep as he would a score. Mr. Andrew Elder, Newcastleton, now walked with careless ease to the starting point. His dog, Hemp, went away sweepingly, and accomplished his task in a creditably short time, having shown much sagacity and resource. Mr. Adam Telfer came again-this time with Hemp. He practically repeated his former performance, for, in truth, it was hard to effect any improvement. Hemp showed a slight tendency at certain turns to raise his tail, which elevation his master was quick to check. Richard Oliver, West Woodburn, Northumberland, sent away Speed to make one further effort on behalf of the fair fame of England. He strove nobly, but was at first too firm, and afterwards too "slack." He was over anxious, and so was Richard. This was evident at the pen, and also when the single sheep was let go. At home he would have done much better. Now all eyes were turned on Mr. Adam Renwick, Cranecleugh, Falstone, who crossed the ropes with Don, a dog of eighteen months, to bring the trials to a close. His English brethren gave him a cheering welcome. Away went Don, but to prove that Albion's canine sons have their full share of fire, he was too stern in his first turn. This his master quickly noted, and then slowed him down. Don was obedient. He rounded his poles heautifully, and with fine "toddlin" motion came up to the pen. He was prompt here; and when the single sheep rushed against him he held up to it with depant courage. Point after point he made, never once surrendering an inch of territory. When he was called up, the crowd generously applauded.

000. CASH

FOR BOYS, GIRLS, WOMEN END MEN.

\$25 (ash saw For anyone showing largest gain for 10 hogs for any 80 days.

\$25 Cash our For anyone raising the largest hog to six menths of age.

\$25 Cash For anyone showing the greatest gain for one hog for any 50 days.

\$25 Cash in any 60 days.

\$50 Cash largest gain for 25 sheep for any 90 days.

\$25 Cash in For anyone reporting the largest wool clip from 5 sheep.

\$25 Cash of For anyone reporting largest out gain in 10 sheep any 90 days.

\$25 Cash argest gain for five goats for any 90 days.

\$75 Cash 18 years of age raising the largest calf to six months of age.

\$75 Cash 18 years of age raising the largest colt to six months of age.

\$25 Cash 18 years of age raising the largest lamb to four months old.

\$50 Cash for any woman reporting the largest amount of butter from one cow for any 90 days.

\$25 Cash the largest amount of milk from one cow for any 60 days. \$50 Cash for any man or woman reporting the largest amount of milkfrom5cows, for any 60 days.

\$50 Cash raising largest number of pigs from 5 sows to 4 months of age.

\$25 Cash for any man, woman or boy raising largest number of pigs from 1 sew to 2 months of age.

\$25 Cash of For anyone reporting largest number of pigs farrowed by one sow; dead and alivecounted. \$125 Cash ** For anyone showing largest for one car load of steers for any 90 days.

\$25 Cash of For anyone showing largest gain for two steers for any \$25 Cash of For anyone reporting largest est weed eller from five goats.

\$125 Cash of For anyone showing largest gain for one car load of hogs for any 90 days.

Be Sure And Save This Premium List For Reference. These Premiums are open to any Man, Woman, Boy or Girl in the world on the following conditions: "International Stock Food" is to be fed to all competing animals. The time limit is, for reports on animals and the tests, for any time between May 1st, 1905, and May 1st, 1905. Tou can select any months for your tests during this specified time. We do not require you to feed any certain amounts of "International Stock Food," but leave the matter of amount used to your own judgment. Food as much of "International Stock Food" as you think will give you the best paying results. If two or more make the same report the money will be divided equally. At the end of your test we require your written statement as to time you started your test, the amount of "International Stock Food" used and written statement as to time you started your test, the amount of "illntermational Steek Food" used and the result, and this statement to be signed by yourself and two witnesses. Animals competing for one prize must not be reported for any other prize. Each prize must be won by different animals. If any report appears to contain a self evident error, we reserve the right of asking party to make a worm statement. Self you Hust Send For One Of The Dan Fatch Colored Lithegraph, Offered Free On This Page, If You Have Not Received One. We would like a photograph of the animals before and after test, but we do not require it. The results, including name and address, will be published in all leading "Farm Papers," having over Five Million Farmer Subscribers. Premiums will be decided by us on the written statements which will be open for public inspection at any time.

International Stock Food 3 FEEDS FOR ONE CENT

Is sold by over One Hundred Thousand Dealers on a "Spot Cash Guarantee" that the use of one ton will Is sold by over One Hundred Thousand Dealers on a "Spot Cash Guarantee" that the use of one ton will Make You \$360.00 net profit over its cost, or that one hundred pounds will make you \$18.00 net profit. If it ever fails your money will be promptly refunded. "International Steek Feed" is prepared from powdered medicinal Roots Herbs, Seeds and Barks and is equally goed for Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Goats, Hogs, Colts, Calves, Lamb or Pigs. It is fed in small amounts mixed with grain and purifies the blood, tones up and strengthens the sy tem and greatly side digestion and assimilations oo that each animal obtains more nutrition from all grain eaten. It will always make you more money than you can possibly make without its use. It also Cures and Prevents Many forms of Disease and is absolutely harmless even if taken into the human system. In addition to the use of "International Steek Feed" making you a large extra profit with your stock wo offer \$1000 in cash premiums as an incentive for you to give your stock a little extre care. "International Steek Feed" is endorsed by over Two Million Farmers who have been constant users for over fifteen years. The Editor of your "Farm Paper" will tell you that we always do exactly as we agree.

You have as good a chance as anyone in earning one or more of these spot cash premiums. They are much larger than any "State Fair" offers and the honor of earning one or more of these premiums will be much greater because your name will be published throughout the entire world. If you desire any further information we will be pleased to have you write us at any time. All letters will be answered promptly as we have 300 people in our office and 150 typewriters.

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We do not ask you to rend us a cent. Our offer is open to the world on the very essy conditions stated below the list of cash prizes The premiums are perfectly free and are open to any man, woman or child. You can compete for one or more and 'f successful you may earn several or more and 'f successful hundred dollars in cash.

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to encourage our friends and customers to give a little extra care to their Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Goats, Hogs, Colts, Calves, Lamb' and Pigs. You stand as good a chance as anyone in earning several hundred dollars in cash.



DAN PATCH MAILED FREE

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Lithographed in 6 Brilliant Colors, Size 21 inches by 28 inches.

AND WITH POSTAGE PREPAID IF YOU ANSWER THE POLLOWING:

1st.-How Much Stock Of All Kinds Do You Own? 2nd .- Name Paper In Which You Saw This Offer.

WRITE US TODAY And You Will Receive This Large Colored Litho-

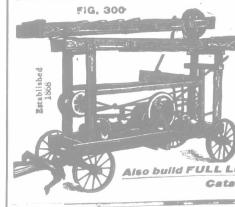
graph of Dan Patch. Dan is Valued at \$150,000 is the Fastest Harness Herse the World Has Ever S

The Colored Lishograph we will send you is a large reproduction of the above engraving. This is an Actual Photograph of Dan going at his highest rate of speed. It is one of the flaces "Hoston Pictures" ever taken.and is as natural as life. The size is 21 inchee by 28 inches and is free of advertising. Fine Picture for Framing. ~~~~~~~

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Largest Stock Food Factory in the World.

post Stock Food Factory in LawversIt Cover Over villy Block.
This Engraving Shows Our New
Minneapolis Factory.
Contains 18 Aeres of Floor Space.
Also Have a Large Factory at Toronto,
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Capital Paid in \$2,000,000.

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Build the Standard BORING, COR-ING OF ROCK PROSPECTING MACHINERY

Your Traction Farm Engine will successfully drive, in prospecting, that OIL, GAS or WATER problem.

Also build FULL LINE heavy PUMPING MACHINERY, Catalog mailed on request.

ECURE THE BEST RESULTS

REFRIGERATED DUCK. A newspaper yern from Colorado, Aug.

27th, savs

"Evidently mistaking hailstones for corn, six ducks belonging to Samuel Hodgson, of Florence, Col., ate heartily of them and died soon afterward. When cut open they were found frozen inside. The life of another of Mr. Hodgson's ducks was saved by pouring hot water into its craw.

"The ducks, which had remained in the shelter of a barn during a heavy hailstorm, rushed out when the storm subsided and were seen by members of the Hodgson family gobbling up the icy lumps. Soon they began to stand on one foot and then on the other as on winter days. One after another they fell to the ground and died within a few

In answering any adverthement on this tage, bindly mention the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

What you Gain in a few words, you gain this by using a Tubular: (1). One-quarter to one-half more cream, because Tubulars skim by centrifugal rise in pans. (2). One-half to twice as much for butter, because Tubulars remove dirt and bacteria, thus making gilt-edge butter possible. (3). Half the work saved, because you finish skimming five minutes after milking, feed warm skimmed milk at barn, and have only the can of cream to care for. Write today for catalog W-198 It tells all plainly.

THE SHAPPIES STRAATAR CA narples THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO. TORONTO, CAN. WEST CHESTER, PA. CHICAGO, ILL.



Choice yearling heifers just bred to imp. bulls. A few young cows, young bulls and calves, all bred from the best known milking strains. Jan. and March boars and young pigs of good type and breeding. us at Toronto, or write for prices. ALEX. HUME & CO., -Menie P. O.

Mr. Arthur Gibson, the popular manager of the Ruddington Hall herd of Mr. Philo L. Mills, Nottingham, has gone to Buenos Ayres to judge Shorthorns.

We have seen some amusing things lately in our American exchanges about killing Canada thistles. One correspondent in a leading Chicago journal thus heralds a priceless discovery

They (thistles) do seem to be a terrible pest, but happily things are not always what they seem. Cut them off with a hoe about an inch or two below the surface of the ground any time before they bloom, and put in the cavity above the root a handful of common barrel salt. When that dissolves the root will die. We find this method of We find this method of extermination to be simple and effective. The same treatment, or a teaspoonful of kerosene, applied to burdocks cut off at the surface of the ground will make such dreadful work a mere pastime, and an interesting one too."

The above reminds us of a potato-bug cure sold throughout Southern Ontario at the time the Colorado beetle was beginning to ingratiate himself in the hearts of the Irishmen. A couple of suave gentlemen came around selling "a sure cure for potato bugs," a twenty-five cent package of which would, if directions were followed, easily suffice for an acre. Purchasers were warned, however, not to open until needed for use, as the remedy would "lose its strength." By and bye the bug season appeared, and the farmer's wife duly searched and brought forth the remedy, which, on being unwrapped from its neat cardboard box, turned out to be two square little blocks of wood, and between them a paper bearing the Nelson P.O., Ont.; Burlington Junc. Sta. words, "Put the bugger in here and Belvoir Stock Farm squeeze him." All it was claimed to be -a sure cure, and all that, but scarcely a practical method for commercial use.

easy victims of the faker, for it is only two years since farmers in Western Ontatio paid good money to have holes

\$56.500 TO PORTLAND AND RETURN

Via Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

Wilwantee & St. Paul Railway. Ticket and good for return for 90 days. On co via St. Paul and Minneapolis another offering an excellent " " several sections of

TROUT OREEK

Bulls in service: Gold Cup (imp.), bred by W. Duthie, and Ardlethen Royal (imp.), a Marr Princess Royal.

James Smith,

W. D. FLATT, Manager. O Hamilton, Ont.

Opportunity

We have decided to offer for sale our imported **Show** and **Braeding Bull**, Prime Favorite, bred by W. S. Marr, one junior yearling bull, one senior yearling heifer, two senior heifer calves. All in good show form. Also 20 yearling Shropshire rams.

W. G. PETTIT & SONS, Freeman, Ont.

Burlington Jct. Sta. Telephone in house.

GREENGILL HERD of high-class SHORTHORNS

The choice breeding bull (imp.) Lord Rosebery, a Broadhooks, now leads the head. Our present offering consists of three extra good young bulls, ready for service, from imp. cows; also 40 females bred or with calves at foot, either imp. or home-bred, all of the purest Scotch breeding.

R. MITCHELL & SONS.

SHORTHORN BULLS, various ages; im orted and home-bred, by imp. Gay Lothario, a 'ruickshank Lavender.

CLYDE STALLION, 2 years old; sire imp. winner, grandam 1st Highland Show. YORKSHIRES Sows and boars, various aree imp. boars and 5 inc ages; not akin. Three imp. boars and 5 imp sows to select from, and their progeny. Prices right. Also honorable dealing.

RICHARD GIBSON, Delaware, Ont.

FLETCHER SHORTHORNS.

Our herd of breeding cows, both imported and nome bred, are of the most fashionable Scotel anulies. Among the really good sires which ave been used are Spicy Robin 2829, winner of fird pure at Dominion Exhibition, Toronto, and loved Morning (inp.) 32070, winning 1st prize at annual pure and applications. GEORGE D. FLETCHER, Binkham

shapping station, C. P. R.

ELMHEDGE SCOTCH SHORTHORNS. infords Minus, Nonpareils, Crimson Flowers or Floras and Lavinias. Our herd will stand oparison with may. We reserve nothing; 47 James Bowes, Strathnairn P.O., Meaford Ont

SCOTCH-TOPPED SHORTHORNS. stock of both sexes for sale; sired by H. GOLDING & SONS, Thamesford, Ont.

Shorthorn Bull re and active; a grand stock bull. Will sell change for another RICHARD WILKIN.

Tringfield Stock Farm. O Harriston On Harriston, Ont. SPRING VALLEY SHORTHORNS.

luip Bapton Chanceller act 9 (7826) heads to herd - Imported and Camelian bred stock of KYLE BROS., Ayr, Ont.

WILLOW BANK STOCK FARM

targe to bloomblished herds JAMES DOUGLAS, Caledonia, Ont.

There is no better practice than giving draft colts an early education in being haltered. They never forget a little training of this sort, and properly mouthing them before working at two years old, when they are better able to help on the land than waiting till three. When they are cutting their teeth they often feed badly, and are really of little use at work. Given three months' work at the earlier stage, and this done carefully, makes them sensible and handy. Early handling and breaking to the use of the reins are most essential in these days of machinery on the land and motors on the road, and will often prevent serious accidents to themselves and their attend-

STUDYING THE DRAFT HORSE.

A. H. Snyder, a graduate of the Ohio State University, of the class of 1901, made a study of the draft horses in use in the City of Columbus, Ohio, a city of 125,000 population. In an address before the Pennsylvania Live-stock Breeders' Association, Professor Hunt, of the Ohio College, referred to Mr. Snyder's measurements, as follows:

" All told, nearly two thousand measurements were taken. I have every reason to believe that the work was intelligently and carefully done. The one hundred and one horses measured were classified by the owners or stable foremen into: Extra good heavy draft horses, 55; medium good heavy draft horses, 17; extra good light draft horses, 16 medium good light draft horses, 13. The following table gives a summary of some of the more important measurements of the fifty-five considered extra good and of the seventeen considered only of medium value for heavy draft purposes

	Extra good	Medium
	draft	
	horses.	horses.
Number of horses meas	-	
ured	. 55	17
Weight	1,613	1,579
Height at withers	66	67.12
Height at croup	65.6	68
From point of shoulde	r	
to point of buttock	67.8	68.75
From lowest point o	í	
chest to ground	33.5	31.12
Circumference of body		
at girth	90	87.8
Circumference of front		
cannon at center	9.66	9.75
Length of head	26.66	26.8
Length of shoulder	27.25	27
From dorsal angle of	Ī.	
scapula to hip	30.4	31
From point of hock to		
ground	25.5	25.9
Width of chest	20	19.5
Width of hips	25.2	25.12
Length of ecoup	22.5	22.75

We have in this table a these composite pictures, it is found that the extra good heavy draft horse com pared with his less valuable brother is dightly smaller in bone. Compared with he length of the head, the shoulder i-

horses considered extra good heavy draft, saried from $15\frac{1}{2}$ to 17 hands $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches while the circumference of the cannon, unidway between the knee and fetlock, arred from 8% to 10% inches. Of the

and only five measured over 94 mehes The composite of an extra good draft noise as found in use on the streets of Columbus, was a horse weighing a little nore than 1,600 pounds, $16\frac{1}{2}$ hands high, measuring 90 inches around the

Min good. Horses can not be judged y the tape line, and yet, like the scorecard, it will be found of great help.

Save the animal-

Save the animal—save pherd—cure every case of Lump Jaw.
Illeease is fatal in time, and it spreading one way to cure it—use Floming's Lump Jaw Cure

Notrophie—rub it on. No risk—your money back if it ever fails. Used for seven years by nearly all the big stockmen. Free illustrated beek on Lumy Jaw and other diseases and blemishes of cattle and horses. Write for it today.

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good young show bulls, eight to ten monthsold! by Bapton Chancellor, (imp.); also cows and HEIFERS. New importation of choice bulls and heifers. due home August 26. All for sale

H. J. DAVIS, Woodstock, Ont. C.P.R. & G.T.R.

Scotch - Topped SHORTHORNS Three choice young bulls, ready for service, for sale at low prices. For particulars, write o

W. H. WALLACE, Woodland Farm, - Mt. Fe - Mt. Forest, Ont. Don't Wait! BE UP-TO-DATE

And buy some choice young JERSEYS. Two bulls and a number of A No. 1 cows and heifers from great milkers. Also collie pups.

W. W. EVERITT, Dun-edin Park Farm, Box 552. Chatham, Ont.

Brampton Jersey Herd — We have now for immediate sale 10 buils, from 6 to 18 months old, descended from St. Lambert or imported stock; also females of all ages. In order to reduce our stock, we are making a special offer. For full particulars address — B. H. BULL & SON, Phone 68. — Brampton, Ont.

Springhill Farm Ayrshires

FOR SALE: One young bull fit for service; also a few bull calves and females, all ages.

Robt. Hunter & Sons, Maxville. Ont. Maxville, C.A.R., and Apple Hill, C.P.R.

SUNNYSIDE AYRSHIRES Are now offering Leader of Meadow Bank, the Are now offering Leader of Meadow Bank, the from I year to 2 mos. old; also cows and heifers, all ages. Prices right. Address John W. Logan, Allan's Corners, Que.

HIGH-CLASS AYRSHIRE CATTLE FOR SALE: Both sexes; bulls and heifer calves from 2 to 9 months old; cows and heifers all ages. Famous prizewinners bred from this herd, including Tom Brown and White Floss, sweenstakes prizewinners at Chiefers. akes prizewinners at Chicago.

DAYID BENNING & SON,

Glenhurst," Williamstown, Ont. Springburn Stock Farm, North Williams-Whitteker & Sons, Props. We a offering 10 Ayrshire Bulls, from months old. Also eggs for hatching from our Buff Orpington fowls at \$1 per 13.

STOCKWOOD AYRSHIRES FOR SALE 1 bull 11 months, 2 bull calves 6 months; also a choice lot of cows and heifers coming in Sept. and Oct. A number of heifer calves dropped D. M. WATT, Allan's Corners, Que.

Maple Cliff Dairy and Stock Farm Breeders of Clydesdale Horses, Ayrshire Cattle, Berkshire and Tamworth Pigs. Young stock for sale at all times.

R. REID & CO., - Hintonburg, Ont. Farm adjoins Central Experimental Farm

Meadowside Farm Ayrshire Cattle, Shropshire sheep, Berkshire pigs, B. P. Rocks and B. Or pingtons. Young stock for sale A. R. YUILL, Prop., Carleton Place, Ont.

Nether Lea Ayrshires Young stock of orther sex, from deep-milking families, for sale.
Two choicely-bred imp. bulls at head of herd.
Correspondence and inspection invited. T. D. McCALLUM, Danville, Que.

Bur side Ayrshires One two-year-old and two males of all ages, just imported June 1st. Scotch males of all ages, just imported June 1st. Scotch males of the second and home-bred cows, due in Aug. and Sept. Order a good calf from heavy-milking dams.

R. R. NESS. Burnelde F. R. R. NESS, Burnside Farm, Howlok, Que

to receiving any advertisement on the jugo, bounds include the EARHER'S ADVOCATE.

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Make More Milk Money.

If you knew a way by which you could double your profits from your milch cows and at the same time save yourself a lot of hard work, you'd want to adopt it at once. Well the

Separator will do that thing for you. We want to show you how and why.

It's the simplest separator made; has few parts; nothing to get out of order; turns easily; skims perfectly; is easily cleaned; is absolutely safe: lasts longer; gives better satisfaction and makes more money for you than any other—all because it is so well and so simply built. No separator has ever made such a record in popularity and sales—because every man who buys it is satisfied. May our agent call and show you how it works? Don't buy a separator until you have investigated the Empire.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE. Let us send you our new Catalogue. Ask for book No. 11,

Empire Cream Separator Co. of Canada, Ltd., Toronto. Ont.

THE SPICE OF LIFE.

"This bill," said the chairman of the legislative steering committee, " must not be allowed to become a law in its present shape.

"Why not?" demanded the member that had charge of the bill.

"It's too plain and direct. only one possible interpretation of it, and no possible way of evading it. Read it again yourself, man, and tell me, as a lawyer, if you think you could get a case out of it in a hundred years.'

Admiral Dickins during the sham bombardment of Fort Monroe, smiled one morning as a sailor staggered past him with a bale of hay on his back

"He makes me think," said the Admiral, " of another sailor, a British one, whom I saw one day at Gibraltar.

"He, too, had a load of hay, and was toiling with it up from the little fishing village that lies at the foot of the great rock. I talked with him a little while, and, as we parted, I said:

"'Who are you, my man? What job do you hold here?'

'Well,' the sailor answered, as he took up the hay again, 'I used to consider myself a British bluejacket, but I'm dashed if I don't begin to think I'm a

commissary mule.'

"Let me see," began the visitor who was returning to the little town after an absence of ten years, "you used to have four sons. How did they turn out?

"Wa-all, neighbor," drawled the old man, removing his pipe, "some of them turned out a little unsartin. Bill, he got to stealin' chickens, so they rode him out of town on a rail."
"And Sam?"

"Sam? Oh, he stole a cow and they gave him five years."

Well, what became of Jim ? "

Stole a hoss an' they strung him up in that thar apple tree.'

"Too bad! But there was one more -Pete. What became of Pete, who used to be so cunning when he traded marbles ?

"Oh, Pete did well. Got in politi's an' stole a legislature an' now he's livin on his income."

It was a house with a balloon frame, standing on cedar posts. A fierce tempest from the north had struck it just after the roof had been put on and the weather-boarding finished, and had pushed it five feet out of perpendicular. The owner was sitting on the front

step, calmly smoking his pipe, when the traveller happened along.

"Had a stroke of back luck, haven't you?" said the traveller.
"Yep" (Puff.)

"Building would have stood it all right if it had been finished, wouldn't

"I reckon so." (Puff, puff.) "Going to tear it down and build it over again ? "

"None." (Puff.) "May I ask what you intend to do With it o "

"Nothin"," answered the owner, removing his pipe from his mouth. "Goin" to wall for a harricane to come from the direction and straighten it up agin.

We want you to remember that HOLSTEIN COWS

owned by me (formerly at Brookbank Stock Farm, Currie's) won all sorts of honors in milk tests at Toronto, Ottawa and Guelph (5 years), and among many other prizes in the show-ring, including sweepstakes at Toronto and Pan-American in competition with the best in the world. Our herd is always improving. We have now 5 cows whose official test average 22.4 lbs. butter in 7 days, 10 cows whose official test average 19.6 lbs. butter in 7 days, 15 (3 yrs. and up) whose official test average 19.6 lbs. butter in 7 days, 10 (3 and 4 yrs.) whose official test average age 26 mos.) whose official test average all lbs. butter in 7 days, 10 heifers (average all lbs. butter in 7 days. That is our idea of a dairy herd, and the kind of stock I handle. A few good young bulls, I to 13 mos., for sale.

GEO. RICE, Annandale Stock Farm. Tilsonburg, Ont. RIVERSIDE HOLSTEINS

80 head to select from. Six young bulls, from 4 to 7 months old, whose dams have official weekly records from 16 to 21 lbs. butter; sired by Johanna Rue 4th's Lad, a son of Sarcastic Lad, Grand Champion prize bull at World's Fair, St. Louis, 1904.

MATT. RICHARDSON & SON, donia, - Ontario.

WOODBINE HOLSTEINS

Herd headed by Sir Mechthilde Posch, absolutely the best official-backed sire in Canada. Dam Ianthe Jewel Mechthilde, 25.8 pounds butter in seven days. Champion cow of Canada over all breeds. Sire's dam, Aaltje Posch 4th, holds the world's largest two-day public test record—8.6 pounds butter. Young bulls of the choicest quality for sale. A. KENNEDY, Ayr, Ont.

Ayr, C.P.R.; Paris, G.T.R.

Holstein Bulls - Maple Grove still has a few ages, which are offered at prices that nobody can afford to use a scrub. For particulars address afford to use a scrub. For particulars address

H. BOLLERT, Cassel, Ont.

Vaple Gien Husteins—Select bull calves from sale. Herd now includes one of the best females ever imported from Holland, a cow bred to Canary Mercedes' Son, and one to Mercedes Julip Pieterje Paul. Secure the best. C. J. GILROY & SON, Glen Buell, Ont. Lyndale Holsteins

Stock for sale, any age, either sex. BROWN BROS. - Lvn. Ont.

IMPERIAL STOCK FARM HOLSTEINS For Sale: Four bull calves, 5 months old, whose sire's three nearest dams average 21.79 lbs. of butter in 7 days. Also young bulls by the sire of first-prize herd at London.

W. H. SIMMONS, New Durham, Ont. High-class Registered Holsteins. Young stock of either sex for sale. Prices reasonable. Apply to THOS. CARLAW & SON,

Campbellord Stn. o Warkworth P. O. Hilton Stock Farm Holsteins, Cotswolds and Tamworths.

Present offering: Some choice heifer calves; young bours fit for service; young sows ready to breed, and younger ones at reasonable prices. o R. O. Morrow, Hilton P.O., Brighton Tel. & Stn.

Maple Park Farm || HOLSTEINS Bred from the great De Kol Pictertje and Posch S. MACKLIN, Prop., Streetsville, Ont.

The Riby Herd and Flock of Shorthorn Cattle and Lincoln Sheep

The largest of each in England. Established 150 tears, with world-wide reputation both in the show ring and sale vard. Holders of the 100-guineas champion prize at Smithfield Show, London, 1902, against all breeds, and breeder of the two 1,000-guineas rams, and also the heaviest sheep at Chicago Show, 1903. Selections for sale.

Years 2 months 6 days; milk, 298.2 lbs.; butter, 9.55 lbs.; owner, J. W. Cohoe.

(12) De Kol Jewel (4679) at 2 years 1 month 5 days; milk, 303 lbs.; fat, 8.13 lbs.; butter, 9.49 lbs.; owner, J. W. Cohoe. Cables-DUDDING, KEELBY, ENG. O Cohoe.

The annual auction sale of Jersey attle at Biltmore Farms, North Caroina. on August 22nd, was very success-The 57 head sold, including 14 heifer calves and 9 bulls, one year and under, averaged \$207.89. The three cows, three years and over, averaged 8590, one selling for \$735, another for \$685, and the bull, Golden Khedive, brought \$475.

Although the herd of Scotch and Scotch-topped Shortherns belonging to Fitzgerald Bros., of Mount St. Louis Ont., was reduced considerably by an auction sale in February last, there are considerable number on hand yet. Many of the young things are by the John Marr-bred bull, Imp. Diamond Jubiee, which bull has a good pedigree, havsuch noted sires behind him as British Flag, William of Orange, Synund, etc. He was a prizewinner when shown, and what is better still was the sire of the first-prize herd of calves and the champion female at the Western Fair, London, in 1902, also of the champion female at both Toronto and London in The sire used previous to Diamond Jubilee was the Kinellar-bred bull, Imp. British Statesman, which was used in the herd of S. J. Pearson & Son, Meadowvale, with splendid success for six years. Several of the breeding cows are by this sire, and are a strong, useful lot. The present crop of calves are reds and roans, and promise to develop into good ones. This herd is kept in ordinary breeding condition, as the firm think it more satisfactory to their customers to get stock in that condition than fat, and, of course, they can afford to sell for less money. A flock of Cotswold sheep is also receiving attention. They are of the approved type, and in thrifty condition, the present crop of lambs being for sale. This firm is situated in Simcoe County, between Coldwater and Elmvale Stations, G. T. R.

SOME HOLSTEIN TESTS.

Twelve additional official tests are reported by G. W. Clemons, Secretary of the Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada. All of these were made under the direction and supervision of Prof. Dean, of the Ontario Agricultural College, and may be relied upon as strictly authentic. The most noteworthy record is that of Sara Jewel Hengerveld, a four-year-old cow, owned by W. W. Brown, Lyn, Ontario. The following is

(1) Sara Jewel Hengerveld (4407) at 4 years 2 months 25 days; milk, 583.1 lbs.; fat, 19.79 lbs; butter, 23.09 lbs.; owner, W. W. Brown, Lyn, Ont.

(2) Speckle (3844) at 3 years 8 months 26 days; milk, 375.2 lbs.; fat, 11.49 lbs.; butter, 13.40 lbs.; second week, milk, 389 lbs.; fat, 11.84 lbs.; butter, 13.81 lbs.; owner, W. W. Brown.

(3) Betty Waldorf (4023) at 3 years 30 days; milk, 386.8 lbs.; fat, 11.21 lbs.; butter, 13.08 lbs.; owner, W. W. Brown.

(4) Dora Pietertje Clothilde (4029) at 2 years 11 months 20 days; milk, 373.5 lbs.; fat, 11.08 lbs.; butter, 12.93 lbs.; owner, S. Macklin, Streetsville, Ont.

(5) Beryl Wayne's Granddaughter (1412) at 2 years 14 days; milk, 281.3 bs.; fat, 10.16 lbs.; butter, 11.85 lbs.; owner, W. W. Brown.

(6) Daisy Akkrum De Kol (3652) at 3 years 11 months 23 days; milk, 267.1 lbs.; fat, 10.06 lbs.; butter, 11.73 lbs.; owner, W. W. Brown.

(7) Acme Molley (4677) at 2 years 3 months 10 days; milk, 337.2 lbs.; fat, 9.14 lbs.; butter, 10.66 lbs.; owner, J. W. Cohoe, New Durham, Ont.

(8) Bewunde Aaggie Pearl 2nd (5795) at 1 year 11 months 11 days; milk, 209.8 lbs.; fat, 8.6 lbs.; butter, 10.03 bs.; owner, Geo. Rice, Tillsonburg, Ont. (9) Johanna Wayne De Kol (4826) at 2 years 10 months 24 days; milk, 253.7 lbs.; fat, 8.44 lbs.; butter, 9.84 lbs.;

owner, W. W. Brown. (10) Inka De Kol Waldorf (4411) at 2 years 5 months 12 days; milk, 248.1 lbs.; fat, 8.34 lbs.; butter, 9.73 lbs.; owner, W. W. Brown.

(11) Homestead Mercena (4678) at 2 years 2 months 6 days; milk, 298.2

"Reserve" for Champion in the Shortwool Classes, Smithfield, London, 1904.

SPLENDID MUTTON 600D WOOL GREAT WEIGHT

This highly valuable English Breed of Sheep is unrivalled in its

Wonderfully Early Maturity.

Hardiness of constitution, adapted to all climates whilst in the quality of mutton and large proportion of lean meat it is unsurpassed, and for crossing purposes with any other breed unequalled. Full information of

JAMES E. RAWLENCE. Secretary Hampshire Down Sheep Breeders' Association.

Salisbury, England.

The MARHAM COTSWOLDS

Largest flock of the breed in England, numbering 1,200. Over 300 rams disposed of annually. Fifty-second annual ram letting, July 27th, 1905. T. BROWN & SON, Marham Hall,

Downham Market, - Norfolk, Eng. Telegrams: Marham. Railway station: Downham, G. E. Ry.

DORSET HORN SHEEP and SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

The latter representing the Nonpareil, Miss Ramsden, Missie and Gloster families exclusively, and the former comprising more Royal winners and more St. Louis prizewinners than any other flock in the world. Stock for sale always on hand.

JOHN A. MoGILLIVRAY, North Toronto, - Ontario.

FAIRVIEW SHROPSHIRES Have retired from showing at fall fairs.
2 years and over show ewes ONLY now offered.
For 22 years won more firsts than all competitors.
At St. Louis won more than any three flocks.
At last International won 9 of 14 firsts offered.
Including champion ram and reserve to same.
All making the greatest winnings on record.
Have now the best breeding stock ever offered.
Who want good ones to strengthen their flocks?

JOHN CAMPBELL,
Fairview Farm. O Woodville, Ont.

E. T. CARTER & CO., . Toronto.

SHROPSHIRE

yearling rams, bred by Minton and Buttar. Four Catswold rams, bred by Garne, have just reached home. They are a grand lot. Have a good lot of Shropshire and Cotswould rams and ewes bred here. Also a Royal first-prize Berkshire boar for sale. Prices moderate. ROBERT MILLER, Stouffville, Ont.

Representative in America to Alfred Mansell & Co., Shrewsbury, England.



We are offering 70 ranch rams, 20 flock headers, some of them imported, being 8t. Louis winners. Also 50 year-ling ewes and 50 ram and ewe lambs. HENRY ARKELL & SON.

Arkell, Ont.

Champion Dorsets Dorset ewes in lamb; also ewe lambs for sale. Prices low, considering quality. R. H. HARDING.

Mapleview Farm. Thorndale, Ont.

SHROPSHIRES

Ram and ewe lambs, also one shear-ling ram and ewes for sale. o C. WREN, - - Uxbridge, Ont.

SHROPSHIRES

Choicely-bred ones at reasonable prices, some in show shape. White Wyandotte cockerels now ready. W.D. MONKMAN, Bond Head,Ont.

We are Importing Shropshires

If you want any sheep brought out, write us. Lloyd-Jones Bros., Burford, Ont.

Try me for Shropshires this season. Highest honors awarded at Winter Fair, Guelph, 1904, on live and dressed ABRAM RUDELL, Hespeler P. O., Ont. DORSETS and YORKSHIRES

Can supply stock of various ages of both sexes, at reasonable prices, quality considered. E. DYMENT, Copetown, Ont.
1's Spring Farm. Wentworth Co. Gilead's Spring Farm.

Advertise in the Advocate

In gestivering any advertisement on this page, hindly mention the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

Imported and Canadian-bred H. M. VANDERLIP, Cainsville, on T. H. & B. and B. & G. division of Grand Trunk. Telephone and telegraph, Cainsville.

SOUTHDOWNS

For sale: Babraham Pattern, two years old, the best ram lamb in the second-prize pen at the

COLLIES

At stud, imported Wishaw Hero, \$10. Puppies out of dam of first and sweepstakes New York. o

ROBERT McEWEN, Byron, Ontario.

Present offerings are: Ram and ewe lambs out of imported ram. One imported three-year-old ram, which has proved to be an excellent sire, and which I have used myself for the last two seasons. Also a few choice Yorkshire pigs of good bacon type.

R.R. Stns — Mildmay, G. T. R.; Teeswater, C. P. R.

Shropshire and Cotswold Sheep

Scotch Shorthorns & Clydesdales

Choice ram and ewe lambs. Also 50 shearling ewes for sale. Apply to

JOHN BRIGHT, Myrtle Station, Ont.

SHROPSHIRES

Choice shearling rams and ram lambs and ewes, from imp. stock. For particulars write to

NEWCASTLE HERD OF

Tamworth Swine and Shorthorn Cattle

We have for quick sale some 50 head of Tam-

We have for quick sale some 50 head of Tamworths, consisting of boars ready for service, young sows bred and ready to breed. A whole lot of beauties, from 6 weeks to 3 and 4 months old, both sexes. Pairs not akin. These are nearly all the direct get of Colwill's Choice, our sweepstakes boar at Toronto for several years. Also a beautiful red Shorthorn bull calf, ready for service. Several calves of both sexes, and a number of heifers about ready to breed, and others well forward in calf. All at moderate prices. Daily mail at our door. All correspondence answered promptly. Write for what you want—we can generally supply you.

COLWILL BROS., Newcastle, Ontario.

TAMWORTHS & HOLSTEINS

I have for quick sale a choice lot of spring pigs from prizewinning sows, a few sows bred and ready to breed, and my stock hog Elmdale Ned 2503. Also two cows and choice lot of bull calves from one to eight months old.

TAMWORTHS

2 fine boars fit for service; also a choice lot of both sexes, from 2 to 4 months old, of good breeding stock. Prices reasonable.

Glenairn Farm. Jas. Dickson, Orono, Ont.

ENGLISH BERKSHIRES.

Her Grace the Luchess of Levonshire's Berkshire Herd.

ondon Fat-stock Show. The breeding sows are

sired by the champion boar, Baron Kitchener 8403. Polegate Decoy, Polegate Dame, Polegate Dawn—winners in England, Canada and United States—were exported from this herd. For prices and particulars apply to:

Compton Estate Office, Eastbourne, or to F. A. Walling, 7 Cavendish Cottages, Eastbourne, Sussex, England.

ORKSHIRES

Young boars fit for service. Sows bred or

endy to breed from choice imported stock.
oung pigs for sale—reasonable.

For particulars apply to

GLENHODSON CO., Myrtle Station, Ont.

ORCHARD HOME HERD

Large English Yorkshires and Berkshires

S. D. Crandall & Sons, Cherry Valley, Ont.

Glenburn Herd of

winners of gold medal three years in succession, offers for sale until New Year's a number of fine young sows and boars, from 3 to 4 months old, at \$12 each.

DAVID BARR, JR., Box 3, Renfrew, Ont.

BERKSHIRES

and G. T. R. LORNE FOSTER, Mgr.

d and home-bred stock of the most

Special prices on fall pigs.

express charges, and guarantee or stock are of the highest stand

awards in 1904, including cham

The Gully P.O.

BERTRAM HOSKIN, Grafton Sta., G.T.R. The

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J. W. GOSNELL, Ridgetown, Ont.

BROAD LEA OXFORDS"

Royal, and first London Fair

W. H. ARKELL,

lamb in the second-prize pen at the

Teeswater, Ont.

HILLCREST HERD OF ENGLISH BERKSHIRES

Our success is attributed to: 1st—We endeavor to live up to representations. 2nd—Furnishing reg. pedigree and guaranteeing to replace non-breeders. 3rd—Our herd consists of the best blood, the sires used are a superior class. The "mail order" business is a boon to breeders who to not abuse the confidence of their patrons.

Vine Sta., G. T. R., 100 rods from farm.

JOHN LAHMER, Vine P.O. JOHN LAHMER, Vine P.O.

(G(0)(3(3)H)?

Recently a consignment of 128 head of cattle was shipped at Montreal on board the Sardinian for France, and further orders are reported booked for the remainder of the season. The shipments are becoming quite a feature of the new service conducted by the Allan Line between the St. Lawrence and Havre, and much interest is being taken in the business by Canadian exporters.

Mr. R. O. Morrow, Hilton, Northumberland Co., Ont., breeder of Holstein cattle, Cotswold sheep and Tamworth writes: "My advertisement in hogs, the 'Farmer's Advocate' has sold the young bulls I offered. I have for sale some choice heifer calves and some young hoars fit for service and young sows ready to breed and younger ones at very reasonable prices. I had a nice herd, nearly fitted for Toronto Exhibition, but got a good offer and sold part of them, but have some good ones left, which I will show at local fairs near home.'

There is an element of truth in the statement "that in the case of bull and heifer calves which are twins, the heifer will not breed," but it is not true in every case. The heifer born twin with a bull calf is called a "free-martin," and is popularly reputed to be always sterile, but many free-martins prove fertile, and not only is this our own experience, but there are instances among pedigree cattle which go to prove the incorrectness of the popular idea. The reason why some beifers born twin with a bull calf are sterile is that the animal has only the external form of the female-that is, the apparently female calf is sometimes hermaphrodite. Why there are so few cases on record of the successful breeding from "free-martins" is that farmers are so impressed with the popular story that they do not give the female twin a chance of breeding, but, believing that she is "no good for breeding," they fatten her for veal.-Pateley Bridge.

SOOT AS A MANURE.

A writer in the New Zealand Dairyman vouches for the following, from one of that paper's exchanges, regarding the excellence of soot as a vegetable fertilizer is frequently lost sight of. The thought occurs that if soot were more expensive and less plentiful, its virtues would be more readily appreciated, and its nutritive qualities oftener taken advantage of by vegetable cultivators. Besides stimulat ing young growing plants, it is the best remedy known to me for keeping in check such ravages as slugs and smalls If our carrot bed of last year had not received an almost daily dusting of soot I have grave doubts if one carrot would have survived. An adjacent hed of thu barb provided an agreeable harborage for slimy pests. From this hiding-place they issued in hundreds, making straight tracks for the young carrots until they were effectually brought to bay by their enemy the soot. It may be argued that soot is awkward to handle, but this difficulty can be considerably lessened by applying it in calm and showery weather. From soot a valuable liquid manure can also be obtained by filling ar old artificial manure hag of open texture. and plunging it in a barrel or tank of soft water. A ready supply will thus always be at hand, but before applying the liquid it must be ascertained that the soil is in a moist condition. Soot may be very beneficially used for potting pur poses; a little added to the soil, say 9-inch potful to a bar ow load of s ri will produce vigorous plants and deep green leaves. A sprinkling of som ought to be mixed with dry soil and laid on the bottom of drills prepared for peas and | beans.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

RYE AS GREEN MANUER

Would rye, sown in September, give good results on light sandy land to be plowed under next May for corn crop? D.S. Ans.-There would be some advantage in sowing rye for this purpose, but the benefits would probably not be very marked. However, if you can do so conveniently, it would, we think, be worth trying.

PERENNIAL SOW THISTLE

I send you a bad weed, which seems bound to take the country. It has come in most cases in turnip seed, and in some cases in clover seed. Please advise how to treat patches infested with it, as it seems to spread like smallpox. G. H. G.

Ans.-Perennial sow thistle, for information regarding which see back numbers, including Question and Answer department last issue. This is a had weed, a perennial, which spreads both by underground rootstock and by dispersal of seeds by wind; also as impurities in domestic-crop seeds, being commonly found in clover. To give methods of eradication here, would be mere repeti-tion of what has recently appeared. Methods adopted for Canada thistle are recommended for this. Sow thistle is a heavy feeder and drinker. It is less troublesome on clays than elsewhere.

FITTING SHOW HEIPER.

1. Two-year-old heifer lost her calf last spring at five months. She is three months onward again. Would like to fit her to show at county fair last of next month, as she won first prize last fall. A friend advised me not to feed any grain. Would a small quantity of oats, once or twice a day, ho any harm?

2. Would like to know the easiest way to fatten an old ewe that has been profitable, and, therefore, kept too long; can eat anything, but is a little thin for the butcher. SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.-1. We do not think feeding her a fairly liberal ration of oats, or, better, ground oats and bran, say two or three quarts of each twice a day, would have any injurious effect as regards her carrying her calf to full time. If there is no contagious abortion in the herd, and she is kept quiet and not excited in any way, she will probably go her full time. If you have contagious abortion in the herd, give 20 drops carbolic daily in a quart of water, mixed with her feed. 2. If you have a patch of rape nothing

will equal it for fattening sheep. not, give a quart of ground oats and bran daily and fresh clover pasture.

APPLE BUTTER-ELECTROPLATING.

1. Kindly give a recipe for making good apple butter.

2. Would also like to have instructions in regard to electroplating vs. silverplating for spoons and forks, the relative nerits of each, the cost quantity quired per dozen, method of application, W. I.

Ans.-1. To make apple butter, boil down a kettleful of sweet-apple cider to two-thirds the original quantity. Pare, core, and slice juicy sweet apples, and put as many into the cider as it will cover. Boil slowly, stirring often, until the apples are tender to breaking, then skim them out and drain well. Put into the kettle a second supply of apples, as many as the cider will now hold and stew them soft. After taking them from the fire, poor all together into a large crock, cover close, and let it stand for twelve hours. Return to the kettle, and boil until it is of a brown color and about as thick as soft soap; spice to Put in jars in a cool, dry place. 2. Electroplating is the coating of metals with metals by electricity. Almost all the useful metals, including silver, nickel and copper, may be thus applied. The whole art is based upon a simple fact : that a current of electricity passing through a metallic solution tends to decompose its constituents, depositing the metal upon any surface prepared to receive it. The quantity of material used may be varied to suit the person having it done. The price for plating forks, spoons, etc. as given us by a firm doing such work, is, for silver, \$1.75 to \$2 per dozen; for nickel, \$1 per dozen. We presume our inquirer meant nickelplating when he Have for sale a choice lot of boars and sows of spring litters sired by imported Polegate Doctor Geo. Thomson & Son, Woodstock, Ont. e said "electroplating vs. silverplating," as both silver and nickel are now applied by the electro process. A good reference book on this subject is "Electroplat-

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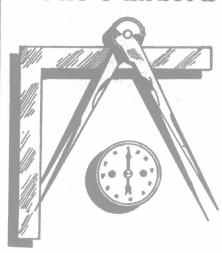
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We know that farmers, of all men, must base their operations upon the most strict business principles if they are to succeed; then why are so many of them following this practice of gathering only onehalf of their corn crop?

The Government Experiment Stations tells us that the ears represent only 60 per cent. of the feeding value of the crop, and that the other 40 per cent. is in the plant. And they have demonstrated further that the plant loses this value if it is allowed to stand in the field at the mercy of the weather.

Let us suppose you have 75 acres of corn, and are going to husk it in the field; do you realize that your neighbor who has only 50 acres of corn, and who will harvest the whole crop, stalks and all, will make just as much profit on his crop as you will on yours? You have paid taxes or rent on 25 more acres than he has, you have plowed, planted and cultivated 25 more acres, and yet your net profits will be about the same. Can you afford to do business on that basis?

Here is the way it figures out. Suppose you both get sixty bushels of corn to the acre; your seventyfive acres at 50 cents a bushel will bring you \$2,250.00. His fifty acres of corn at 50 cents a bushel will bring him \$1.500.00, and his fifty acres of stover would | and regularly fills it with corn.

bring him \$800.00 more, \$2,300.00 in all—\$50.00 more from fifty acres than you get from seventy-five

These are not random figures; they are based on the statements and experience of some of the highest authorities in the country. For instance, an acre in corn will yield two tons of stover, and these authorities place the value of shredded stover at \$8.00 a ton, producing \$16.00 extra profit on each acre. You might just as well have this extra profit as not by cutting your corn at the right time, just when the ears begin to glaze.

You cannot expect to get this stover profit if you leave it in the field and turn the cattle on it. By the time the cattle get to it, it is practically valueless.

Neither can you realize good results cutting it by hand. In the first place, the plant must be cut promptly, just when it is ripe, and by the time the field could be cut by hand much of the feeding value would be gone. Besides this, farm labor is so high that this method would reduce the profit too much.

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