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 soll at a very reeoonab
torms to suit porehase.
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Never was there such






S3abay Suro


## che

## Farmer's Tdvocate and Home Magazine.

## EDITORIAL

The Market for Hogs The variations and vagaries characterizing the
market for bacon hogs in the last two years he not easily accounted for by farmers, and the ex planations of dealers and packers fail to satis-
factorily explain the factorily explain the ups and downs of prices,
especially the "downs," which periodically especially the downs," which periodically re-
cur to disappoint the breeder and fecder 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 his breeding stock, and when prices go up he has
teve if any, to sell, and hence misses the fev, if any, to sell, and hence misses the ad-
vantage from the riso. It is reasonably cortain vantage from the rise. It is reasonably certain
that the low prices of last year had a very dis couraging effect upon the breeding industry in this country, and that the reduced number the scarcity of suitable hogs on the market this 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 the result that Canadian bacon expected, with 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 se-
cure 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 Auerican can sacon bein sold in Britain under the brand of Canadian, as dealers are handling Americaa corn-fed hogs. and These remarks and suggestions are offered in
no carping spirit. hut in the beliof 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 con-
fidence to raise a sufficient supply of the right sort of hogs by a reasonable assurance that prices will be maintained more uniformly at The fluctuations in values of fresh meats may 1,e consistently accounted for to a large extent
h.y weather conditions, by the competition of arious countries catering to the British market,
and hy supply and demand, but it is not so ta and by supply and demand, but it is not so to
nearly as great an extent in the matter of cured merats, and it would appear to be practicable and
aflvantageous 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 leess perishable nature than many others. To the farmer the prices prevailing in the last couracing, averaging nearly, if not (inite, a dollar and a half higher than while remembering past
experience we would not counsel rushing into
breeding wreeding 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, secure a better class. and be prepared to pront secure a bettor class, and be prepared to pront
when the ination and paying in the point of discrimsuitability, which they have been so long charged with failing to do. Good, purebred 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
profitable feeder.

## Canada Must Excel in Agriculture.

## 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 comconditions, it still seems the fashion for farm ers 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.and sact is clear, the days of frugal peasantry and serfdom will never dawn in Canada can never have an agricultural population whose tiguous citios Helo steadily improve, our forich continue to thin the ranks of farmers by qualify ing 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 could oly be coduced national prosperity for agriculture must always be our chief basic in dustry. 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 swelfing ranks of industry heel the pinch of re 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 Iogically expect to become much of a manufac-ture-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 essential to the building up of a strong selt-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 oleotrieal eneriv, alse, will olleet the
handican which at least two of our great Provnces 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 a: agricultural population to consume a good share of its products and provide reasonably cheap food for its artisans. And, since we tent with primitive conditions and forced by lack other opportunities to till the soil, we must dever opportunities to till the soil, we must tractive 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 0 do. This is the more necessary because our agricultural lands, though extensive, are not na-
turally 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 a they have done. Our situation alongside this great, rich, absorptive nation is unique, giving conjunction with this we have to cope with the luxury-inclining influence of universal public ed cation-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 agricuiture than the United States We require better farmers, better agricultural institutions of all kinds, and a pubic-school edu tions our country afords.

The lines along which wo
nust 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 fre and mighty nation of the North

## Peace.

Since February 6th, 1904, when Japan and Russia severed diplomatic relations, until August upon by the Russian and for peace was agreed tiaries, in Russian and Japanese plenipoten shire, all the nations of the earth have watched with'eagerness, amazement and horror watched game of war between Russ and Jorror the blood portion to the interest in the combat is the re joicing over its termination. During peace ne gotiations the newspaper correspondents, and through them the general public, have been kept guessing, but not one correctly forecasted the che ane, and everyone gasped with surprise when waives the terms of peace were announced. Japan expenses, consention of reimbursement of war vision of Sakhalin. and withdraws acceptable di for the surrender of the interned the limitation of Russian naval power in the

When terms so magnanimous conclude a wa carried on without corruption, and characterized the combination is calculans of to nighest humanity

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Christian nations whose practice in these mat tors falls far short of the standard of their faith hy the Japanese envoys rugarding their final intentions about the disputed points, was in keep
ing with the reserve manifested through the whole war. But the reasons for wholesale sacrifice of
what semed in their power to acquire are not so easily understood. A fair share of the honor nust go to President Roosevelt, whose endeavor (1) secure peace has been unremitting. Had , tors, his efforts would have been unavailing. for his attempts to move Russia were a fallure, and Tapau, having gained hy valor and plock : "11 pusition among the nations of the carth is
the new schoolboy who whips the bully of the
clase and is henceforth regarded respectiully, and wisely loft in peace. (wntion to the internal wound which has mude
mined her strength, while Japan's prospects widening and increasing her influence and commert tax on her funds, but the perseverance, indust $r$ perest tributes to the prowess of the Japane is the incipient spirit of jealousy maniest
wards them in certain quarters of the America Ropublic. This naturaley takers and exalting on timenished themselves, vi\%, invention. One h.e. ouly thing that counts permanently in the ands, have as yet 10 show that the tw. Imwe than imitators. the implication being What they will not axcel in this respect, and cont

Manners in the Show-ring.

## That horses should be taught good manner fore being brought into the show-ring is

 before being brought into the show-ring ispoint that no one will dispute. At the sam time, a person watching the actions of the differ ent classes at an exhibition, especially the smalle
shows, must be impressed with the idea tha shows, must be impressed with the idea the portance. This is especially marked in the halt classes. Many exhibitors take practically handled colts to the show, and when such a is brought before the judge he is either ncrvoll
and excited, and will neither stand to be examin nor lead properly to show his way of going, is stubborn and sulky and hard to make move
all. In either case he shows to a great disa vantage. Animals should be judged in accordanc with their visible qualities for the class in whic they are shown, and the judge has no right
nssume that if well halter-broken the animal would show the action demanded of his class As he cannot, with any degree of certainty, judg from the general appearance and quality of a
animal while standing what the action will and as action is a very important point in horse of any class, even colts on the halter should be compelled to show such or be sent away with
out an a ward. The good judge of a horse want the desirable action of his class shown even in sucker, and, as even one of these little fellow will show better if taught to lead than he wil not accustomed, it is better if he will go well the halter. Some may say that this statem, is not correct; that a colt, or, in fact, any h,iss
will act better if running loose. We admit thia will act better if running loose. We admit tha tions. An animal that feels well will act well when loose in a large paddock with nothing
bother him, but in order that a man may iud bother him, but in order that a man may judd
a horse's action correctly he must have the an mal walked and trotted straight away from an and straight back towards him, and this is im
possible, except in those that have been taugh possible, except in those that have been taugh
to lead. At the same time. we can make ex cuses for the sucker that will wot lead, lut in all older classes manners on the hallur should
be demanded. The colt should be taught to lead straight at either a walk or a trot, and stand to attention when asked to, and should
also be taught to allow himsclf to be nanclul Other qualities than action are, of course essen
tial, and in order to judge these the iudre tial, and in order to judge these the iudge mos
be able to examine the animal well with his cye be able to examine the animal well whth his cy,
and in some cases it is necessary to handle him
or look at his mouth to determine ure The harness classes should also have bett.
manners than are fiten shown manners than are often shown. In any class a horse or horses should be taught to go it th should stand well to attention when asked, shicul back well and steadily, etc. Take the carriag
class for instance: A restive horse, or one or both of a team renders, he wer
of the judge unpleasant and unsafos and ind of the judge unpleasant and unsafe, and ind.ancer
the safety of the driver and other exhibitacs horse or team that refuses to stand, h.itt will
rear, plunge, kick, etc., and may also act badl when in motion, should not be taken in ..... fact that the exhbit may be of superi ir 1..t
and probally worthy of first place provided had mamers A carriage horse is provided
pleasure and family horse: hence he challv stantes. amely motwithstanding ansily aly nurior qual as sumficiontls allowed to comperte umbess
 III acourdanc. manners as horses should be be the quan our what they have heen or what they wild he if better they
 that ho would as to lead the judge to suppos the saldle classes manners are a point tha
 (Tom in awarding the not be taken in hat very valuable an

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { had that schooling. hence } \\
& \text { hor purmose for which he is } \\
& \text { stand well to attention }
\end{aligned}
$$


will of
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th or knees
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knees. it
se to bear
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. hunter, in addition to the manners required in the saddle horse, should have good man-
ners in performing over obstacles. He should take his jumps willingly and in good form, should he apparently anxious, but not coo eager, should go straight between obstacles, and not refuse to ome to the jump or take i
ot confined to the horses in the show-ring ately, not conited often act in a mean, selfish way towards ach other, by trying in different ways to excite
ach other's horses, and thereby lessen their pach other's horses, and thereby lessen their
chances of winning. They are also often rude and discourteous to the judge, and when not awarded the place they think they deserve will sometimes refuse and uncomplimentary remarks. This pass
rude
be called the essence of ill manners. The judge be called the essence of ill manners. The judy
or judges are not infallible, and it not infre quently occurs that an exhibito
as good a place as he should;
lake what he is given without' comment. shoul -xhibits before a certain judge or set of judges,
and this act implies that he is prepared to stan by their decision, and, even though he gets th worst of it, either through mistake, incompetency, dishonesty, or other causes, he should be
man enough to accept it and not exhibit tereprer or ill manners by abusing the judges. If he
thinks he is not being properly treated, he has the privilege of refusing to again subject himsel osuch treatment by withdrawing his entries. he attention of the judge to the merits of their ontry, as regards breeding, individuality, action perd, owner, etc., or give plausible explanation
as to the cause of a blemish, etc. This should not be allowed. If the iudge wants information allowed to volunteer information. Te exhibit., honest and capable manted that the 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 indgment. He should also be sportsman a ough
io wish the best horse to win, and should not in any way interfere with the exhibitors of other ontries, nor yet draw snecial attention to his
own. other than the visible merits of the animal
domand

Why Mares Do Not Breed Reqularly farms is not larger is that farmers in th mares are tried regularly. It may seem to some to te much trouble and perhaps a waste of time o stop some important work and go and have ake the mare regularly on that errand is a losng policy for which there is no defence iery few days rufter she is bred, says be tried
hange, but we do know,
hat and change, but we do know, that it
al ways well to consult the wishes
the cowner hlways well to consult the wishes of
he owner of the horse with which she has bern
neatiod. If his rule is to have the mare returned for tifal on a stated day, then she should ।
liroupht back on that day. Some mares are suct
hudly and remer hindly and regular producers that they
ond at the first service each season for
of yoars, so that it siems a waste of time of ycars, so that it seems a waste of time to have
them tried. In such cases, however, it invariably
thomens. hapwens, sooner or later that she misses, and
hon the owner inveighs against his carclessness in Not atteliding to his husiness. Inrsis are the must valuable and profitable an
mils reared on the farm. It seems likely, more W...r. thet this condition will endure for many
Therefore, the man is foolish wha neg-
vars. Nots any point in the game. Every brood mare
an arm that does not produce a colt is so
not Ituch dead timl er, and even if she does her work 1. Which way reasonably te expected from her 1., amare is simply the world, and for the foals she over a year, she
is wothing hut a bill of expense for the time heBut in any case, the failure to try mares as
thiy whould te tried is merely work half done
and whe all Whd ur all know what the results are. as a rule
In thenend. If it is worth white to breed a mar
once it is iust as well worth while to return her Wovided that some worthy reason does not later
duslon why she should not be. Merely to fail II. tabe her to the appointed trysting place on
ti. Fea of becing busy is very poor business Wuppose the corn is weedy and the
W.ather hes heen wet. To stop for a half a day
Whans to lose that much time in moing over a fiwens to lose that much time in going over a var, hut may also start her out in bad harita
and cause her to become hard to get with foal
therwards. There is no defense to be made to for the purpose. After this is done the clinches
may be smoothid with the rasp, but the meres. And another thing : if the owner oi the mare of the hoof should not be rasped, as this outside afrecs with the ownir of a stallion to return her move its natural protective covering.--[Mayo
at a stated tine and place, that constitutes a at a stated tine and place, that constitutes a
binding agreem.n. and in the event of a dispute
over the navenen over the payment of the fee, might have a marked terne on tre outcome. In any case, an agree$n$ ent s an acricement, and if the owner of the
mare cures nothing for his own financial welfer le should nt least resplect his word. The business of standing stallions is a hard one at best. a dis greeable one at all times, with lines cast the man hathling. the make a profitable season
h. inforse must arrange his $h$ siness in a husinesslike manner. and he cannot
do that if he cannot depend on the return of the


Shire Stallion.
Bred and owned by Messrs. John Chamliters \& Sons.
Holdenty, Northampton, Enniland.

## Hoof Hints.

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


Perpetual Motion (11272) he nails too far up into the wall to make them generally occurs at the fetlock. Toes turned out touched to the foot while hot, never burnt into toes turn out the fetlocks are generally in. When position. The nails should be small, and when and animals so formed are very apt to cut in hoof. If driven too high when the horse is re- brush. Both, however, are weak formations. shod the former nail holes are near the edge and behind: serve to weaken the hoof and interfere with the and disease, as a result, may be expected in the driving of new nails. After the shoe is fastened hocks. And a horse which goes either very wide
the nails are to beclinched in emall grooves placed or very close behind, and one with very atraight


Shall We Condone the Race Course?
Are our agricultural shows fulfilling the mission for
which they were eatablished, if not, will it be out of
place to speak of what many think are the leading
detriments to the advancement of agricultural teaching. detriments to the advancement of agricultural teaching,
especially to the young men of our country. The causes are numerous horse-racing, side-shows of a ques-
tionable character, gambling, etc. For the present I tionable 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 cuses 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 horsethe same at an agricultural fair. We look upon horse-
racing as one of the greatest evils the country legalizes
to-dey whater to-day. Whatever is hurtful to the morals of manking
is an evil. Some will say., Is horse-racing hurful t.
the people ?." I will not stay to argue that point, bu simply
The
to his improverent cannot be unimportant ; but racing
does not improve the breed. docs 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 hocause
of the race-track. Now, if this current of evil, as regard it, remain unchecked, whither will it carry us?
It has come ns a mighty fllood, blighting, our fairest
young men, and in a short time who will bo flle to young men, and in a short timo who
stem the tide ?
The most successful county show that I attend has no horse-racing or other questionable attractions what ever. It is simply an agricultural fair, is hest at
tended, and it will be hard to find a finer clase of horses at any show. In conversation with the prisiltont
and secretary of the same show, I was told thit thoy
have always paid one hundred cents on thin dollar. I have always paid one hundred cents on the dollan. T
speak of the Norfolk County Show. held in Sim.....
Ontario. where fine horsces, but not racing. constitut. one of the most attractive fentures of the fair.
But some say, have you not observed thi
that press continually around the racing ring at whens heavy heart have 1 often olserved it, and and
personal knowledge, having filled all the offices and $I$ am prepared crowds, regardless the racos the la
Jeast. Are the
on, hut if these are of doubtful qnin, I would say well the next step. If positively infurions in

## be made

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
the mollor of such a career. Much coulld be written about wasted
lives. Only recall to memory bright promising lives. Only recall to memory bright, promising young
men of twenty years ago, who took their first lessons 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 ?
sind I'robably all gone.
The past history of the race-track would not be ver pleasant reading. I appeal to the young men of Can-
ada. 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 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 heart. If our young men can be united into a solid
confederacy for righteousness, and use all the strength confedracy for righteousness, and use all the strength
of noble young manhood against all these evils that of noble young manhood arainst all these evils that
threaten our national welfare our future is assured.
The evils rosulting from the above practice are unThe evils resulting from the above practice are un-
limited, and much could be written about them, but for the present I must cease, quoting from much bet
authority than myself, "Its whole flower and fruit

## crime." Oxford Co.,

## STOCK.

## Profitable Gains in Steer Feeding.

An experiment in feeding 130 two-year-old, $1,000-\mathrm{lb}$.
choice steers with different foods and under different
$\qquad$
systems of
last year, at the Tllinois Agricultural Experiment Station, and the results are published in Bulletin No. 103 .
The experiment commenced Nov. 28th, 1903, and ended The experiment commenced Nov. 28th, 1903, and ended
June 2nd, 1904, a period of 186 days. The daily gain Der steer varied in the various lots from 2.08 to 2.45
per pounds; the average daily gain of all the lots was 2.25
pounds, or 419 lbs . per steer for the whole time. The 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 tun lots sold for an
$\qquad$


And cob meal. The feeding of silage in moderate quantitics is not necessarily conducive to heavy shrinkage in shipping or
small percentages of dressed beef. The reader is cau-
tioned

duction. 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

clusion. After eliminating the hog from the cattlo-
feeding operations here presented, the feeding of lrokin ear corn was followed with larger profits than the frem

## Remedy for Leaky Teat.


are better out of doos that where at all possib year, in order to preserve the health a portion of viga animals. Where farmers are living on limited areas built so have stables that are well ventilated a dition, then I think a system a clean and sanitary co able. For the early part of the season, good vissilage would be quite satisfactory ; later, clovers and peas and green corn would prove suitable However, as previously stated, 1 scarcely think it wo tent in Ontario. The cust of labor for this plan. the probable injurious effect on the health of the ani-
mals confined throughout the yar Mals confined throughout the year are two points which
render this practice doubtful at the present time visited some dairies in Switzerland, where soiling ine lowed, and I was not very favorably impressed with o. A. C., Guelph $\qquad$

## A Contest Between a Registered and Unregistered Shorthorn.

The judging of the Shorthorns at the Lincoln-
shire show last week was attended by a circum-
stance causing stance causing considerable excitement in the award of the championship for the best bull, Coates' Herdbook Shorthorns and Lincoln Red lying between the best bull of each of these breeds. The cattle judges each held to their own breed; the sheep judges were then called in, and evenly, so that an independent umpire also divided of the famous Norfolk feeder, Mr. Learner, had to be requisitioned ere the final decision could be ar-
rived at, when the honor was Lincoln Red bull. This, it is believed, is the the occasion upon which a Lincoln Red has succeeded in vanquishing the Durham representative cham The two bult in Mr. P. What well-known Kills in question were Mr. P. L. Mills champion of the Bath and West show at Notting ham, as well as occupying the highest position in
his class at many leading shows his class at many leading shows of the breed, and 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 three short-legged, even specimen, grauldly filled on his of the kind his thighs, and with a wealth of flest pleasing stamp of bull butchers like: a stylish,

## Varieties of the Shorthorn

Not unfrequently we hear breeders of the pure Short
horn inveighing against the divisions and end of the breed. Nut unnaturally their views are colored horn; or, on the other hand with the Coates Short their lack of sympathy arises. There tion, of course, that the pure Shorthorn, as repregented it thelf. It occupies work, Coates' Herdbook, stands by aspire but occupies a plane to which other, breeds mat attained, and when the history the world's beef production comes to be written a "xtraordinary part played by the pure-bred red, white it must not be forgotlen occupy a foremost place. But Shorthorn there is a great practical use. Apart the
 the Polled Durham, while in this country in America immense reserve of Shorthorn blood in the unregistered
$\qquad$
$\qquad$ Things sometimes move slowly, even in the twentieth
contury. and it may seem strange that so much useful try sliould not be recorded for dairy herds of the counhim. aro signs that farmers are awakening to the ad antnuss of pedigree, as exemplined in a record of an amimal's performances at the millk pail, but whether Whiect the ever crystallize into a union having as its Cimit ific hasis than at present remains to he seen. We Wich drurece of in the pedigrection in breeding, hut the success
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Wint of view we have the testimony of sound
W.sy man that it is a a paying testimony of sound

Iittle admiration for the Lincolnshire variety, and som
go so far as to quention its utility. Lincolnsh breeders, however, are not likely to follow a will-o sort of pedigree and endeavor to grade up the cow
stocks of the country stocks of the country, rather than proceed on hap
hazard lines. In Lincolnshire there is a wealth of tip framed, fleshy cows, with good bags, nearly all of sound red color. It is little wonder that, having bred
these for generations, the average farmer in Lincolnshir should not feol justified by experience in throwing the variety of the Shorthorn possesses such constitution a the Lincoln Red. It must not be forgotten either that
some of the best strains of Coates' some of the best strains of Coates' Herdbook have found
their birthplace in Lincoln, the Nonpareils heing Instead, therefore, of cavilling at the divisions 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 inevit-
able 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 pruden policy of Shorthorn breeders in general to work up registration as a means of improving to work up
varieties of the Shorent varieties of the Shorthorn. The contest at the Gran-
tham show the other day was signal proof of many men having many minds, and the fact that a pure Shorthorn ship by a local variety will do much to increase the
do 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 associaree shorthorns ber of unregistered animals of Shorthorn tyee, the pure-breds only represent a small fraction of the whole. Yet the influence which they exercise is world-wide, a the more infuence 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 breederg or 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 alhough it is not immediately allied to the parent volume. It is the recognition of a princile which
everyone with a generous thought for stock-breeding in everyone with a generous thought for stock-breeding in this country will support. Let us, therefore, do noth-
ng to discourage its adoption.-

Soiling Cattle at the Central Experimental Farm.
We do considerable solling on the Central Experi-
mental Farm, since we have only about 25 acres of pasture for about 80 head of cattlo 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, which consists of about 14 acres, as soon as that pas-
ure 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 ib. of bran each per diem. If ensilage alone is
fed they lose in flesh. The dairy cows, about the 1st of July, recelve 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 wheu 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 feod, and they recenve what they will eat of the corn until the fal
ferding begins. The corn is fed whole as long as the will eat it up clean, but as soon as they begin to leav
the stalks it is cut, it being necessary to cut every sec
ond ne stalks it is cut, it being necessary to cut every sec
ond day in order to have the feed in the best condition. The best soiling crops that we can sow, we have
tound to be a mixture of peas and oats, which should
bo sonwn at the rate of about are thushols per acre be shwn at the rate of about three bushels per acre.
and which may be sown usually alout the 25 th of
April, about the 1 st of May alout the 10 . and athout the middle of May, in order to have it in
, hest of condition during as long a period as possilld hie best soiling crop that can he grown is alfalfassible tuit
dry, well-drained, fertile, well-tilled field is necessary The area to devote to such crops will, of course, de always better to have too large than too small a
area. A fairly safe rule would be to allow one acr of all sorts of crops during the season for each six
Cins. To illustrate, a farmer with 18 cows, likely t
> about three acres to the growing of solling crops
 0 ts and early as possible on $\frac{t}{2}$ an acre. $1 \frac{1}{2}$ bush- Leavink aside the direct profit made in this way, ings. Willows will be found best for binding the soll might give a crop in September. likely to be overliokid, but which is, on that account, It is sincerely to be hoped that the circulation of

urging to measures so pressingly needed, and yet urging
scems necessary. We are far from exercising the foreseems necessary. We are far from exercising the fore-
sight 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 ample inspire us, and the forestry campaign be carried
out more vigorously in the future than it has been in out more
the past.

## Rotation and Manure.

A good place to see the effects of a three years
rotation is the farm in connection with the Lonrotation is the farm in connection with the Lon-
don (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 spring. 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 saucer shaped, cemented manure yard. From here it is
pumped into a tank, such as the sprinkling tanks pumped into a tank, such as the sprinkling tanks seen on city streets, only a little sinaller, hauled
out and sprinkled on the land about thrce loads per acre. We question whether it would not be more economical of capital account to dispense ed manure yard and allow it to mix with the ed manure yard andication of the liquid in some
litter ; but the applict or other cannot be too highly commended.
way or other way or other cannot be too highly commended.
Some splendid potatoes, corn and mangels which, until being underdrained, was described as a regular bog. There is need in this country for any thousand more miles of tile. Nothing genuine satisfaction and permanent profitalle

The Weed Problem.
The weed problem is closely related to the Control Act came into force, and farmers all
over the country should have an eye on its pro-
visions as it visions, as it means a good deal to them. This Act, which was framed to protect, to a large
extent, those farmers who buy their seeds and
who wish to pet 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 farmseed on his own place to his neighbor who is in position to know what he is likely to get in the seed he
for recleanin pared with that for seeds of first qulaity. I
fact, the seedsmen have already discriminati against him for some years. Only last fall I ould have had 40 c . or 50 c . more per bushel if
here had been no foxtail in my clover seed. This s not a very noxious weed seed, yet the presAn hour or so spent in that field would have
paid me handsomely. teythe and before the faxtail had have taken a 1 could have cut all the spots where the clover had been
billed and where, mostly, the foxtail grew. I wish to draw attontion to the value of

otations are
On very weedy farms I can strengly pplying the stable manure which contains the 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 grasses, become palatable to stock, and are also a good many weeds the seeds of which sprout Late. I find, too, that buckwheat is one of the
best smothering crops we have. Fall rye is 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. I it be followed with another cleaning crop, as a hoe crop of some kind, the work is more effec
tually done. I trust th
over this that there will be such an awakening letins which have been published, the articles
written in the papers, and the discussions at written in the papers, and the discussions a
farmers' meetings, etc., that every farmer will farmers meetings, etc., that every farmer will
whet. his scythe and see that his part of the road side is cleazed up, as well as all the other waste places about his farm. I believe that the be
ginning of the end of weeds has come. In travel ling over the country there are evidences of it in the cleay roadsides and the attempt that many thermers are making in hand pulling the foreigner
they see, and the greater care they are taking in they see, and the greater care they are taking i
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 sigp will fan the breeze until it reaches the proportion of a hurricane against the weed nuisance.

Threshing Time

er charges from $\$ 4$ to $\$ 5$ per hour for the out. fit, than they are here ; but time is money ans ing day. Wentworth Co., Ont

## Thrift and Matrimony.

I was very much interested in your articlu Why Don't Farmers' Sons Marry ?", and think know at least one reason why. Although not farmer's son, I am in the same position many such, viz., working out. But I don't in ta so very long. No, I'm not going position yet, but 1 am going to try to be in a as I intend do so. Why don t farmers sons do they're worth? The reason I mentioned for all of enterprise. As a whole. Canadiave is, lach enterprising nation, but the average farmer's son is an exception to the general rule I knuw many is an objection to renting a farm, but at any rate and make a good living out of it 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 had farm for a good one. But in the second case ha fften has a bad farm on his hands, and, because of the heavy mortgage on it, cannot dispose of it gave for it or be a loser.
at the age of trenty-five, son should have saved s quite enough for a good start $\$ 1,000$, which arm. I know that many work at home and they were not there the hired men would be, and Would have to be paid. Therefore, my advice
o the farmer's son, or the hired our money, look around for your wife (it takes merk to find the right one), and always do your when you've got the money, get the farm first then the wife. Spice both with a little economy your happy home. One word more-the day beore your marriage send in your subscription to

The Advantage of Growing Mixed Grains
hany experiments. That work is already being carried
at the Dominion Experimental Farm, Nappan. Bu
with the idea of inaugurating co-perative exper ing, such as has been carried on with such great valut to the country in connection with the Ontario Agricul ducted this year by Mr. F. L. Fuller. agricultwrise con Whllowing is olle which will appeal to the gradually-iu
creasing creasing body of farmors who believe in feeding thi
krain that is grown upoon thoir fouldo
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The Wrong Kind of Immigration Agents.
It is undoubtedly a fact that the scarcity o
good farm help is seriously hampring farm opera-
tions, and making farm life more of a drudgery
than it should be.
The situation is simply this: The manufac
turers have far larger profits in their business
higher wages, which attracts many of the brighter
and better men from the country to the towns
und cities. The opening up of the Northwest
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conservative in business methods that other em-
ployers, but it is difficult to systematize farm
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is done. Heavier furm teams and faster-work-
ing implements would facilitate the work and re-
duce the wage account
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Another cause of the scarcity of good farm
help is the sadly deplorable fact that the youth of
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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
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In my opinion there would be just as much
ood business in a man who wanted to found a


Expediting Farm Operations.
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wn or city seems do and this desire to tile he hold of mankind,
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Mne to work for me but my present farnu it
insid. the corporation of the tow of Trilson
and the men have all the advantages

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atulge himeself in the country. In fact. I know $\square$
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\text { YOUR FARM YOU } \\
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\text { HO KNOWS HOW TO }
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Co-operative Purchase of Implements.
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of May last year, it being "位保" " day there. I went
to Salt Market Square, where the farm laborers were congregated, many of them were reand women, and I found ver many of them were ready to come to Cauada, 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 remunerative wage to the farmer who uses intelligenci
and business methods in his farm operations, uses his hired help as he would wish to be treated himself. Fo 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 greate
amount of pleasure to the farmer and his family. amount of pleasure to the farmer and his family.
Huntingdon, Que.

Balance Emigration with Immigration. That the problem of farm help in Ontario has become a very live as well as embarrassing one 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 writter (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 fessions ; this led the young people to the pro-roof-tree and farm for the workshop. But in these days of more and better labor-saving ma-
chinery 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 alluring farm by the youth for other and more ditions, we will have to fook for some other source for this want that now exists. Speaking
from my orw 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 Collowed the advice of the lato Horace Greeley, the young man has gone. Aye, and more than small holdings, others with large families, wave sold their farms to thetr neighbors, to go West expecting to better their conditions. This selling oo neighbors has intensitied the scarcity of labor, as the purchaser increased the area of his farm,
but there was liess labor available to till it. is one of the causes of lathor scarcity in Ontario,
and would sumpust immogration as its antidote.
It is true somethmy has been dones It is true something has been done along this
line, particularly the past season, but with the
vast public works aud anterprises guting on, the labor brought in all has lewn swallowed up and
but litle has found its way to the farm. If
think the statement is a plethora
been brough



## volume difficulty

 way with.Bruce Co., Ont

## It's No Fairy Tale

THAT FWANT A BEEN TOLD THIS BY THOSF: WI VR strawy ma:mure, which might smother the delicate Wion What Better

## Harvesting Buckwheat.

in every case they will readily respond to the treatment.
Another point where some make a great misAnother point where some make a great mis-
take is in pasturing their young clover in the take is in pasturing their young clover in the
fall. II there is any danger of the plants be
coming far enough advanced to form heads, it 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 iajure the
crown of the young plants. The dividing board 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
field. The advantages of this 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 It leaves the young clover tops, weeds and stubble upon the ground as a mulch which will protect the young plants during the winter

By keeping stock off, the roots, and likewise pecially 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 haps I should have mentiowed that hay. Per should not be done later than September, a plants require that much time to regain sufficient
growth for winter protection. When these few precautions have been followed I have never failed Elgee a uniformly good stand of clover.
[Note-A light dressing of A. McKENNEY.
lent thing for the poors spots in the clover field
and application of them in this way will pay many fold better than trading them for soap.

Thick and Thin Seeding
The fact that plants yield more largely when they
are furnished with ubundant room, and that the 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 writer
upon agriculture, and early historians record upon agriculture, and early historians record facts
iliustrating the advantages of sowing thinly, and of the extraordinary yields of grain from single seeds. Never theless, 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 ro cently seen a piece of oats sown with one bushel per acre, which yielded a better crop than a neighboring ago a ten-acre field was divided 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, re spectively. There was no perceptible diference in the
soil of the field, nor any in the manuring or sowing. At harvest time there maring, preparation ceptible difference in the yield, however, the thinnestthe thickest portion the far the best of the field, and portion the wheat had stooled out considerably and the heads were much longer than where two bushels had been sown
grower read a paper upon thin time ago, a noted seedseed, illustrative of his experiments in raising . . ree "wheat. He exhibited a single plant of "pheat fron a single seed planted alone, which bore 94 stems, 87 stems. He stated that a crop of one of oats with single seed, nine inches apart each way, produced with hushels per ucre. His plan of selecting seed was to take the most perfect grains from the largest head of
the plant with most 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 plan was repeated yearly, taking each year the best
grain produced. By this course
 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 67,780 heads more than six
Decks per , plantings reducat the crop somewhat. One plant Late 1,878 grains ; a bushel of wheat produced by this thin
sowing contained 460,000 grains while the sowing contained 460,000 grains, while a bushel o
ordinary wheat contains 700,000 , ordinary wheat contains 700,000 grains. Here is in
teresting 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 successsulary the remember that for
free from weeds must be rich and free from weeds by thorough cultivation. With better
farming than we the farming than we now have we can raise large brops,
and it is certain that the possibilities of better and it is certain that the possibilities of better farming
are not nearly realized as yet. Note-While commending the general idea of the Alove writer, we think the arguments put forward for
thin sonsing are perhaps a little too sweeping. In this tural Station, experiments in thick and Ohio Agricul-
less amount upon the somewhat worn lands of that
State. Of course, when good plump seed is used upor State. of course, when good plump seed is used upon quired, 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 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 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 on to state the advantages the young man in
town has-I always thought it was the reverse. town has-T 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 settl down. 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. Then you go on to talk about the boy on the farm; house ? Where did his father get his
house ? Where did all the pioneers of this country, who came from the old lands, get their houses? Did they look to a fatherly Govern-
ment to rig them out in a brand-new outfit, fine farms. fine buildings and everything up-to-date,
or did they set out in earncst to get it for themor did they set out in earnest to get it for them-
selves? No doubt some of them got help, hut not all; the most of thrm had to set to with
a will and hew out homes for themselves, and en-
dure all the hardships not buy a new top buggy first thing and get their cigar in their mouth to give the best girl a drive
whether they intended to be married or not Rut, 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 enme 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 s to hinder them from doing for themselves? There are very fow farmers who would not help at twenty-one. He owes his parents somethang or keeping him all the carly wars of his life and he education, but the majority do nowadays, orrnt a farm and have a house for his hride, would be willing to give him a team, a cow and
a pig or two. some poultry and sect to sow his
arm with arm with, perhaps the wis the implements
rom 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? I
think they would be far ahoad of the couple in uan with the wage has not the same chance t...
ay up for old age as the man on the farm. The
atter, if he were the richt cort and had the right sort of wife, could a go on from year to year adThe trouble is with the young folks themselves. They want to bogin where their parents
are now, or a little farther ahcad. They want toon
nany fine thines-buggios, watchus, bicucles, fast orses, etc: and the girls are much the same orWant, slverware, carpets, etc., are what they
Want their houses furnished as well as their
mother's. Such thinge are all right if you can Mind them: otherwise, you have either got to
ait till you are forty, as the Fitor says, be.re you can get married, or start at the foot of Wit lays the golden egers and still wing "ugs. I
 r, other sides to this filuestion which $I$ have not - km to stay at home aitur twomts-ome and the Whes to get married " don't see what do and he tune wi't.
inder him. Let him A 't
in GRY CO. READER.

## Where Wheat is Not Grown

 wheat harvest and market is not the predominat ing topic of conversation, nor the work incident habitants. the all-engaging pursuit of the inporty miles north-east of Winnipeg. Here, in the astures of long, waving grass, and among theblufts of poplar, scrub oak and cottonwood species of farming is pursued as different from that on the proverbial Manitoba "ranch " the latter is from the methods of cropping many miles in extent dual-purpose cattle feed. and upon their products the farmers place their chief dependence for the neccssaries of life. It is a
safe resource-the herds of cattle supplemented by droves of hogs and flocks of poultry. There never a total failure of revenue and seldom diminution from year to year. In such a system
of farming there is none of the feverish excite ment of the wheat farmer, but also a sense Curily and thorough contentment
The products of this district
The products of this district are marketed
different manners. Where more than fifteen cows are milked the cream is usually se arated with the machine, churned at home, put ap into pound prints, wranped in parchment paper
provided by the city commission houses, and shipped once or twice a week. Where fewer cows are kent and the work of buttermaking is not popu lar, the cream is separated and shipped two or Winnipeg. Occasionall, one will run across
man who keeps from fifty to one hundred cows and makes the product un into cheese or butter Hog-raising is a natural adjunct to the dairy
industry in this section, and every farmer sell a bunch or two each season. The prices this year are encouraging, and doubtless more porcines
will be raised. It is largely from this district that the Winni peg hutchers get their beef for their own killing but the price they pay for it is absurdly low and that scems to indicate that the great differ
ence existing between live cattle prices at Winni ence existing between live cattle prices at Winni-
peg, and the retail prices of beef is due almost

and straw are the chief fodders, both for horse and cows, while the nearry meadows-those his
toric lands which were allotted the volunters toric lands which were allotted the volunteers o
'85, and have been constantly changing hands since furnish abundance of hay. Wianging hand With the growth of Winnipeg, and the conse
quent development of the demand for fresh farm puent development of the demand for fresh farm
produce, will come a cortaln expansion in mixed farming operations throughout this and other districts. Fresh cggs, spring lamb, chickens,
garden produce, new potatoes, iresh milk, etc., will all be demanded in lager quantities; this will inure to the advantage of the 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 trade.
The
The suggestion a casual observer is inclined to offer inhabitants of the mixed farming dis-
tricts 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 anima simply a good cow, but an outstanding animal.
As it is to-day, on most farms, but for the plenAs it is to-day, on most farms, but for the plen-
tifulness of pasture land and the cheapness of tifuness of pasture land and the cheapness of
fodder, not onehall the cows kept would pay for the feed they eat. Of course, the poorer milkers
are generally the best beefers and raise the better 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 hinher another, standard of milk production, without sacrificing anything of the meat-making pro-
clivities. should not bo lost sight

## DAIRY.

Handling Milk on the Farm,
There is a steadily, and, in many places, a rapidlygrowing demand for cleaner and more wholesome millk duction of butter and cheese. This demand will con-
diter tinue to grow in proportion as the consumera realize the importance of using a product produced under healthful and sanitary conditions. and the dangers
which accompany the use of that produced under condi which accompany the use of that produced under condi-
tions both unhealthful and unsanitary. Many pro-

quality, and are making an effort to meet requirements and seeking knowledge of home conditions. The proportion, however, is small
considering
thog number engaged in dairying in
various ways, and there is great need of further
interest matter.
To
efflciently To efflciently
meee $\begin{gathered}\text { public de } \\ \text { mands for milk, }\end{gathered}$ butter and cheese. sary to
thorough
have a
knowlthuruugh knowl-
edge of the work to enable one to the proper condi-
tions. It is the the proper condi-
tions. It is the
rule rather than rule rather than
the exception among farmers to
be unfamiliar with be unfamiliar with
$t \mathrm{he}$ nature of
milk conteme tion, and the genThe Canadian Pacific as a Horticulturist--In the Station Grounds at Regina, Secko tion, and the gen-
fashion mentioned holds one too closely to his 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 monev out of farming. but to have lots of fun out of his work, and everything on his farm goes to bear out this slatement. The team separator is run by a $2 \frac{1}{2}$-horse-power turthe cream, saws wood, turns the grinding stone, and runs cther light machinery, As for the milking heing disagreeable work, it is largely a ques-
tion 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 irom 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 Tre the chinf field crop The soil is more adapted
to their growth than it is to wheat, and it is 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

Anderlying the development of flavors in milk and
its products. These fiavors are occasloned by the mutits products. These flavors are occasloned by the mul-
tiplication of exceedingly small germs (bacteria). each
species of germ giving off its own peculiar navor. It species of germ giving off its own peculiar Alavor. It
largely depends upon the handhing of the raw material largely depends upon the handhing of the raw material
whether the flavors will be desirable or undesirable, as 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 c life known, but, though small, they carry on many processes of life similar to the
larger plants. For growth they require suitable soil arger 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. Mllk is an excellent and moisture, and with a lavorable temperature radical changes soon occur. For the provention of germ de-
velopment two conditions are necesary-cleanlineas dol velopment two conditions are necessary-cleanliness and
low temperatures. The first prevents inculation with injurious germs, with which all dust and dirt particles are laden, and the latter prevents thoir dovelopment should the milk become inoculated at any time during
the milling or subsequent handlig the milling or subsequent handling.
ing, filtering, and the use of centrifugal machines, are empioyed for removing dirt and bacteria, and are to 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 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 pensive device in the covered milk pail. This is an ordinary tin milk pail, with a closely-fitting con which has an opening near one side, into which sired, having a ine-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 tion and can besily cleaned In a series of for teen trials at the Connecticut Experiment Station re sults demonstrated that $63 \%$ of the dirt was removed from the milk by the use of the covered pail. sid milk preservation. Low temperatures are really 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 aloout double that time, and if kept at 50 degrees will sometimes keep without curdling for two weeks or moro. But although uncurdled and probably sweet even at low
temperatures, it becomes filled with bacteria of a more unwholesone type, which develop at low temperatures. Old milk is, therefore, unfit for the market, or for but manufactured into butter or cheese while fresh, and if me 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 inilk that produces changes, but, as previously mentioned, their growth and multiplication.
If they did not multiply at all the milk would not sour 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 funda-
mental 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 multiplicadependent upon preventing or checking the multiplica 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 liacterial growth increases. When between 70 and 100 degrees Fahr. the rapidity of germ growth is at its maximum. Reaching 120 degrees many specie ahle, while at 1 kO degrees mostly all are destroyed The number of kerms in milk after it is 20 hours old is dependent far more upon the matter of temperatur duction. In other words, the keeping of milk is more a matter of low temperatures than cleanliness.
regulations for cleanliness in the
every precaution in this direction show
is extremely necessar
being
cleanliness was observed in that
from the time
livered to the
junction with
junction with this
diatoly after milking
ture maintaine
ter and milk
not until thos
sirable in
milking
which has bee
to the depth of six or ei
doned. Do not attempt
ing therein, but seek new milhime
There is nothing more suituh
ventilated stable in which t
ventilated stable in which to be used and
it on a high and dry shaded spa
it dry and clean by removing all ma
day, and not
during the nigh
Regina, Snsk.

Milk Yields and Milk Records.
$\qquad$ 0 which was startect in Desmark 1or recording the mill
yield of cows. The association which conducted the work was that of the parish of onsume the bulky food produced by thequired tore actually fed upo 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 wa
adopited that there are now 400 parish sociatics in Denmark where recording is general, and where indi viduals are retained and paid for the purpose of con ducting the work. It must be evident to thinking out this matter that the very figures which point to the superiority of one cow or the inferiorit. and this must be constant-of making some changes for his personal benefit. keep cows which he sees in black and white are losing money, nor can such a man refrain from feeling an in
crasing desire to extend the number of those of his strack which are really returning him a arsperctath.
profit.
In almost every
herd a record shows that th. profit. In almost every herd a record shows that th.
number of inferior milkers is larger than the number of inferior milkers is larger than the namber
superior: : while between the two cones a group, which practically produce the average betwren the superio and the inferior. This group should be disposed of a opportunity occurs. that their stalls may be occupiow
in turn by tested cattle, every one of which is known fers to money-getter. The following table, which fers to the Vejen Assocination, indicates precisely w
has occurred on the farms of three of its members


British Markets for Canadian Products.

## The following is from the pen of H. H. Dean, Professor of Dairy Husbandry at

returned from a trip to the old Country.
Mithough naturally dealing mostly with
Iairy markets. the writer touches a few
dairy markets, the writer touches a few
nection
Condions generally in the Old Country arn much more prosperous than ten years ago. The
people are able and willing to buy large quantites 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 mere is tal with whe say times are bad, that hut undoubtedly the country is growing wealthier all the time. The standard of living is increas
In spite of some few grumblings, there is a grow ing feeling of sympathy towards Canada. Kong as the buyer of Canadian goods is making ashilling once in a while, he is pisposed to treat
us favorally. If there is no moncy in tha his sympathy is apt to grow cold. Britain is the greatest marki" for food products in the
world. and it is to cur advantage to study its requirements. BuTTER.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Canadian butter is difficult to sell in Manches- } \\
& \text { ter, and in the north of Eingland and Scoth mat }
\end{aligned}
$$

$\qquad$ SWedish, Finnish and Russian butter which Dish shipped in casks. The box is an unpopular pack age in these markets, and it is an uphill fight in Leeds said he had placed an order One dealer dian butter to be put in casks ander for Cana two shillings per cwt. more for it than in boxes
He was very strong on this point watratwory shillinges would not more than pay for spirit of the trade in $\mathrm{L}_{\text {ered }}$ boxes and It shows th chants. are willing to put themselves to some Lomdon is oldoble ody the gratust marhet for the shape of palatathe food can he sold at some domi Th. London. 1 pristol on the Leedst market appar to the most fawrable of those I have.
ninited. Buther for morth of London will sell He.t Ther box is all right for Bristol and Lond
 chester, threw per cent, satt, and well packed in wreghing oi mombs. or any other weight boxan



$\qquad$
 In some marhets, CHEFAGF Manchester, they want
 "hother" Manchostre, it is worth comsidering
 milh "II Canada Thuren is such a variety of de-


$\qquad$

the... the wroches on the box is
condition. In Loeds I was shown some che
from a a cortain factory that they said

 every box.
One merchant in London considered that the Government should insist on cheese being carried
at a temperature of 40 degreece $F$ arrocs

 cipenea arrioved in a much hatated condition at both
cheesistol and London about the 12 th of July. Bristol and London about the 124 h of July.
Most of the merchants are indifferent about paratfining cheese. In some places the retailers
will not purchase them, because thev lose ton will not purchase them, because they lose too
much in weight after stripping. Some say they much in weight after stripping. Some say they
become soft under the wax and are not liked
Generally speaking. the man who buys ches Generafy speaking, the man who buys cheese to
store would prefer them paraffined. Retailers,
as a rule, object, and the latter are likely as a rule. object, and the latter are likely to
have their way, as the wholesaler and jobber must get goods
hold his trade

Large quantities of oggs have heen imported
from Russia until very reconty from Russia until very recently, One firm in
Manchester has had a representative in Russi buying egrs. The tradte Would like to get Cana-
dian eggs. Prices are about one shilling $(24$ cents) per dozen, which should lave a good mar
gin of profit to dealers in inost spacons a trade worth looking after. Canadian bacon has a grond mputation in the
markets here. Dealers are not willing to admit that it is equal to the Finglish, Irish or Danish
but it is good. Dealers in Leeds mentionce that the Canadian bacon'trad\& is in great danger, from bond to Canada, and this hogs are imported in city of leeds as Canadian bacon. This, they American is nots so good-the fat is too soft. On the other hand, a dealer in in Bristol said, if he could get these American sides, which were near-
ly as good as the Canadian, at 45 shillings, he,
as a merchant did mot as a merchant, did not believe he should pay 51
shillings for Canadian. This is a matter which
should receive the attention of should receive the attention of the authorities in
Canada. We do not obiect to American Canada. We do not object to American bacon
in Rritish 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 men have worked hard to secure a footing, and Fruicy The apple and stone-fruit crops of Fngland and
Scotland were destroved hy frosts in May. There
should be a good demand for Canadian apeles should be a good demand for Canadian apples
this year. Canadian canned fruits and vegetables semem ittle known. On the Manchester produce exgrocers of the district cory Tracellay, I meet the ng but California, Grecian, Turkish and Spanish should b,. slaci to give ('anadhan gooms a trial.
a pale, straw instance. Leeds wants cheese of
chester lihes similar somewhat open : Manappler to butcer shome, but white. The same
white butter 2 and 3 per cont collored, some saltless, some dian makers are latorimg under a a disadvantage whereas. if a man knew his goods were going to Competition among buyws maky goonds to suit. difficult to carry out in practice. However plan any and all kinds of produce if in in dowhere for portation are points to be and improved trans3. Canadians ought to varefully considered. ways frequently and get acquainted with Mritish from those followed in Which are quite different trade frome the Britisher's viewpoint Looking at
tuall. be mutually beneficial to Canada and the mother coun-
try The slow progress being made on the main building for the Manitoba Agricultural College will, in all prob-
ahtility, mean that the energios of the college staff will
be confined to the teaching of up-to-date methods dairying. the the teaching of up-to-date methods of dairying. The course will be in charge of Prof. Car-
son. It is doubtrul at this date whether the other
courses will be touched this winter

GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

## Picking Apples.

Apples should be carefully picked by hand in any way. Summer variolios for the fruit howe use or special local trade. should be aldistant markets or storage ; they should be picked When fully mature, but hefore they have comon the tree until they have reaches should hang have taken on good color. Apples rill size and still immature, as a rule keep longer than if alCowed to ripen on the tree, but they do not deshap the full color nor the best quality. N mature, or between fully mature or overripe fruit one blends imperceptibly into the other. Exper crop inchrder to secure the hige to harvest the
highest quality and best keeping properties in the fruit. Sometimes,
with summer varictics it is necossary tol With summer varieties, it is necessary to, go over
a tree twice, picking the most mature specimens lirst and leaving the remainder ior a week or
two, in order that it may velop. Round-bottom baskets or perfectly de
be pails should lined with cloth to prevent bruising to have them Irruit should mot lo prevent bruising the fruit. shomb be placed at once on the sorting table be placed in boxes or harrels for removal to imposition of duties on imported competitive


Picking a Baldwin Apple Tree
rruit (though some witnesses expressly excluded
fruit from the colonies from such duties). An other was a power of retaliation, to enable the Government to secure the same treatment from
Governer mer as is accorded them in Great Britain foreigners as is accorded them in Great Britain,
The committee recommend that, in addition to The committee recommend that, in addition to tovernment inspection of all perishable food at
the port of entry. They express the opinion
and that if this had been done in the past, much for eign fruit which had found its way to some being unsound, with great advantage to the
British fruit-grower and to the public generally.

Aim at Quality Rather than Cheopness of Seeds.
We understand that an effort is now being made establish throughout Ontario local Vegetablegrowers' Associations, intended to work in con-
junction with the Provincial organization-the Vegetable-growers' Association of Ontario. In 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 duced. According to Association was introduced. According to this report, the question products appears to have been thought gardeners importance, and that which, in our opinimary matter of equal if not greater importance present, as being more within our power to ac complish, 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 ong 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 evere disappointments are annually cand most poor seeds-poor as to germinating quality, and poor because untrue to name. The cost of the very small in proportion to the cost of preparing
the ground and working the crop, and small comthe 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. all buy are is ar of the seeds we experienced the losses mentioned above. When we go to our scedsman, 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. We there-
fore think that one of the greatest boons the new fore think that one of the greatest boons the new members, but upon the farmers and all who use seeds to produce crops for profit, is to raise the
standard of all seds sold.
To accomplish this standard of all seeds sold. To accomplish this,
the campaign for cheap seeds must cease. Our the campaign for cheap seeds must cease. Our
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 obtin the seedsmen the best prices to obtain us the
best possible seeds, and when we thus do our best possible secds, and when we thus do our
part, we should require the seedsmen to do theirs part we shoud require the seedsmen to do theirs
by-First, guaranteeing all seeds true to name
(this is not necessarily guaranteeing the crop) (this is not necessarily guaranteeing the crop),
second, testing all their seeds, and marking plainV on every pachage the percentage germinated i
the test (ihe secelsmen al purport now to hav 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 keen both seed merchants and seed users can keep
their stocks sorted out. The best Finglish mrichants give the season of productiong on their
packages.) packages.)
Middlesex
[Note-The abore, from the proprintors is me of the leading vegetable-grow
ments in Middlesex Co., is worthy ments in Middlesex Co. is worthy of morw than
passing attention. It is well that the mow on ganization should exert its influence lirection of a parsimonious attempt
members a few cents in seeds. involvincer members a few ents in seeds involving alwe For imprownent in the quality of garden seods

## My"Clover Flower Garden.

every form and in every stage of growth. This
spring I had an idea in my mind to try an exspring I had an idea in my mind to try an ex-
periment with clover. periment with clover. Since laking 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 lonked when in them to my children as they looked when in
blossom. In March I sent to one of your best 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 comer for nitro-culture, and received
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 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 o a number of people and a great source of
leasure to me. I sowed the seed in alternate pleasure to me. I sowed the seed in alternate
rows, and some of the varieties have grown be yond my greatest anticipations. The three kinds
late sown cannot blossom this late sown cannot blossom this year, for which I am sorry, but hope they will live over our next 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 fulness, for the pieces of land which are now ered with the pretty, tri-foliated greenness were ormerly just spaces which all sorts of weeds de-
lighted to call their own. If this summer is finish of their glory and luxuriance my experience has paid for all the trouble in the pleasure it has 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 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 poul summer that in all likelihood a great many poul-
try keepers have been feeding to maintain the try keepers have been feeding to maintain the
supply, and not paying any attention to early
moulting. When eggs are 20c. all through Junc moulting. When eggs are 20c. all through Juni
and July, and even more, it seems unwise to
break up taying to break up laying to induce a moult, for, all things faster for their fock may not make money any than they have done during the past fer months
During the short days of autumn and winter 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 Nevertheless, he who would have his hens in the best
condition possible to enter winter quarters must make some preparation, and in some instance make what appears, for the time being, con
siderable siderable sacrifice, for any hens that have no
moulted yet should be induced to do ho earliest possible date, else they will so at thi ter with impaired vitality. When the moult is delayed until late in the season more time and
more food are needed for the process, and oftent more the bird's needed for the process, and oftell 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 writer has prove more or less controlled. Tho this period of the hen's existence can be influencol waste of time for anyone to attermpt would bo. moult upon the hens which are not to be win
tered. Let them lay all the eggs they can be
forced to do of pullets are coming on to take the thate of ant
the old hens, the yearlings needed for kinf the old hens, the yearlings needed for kiop,ing
over should be penned by themselves for 1 wel...
to fourteen days Oo fourteen days and fed verys sparingly, ancil care being necessary to make the changes in fored upsenting the hen's equilibrium.
Anstting the hen's equilibrium.
All hens of two years and over. .spleciall the American and Asiatic breeds, should be dis
posed of in the fall, and they will pay best woll fed and kept. bus. and they will pay hest if farmi 1.1 , Strictly fresh eggs, shipped from the therchant weekly, are usually
 and a conctant supply pulcts shomld be layine uncons is the trade in fresh winter eggs. Every

 The the a growing preference on the home 2 m

## Gapes in Fowls.

Gapes is one of the most common diseases Which poultry are liable, /and any information site which causes the malady, and its the paraworking, is likely to prove acceptable to farmers and others, who, to their own loss, have had ex perience 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 facts ror the purpose of discovering further site. These some interesting information, which we to ligh apology for passing on to our readers.
It is stated that "/ If the trachea It is stated that " If the trachea of a bird af-
fected with gapes be opened, a number cone to fected 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. Each of these forked worms is a pair, a male and a fe-
male in union, the larger portion male in union, the larger portion being the fe-
male, 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 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 consider-
able numbers, by obstructing the air passiges able 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 para-
site 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 rom the throat. Sometimes the mouth is filled
with a foany saliva which obstructs the breath ing. The large female worms are greatly swollen and filled with eggs. These impregnated female their eggs escape by the death and decay of the parent. Since each female produces thousands
of eggs, it is easy to see how the ground over 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 metamor-
phosis within the host. The embryos remain
alive in the alive in the digestive canal of earth worms, and
when birds swallow the latter they may become when birds swallow the latter they may become affected with gapes.
o separate the sick from the well. the trouble is e 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 solut crude carbolic acid. The bodies of dead bird should either be burned or deeply buried. The rinking vessels should be disinfected with the If there is reason to believe that the ground he poultry yard is infested with the worms, their gelution of sulphuric acid it with a one-per-cent. drams of salicylate of soda per add two or three Water. Large numbers of chicks can be success into which is blown a mixture of one ounce of Mowdered chalk and half an ounce of finely-ground

Egg-market Requirements.
trictly fresh palatable should be eaten in a wach the consumer without delay, They should
quires. (1) that the eggs be collected regu re 40 to day and stored in a cool room (temperatur on hand to deliver until a sufficient number ar dealer forward the eqges a do dealer; (2), that the Now a work: (3), that the merchant at leas protert the cags from deterioration while in his Mome farmers are so situated that they can - var elly trade in fresh eggs throphout r li.... is a dranand for wewter eggs. Every

Importance of Detail.






 roup His. triend trold hime that the stone wall wis

 tryman, to whom hotot his trowhes. addrod hiod him to cut ano though this oailing and destaish an upw wrd
 rtaee opparad, the taster the colder the air is. He He ut



 duenced by a sudden drop in the temperature in win-
er, and in summer when other fowls roost with wings spread and panting for breath, his are spendip(r) 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 smanest number in the summer, when part of his hens
are sitting and raising chicks. The hole in the cciling
has made all the difference between a failure and a has menomal success.
ceived by the editor, from a farmer who bad purchased stock from an established breeder of pure-bred Rarred
 had ted them woll and given them overy chancere
 own living, while his were carefully provided for. It his Barred Rocks had had to do the hustling which he so kindly saved them from, the egg record would ha been in their favor.
the most important detail, while others pass judgment because of an unimportant one. An American, in com-
menting on the laying contest recently ended, in Lonmenting on the laying contest recently ended, in Lon-
don, England, observes that the first six pens, in order of their egg records, were white binds, and the seventh
Buff. He comes to the conclusion that color are likely to be better layers than parti-colorered
varieties. He fails to ollserve that the contest was arvarieties. He fails to olserve that the contest was ar-
ranged by members of the Utility Club, an organization
which is and which is endeavoring to counteract the Engliish tendenc
obecome so much interested in the struggle for supre
macy in the show macy in the show-room as to care nothing about utility
uualities, especially as many of the most prominent fun qualities, especially as many of the most prominent fa
ciers are men of wealth, who go into the fancy f out of it. The varieties which happen to be in fav the White Wyandotte and Bufl Orvington, and. of course, they led in the contest, a the parti-colored birds Inatched against them were bred by parties who had
given less attention to the laying qualities of their given less attention to the laying qualities of their
fowls. A pen of 13 Barred Rocks, of one of the most fanous 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 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
tirds birds are leading the three solid-colored varieties, while
on another farm, which raises White Wyandottes, Buff Wyandottes, Silver Wyandottes and Golden Wyanduttes 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 omiscion of a small detail may lead to a big blunder. For this
reacon it will probably take a long while to convince people that so far ns eggs are concerned, the breedingry
is more than the breed, though the later is not to be
ignored
w T.

We Can Sell that Farm for You! the trick andress: the farmers

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s tario Beekeeperss Assoriation, Mr. A. E. Hoshal. the benefit of amateur beckeepers. He said, in part, illustrating his remarks here and there
with an exhibition of utensils. " When September comes 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 righ to leave it on, but for myself, I would as righ keep it as a surplus case. Take the honey out of it and confine them down to one case. I ex-
tract in July, and take my honey all off except
what is nucser 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 pilif the bees fight each other or not; it is brood I am aiter, not the bees. I do not pick the strongest colonies to keep through the winter,
but I pick colonies with the best brood. The old bees are of no particular use to you at that time of the year, but the brood is. The brood hatches will 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 less than fifty pounds in all; but if it weigh
more than that it is better. $I$ often winter on 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


Fall Wheat is Not the Only Crop in Sunny Alberta
pounds, and as much more as you can make that I put on the whellbarrow and take out to
he yard. Now, a single case with the combs and all, weighs seventeen pounds ; a double case with bees, combs and all, weighs twentyfive pounds. Fyerything over that is honey, If
they are lacking in stores, and you have not the combs of filled honey to give them, it becomes use a feeder like the tollowing. The feed is
tyrup made from tranulatal on rup made from granulated sugar and water,
one pound of granulated sugar and one quart of water, brought to at boil. This is all we do. cover it. We take off the cover of the hive, and hiece of perforated tin in the top of a glass gem perhaps think the water in the jar will run out " 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 under-
 is another arrangonnt that has a hole through
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$\qquad$ thromgh the "hint thiner It is not to furnish
p.mr. ain that ".. ph that wintilator on. it is a
soon as it is warm weather-after St. Patrick's an entrances - theses ventlators are remored, and
 sead those blocks, and an 11 sous on further until the last of May or urst of June until you ome to the point where "I started. In the
spring leave your bees severty nlone. Irovide them with good queens in Juls, and sone they they are thoroughly packed and kept warm." Q. What kind of packing would you use? Sawdust, chaff, cut hay or dry leaves. II it not sufticient to know that the sugar is all dissolved ?
A. Certainly, but to make sure of it I recommend boiling ast seas one who lost heavily in wintering outside, I will tell you plainly that 1 in thot nnow how. I will tell you some things I went
through this last winter, and which I took oc casion to find out. I have had a suspicion for ong while that moisture in the hive very often, particularly in cold weather, was detrimental to had to be kept dry. I experinented along that line for sope ory. ifix experinented atovg even ears, but I
could never find a winter suitable for could never find a winter suitable for experiment-
ing
Strike aut in used this ventilator. I could not Strike a winter that would put the things to a were souring outsiders that when I was packing there hid stole the idea from me, and went a way and
fixed theirs up that way. Last fall I was in a little bit of a hurry, and did not put my ventilaOors on to try it. Some of the people who had
been to my place and taken this idea 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.
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 - Ar other thing without a singte man said he had these ventilators open, because they would frveze from me, and half of his bees went under and the other hali came out. He had about seventeen
collonies ; he had ten in movalle frame hives annl with others were in common box hives, warped ul Fivery one or his new hives, went under. The old
ones, riddled and sulit by the sun . The ones, riddled and split by the sun, and so on,
came through.
Another man, not over five mine from me, with the Hedten hive, etc., never packed
his bee , ne his bees at all in the double case, but set packed
in the open right in a fence corner, with the
honey board, res. through in the very bost condition, and they came out the same idea, I wintered quite a percentage winter, or near the cellar. Unfortunately, last troze, so that during the' night the cellar flooded and submerged the lower row of hives right
around. You would naturally suppose those heres would all-come out dead. They suppose not those The combs were thoroughly soaked when I went (1) take them out or the cellar, and I didn't exsurprised to find half of them living. I aut then mutside and they only survived about a week atrer they got out. Another thing in this win-
turing question: If you will follow it up, and
louk aiter colony, you will and that every one yol looked at, without an exception, showed signs of
being wet inside, and that wet never got there from the outside,
hud explainext a prous portion of his address, Mr. Hoshal ink-the lox-hive there were three systems of beekeep Cuse system. By the case systom to meant, 'y. which, instead of manipulating comms, we maninulate
cassess to no nccomplish tho different olvijects desired. rase is built usuanly with tranemes, and enecrything in it

POULTRY-RAISING BECOMES MORE POPdlar with the farmers all the time if you have any good stock for sale there are lots of people ready to biy it. put an advertisement in our "poultry and eggs" column and yod whil soon fivi out who they are. th farmer's advocate and home magazine LONDON, ONT:

## 1268

## THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

## Canadian.

Gold has been discovered on Lincoln Creek, Atlin Sir Gilbert Parker, the novelist, is visiting his Cana dian 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
ailroad tunnel under the Detroit river between wind railroad tunnel under the Detroit river, between Wind-
sor, Ont., and Detroit. The distance from surface to surface will be three miles.
Without medical attendance, and refusing the hel her neighbors offered, Mrs. Henry Forster, near Devlin
Ont., nursed her entire family through an attack Ont., nursed her entire family through an attack
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,
the New Western Canada Settlers' Mutual Land C pany, 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 curToronto Globe, that by using the Scotch system of cur-
ing herring, they can raise the price from $\$ 6$ per barrel
by the old method, to $\$ 12$ or $\$ 15$ per barrel by the by th
new.

Livestock judges at Charlottetown Exhibition this
year will be Dr. H. G. Reed, Georgetown. Ont.i Robt.
Ness, Howick, Que.: J. M. M. Gardhouse. Weston, Ont.; C. year will be Dr. H. G. Reed, Georgetown. Ont.: Robt.
Ness, Howick, Que.. J. M. Gardhouse, Weston, Ont. \& C.
M. McCrae, Department of Agriculture. Ottawn. Major 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 rom 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. English-speak He says there are 1,500 , Japanese and
g people in the prison; but they are
Findlay expects to be relensed Brtish 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 earthquake shocks are felt, and lava is seen pouring
down one side of the mountuin. The expeditions of astronomors to Algerin proved
Nuccessful in getting a splendid viow of the sun's weclipee
on August goth. Numerous photokraphs were taken.
 The Sultan of Morocco has relensw the Fronch-
Algerian citizen, Bouzian, but has not offered himi any
indemnity, nor made any answer to the other coman ls indemnity, nor made any answer to the other demman
of France.
The close of the war with Japan dows not by mut


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Chinese Chinese boycot Breadmakers

The
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by way
Ch way
Cinese
weakened

War Made in Earnest Hastens Peace

## welcome, and, certainly, never than when it flashed around

Kussia and Japan had agreed
August 29th. Newspap
spent the last few weeks in declaring what
to would not do., and what Russia migh
had given a correct answer to the conundrum
all the Japanese movements during th
the decisions concerning the important peace tern
been $\$$ ept a profound secret until the time was rim
divulging them.
Hy agreeng to a division of Sakhnlin in a
agreeable to the Russlaus, by waiving absolutely
right to an indemnity, by making no claim to surren-
dered 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 the limitation of Russian power in the Far East, Japan
has voluntarily relinquished what no one will doubt
she could easilly have obtained by force of arms. "Pence she could easily have obtained by force of arms. "Peace
has her victories not less renowned than war,"" and has her victories not less renowned than war," and
this is Japan's victory and reward, that, by the manarement of a war untainted by corruption, by generous dealing with prisoners of war, and finally, by gacrifices of great magnitude in order to obtain peace, she has obtained an enviable position among the nations of the
world, and she has left to world, and she has left to Russia her dignity, which is
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 bo omitted. Strenuous in this as in not bo omitted. Strenuous in this as in overything 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.
As for Russia, the country at larce wil
the peace, but the prospocts seem anything but brice Cor ince. but the prospocts seem anything but brigh
Onernal quiet when the troops come home to disorganized, and, in many districts, faminestricke lands.


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

IHE FARM BULLETIN
cents a pound; butter the same. All the cheese corm.
from Fngland. In his opinion there was no
 have direct trade relations with Braz Last year, it is computed, New York city receiv, 500,000 crates of American grapes, 2,000,000 tubs
butter, $2,000,000$ barrels of apples, 125,000 bale
hops, 18,000 sacks hops, 18,000 sacks of penauts, 11800,000 boxes
oranges, 100,000 barrels of molasses. 175000 bates
cherrios. oranges, 100,000 barrels of molasses. 1175,000 boxes
cherries, 250,000 boxes of raisins, 100,000 beres cherries, 250,000 boxes of raisins, 100,000 cratess
pineapples, 8,000 cases of honey, 1200, pineapples, 8,000 cases of honey, $1,200,000$ cases
cheese $3,500,000$ cases of eggs, 700,000 boxes of leme 175,000 barrels of oatmeal, 400,000 barrels of lemons
400,000 crates of 40,000 crates of plums. $3,000,000$ barrelsels of of potation
300,000 barrels of rice, and 300,000 pack

## Let Us Simplify

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { The press has said a good deal lately about the } \\
& \text { hard lot of those who tive oo the farm. The farmer } \\
& \text { wife cespeciallyy has been represented as, in many in in } \\
& \text { wis }
\end{aligned}
$$ stances, leading a life of monotonous in in many in in

sesults in a weakened that results in a weakened body and mind. When, that
who claim to know declare that this is the case it


proaches his in dignity or importance. To the farmer
the worid loohsh mot ouly for its bread and butter. but
for the cloan blood and the choar hrain and healthy
morrality that are the staples of
morality that are the staples of or country's life. When
he prosperst all slare in his good fortune. When his
character is sound to the core
and hish
character is soumd to the core, and his intemligence keen
and hiph, the democracy is safe, despite the ills o thal
conditions of farm home life are standily ond that the
conditions of farm home life are steadily growing more
inksome and exacting. The signs point the other way.
The farm is still
The farm is still supplying the country with it way.

as those of halif a cent child neno, who are quit, as robust
cation under imet their udu-
country ander immensely improved conditions. At any
country picnic grood appetites and keen compretition in
athletic sports tell the story of sound digestion
sturdy
sturdy limbs. The record of of our Cand digestion and
in South Africa in in proof sulfici.nt that endurancent and
courage hate not departed ficom our fields.
and



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Elgin County, Ont.

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$\qquad$ The early outlook for corn was rather discournuine awing the cold, wot weather, but. July heine thore favor
able the nearly matured, and no doubt will have a time chan
to escape the frost. Bluculade nose are faverite varieties of flint corn in this sectic mpre among the dents our faith is pinned chiefly
mproved I.eaming and White Coup خollow
which ripen with us in an averate season. It is bent. both

## well-fillecd ears, rather than twill poduce trom 15 to

## formly on the surface more or less silage became dam-

college, (iurlph, undertook and has now Agricultura

Series of experiments took and has now completed

## A Little Agricultural History.




At date of writine as dows not offen fall to surfer lot
At date of writing, Aupust 19 th, krain is all ripening
up, both early and late sown. The ground is so hard
up, both early and late sown. The ground is so hard
and dry that the grain is not filline nt ull as it should.
and is, as a consequenco nory
and is, as a consequelnce. vory light in weight. Buck-
wreat her as to make it atmost a failure, and to finish
it in some places the frost of Aulust 14 th
Thackenome it rlaces the frost of Augest The frost also struck many
watet froze to the depth of a half inche Row places
Roots are
anfering badly, and making no growth. Potatoes are


Thng wiched. Some would be quite well satistied with
Tornst fires are dors could be procured when wantel


Tork is not offering to any amount as yet. sells at 7 c .
and 7 ct . dressed. A number are interested in chickent
for chickens and 10e. for fowls. (iuaranteed egree not

Piof. Harcourt's Conclusions re Grading
Grading next issue.

## Apple Crop and Market Prospects

rop of apples in Cireat Mritrain and on the continent ario, has stimulated buyers of winter stock into anfion, contracts having been made during the past week vices just to hand report that contracts fort, and adnlone have been made at $\$ 2.00$ in the orchard. In New York State a number of orchards have been contracted eels ato $\$ 2.25$ per bbl. for the fruit. of course, barat 30 c . to 35 c ., against 40 c . to 45 c . 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 ago ; but the quality will be good. The crop in this ago: but the quality will be good. The crop in this
Province (Quebec) is good. and alrendy supplies of 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.

## Pr T. Macoun widely known for many

 ars past through his work as horticulturist at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, was reSir Wm. Macdonald's new agricultural college, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, but owing to sudden andserious illness in his family, he has been obliged to decline, and will remain in Ottawa añd retain


Prizewinning Ayrshire Herds, National Exhibition, Toronio, 1905.



Prizewinning Holstein-Friesian Herds, National Exhibition, Toronto, 190

MARKETS.
Toronto.
Receipts of live stock at the Western
 sheep, 7,142 hogs, 383 calves, and 10
horses. At the Union Stock-yards, To

 sheep,
horses. Export Cattle-Demand for good cattio active, but arrivals of these light. Choice
are quoted at from $\$ 4.50$ to $\$ 4.85$, good to medium at $\$ 4.20$ to $\$ 4.40$ o others at \$4 to $\$ 4.30$, bulls and cows at $\$ 3$ to $\$ 4$.
Butchers' Cattle-The market generally holds steady, despite a marge run of low-
grade stock.
Good butcher cat grade stock. Good butcher cattle in de
mand. Picked are quoted at $\$ 4.10$ t
$\$ 4.50$ trood to choice at $\$ 3.90$ to $\$ 4.10$ fair at $\$ 3.40$ to $\$ 3.80$, common at $\$ 2.5$ to $\$ 3.25$, and cows at $\$ 2.50$ to $\$ 3.50$. Stockers and Feeders-The demand for
good to choice stock cattle is active
Prices hold about steady. Stockers ar yuoted at $\$ 2.50$ to $\$ 3.80$ feeders at $\$ 2.50$ to $\$ 4$.
Milch Cows- $\$ 30$ to Calves- $\$ 2$ to
5 ac. per pound. Sic. per pound. Sheep and Lambs-Sheep are quoted
steady, at $\$ 3$ to $\$ 4.15$ per cwt. for exsteady, at $\$ 3$ to $\$ 4.15$ per
port, and $\$ 3$ to $\$ 4$ for culls. port, and $\$ 3$ to $\$ 4$ for culls.
Hogs- $\$ 6.75$ per cwt. for selects, $\$ 6.5$
for heavies, and $\$ 6.25$ for lights for heavies, and $\$ 6.25$ for light

BREADSTUFFS Wheat-Ontario-Small business is re
ported in No. 2 red and white; new a
75 c ., east and west. with old 75 c ., east and west, with old at 76 cc . to
77 c ., and goose and spring nominal. Manitoba-No business yet reported Manitola-No business yet reported on
the new crop by local dealers, although
some quotations have been sent out ol some quotations have been sent out. Old
No. 1 northern is quoted at $\$ 1.01$, No 84c., at lake ports.
Flour-Ontario-The movement for port continues, clearing out stocks, 9
per cent. patents being as. $\$ 3.10$, buy r per cent. patents being at, Mast and west. Manitoba-Hric
sacks, east
of the big companies show no chanre $\$ 5.30$ to $\$ 5.40$ for first patents, $\$ 5$ $\$ 5$ for bakers Millfeedi-Dealers report a firmer mart
ket for Ontario bran, at $\$ 12$ to $\$ 12.5$, per ton in car lots at outside points,
with $\$ 17$ to $\$ 18.50$ for shorts, accordin to quality. Manitoba-Bran, $\$ 17$; shorts,
$\$ 19$ to $\$ 20$, at Toronto and equal pornts
Oats-New No Oats-New No. 2 are selling at 28 tr.
low freights; old, 34 c . to 35 c . Barley-Some samples of new crop
which have been received are considere
 colored. Excessive rains and stra
krowth are given as the cause. Old har
ley is, therefore, held a litte firmer. at

## THE CROWN BANK OF CANADA toronto, ont

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED Special attention given to accounts of Cheese Factories, Drovers and Grain Dealerr, and all security $\begin{aligned} & \text { Municipal and School Section accounts received on favorable term }\end{aligned}$


$\xlongequal[\text { ing at } \$ 7.50 \text { per ton, on track here, and ' fair demand at firm prices. (iood drivers }]{\text { G. de C. O'GRADY, General Manager. }}$ vo. 2 at $\$ 6$. A sharp advance AND IALLOW.
 Inspected quote


 $\begin{gathered}\text { FRUIT. }\end{gathered} \left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { General-purpose and express } \\ & \text { horses, } 1,200 \text { to } 1,350 \\ & \text { Draft horses, } 1,350 \text { to } 1,750\end{aligned}\right.$
 The offerings.
Peaches, best
Peaches, red

'eaches, whit $\qquad$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| s. $\$ 1$ | 00 |
| $\cdots$ | 50 |
| $\cdots$ | 20 | $\qquad$

## Montreal.




Cheese Markets.




## Buffalo.

 886.20 : henvy and mixed, 86.40 to $\$ 8$ to $\$ 8.20$ roughs, $\$ 5$ to $\$ 5.40 ;$ stags



Chicago.
 ers and feders, 83.25 to 84 . Hogs
Mixed and heany packing, 85 to 8 \&. 924 shipping anu eulected $85.9 \%$


British Cattle Market.

An E:Eglishuman was driving on an out-隹 otiticing the horse looked worn out, he
virurked to the farvey
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
 Mont tell yer honor.



Life, Literature and Education.

## 



 and





 tinn when



 atone for country influence during the to say : I ath going to write a its mark, not on Macdonald's fund
first plastic vears of
 legiate traning in st Marys High his message ("hrist, not a shadowy inen, the bige Highlander's face lost
school It is worth noting how. man of howlicat cthics, but Christ ia its smile, and became keen and cruel



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$\qquad$
flantic rovage as if it wire a ferry
in Perthshire He came to) (ramadh
colony from "the Islands and High-
unclo werc in their cabin on the rait
a man stood suddenly in the dool
 he said
hands.
hands. ." I would give my life
Ranald stood looking at him a foiv minutes in silence, then he said slow
iy and distinctly: My father toll me to say that he forgave you every-
thing, and that he prayed the mere
of God for you, and?." added Ranald

City People in the Country According to the rassenger agen:
of severat of the great railroad sys
tems centering in New York, the present season has witnessed an wn
precedented exodus to the country
for the summer, particularly for the summer, particularly of
people of moderate means. And an especially gratifying feature of this is the largely-increased number of Wople who are either buying
renting small houses surrounded by few acres of land for gardeninty and
light farming. One agent declares
ihat the dient. along his line, convenient to the city, is far in excess of the supply
They all want a house with a gar tun, said one of these men, " and
the bigger the garden, the better it
suits." How much more sensible and conducive to the comfort, pleasure and health of a family is a va-
cation spent on one of these small
farms than in the oordinary country hotel or boarding-house need hardly be said. And where the distanc-
from the city and other conditions are such as to permit a man of
family to make his permanent home in one of these rural localities, where in his Idisure hours and days, the arrangement is still happier and more
advantageous all around. Those
who can go farther who can go farther out of the city for have no difficulty in securing larger
tracts of land for farming purposes near the borders of Connecticut and York state, at prices marvelously
low compared with the prices of farm
land in these same and
ive and thirety years ago. By apply mg to his farming operations the ense that he does to his mercantile man may not only add in the city, at
to histantially
tincome, but also gain what is etter than money for himeseli and
amily. good health and wholesome Weasure and heath and wholesome

For Every Day.


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

## loyalty to the British flag, in pride of eat fish, should come to Prince Edward

 Enclosing criminating all these in an an
envering.e. in the corner of which I had marked a cross, I directed it, according
to agreement, to Mrs. Belden, and sent
it
Then followed the greatest period of suspense 1 had yet endured. 1 I could
Not know the result of my scheme exoep through the newspapers. And when a
few days since I read that paragraph in iew days since I read that paragraph
the paper which assured me that ele paper which assured me that my
elorts had produced the death of the.
woman eforts had produced the death of the
woman I feared, do you think If ex-
perienced relief? But of that why speak? In atx haur had come the summons from Mr. Gryce had come the summons from Mr. Gryce,
and-let this confession tell the rest. 1 .
am no longer capable of speech or action am no longer capable of speech or action.
The Outcome of axix.
"Oh, Eleanore !" cried I, "are yo prepared for very good news? "Tell me,"
said I I , stooping over where she sat, said I, stooping over where she sat, for
she looked ready to "I don't know," murmured she; " foar that what you will consider good But when with all the fervor of which I was capable, I showed her that her
suspicions had been groundless, and that suspicions had been groundless, and that
Trueman Harwell, not Mary, had been the werpetrator of this deed, her first words
 have begged pardon of her on my knees. Seeing the state she was in, I deemed
it the wissst thing I could do, so drove
with her to her col with her to her cousin's home.
"Mary will spurn me : nnd she will be
cight," cried she. knew-." myself justified. If you ". I
acknowledges know,"
that I interposed: Mary ing.ence agninst hur was so overwhelm-
was almest staggered herself Yes. oh. Wait, did Mary say that? "Mary must be changed."
I did not answer : I wanted her to see
or herself to how kreat an extent I But
When the carriage stopped and I hurried with her into, the house which had theen
the scene of so much mystery, I was
hardly preparad tur hardly prepared for the difference in whas
own countenance. Her pyes were briwh
 from shadow: so quickly, her brow tree the ice of
despair melt in the sumshine of hope.


Continuod on pext it


## 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.



The Sacredness of Common Things.
 Last week I tried to draw your at-
tention to the divine "splendor" hidden under the surface of common things to-
day wo go atep farther, opening our
evee to the truth that what God has
 to show the outward sign of reverence
 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 piace wherereading this paper: "The piace wher.
on thou standest ors holy groud."
may not seem holy to you, for, though earrys crammed wom heaven, and
every common ounre with God, only
he whose oges are open bows down in he whose eyen are open bows. The rest.
wondering adoration of soul.
 ncious of the Divine Presence in their
mididt. We call
Palestine $\#$ The Holy
 steps of our Incarnate God sanctifed it.
But His Incarnation has made not only But His Incarnation has made not only
Palestine, but the whole earth unyly
ground."
The first Adam was made of
 Was. "cursed" for his sake,
Second Adam reversed the curse. His
body also is made of the dust of the earth, and everythng with which the
Holy One is organically united must be be Holy One is organically united must be
holy, $\begin{aligned} & \text { He has acrite up into highest } \\ & \text { heaven the body which still links Him }\end{aligned}$
 hay planet and every thing in int.
 knows no limits, and that the farthest
star is touched by and gathered into it
 tul condescension Hivh stooped in wond Himself o
yanically-as every. child of man
 that Divine touch made everythinh holy.
We need not wait for a future heaven, We ned not wait tor a future heaven,
for heaven must always be wheo God Gor
is and He ts here. If our eyese are only open to se the Yision of the Alimighty,
wo cannot fail to bow before Him in a
 - I but open my eyes,-and perfection.
 In the star, in the stone, in the flesh, in the soul and the clod.
And thus looking within and around me,
(With that ever ropew of the goul which in Thending uraises it too)
The sumbinssion or Man sot nothing-perfect
to Gods All-Complete.
Climb to His feet ! " have couceived
 is as natural for the soul of man to to
reach out toward God as for atant io
cimb un toward the sun.
Close beside climb ut oward town the sur.
mee as I write - in
$\qquad$ come up betwine the freper, which hay
Corcing their way to wal (oring their way to the light througg
cracks less than an aighth of an inct
 Infinite. But when we grasp avten the hem of Christ's Garment we know that
at tast we have found what we huncer Tor. Five then
hunger tor the full the sound of His

## Special Coupon Offer for

 Western Fair Week Only
## n order to test this nillowing special offer

THIS ADVERTISEMENT

## \$10.00 Cash

2mane


## PIANO SNAPS


 feen theroughly repaired in our factory and fully guaranteed by us.

Steinway \& Sons, New York, Concert Grand............ $\$ 1500.00 \quad \mathbf{\$ 8 0 . 0 0}$
Nordter $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Nerdhaimer Upright Piano, only slightly shopworn.... } & 450.00 \quad 275.00\end{array}$ 2 Nordheimer Upright Pianos, in excellent order........ 400.00 Three Steinway Pianos at $\$ 200.00, \$ 180,00$ and Two Heintzman Pianos at $\$ 125.00$ and $\$ 95.00$. Nine other Square Pianos from $\$ 25.00, \$ 45.00, \$ 66.00$, up
Seventeen Organs from $\$ 15.00, \$ 20.00, \$ 25,00, \$ 35.00$, up All instruments ticketed and marked in plain figures.
Easy terms of payment if desired.
Nordheimer's, Limited
188 Dundas St., London, Ont.

U.S. Cream Separators
make the largest profts, becanse they get the most teream.
Hold Wordd's Record for Close Skimming.
 oiling devices-low supply tank and solid frame-and are most ARE BUILT FOR LONG WEAR. Send for free illustrated book compl tely describing them and
©ontaining also much valua le informa ion about dairying.
Write and VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO. - BELLOWE FALLE, VT.

Advoriss in the Farmer's Advocata.


HACKNEYS and CLYDESDALES
Established for 30 years, an il winners at all large shows in Canada and United States. Best of stock always or hand for sale. New importation of Roval winners just arrived and on exhmintionat Toronto

 Parties desiring to purchuse some good Ayrshires or shropshires stould write Mr. T. D. McCallum, Danville. Que. Por
catalogue of his importunt sale, ant nounced in this issue. There will be
ortered at that sale, which takes place oil olfered at that sale, which takes place on
the 11 th of October next, some excepthe young importod hell handiral Toge which won sweepstakes at the Sheribrook
Fair last fall, and frst at Quebec and other local shows, Also a nico fock
Shropshires.
Fuller description of the Indivivuals to be offered at this sale will on a hor tosa

Sticking everlastingly at it it a good
motto. Switt, of Chicago, lost a lot of money in sheep speculatoon on tow yeare


He prayeth best who loveth beet
All things both great and emall All things both great and enall
For the dear God who loveth ua For the dear Goo who lopeth ua
Hath made and toves them all

- Coleriage

UUESTIONS AND ANSWERS
sweling on chress. When coit was two weeks old a swolling appeared below the knee, and he went lame. My veterinarian gave me a fini-
ment which cured the lameness, but the knee is still swollen. w. S. probable the lump will disappear spontancously. If it does not, you can hasten its removal by repeated blister
ings, but do not interfere until winter. mammitis.
milk, and thy decreased in yield of offensive-looking stuff, with strings of yellow matter. We purged with Epsom
salts, and she gradually recovered and 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 whave
A. E. . 1 ,
been the same. Ans.-This is mammitis (inflaminatlon
if the udder) of a subacute torm apparantly of an anfectious nature. iso 1ate those affected, and do not allow the
person who milks a diseased animal herson who milks a diseased animal to
milk a healthy one. Purge the diseased ones with Epsom salts, 1 to 2 lbs., and
1 az. ginger. Bathe the udders 1 oz. ginger. Bathe the udders, well with
hot water. 8 or 4 times daily, and milk
colts with covars.
Three year-old colt coughs badly
and
$\qquad$


1 GOOD PICture


Topero 92 BAy 5 , TRORONT
married again,", said Catchem is to be
wife, "and for the undertaker': wife, "and for the fifth time, too. It's per--
lfctly scandalous-don't you think so ?
". You must excuse me, my dear," re, Yied her husbmand, "but it would hardly be right for me to say anything against
Mrs. Catchem. She is one of my best

DID THEIR DUTY IN EVERY CASE

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

Cured Mrs. Jas. Murphy and Everyone
Elee She Reoommended Them To. RIVER GAGNON, Que., Sept. 4. (Special).-No complaint is so comm
among women as Pain-In-the-Back. is a safe estimate that fully half the wo
men in Canada are afficted with it. Fo men in Canada are afficted with it. Fo
that reason every evidence that there that reason every evidence that there is
a sure and complete cure in existence is
thankfully recelved. And there io abundant evidence that Didd's Kidney
pills is fust such a cure. This district could Pills is just sucu cures, but one is enour for an example. The one is that of Mrs. Jas. Murphy. She says:
.I I
I suffered for thirt
with a pain in my months with a pain in my back. I took Just
one box of Dodd's Kidney Pills and have never been troubled with the pain
since. 1 also rerommended Dodd's Kid since. I
ney Pills
as I did,
I did, and in exvery case the Pills did
heir duty and brought relief.

THE FARMER'S ADNOOAFB.
QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.



 Miscellaneous.
barbed wire fencina-sale of cattle





fallure in sebding lucbrne


 a stalk in it. Both got equal chance in
cultivation and seeding. I have been
seding seeding down with lucerne for twenty
years and never before missed a catch. years aldimand Co., Ont.
Halsed a catch.
Ans.-On the face of it, this is rather a remarkable case, and we can only
speculate concerning it. The fact of the speculate concerning it. The fact of the
previous crop of lucerne having been
thinned out seems to indicate that this thinned out seems to indicate that this
particular field is not very suitable, Whether from lack of drainage, the want
of some essential mincral constituents such as lime and potash, or from some
unsuspected reason. We would like our unsuspected reason. We would like our
correspondent to write us again, giving
particulars as to hove particulars as to how long this field had
been in lucerne, how it had yielded,
what the nature of the soil is and What the nature of the soil is and
whother high or low lying. We would
sungeet her suggest a further trial next year, using a.
ton of lime and a wagon load or two of good wood ashes per acre, or, hetter still, experimenting with ashes, lime ar
harnyard manure, applied separately ar
in conjunction on snyeral limitel In conjunction on several limited area.
In applying, of course, tho ashes or lim
will not heo will not he mixed with the manure, hu
broadcasted on the field. and the mannur
applied afterwards. Have any othe
 culture. Perplexing results frequantly
ocur, and it is alwnys a moord plan t
report such facts for consideration an
disouts. old country lad asks advice. Will you kindly advise me regarding the
best course to follow? Until I was past
nineteon, I wrought on my father's fart nincteon, I wrought on my mal I was pas
The next three years I I fivent trying form




$\mathrm{H}^{+}$
RE is a machine that does the most objectionable and disagreeable work that
a farmer has to do, and relieves him of the heavy ertilizers of all kinds.
The utility tribute the manure over the farmer's acres.
and
The manure is thoroughly pulverized "Success" is completely automatic- immediately avalable for the plant food. Th spread a load in less than four minutes.
Made in four sizes, $30,40,50$ and 70 bushels capacit,

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

DRHIEST DRAFY direct chain drive makes dratt 250
DRIVE CHAIN is very heavy steel pinned and not a link has ever broken.
BEATER FREEEING DEVICE insures easy and safe start and dispense whe the cumbersome end board.

REAR AXLE is larger than all others and one-third stronger解 tones ADJUSTABLE RAKE makes manure fine or coarse as desired. Will permit reat APRON RETURN cause bottom to automatically return after load is
discharged.
FOLLOW BOARD carries load start to finish

CHANGE OF FEED made by a single movement of one lever
STRENGTH-The "Success" is
anteed. years" experience of the oldest and largest baters of the result of twenty-seven

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

SEPTEMBER 7, 1905


GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM A safe, speedy and
positive cure
for



AA HUMAN REMEPT For Fhen




8ABSORBINE






The Repository BURNS \& SHEPPARD, Props

cor. Simcoe and Nolson ster, Toronto
 Special Sales of Thoroughbred Stock conducted



Shires, Percherons, Clydes,


Clydesdale Stallions



CLAYFIELD STOCK FARM Clydessales, Shorthorns and Cotswolds.

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

Guthors ant answers
Veterinary.
brit fle peet
Mare had good tough feet last ye
but this year they are hrittle, and it
ard to keep her shoes on. L. G. M.
Ans.-The best method of producing
apid growth of healthy horn is to blis.
fer the coronet repeatedly. Applying
Anisture by standing in a moisture by standing in a tub of water
or by poulticing also acts well. Ong rest. Keep in well-bedded bo
stall, and blister the coronets once every nonth all fall and wint Cow has a lump as large as a man's
head on her flank. I opened it, and head on her flank. I opened it, and
some bloody matter and then pure mat-
and some bloody matter and then pure mat-
ter 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 in Make the opening large enough to in
sert your finger. and then flush it ou
three times daily with a five-per-cent. olution of carbolic acid, in fiveduced wit
syringe milk of a cow with an eruptiv
isease. I do not think there is danger fiter the abscess has been open
SCAR-BRONOHOCBLE

1. When filly was two years old she had distemper and broke out behind heels and
fetlock joint. These sores were allowed
俍 o heal with proud flesh in them. She Give years old now, and no hair has
grown on these parts, and there is rough scab on the outside. How can grove the proud flesh, get the hair to
2. Fond make the heels all right 2. Foal, six weeks old, had a lump th
size of a hen's egg in throat when bory, and it is still there.
Aroud flesh. A wound will not heal so ong as proud flesh is present. It is no
possible to make the parts i. all right " The enlarged portions can be removed by
an operation, but it is quite possible the
wound would not heal any better next I would advise the use of oxide of
time. olntment to soften the scales yo
and mention, and if you are determined to
endeavor to remove the enlargement employ a veterinarian, as a bungling seration would in all probability be
erious.
2 Rub well odine ointment. ANEMIL
Cow's brisket swelled two months ago I opened it, and a large quantity
water escaped. It got better, and in What escaped. It got better, and in
while she went lame in hind fotlock,
which swelled some. The other leg the which swelled some. The other leg then
swelled at the hock like a bog spavin welled at the hock like a bog spavin. some whitish matter. She is supposed
to be due to calve in January She to be due to calve in January. She is
failing in milk supply, and is getting V. P. P.
Ans.-I would advise you to call your Ans.- I would advise you to call your
veterinarian in to see this cow, as I am
of the opinion she has leucorrhooa, and the uterus will require flushing out, regu-
tarly with a two-per-cent. solution Zenoleum or other disinfectant. If you
decide to treat yourself, let her go dry eed well, and give one dram each sul
phate of iron, gentian, ginger, and nux phate 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 ho
water, and after bathing rub well wit camphorated liniment. If the discharge continues, the womb must be fushed out
at least three times weekly. We do not always grow enthusiastic
over the would-be wisdom of Mr. Andre Carnegie, but there is a statement of hi
that is as true as the Gospel, and a that is as true as the Gospel, and as
Corceful as it is true. The firit and
most seductive peril, and the destroyer most seductive peril, and the destroye
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 1 say to you that you ane
nore likely to fail in your career fron acquiring the habit of drinking liquor
than from any or all the other tempta-
tions likely to assail you. tions likely to assail you. You may
yield to almost any other temptation yield to almost any other temptation
and reform-may brace up, and if not
recover lost ground, at least remain in recover lost ground, at Ieast remain
the race, and secure and maintain a re
rpectable position. But from the insane
But possible.
"impomtant 20 Imported clydosdale fillỉis AUCTION SALE 20 ImpOrted UIJUUSuai at OtTAWA, ONT.
FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 29 th, 1905
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 to-
gether. Among them are championship, first, second and third prizeinners at Toronto. Our prices are consistent with quality. Look us up EAVERTON P.O. \& STATION. Long Dlstanoe Tolophone.

## How to Make More Money on Stock Raising

When we say that by feeding Worthington's Stock Tonic you not only im-
prove the quality, but also the quantity, we have facts to substantiate prove the quality, but also the quantity, we have facts to substantiate
ur statements. The tonic acts in this way: It aids the animal to get 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 functions. By keeping the animal in perfect health, the weight is not
only increased but the quality improved. Others have profited by using 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 $\mathbf{5 0 c}$. bxes; $25-\mathrm{lb}$. pails, $\mathbf{\$ 1 . 5 0 ;}$; $50-\mathrm{lb}$. pails, $\mathbf{\$ 2 . 7 5 \text { . }}$. We will re-
fund your money if not thoroughly satisfactory. Manufactured by
BOGARDUS \& CO., сHEMISTS, GUELPH, ONT. Don't fall to see our Exhibit at Tomonto Exhibition

## HIRSTS PAN EXILPMNAIOR

## WINDMILLS

Grain 日rinders, Grain \& Basoline Engines, Tanks, Bue Supplles, Etc.

> WRITR FOR CATALOQUES.

Goold, Shaplej \& Muir Co., Litl. brantford. oanada.

THOS. MERCER, ${ }_{38}{ }_{38}$, Markdala, Onto




 Clydestales, Shorthorng and Lelooetora

 Clydesidales, shorthorns and Cotawolas
 . For Pricand particlarars write to


A Baptist and a Mrethodiat minster
were, by accident, dinning at the same house. As they took their seato there was an embarrassed pause, the hooteose not knowing how to ask one ministor to say grace without ofencing the other.
The mall son quickly grasped the altwation, and half rising in hise chatr,
noved his finger rapldily around the table, reciting. "Eny, mene, miny, mo, abbe, recting, "Eny, mene. miny, mod
catch a nigger by the too."
$H 0$ ondod by pointing his finger at the Baption
inisister and shouting, "You'ro It!"
horse-racing at fairs. Provinctial Superintendent of Agricul-
tural Societies, H. B. Cowan, has been


 racing and 126 againgt it. Many of the
societies in favor of horso racing belleve
 report that they believe hores racing to
no necesary tor the success of their ox-

## In roply to a question asked the so- deticen



 Vatue of the purses offered at the ex-
nibition tast year amounted to con-
siderably
over
 strictung the races to horses owned by
men living within 20 miles of the falr.
while 142 whle 142 societies atated that they
would not be in favor of such a roQuite a number of the societies are in avor of restricting the value of the
pursees for horro races to a sum no to
pereed one third of the value of the total excead one third of the value of the total
amount pald of prizes for all nagriculf
tural purposea. Lut one of the oddest ideas yet put for--
ward is a duummy horse, tor which a patent has recently been granted a Can-
adian
inventor,
suys
The
Express adian inventor, suys. The Express
Gqazette, of cincinati. The object of
This. Chis horse is to avord trouble with
nervous animals which are apt to run
nway away, at the sight of a motor car or
carriage. Ji is intended to be at-
Cater anhed to the motor car for the benent
of the real horse's nerves. In order that he "horse" may serve its full purpose of utility, it is made with a hollow bodye
in which are to be stored the tools, extra gasoline and other things required by
the motorman. The automotile horn is tastened in the mouth of the dummy, and
at night the eyes ane ing green and the other red, and are supposed to serve the same usetul purpose as port lights upon board ship.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { SKIM MLLK AS A HEALTH FOO } \\
& \text { Dr. }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { TH Food } \\
& \text { oore, Md., }
\end{aligned}
$$ and yet Mnow hearly-tooking men and

women and many babies who cand drink fatty milk, and it is opiso cato the
babies ; yet I have never seen sither man babies; i yet I have never seen either man,
woman or child that could not dikest sky-blue milk, and take on flesh, bone
and muscle 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 and given it to nursing babies and
adult who cannot drink fat milk, and
have not have not seen a single case where it
lailed to be of great benet and failed to be of great benefit to them.
Some of them are neighbors and triend one a young lady who was rund downum and
in an anemic state, so much so that her mother felt uneass, about her.
sufering with severe indigestion, when was
sum suffering with severe indigestion, when
told her it she would drink a quart ot
and
 accepted my offer, and the milk has been
used three times a day and at nien ued
her three times a day and at night;
her
weight
has
increased hundreve nigh thas increased from one
and fitty-severen



 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 stranll supply or
food tor her infant wns
$\qquad$

## INCREASE



PRIZE AWARDS Worlds Fuir. Paris. Frances, Toron
Charieston, Savannah and Juckbonvilie.
M- o e. Perkins Only One Example

 Cha him Separalor, for sepparating Oats from Wheat
illustrated above is ind ispensable to those $w$ wo want to thoronghly
 operated with practically no effort. Guaran Five Years



THE MAMSOM CAMPBELL

The Earth Will Yield It Up If You Sow Good Seed. The Chatham Fanning Mill is the most perfect
invention in existence for coleaning and grading sceas and grain. Its use on hundreds of thousands of farms in Canada and the
Unittad States and in all the grain raising count ine proves its absolute merit. Capacity, 40 to 80 busheles per hour and 16 screens supplied, which adapt it to every yaturau use. It
cleans the grain and sorts it into all kinds and sizes and insures PURE, PLUMP, HEALTHY SEEDS $a$ great reduction in labor. Bagging attachment will save labor
of lane


Chatham Farm Scale
20w

orlds, Fair, st. Lonis;

 Winnipeg, Halifiax, | at |
| :--- |
| Is |

is

Dept. 201 CHATHAM, CANADA

## Truman's Champion Stud

We are the oldest and largest importers of strictl
first-class Shire, Pencheron first-class Shire, Percheron and Hackney
 Stallions

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Now good reliable salesmen wanted }
\end{aligned}
$$

TRUMAN'S PIONEER STUD FARM USHNELL, ILLINOIS
LONDON, ONTARIO
H. W. Truman


25 Percherons, also French Coachers, Hacinney and Clyde §tallions

 Vete," who, being called "Culpepper Uusky maiden, and not having the courhowse where she worked and asked for rover party yeltephume. When he got the party on the line he asked: "Is "at Miss Johnsing?"" "Ya-as." "Well, rtant question to ask you." "Ya-as Will you marry me?"
"Ya-as. Who is it, please?
he American Sheep Breeder makes hons in the folluwal and sensible sugges. Theree are hundreds of sheep of the
different breeds, and of the choices trains, sold both publicly and privatest,
of which or their purchasers we hear
of thich
woth after the purchase is anuounct
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$

SEPTEMBER 7, 1905





WM. D. DYER,
8horthorns, 8hropshires and Clydesdales
 SHORTHORNS
 come and seo at station, Mofrat, O. P. R. GEO. AMOS \& SON, Mortat, Onf. I2 SHORTHORN BULLS 20 Oows and Hetfors


A. EDWARD MEYER Box 878. Gualph, Ont.



SHORTHORNS

 PETER WHITE, Jro, Pombroke, Ont. RIDGEMOOD STOCK FARM Present offering-Shire Stallion, Desfora
Marquis, imported [32]] (16639;) Hackney
Stallion, Ridgewood Danegelt [160]. Also breeders of Scotch Shorthorns
E. O. ATPRILL. Coterton, Ont HILLVIEW STOCK FARM Shorthorns and Clydesidales Present ofierings: Choice young balls and
heifer. Also a few good youns cows. andyo John E. DISNEY \& SON.
FOR SALE Good kriin or or thock fram, treil


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 J.A. LATT MERERECK, Box 1 Morroboburg, On Breeder Rt Hilliciass SCOTCH SHORTHORNS First-class Shorthorns Younk cow and hivil
 Wm. Grainger \& Son. Hamthorn He ri,



Greenwood, Ont.
offers for sale at moderate prices
4 high-class imp. bulls.
3 excellent yearing buiss, home-bred.
14 first-lase bull
Also cows and heifers, imp. and home-bred. $\xrightarrow{\begin{array}{c}\text { Most of the above imp. or sired by imp. bulls } \\ \text { om from imp. dams. }\end{array}}$
MAPLE SHADE

릉One Cruickshank
Lavender bull, ready Lavender bull, ready
for service. A num-
ber of 8 her Shropshire show rams.
Also
Butar
8 Buttar rams. $\quad$ om
JOHN DRYDEN \& SON, Brooklin, Ont.
stations $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Brooklin, G.T.R. } \\ \text { Myrtle, C.P.R. }\end{array} \begin{array}{l}\text { Long-distance } \\ \text { telephone. }\end{array}\right.$
SGorch shinatuonis




## $\left.\right|_{\substack{\text { May } \\ \text { Jun } \\ \text { July } \\ \text { Th } \\ \text { The }}} ^{\text {past }}$ <br> 

"ppat, N. . Y. W. 8. hlalt.


(aQSSHP:
Mr. D. M. Watt, Allan's Corners, Que., breders of Ayrshire cattle, whose adve 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 ttawa, 1904. He is a typical Ayr hire of the most approved stamp in dairy characteristics, and bred from
deep-milking stock. Have also some ood young bulls eifers and heifer calves. My herd is in fine condition, and a few ar
for the Eastern exhbibitions.

## SCOTTISH SHEEP DOG TRIALS Sheep dog trials are popular in Sco and, and some very interesting repor of these competitions have recently ${ }^{\text {r }}$ peared in the Scottish Farmer, fro peared in the Scottish Farmer, fro which we quote, in part, the repor he recent Hawick trial. Atter a vivi description of the work of several dat description of the work of several dogs which almost, but not quite, succeeded i all the renuirements, the i. many in th Il the requirements, the "many in th cowd," says the writer, whispered Here comes Kep."' or And. sur enough, the tall form of Mr. Scott, Troneyhill, was of Mr. Jamen making fint history. His mep waster and her terms than they were

## $\$ 1000$. CASH

FOR BOYS, GIRLS, WOMEN ANTN MEN.

 826 Casd $5=8$


 880 Cash
 835 Cast $5=1$
 820 Cash $\$ 110 \mathrm{Cash} \%$ ? Be Sure And Save This Premium List For Reference.






## "International Stock Food"

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Yoe have as good a chance as anyone in earriting one or more of these apot casah premiums. They are mach larger than any "State Fatr"0 ollore and the honor of earning one or more of these pro will be published broughoent the entire world. It you desire any ferther islormation wo will be fensed to have you write us at any time. An letters will bo answerod promplly as wo havo Poople in our oflice and 155 ispewritera

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WE DFFER FREE?
We do not ask you to pend us a cent. Our offer is open to the world on the very eass conditions
stated below the ist of cash prizs
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hundred dollars in

ABSOLUTELY FREE Spot Cash Premiums to encourage our friends and customers to give
elitle extre cere to their
orses, Cattle, shen Gouts, Hogs, colts, calves, Lamms anyone


DAN PATCH Mmeme Fre

- TO YOU ${ }^{3}$

Lithegrephed la 6 Brilliont Colore AND wITH POSTAGE PREPAID If YOU AISVIER THE FOLLOWme:
1st--How Much Stock Ot All Kinde Do You Own
2nd.-Name Paper In Which You Sew This Own wRITE Us TODAY And You will Receive This Large Colored Lith



we will be pleased to hear from you bry
Return lill and will answer you promptly IITTERMUTIOML STOCK FOOD CO. TOROMTO OAMAO




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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 boors
young pigs of good type and breeding. us at Toronto, or write for pr
ALEX. HUME \& CO.,

Menie P. O.
ly in our American exchanges about kill in a leading Chicago journal thus herald a priceless discovery
They (thistles) do seem to be a ter
rible pest, but happily things are not al
ways what they ways what they seem. Cut them of with a hoe about an inch or two below
the surface of the ground any time be Core they bloom, and put in the cavit barrel salt. When that dissolves th
ront will die. We find this method
W xtermination to be simple and effective
The same treatment, or a teasponfle Merosene, applied to burdocks cut off at
ke surface of the the surface of the ground will make such
dreadiful work a mere pastime. and an Teresting one too."
The above reminds of a potato-bug
ure sold throughout Southern Ont ure sold throughout Southern Otatario
it the time the Colorado beetle was be the time the Colorado beetle was
ginnink to ingratiate himself in the
hearts of the Irishmen.

$\qquad$
$\square$
Whe suson strengeth.." Ry and hy
nes and the farm
r.s wife duly searched and brought fort


$\$ 56.50$ OITO PORTLAND AND RETURN


Bulls in service: Gold Cup (imp.), then Royal (imp.), a Marr Princess Jimes Smilth, W, D, FLATT,
Manager.
Mamilton, Ont An Opportunity
 W. 6. PETTIT \& SONS, Freeman, Ont. GIRIEENGILI HEHRID SHORTHORNS


GEORGE D. FLETCHER, Binkham
Ont.
ELMHEDGE SCOTCM SMORTHORNS athes Bowes, strannairn PO. Meaford oni
COTCH-TOPPED SHPT H. CoLDING \& SoNS. Thamesford. On Shorthorn Bull

 HORNS SHORT JAME

A. h Sting the draft horse.







$\qquad$
$\qquad$
"Howing thate eniws nsumery of some
ie fity five considerde extray Hood and


IE: J. DAB VIS, Woodstock, Ont. C.P.R. \& G.T.R Toth - Topped SHORTHORNS
 Domet vTemit! BE UP-TO-DATE And buy some choice young JERSEYS. Two
tills and number of A No 1 cows and heifers
froun treat nilkers of W. W. घण Blefore Dun-edin Park Farm, Chatham, Ont.

Brampton Jersey Herd We have now for im.


Springhill Farm Ayshiries
For sale: One young bull fit for
service aliso a few bull calves and
feluales, all ares
Robt. Hunter \& Sons, Maxville, Ont.
SUNNYSI., and Apple Hill, C.P.R.
 John w. Logan, Allan's. Corners, Aue. TIGH-CLASS AYRSHIRE OATTLE

 Springburn Stoch Farm, North wriniam Whitleker d Sons, Props. We are n .
 STOCKWOOD AYRSHIRES FOR SALE

 Maple Cliff Dairy and Stock Farn
 R. REID nar oadions Central Experimental Farm Ayrshire Cattle, shropshire sheep. Berkshire
pings. .P. Ro. Rocks and B. or A. R. Y UILL, Prop., Carleton Place, Ont Nether Lea Ayrshires $\underset{\text { stork } \text { on }}{- \text { Yon }}$
 lic. Que. One two-year-old and two
earlink: luals: also fe

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

## Make More Milk Money.

If you knew a way by which you could double your profits lot of hard work, yon'd want to adopt it at once. Well th

## Empire <br> Cream Separator

 Will do that thing for you We want to show you how and whyIt's the simplest separator made; has few parts; nothing to tet out order; turns easily; skims perfecty; is easily cleaned; is atsoutcel saff; ; lasts longer; givee better satisfacction and for you than any other-all because it is so well and so simply buil
No separator has ever made such a record in popularity and sale man who buys it it satisfied. May our agent call and shoo
Don't buy a separator unnil you have investigated the Empire.

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BERKSHIRES
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Trunk．Telephone and telegraph，Cainsville．

HILLCREST HERD OF ENGLISH BERKSHIRES



Gessib．
Recently a consignment of 128 head cattle was shipped at Montreal on board
the Sardinian for France，and further orders are reported booked for the re mainder of the season．The shipment are becoming quite a feature of the new tween the St．Lawrence and Havre，an much interest is being taken in the busi－
ness by Canadian exporters．

 cattle，Cotswold sheep and Tamwort
hogs．writes：© My advertisement the＇Farmer＇s Advocate＇has sold the
young bulls I offered．I have for sale young bulls I offered．I have for sale
some choice heifer calves and some young
boars fit for service and young sows ready to breed and younger ones at very
reasomable prices．I had a nice herd 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 statement＂that in the case of bull and
heifer calves which are twins．the heifer
will not breed．＂but in is not rin will not breed，＇＂but it is not true in
every case．The heifer born twin with a bully calife．is called at an aree－martin，＂，and
is popularly reputed to be alvays sterile hut many free－martins prove fertile，and not only is this our own experience，but
there are instances among pedigree cattle 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 call are beifers born twin with a bull calf ard
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 hermaphrodite．Why there are so few
cases on record of the successful breed－ ing from＂free－martins＂ ＂that farmers
are so impressed with the popular story are so impressed with the popular story
that they do not give the female twin
a chance of breeding，but，believing that a chance of breeding，but，believing that
she is ${ }^{\text {an }}$ no good for breeding，＂they fat－
ten her for veal．－Pateley Bridge．

## soot as a manure．

 Auriter in the New Zealand Dairymanvouches for the following，from one of that paper＇s exchanges， ases of soot：＂The excellence of soot as a vegetnble fertilizer is froquently
ost sight of．The thought occurs that
of soot were more


SOUTHDOWNS
 OO工工耳卫E At stud，imported Wishaw Hero， 810 ．Puppies
out of dam of frst tand sweepstakes New York． ROBERT MOEWEN，ByTon，Ontario BROAD LEA OXFORDS

 W．H．ARKELL

Teeswater，Ont．
C．R．R．B．${ }^{\text {R．fns－Mildmay，G．T．R．；Teeswater }}$
Shropshire and Cofswold Sheep Scotch Shorthorns \＆Clydesidales choice ram and ewo lambs．Also 50 shearling
owes for sale．Apply to
 Choice shearling rams and ram lambs ant
eves，from imp．totel．For particulars write to NEWCASTLE HERD OF Tenmorih Swine and Shorthorn Cattle We have for quick sale some 50 head or Tam
worth，consisting of boars randy for service

 stakes boar at Toronto for several years，Also
leautifil red Shorthoro bult call，ready for ser
vice．Soveral calves of both seen

 COLWILL BROS．，Nowoastle，Ontarlo TAMWORTHS \＆HOLSTEINS
 ready to bred．and my stock hot Elmalle Ned
tra3．Also towo ans and chore lot of bull calve
from one to eight months old． Grafton BERTMRAM HOSKIN，G．T．R．The Gully P．O

 ENGLISH BERKOHIRES



 YORKSHIRES


QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS Miscellaneous．
bye as arebn manure
Would rye，sown in September，giv
good results on light sandy land to 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
beneíts would probably not be very marked．However，if you can do so con－
veniently，it would，we think，be worth veniently，it would，we think，be
trying．
peremeial sow thistle I send you a bad weed，which seema bound to take the country．It has
come in most cases in turnip soed， come in most cases in turnip seed，
and in some cases in clover seed．
Please advise how trent Please advise how to treat patches in－
fested with it， fested with it，as it seems to spread like
smallpox．
G．H．G． Ans．－Perennial sow thistle，for infor－
mation mation regarding which see back num－
bers，including Question and Answer de－ bers，including Question and Answer do－
partment last issue．This is a bad weed，a perennial，which spreads both by
underground onderground rootstock and by dispersal
of seds by wind；aliso as impurities in
domeatic－crop
seeds．
being commonly domestic－crop seeds，being commonly
found in clover．To give methods of found in clover．To give methods of
eradication here，would be mere repeti－
tion of what has recently tion of what has recently appeared．
Methoss adopted for Canada thistle are recommended for this． Sow thistle are a
heavy feeder and drinker．
It
he troublesome on clays than elsewh
FITTIAG BHOW HEIFER．

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 1. Two-year-old heifer lost her calf last } \\
& \text { spring at five months. } \\
& \text { She is thre }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { spring at five months. She is three } \\
& \text { months onward again. Would like to fit }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Nould like to fit } \\
& \text { ter to show at county fair last of next } \\
& \text { nonth, as she won first prize last fall. }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { month, as she won first prize last fall. } \\
& \text { A friend advised me not to feed any } \\
& \text { wrain. Would }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { A friend advised me not to feed any } \\
& \text { grain. Would a manall quantity of oats, }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 2. Would like to know the easiest way } \\
& \text { to fatten an old ewe that has been pro } \\
& \text { fitable, and. therefore kent be }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { litable, and, therefore, kept too long } \\
& \text { can eat anything, but is a little thin fo } \\
& \text { the butcher. }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { can eat anything, but is a little thin } \text { fl }_{\text {S }}^{\text {SUBSCRIEER }} \text { butcher. } \\
& \text { Ans. }-1 \text {. We do not think feeding her }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Ans.- We do not think feeding her } \\
& \text { Airly liberal ration of oats, or, better } \\
& \text { airer }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { ground oats and bran, say two or thre } \\
& \text { quarts of each twice a day, would hav } \\
& \text { ny injurious effect as regards her carry }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { any injurious effeot as regards her carry } \\
& \text { ing her calf to full time. If there is no } \\
& \text { ing } \\
& \text { contagious abortion tn the herd, and she }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { contagious abortion in the herd, and she } \\
& \text { is kept quiet and not excited in any way. } \\
& \text { she will probably go her full time. if }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { herd, give } 20 \text { drops carbolic daily in } \\
& \text { quart of water, mixe with her feed. } \\
& \text { 2if you have a patch of rape nothing } \\
& \text { will equal it for fattening shean. }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { will equal it for fattening sheop. I } \\
& \text { not, give a quart of ground oats and } \\
& \text { bran daily and froch on }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { bran daily and fresh clover pasture. } \\
& \text { APLLE BUTTER-ELECTROPLATING. }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { APLE BUTrER ELECTROPLATING. } \\
& \text { 1. Kindy give a recipe for making } \\
& \text { good apple butter. }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { good apple butter. } \\
& \text { 2. Would also like have instructions } \\
& \text { in regard to electroplating vs. silver } \\
& \text { plating for soopens and }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { in regard to electroplating ve ve silver- } \\
& \text { plating for spoons and forks, the relative } \\
& \text { merits of each, the cost, ounatity }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { merits of each, the cost, quantely re- } \\
& \text { quired per dozen, method of application, } \\
& \text { ctr. }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { tr. W. L. } \\
& \text { Ans.-1. To make apple butter, boil } \\
& \text { owna kettleful of sweet-apple cider to }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { down a kettleful of sweet-apple cider to } \\
& \text { two-thirds the original quantity. Pare. } \\
& \text { core, and slice juicy sweet apples, ard and } \\
& \text { put as many into the cider as it will }
\end{aligned}
$$

c. FLATT \& SON, Mllignove, ont.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { ut man into the cider as it will } \\
& \text { ver. Boil silowly. stiring often, until } \\
& \text { ve aples are tender to breaking, then } \\
& \text { cim them out and drain well. Put into }
\end{aligned}
$$

ARGEENGLISH BERKSHIRES
Oakdale Berkshires

$$
\text { L. E. MORGAN, Milliken Stn. and P. } 0
$$

cumstan. and P.
Polesad ORhimeane
GEO. M. SMITH, Haysville P.o., Ont.


## 

 within one yearfrom date of purchase terest at 6 per cent., annually thereafter. Purchasers who do not undertake to go into residience on the land within one yoarfrom date of purchase are required
with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

DISCOUNT FOR CASH : If land is paid for in full at time of purchase a reduction in price wm be allowed equat to 10 per cont, on
the amount paid in excess of the usual cash installment of one-sixth. Interest of 6 per cent. will be charged on ovendue finstallmenta.




## The Pandora Thermometer



The thermometer on the Pandora range oven means precisely in accuracy to the cook what the square and compass mean to the draftsman. Without the square and compass the draftsman would have to work entirely by guess, just as you do without an accurate and reliable thermometer on your oven. The Pandora thermometer reduces cooking to an exact science. You know precisely how much heat you have and what it will do in a given time. It is one of the small things which makes the Pandora so much different and better than common ranges.

## McClaryś Pandora <br> Ranoe $=$ Windon, Toronto, Montreal St. John, N.B., Hamiltor

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Dear Sir, -1 am Mishly
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[^0]Dairy Profits


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They give in correct quantities.
They give it at right temperature.
PAY FOR THEMEELVES IN ONE YEAR.
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> Farmers desiring help for the coming season thould apply at once to the Government Free Farm Laber Burean Write for application form to

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ptreetor of Colonization, Torento.
MEDCAL DEPARTMENT
Western University, London
The guth Sogion of this well-known Medinal
MEDICINE
should oon


rul-b reoord that, the Primary were sucoose-
rovinoe.
Loboratory and Hogpital facilitios are un-

appry to ther information and announoem
W. E. MOORHOUSE, B. A., M.B., De

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Farm Tiles, Culvert Pipes
Farm Tiles, Culvert Pipes,
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ter, Drain Pipes, Fire
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## To Rent

 and dairy farm,new 2 -story hous
BOX 34, GALEDONIA, ONT

## 

 PROSPECTING

Increase the Value of Your Crop $40 \%$


There are thousands of farmers in America who in the last few years have doubled the profit they used to make on their corn crop by harvesting the whole plant: stalks, leaves and all. Yet there are tens of thousands of other farmers who still snap or husk their corn in the field, letting the valuable stalks and blades go to waste.

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 seventy five 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
bring him $\$ 800.00$ more, $\$ 2,300.00$ in all- $\$ 50.00$ more from fifty acres than you get from seventy-five acres.

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.

Use a corn binder. It cuts the stalks and binds them into well-shaped bundles, which are easily shocked or stacked for curing.

With this machine the field may be harvested rapidly, just in the nick of time, when the ear and plant are at their best.

The experience of the best dairymen and feeders of the country demonstrates that the corn binder is very nearly indispensable to the man who has a silo and regularly fills it with corn.
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