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# THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

PERSEVERE  
SUCCEED  
FOUNDED 1874

\* AGRICULTURE, STOCK, DAIRY, POULTRY, HORTICULTURE, VETERINARY, HOME CIRCLE.\*

PUBLISHED AT LONDON, ONTARIO. JULY 14, 1904. WINNIPEG, MANITOBA. No. 616

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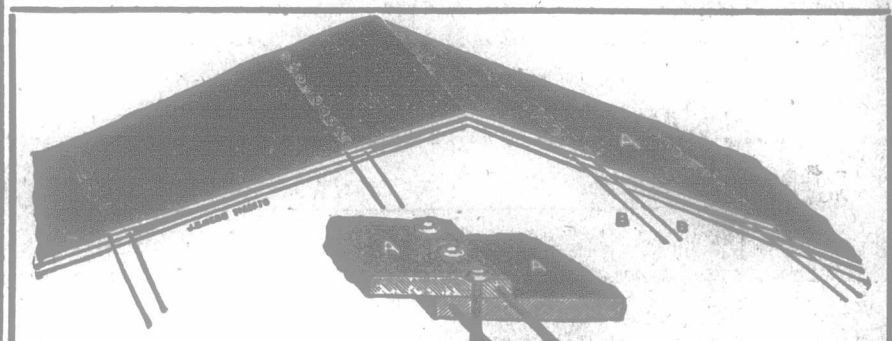


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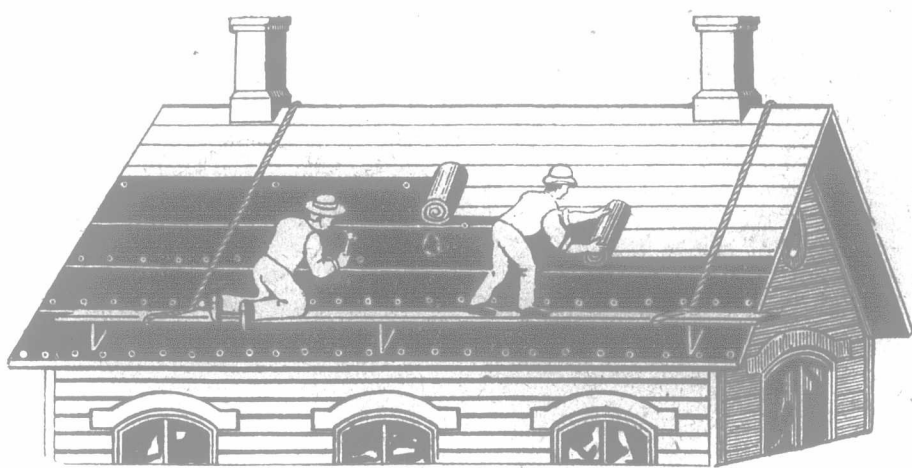
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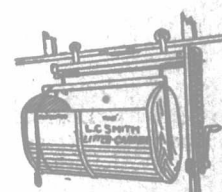
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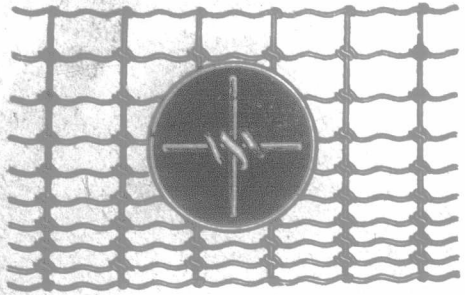
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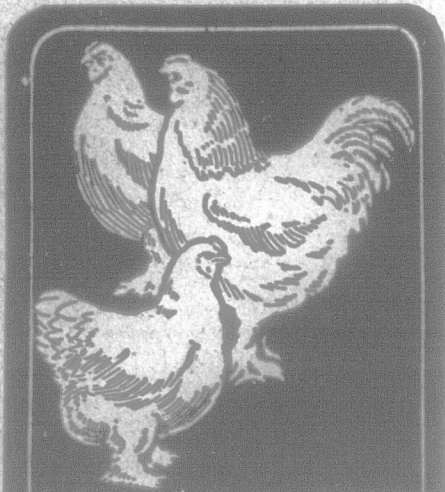


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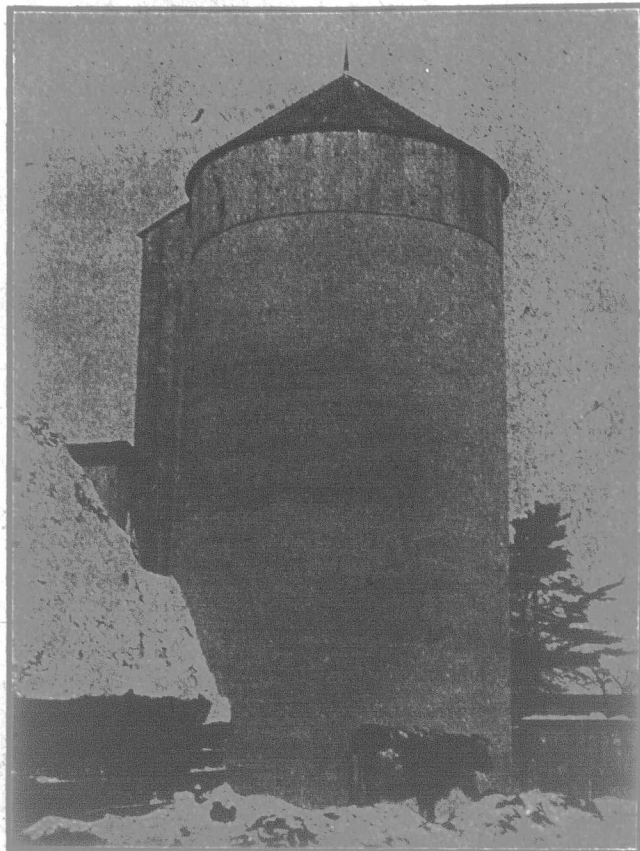
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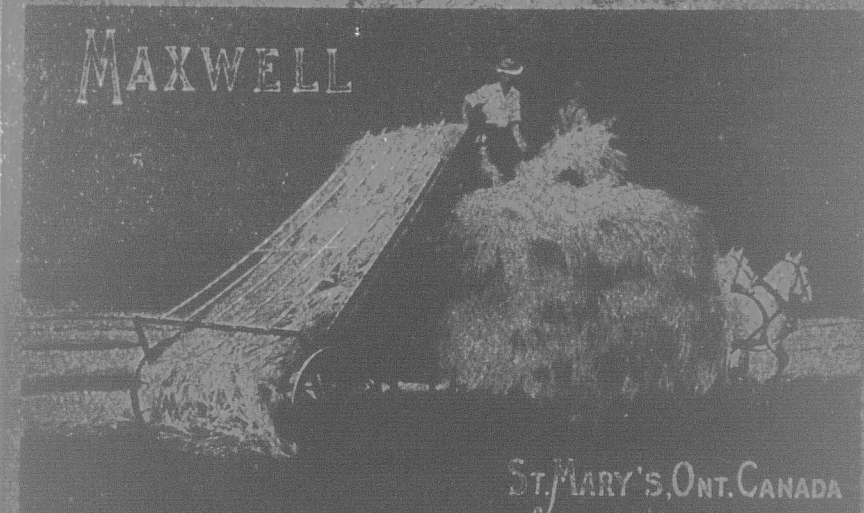
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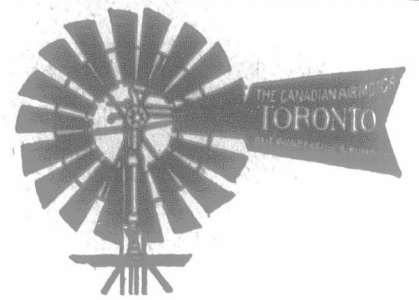
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# The Farmer's Advocate

"PERSEVERE AND SUCCEED." *and Home Magazine.* ESTABLISHED 1866.

VOL. XXXIX.

LONDON, ONT., AND WINNIPEG, MAN., JULY 14, 1904.

No. 616

## EDITORIAL.

### Licensing Cheese Factories and Creameries.

To protect the fruit industry of our country it has been deemed advisable to pass legislation regarding the packing and shipping of our apples, etc. Why, then, should not this principle be applied on behalf of the dairy industry? Generally speaking, we Canadian people do not like to be compelled to do things by the law, yet, to protect our country and the reputation of our products and to facilitate trade, law sometimes becomes necessary. To have our cheese factories and creameries in a proper sanitary condition is a question in which the public are interested. The time has arrived in our dairy industry when the reputation of our dairy products is in danger from unsanitary conditions and impure water at factories and creameries.

Anyone who has visited the factories and creameries must know that a great number of them cannot have pure water under the existing conditions around the buildings. At the present time many of the factories which are doing a very good paying business have floors which leak and cause conditions under and around the buildings which are simply awful.

In the interest of dairying and public health, should such conditions be allowed to exist because some proprietor or company is careless or indifferent to the requirements of the trade and public health? At the present time about three-quarters of the Ontario cheese factories and creameries are paying a fee for instruction. All the instructors can do under the present system is to point out the defects, and leave the matter in the hands of the factorymen. Many of the factories not paying anything, or not employing the instructors, have very much greater need of them than those who are.

To overcome this condition, the question of licensing plays an important part, and should be fairly considered. If every factory and creamery had to be put up to a certain standard before being allowed to manufacture cheese or butter then they would have to be in a sanitary condition. The fee paid for a license could be applied to pay for proper instruction, and each factory would receive equal instruction and attention. The department under which the work would be carried on would know exactly how much revenue would be derived from the factories, and arrangements could be made to engage the required number and properly qualified men to carry on the work satisfactorily.

Many of our progressive dairymen are in favor of some such scheme to improve the conditions of the dairy industry, as the present conditions are not satisfactory, because all factories are not on an equal basis. One man or company may have their factory or creamery so situated that they are compelled to keep it in proper repair, while their next neighbor may have his buildings in such a location that filth and rubbish are not so noticed by the public, and the business is run on much cheaper lines, thus causing unfair competition.

If each factory paid an equal fee, and this fee would guarantee them proper inspection and instruction, the difference between our best factories and our poorest ones would become very much less, and the average standard would be raised greatly. The quality of the goods could not help being more uniform, and our reputation in the foreign market would improve, as nothing will enhance the reputation of dairy goods as quickly

as the fact that better sanitary conditions exist, and greater cleanliness, along with up-to-date methods, is being practiced.

Australia has found it necessary to take up the question of licensing factories and creameries, and Wisconsin has been compelled on behalf of the public and the dairy interests to enact rigid laws regarding clean and sanitary factory conditions. When we consider the enormous magnitude of the export trade of Canada in dairy products, and the vast sums invested in cows, buildings, apparatus for manufacture, curing refrigeration and transport, the country is assuredly warranted in taking such legislative precautions as will secure the permanent success and safety of the industry. The "Farmer's Advocate" would be glad to have an expression of the minds of men concerned in the well-being of this great industry upon the necessity and practicability of the licensing proposition, which carries with it a universal and thorough system of instruction, with suggestions also as to the speedy enactment and carrying out of such regulations.

### The Street-fair Evil.

Western Ontario has been having an experience with what is termed "street fairs." Several towns have shown their "enterprise" by entertaining the promoters of and chief actors in these functions. Street fairs systematically organized to operate in various towns are institutions capable of incorporating within themselves features having many shades of moral, intellectual and educational color. Those which have visited Ontario towns suffer badly by investigation. In one case diagnosed by the "Farmer's Advocate," the whole aggregation of "attractions" consisted of a collection of the most blatant, vulgar and loathsome fakers that have dared to lift their heads in the presence of people having a reputation for decency, morality and intelligence, in any civilized community. The individual features that compose the "street fair" are lady minstrels (ladies not admitted), a company of gaudily-dressed incompetent clowns and brazen women; a strong man who lies upon a table, and by the rigidity of his muscles endures the strain of a team of horses as they tighten the traces; a revolting optical illusion of severing a head from the trunk, and returning it again; four listless colored performers who do a very weak and uninteresting stunt; an electrical theater which might be considered passable; some old and worn freaks and curios from different parts of the world, principally the States; a man who had been buried alive for five days; another who had the misfortune to lose his hands and feet, who, under the glare of a gas jet, shows how to remove a suit of dirty clothes, write, and perform other every-day duties. These different distractions are conducted in several different tents, before which the nauseous faker harangues the assembled public, while bands play, wheel-of-fortune gamblers and other types of sharpers shout, peanut vendors scream, and all around a miniature pandemonium reigns.

Everyone who has ever attended a fall fair has seen this sort of thing before, but the performers at the "street fair" are the most debased and baneful class of fakers extant. If there were any excuse for such things on the ground of entertainment, or as any other form of recreation, we should not be so positive in our denunciation of them. Such disgusting exhibitions have not a shadow of excuse for parading Canada. In many places across the line, where they originate, they would not dare expose themselves, but in our land of greater liberty they take advantage of condi-

tions, and abuse the privileges we prize so highly. Canadians do not want these vile troupes of ignorant, semi-gypsy knaves promenading through the land, and the power of excluding them should be exercised by those in whose hands it is vested.

### What's the Matter at St. Louis?

A recent letter from St. Louis stated that the buildings for the live-stock exhibit were yet on paper, and not seeing them even in course of erection, many were led to doubt whether there will or can be the shows proposed. The dairy cow test, though greatly delayed, is now under way, and the authorities owe it to themselves and the public to give some definite assurance as to whether or no the other great live-stock competitions for which such elaborate preparations have been made are going to materialize. Explanations have been given in some of the States papers that the delays have arisen partly in consequence of the resignation of Chief Coburn, of the Live-stock Department, and the length of time elapsing before his successor, Mr. Mills, got into harness. The Canadian Government, though not undertaking any national exhibit of live stock, has promised to duplicate any prize money which might be won by individual breeders making an exhibit. The inadvisability of embarking in a national exhibit, as pointed out by a writer in the "Farmer's Advocate" nearly a year ago, rested on three grounds, viz.: that the prospective returns in the way of future business were too elusive to warrant the necessarily large expenditure; second, the restrictions imposed upon the entry of Canadian live stock into the Republic have become so rigid and vexatious as to be practically prohibitive; and, third, the danger of contracting some of the dangerous southern live-stock diseases. As the live-stock exhibition is not due to open till August 22nd, the American capability to hustle will, no doubt, be equal to the emergency of getting the buildings ready before that date, if the show is to be an actuality.

### In the Country.

(Editorial Correspondence.)

A trip to the country in the leafy month of June is a real treat to a denizen of the city. The copious rains of spring and summer so far have rendered the foliage deep colored and dense, and that benediction of nature, grass, is abundant and luscious everywhere one travels. Cattle and other live stock are revelling in the plentitude of the supply, the cows yielding largely of milk to meet ever-increasing demands for that health-giving product, and the beef cattle growing rapidly into money or money's worth, the only detraction from perfect contentment being the plague of flies, which, however, owing to the coolness of the weather, has not, as yet, been so serious as in some former seasons.

A twenty-mile drive in Middlesex County in Old Ontario, north of London, reveals a country rich in natural wealth of soil, of woods and grass and running streams, making a paradise for farm stock: the majority of farms well kept, the buildings substantial and of modern make-up, and the indications of thrift and prosperity evident in every aspect. The common complaint of scarcity of suitable help is given as the analogy for an excess of thistles and other weeds in the grain crops, marring the pleasure, in some places, of looking on the fields, as they will detract from the comfort of handling their products in the harvesting. Cutting off the thistle tops above the grain, which was being done in many cases, makes a

## THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE  
DOMINION.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY  
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JOHN WELD, MANAGER.

1. THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE is published every Thursday (52 issues per year). It is impartial and independent of all cliques or parties, handsomely illustrated with original engravings, and furnishes the most profitable, practical, reliable information for farmers, dairymen, gardeners, and stockmen, of any publication in Canada.
2. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—In Canada, United States, England, Ireland and Scotland, \$1.50 per year, in advance; \$2.00 when not paid in advance. All other countries, 12s.
3. ADVERTISING RATES.—Single insertion, 20 cents per line, agate. Contract rates furnished on application.
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great improvement in the appearance of a crop, preventing the ripening of weeds, and making harvesting and threshing much pleasanter. Those who are so unfortunate as to have their fields infested with wild mustard and ox-eye daisy are subjects for sincere commiseration, for these are persistent producers, hard to get rid of, and requiring a persistent warfare for their eradication. For the destruction of the first named, spraying with bluestone solution presents a practicable means, which has been adopted by but few. For the destruction of the daisy there seems to be no practical method but repeated cultivation and hand-weeding. Herds of pure-bred stock are more plentiful in this district than in most, the beef breeds of cattle, Shorthorns and Herefords, predominating, while excellent flocks of Lincoln and Leicester sheep are found on many farms. The quality of the land being favorable to maintaining permanent pastures, many farms have been seeded almost entirely to grass, and cattle are being grazed for the export beef trade, though not as many by one-half as the pasturage would profitably carry this year. The complaint is common that enough good cattle cannot be secured, and the grass is going to waste. The problem of securing a sufficient number of suitable cattle is one that seriously confronts feeders and grazers throughout the country, and the wonder is where they are to come from, as very few calves are being raised, and they not generally of a good beef type, the neglect to use pedigreed bulls of the beef breeds being yet far too common. If an increasing number of farmers go into the business of grazing, instead of general farming, there will be fewer calves raised, while dairymen rear only heifers sufficient to replace worn-out or unprofitable cows, and the question, "Where are the steers to come from?" is a pertinent one. A pleasant feature of Middlesex and adjoining counties is the many considerable stretches of woods that have been preserved, and the numerous wide-leafed trees left in the fields to afford shelter to the ground from the summer sun, while the general planting of trees by the roadsides and

about the homesteads has been generously practiced, adding much to the beauty of the country and of farm homes. The roadside trees in many places are being utilized instead of posts on which to fasten woven wire fencing, narrow strips of lumber being first nailed to the trees and the wire stapled to these—a considerable saving of expense now that suitable posts are so costly and difficult to secure. Where there are not lines of trees iron posts are in some instances substituted, with what satisfaction we are unable to state.

In this section of the country, as in others, it has occurred to the writer that many farmers in choosing a location for their barns and other out-buildings have made the mistake, from an artistic point of view, of placing the barn in line with or nearer to the road than is the dwelling, instead of keeping it in the rear of the house, or, at least, further back from the road. The effect of a well-planted and trimmed foreground to the house is often sadly marred and spoiled by uncouth outbuildings and a barnyard filled with manure nearer to the road, forcing themselves upon the view of the passer-by. This objectionable effect might generally be avoided by a little forethought when new buildings are to be erected, but where a mistake has been made, perhaps the best that can be done is to hide the manure heap with a high-board fence, and plant a row of evergreens to grow into a screen in the years to come. Another common mistake is the failure to provide an entrance door at the back or end of the stables to avoid the necessity of plunging through a dirty barnyard every time one goes to the stable.

A run by rail through the fertile counties of Perth, famous for dairying, corn ensilage, and silos; Waterloo, undulating, picture-que, and settled largely with thrifty people of German extraction, noted as the first to introduce in this country bank barns with an overshot shed, good farmers and feeders generally, and Wellington, famed for fat stock and big turnip fields, we come to sturdy, substantial Peel County, the native place of the writer, where the evidences of recent prosperity in high-class new houses and barns is more striking than in any other district we know of. The soil in this country is generally a rich clay loam, shading in some places to heavy clay, and in others to sandy loam. In the fifties and sixties of last century winter wheat was the leading crop here produced, the yields being often from 30 to 40 bushels per acre after a summer-fallow, which was the common custom in those days. Later, from the continuous cropping, the yield became less, and the U. S. barley market, at big prices, tempted to devoting too much of the farm to that crop, which was profitable for the time being, but left little of fertilizing material to go back to the land. Many farms were thus greatly impoverished, and when the McKinley Bill shut up the States market many people imagined that the best days for farming were past; but the loss of that market proved, in the end, a blessing in disguise. If the style of farming then in vogue had been continued, the power of the land to produce that cereal would soon have been reduced nearly to the vanishing point, unless more stock was fed and a rotation of crops, including clover, adopted. The barley market having failed them, the more prudent farmers turned their attention to dairying and the feeding of cattle and other stock. The export trade in live animals for the British market opened a profitable outlet for these products, with the result that from growing clover and feeding most of the rough grains on the farm lands that were once considered of little value have been restored to fertility and productiveness, until in recent years as heavy yields of grain as in the years of the virgin soil have been common, and even in this year, when fall wheat, from winter-killing, is generally a partial failure, the crop in the greater part of this county is uniformly good, promising a yield of thirty bushels or more, and other crops in proportion, proving that the fertility of the soil, if fairly treated, is practically inexhaustible while clover looks good for two to two and a half tons an acre, and pastures are going to waste for lack of sufficient stock to consume the grass, although many are stocked with steers bought in the Toronto stock-yards, that are growing rapidly into money. The complaint, however, of a scarcity of decent-quality cattle is common here, as in the West, and farmers are facing the fact that good stockers are getting more and more difficult to obtain; while the unwelcome truth is apparent that unless good bulls are more generally used the reputation of our export cattle must seriously suffer and a pleasant and profitable branch of farming will languish. J. C. S.

### A "Home" Paper.

The "Farmer's Advocate" is a welcome paper in our home. I like the Home Magazine Department very much. I know the "Farmer's Advocate" is prized very much since it became a weekly paper, and that money paid for it is a good investment to a farmer.

Grey Co., Ont. MRS. JOHN DUNCAN.

## HORSES.

### A Fixed Type Wanted.

Col. Lawler, who has been through Canada buying horses for a special purpose in the British army, says that although he has been over this country from New Orleans to Lake Superior, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific, he has failed to find the horses he wants—coal-black geldings or mares, 15.2 to 16 hands, weighing about 1,500 lbs. They must be "breedy," well set up, with good appearance.

Last winter Mr. W. S. Spark described this class of horse to a meeting of horsemen in Toronto, showed us illustrations of the type, and when asked to state the breeding of some of them, disclosed some wonderful circumstances in the science of horse production. One horse, a particular favorite, had the blood of the ordinary Canadian farm mare, Clydesdale and Thoroughbred commingled in just the proper proportions, but Canadian breeders can hardly be expected to follow that line of breeding. No doubt there is a large place for the type of horse Col. Lawler wants, but we haven't got him, and about the most likely source from which such horses can spring is from the road horse stock we have on hand now, through careful selection with the object of securing more size. In the horses that are to be found upon the roads and streets in Canada to-day is foundation material for one of the most useful breeds of horses ever evolved, and intelligent selection, persistent breeding and an honest studbook are the requisites necessary to the fixation of the type.

### Likes Fall Fools Best.

An article, "Provide for the Colt," in a recent number of the "Farmer's Advocate," reminds me that I have raised twenty-three colts without having the misfortune to lose one from any cause, and have never had occasion to administer a drop of medicine. Last year I had a foal come in September, and never raised so fine a one before. If I were a young man again, I would have all my foals come in the fall, then I could provide for them as I would like. In summer time it is almost impossible to give them the care they require. For my last fall's colt, I made a box 12 x 18 inches, and 6 inches deep, and put in some ground oats, bran, and a little oil meal and some sweet apples cut in small slices. He was delighted with that bill of fare, and when he got to be three months old I cut hay and mixed the meal with that. He had exercise every day in a paddock. At seven months I prepared him for weaning. I let him suck three times a day for the first week, twice the second, once a day the third week, and he never lost an ounce of flesh. Elgin Co., Ont. R. JONES.

### The Show Type of Shire.

Is there such a thing as a show type of Shire horse? The question may well arise, in view of the somewhat puzzling results of the show-ring, where not infrequently the breeder wonders whether or not the dray market and the show-ring have anything in common. There are still breeders who desire to see most things sacrificed for weight, and however laudable their purpose, it is to be feared that in these days weight is not everything. It is becoming more and more evident that in the judging of Shires in the show-ring judges begin at the foot, and where ten years ago a foot would be considered passably big, to-day it would be discarded as either too narrow or too shallow. True, in the olden days, when white legs were of smaller consideration than they are now, the hoof was of tougher material. There is nothing like a good blue hoof for wearing, and old breeders well understood the fact. Nowadays, however, beyond an occasional remark upon the color, there seems to be little objection even to the white hoof, which on the arid plains of America and in hot and dry countries very rarely stands the wear and tear. Here in the show-yard the white leg is of great assistance, and many a mare has been penalized because she has failed to show that little bit of finish, which white silky feather and catchy markings so vividly impress upon the memory.

Distinctly there is a show-yard type of Shire in so far that a white leg is looked upon as a valuable asset. Of the hoof it may be said that there is practically consonance with the requirements of the town markets, although naturally the desire for white legs has brought with it the concomitant exchange of a blue hoof for a white one, which most breeders will agree is not altogether most profitable. Then, again, one meets with fewer straight-hocked Shires in the show-ring than one was wont to do in the past. To-day the cry is all for quality, and if we mistake not the tendency seems to be to sacrifice even a little substance for quality. This, however, is by no means the fault of the breeder. It is extremely difficult to get activity and great substance combined in the one animal, and while there are plenty of animals which exemplify it, it will be readily admitted that the great majority do not. The town trade now runs on the lighter active horse, which can do its five or six miles an hour, where hitherto three to four was considered good enough. The show-yard, therefore, is not so much out of line with the draft market as some people would have us believe.

Then in the quality of the limbs anything like a

"gummy" leg is very rarely seen, and although within the last couple of months there have been instances of mares which are still in the prime of their usefulness being considerably worn in their legs, yet it is not due to this old-fashioned characteristic of the Shire, compatible with the time when curly hair, small feet, short joints and straight hocks were not regarded with dismay by breeders. In the mare classes one frequently finds a tendency towards masculine character in the outlook, this being associated generally with very big and strong mares. In a sense, it is not an invaluable characteristic, because in the other sex one so rarely meets with stallions which are stallions in appearance. The horses fit to win in the show-yards, and yet preserving a strong masculine crest and a bold outlook, might almost to-day be numbered on the fingers of the hands. This is one of the penalties that breeders will pay for line breeding and the introduction of greater quality. Certain it is that a horse is penalized for his action more to-day than he probably ever was before. This, as a rule, is a strong point with most judges. The horse that cannot walk well or trot well should have little consideration, because that is one of the prime essentials in all equines. With the advance of the motor car, and the competition which it will undoubtedly engender, it is all the more necessary that the locomotion of the animal with which it competes should be carefully attended to, and too strict a penalty can scarcely be exacted for apparent deficiencies in this respect.

Altogether there is a show-yard type of Shire, a type which is more in keeping with modern times and the requirements of these times than old-fashioned breeders who cling to the past are willing to admit. It is necessary at times that even a strong, and, perhaps, a rough stallion should be utilized, but in the main for the show-yard the horse that is most correct in his joints, good in his feet, flat in his limbs, full of substance, with a fine towering form, up to inches, and bold in his outlook, should be the type of horse that the public ring encourages. Certain it is that horses of substance without quality have never had a smaller chance of winning than they have to-day. Some judges have greater predilections for weight, even if a little quality is sacrificed, than others, but in the main they strongly hold that quality is part and parcel of the modern draft horse.—[Farmer and Stock-breeder (British).]

**Saddle Horses on the Farm.**

One of the luxuries of city people is a horse for driving or riding purposes. As a general rule, young people in the country take considerable pleasure from driving, but the practice of riding is very rarely followed. This is not as it should be. The place the riding horse may occupy in making country life attractive and enjoyable, is not fully appreciated. Light horses are a very great convenience on every farm, while on some they are absolutely essential. They are the favorite pets of the young people, and their influence for good upon the children might be further enhanced if riding were to become more general. Parents might well indulge their children by providing them with one or more saddle horses and accoutrements that they may be led to take pleasure in outdoor recreations that do not exhaust them for usefulness in other vocations. The practice is one fair boards might encourage by providing classes for saddle horses, whether or not there were sufficient funds to give prizes.

**Judging Competitions at the International.**

It is officially announced that the Spoor trophy that has been offered in recent years as a prize for students' judging at the International Live-stock Exposition, is to remain permanently as the property of the Iowa Agricultural College, the judging team from the college having won the trophy three years in succession.

President John A. Spoor, who is now in Europe, has placed an order abroad for two new trophies, of the value of \$500 each, to be offered for the first time at this year's show for students' judging at the Exposition; one for the best work on horses, and one for the best all-round work upon cattle, sheep and swine.

The commission house of Alexander, Ward & Conover, will offer \$500 cash at the show of 1904 for students' judging on practically the same terms as the Clay and Sanders specials have been competed for at previous Expositions.

The Cook trophy, offered by A. E. Cook, proprietor of the Brookmont Farms, for work in corn-judging at the Iowa College of Agriculture, has been transferred from that college to the International.

**Interesting and Practical.**

I am very much satisfied with the information I find in your paper, as I always find very interesting and practical agricultural subjects discussed in it.

Ames, Iowa.

WM. TENUZAS.

**STOCK.**

**Our Scottish Letter.**

**THE ROYAL SHOW.**

This letter is written from the Metropolis of the Empire. The room is in the Kenilworth Hotel, Great Russell St., W. C., and respectable citizens cannot be better served than in this same place. The subject is the Royal Show at Park Royal, the new site of the Royal Agricultural Society, and so far a somewhat unfortunate site for this important institution. The Briton is a conservative individual at least, and of all Britons the Londoner is most conservative. He does not know anything about Park Royal; it is a new name for the old site of Twyford Abbey, and therein lies one of the errors in the management of this Royal Agricultural Society. Knowing nothing about Park Royal, but something about Willesden, the Londoner would have been more easily impressed had he been told to go to Willesden to find the great show; for in spite of all drawbacks and difficulties, it is a great show, and we have nothing else in the least like it on this side the water. Unfortunately, the society was for many years managed with very little foresight, with the result that its shows outgrew the possible accommodation at its disposal anywhere near to a great center of population. For more than 50 years its shows were held in different parts of England, and it was a very educative experience indeed to visit these centers in circuit, and see the different modes of farming pursued in each. Unhappily, the lessons of the overgrown show-yard were learned too late, and the question of holding the show on a permanent site had to be faced. It was faced in a fashion which would not have been tolerated for one hour in Canada. The opinion of the members was never once asked, and, naturally, they felt themselves under no obligation to help a society which treated them in such a cavalier way. Worst of all, the King, when Prince of Wales, was asked, as chairman of the great show-yard meeting at York in

79775, a three-year-old, very sweet and level in his flesh, with fine bones, but perhaps a little feminine-like in the formation of head. He was a clear winner, and although better bulls have been seen, none better has been seen this year. His breeding appears to be a combination of Cruickshank and Bates. The reserve champion bull was Lord Calthorpe's first-prize yearling, Elvetham Conqueror. He is a roan "Clipper," a family in special favor among breeders of Cruickshank cattle. The first-prize two-year-old is a great, wealthily-fleshed bull, named Rolleston Serf 84539. He was bred by Sir Oswald Moseley, Bart., and is owned by an expert judge, Mr. John Handley, Milnthorpe, Westmorland. Few men excel John Handley as judges of Shorthorns, and he can bring them out very fit. The male classes were rather strongly mixed, and the extent of the foreign demand was indicated by the somewhat uneven condition of the classes. After the first half a dozen in each class of bulls, the remainder were of moderate quality and unequal. The female championship again went to Mr. J. Deane Willis' first-prize cow in milk, "White Heather." She was bred by Mr. J. B. Manson, Kibblean, Oldmeldrum, and has more than once been first at the Royal. Perhaps she was lucky this time to win the championship, but she looks quite the kind of animal a general-purpose Shorthorn breeder fancies. The reserve champion was Mr. Herbert Leon's roan two-year-old heifer, Roseleaf, from Bletchley. This heifer was first in a strong class, and is a very well-bred one. Her sire was the Collynie-bred bull, Silver Mint 79968, got by the fine breeding bull, Silver Plate, bred by the late Mr. Bruce, Inverquhomery, and a noted breeder in different herds. His Majesty was first, with the three-year-old heifer, Sylph, a great, wealthily-fleshed red, with a few white markings. She was got by the great champion bull, Royal Duke, from a cow by Volunteer. There are few better specimens, although possibly quality is not quite the strongest point of the heifer. A favorite with everybody was the first-prize yearling heifer, Lady Amy 7th, owned by the Earl of Powis, in the West of England, and one of the best animals exhibited. Few better specimens of the breed were on exhibition.

The King's champion Hereford bull was Fire King 22135, a very fine specimen. The champion Hereford cow was Mr. John Tudge's Shotover, which we seem to have heard about before. American friends are inclined to say that they could beat us for Herefords, and I agree with them. They are great cattle, and for the Western ranges stand easily first. The champion Devon was a very bad walker. This is a breed which pays dearly for its fine gift of laying on flesh. One rarely sees a show animal of the breed which goes well on its legs.

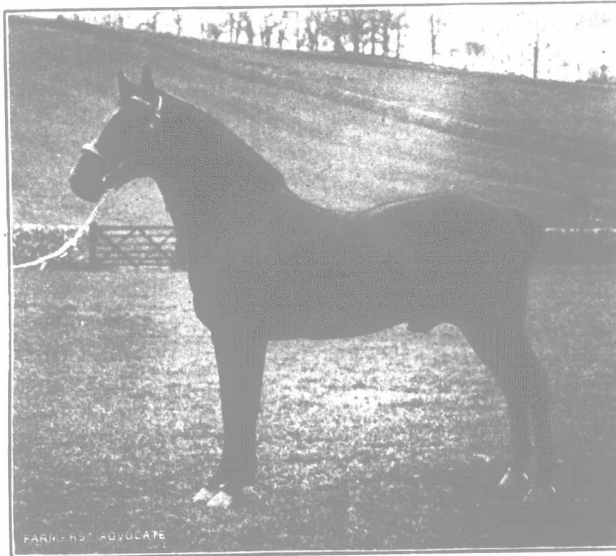
Aberdeen-Angus cattle were championed by a female, Mr. R. W. Hudson's Efulgent of Danesfield, a great animal, whose record in the south is almost phenomenal. Mr. Hudson's place is at Danesfield, Great Marlow, and his stock are difficult to beat. This is a cow of uncommon scale and wealth. She has all the substance and length of carcass wished for in the choicest cattle. The reserve breed champion was Mr. Greenfield's Darling of Haynes 2nd, the second-prize winner in the same class as the champion. The bulls were not equal in merit to the cows. The male championship went to Mr. R. W. Hudson, for Knight of Danesfield 20738, a great specimen, which has been sold at a long price for exportation to the Argentine. The reserve, Wizard of Maisemore, is a young bull, very useful, and a winner in the south.

Galloways had no champions. The breed has been deeply worked into by foreign customers. Mr. Swigart, from Champaign, Ill., rather cleaned out some of the best a year ago. The first-prize older bull was Mr. Robert Graham's Defiance of Kirkconnell 8266; Messrs. Biggar & Sons, Dalbeattie, being second, with their well-known Excelsior. For yearling bulls Mr. Andrew Montgomery, of Netherhall, Castle Douglas, was first, with Count IV. of Castlemilk, bred by Sir Robert Jardine, Bart.; a new exhibitor, Mr. Harry Livesey, Rotherfield, Sussex, being second, with Honor Bright, bred by Messrs. Biggar & Sons. Sir Robert Jardine had first and third for cows, with daughters of The Pathfinder 3rd, the two being full sisters, surely a very satisfactory record. They were divided by Mr. John Cunningham's Lady Harden II., of Durhamhill, from Tarbreoch, Dalbeattie. Mr. Cunningham had first for a heifer. Other successful exhibitors were the Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry, K. G., and Messrs. Biggar & Sons.

Highlanders call for little remark; only five of them were in the field. An American asked what he would do with them if he had them over in America. In the N.-W. T. they might be useful. Ayrshire cows were a good lot. The Knockdon herd of Mr. Alex. Cross got first honors, with Blood II. of Knockden, the H. & A. S. champion of last year; the second and third being Colonel Ferguson-Buchanan's two good cows, which have both been winning prizes this year at the Dumbartonshire, Glasgow, and other shows in the West of Scotland. Mr. Andrew Mitchell, Barcheskie, showed a couple of good big commercial dairy cattle, having the right kind of vessels and teats.

Jerseys were a very strong display, but they are a breed I don't understand. Guernseys look more utilitarian, but one never can tell about these things.

Horses, taken all through, were a poor show. Shires were moderately good, and fairly numerous. Clydesdales were scarce, but fairly good. The male championship went to Messrs. A. & W. Montgomery, for the



**Sir Horace 5402.**

Hackney pony stallion. A Royal winner, and London Hackney Show champion.

1900, to express the hope that no controversial matter be introduced. It is now rumored that His Majesty has discovered why this request was made, and is not too well pleased. Whether this be so or not, it is certain that royalty, except in the person of H. R. H. the Prince Christian, has not been much in evidence at this gathering. The weather has been ideal, the exhibition of stock, implements, educational results and many other things is well worth going to see, but the public follow royalty, and they have not been much in evidence at the show. Canadian visitors rub shoulders with visitors from all parts of the Empire, the Argentine, and other foreign countries. The Hon. John Dryden is here, having in his wake Professors Day and Gamble, of Guelph. A distinguished Guelph student, Professor Kennedy, now of the Ames College, Ia., is also here. They have seen a fine exhibition, except for the regrettable absence of the public.

The stock classes are best filled. The breeds most worthily represented in cattle are Shorthorns, Herefords and Galloways. Aberdeen-Angus are fairly good, but exhibits are confined to breeders in England. Ayrshires are represented by one class of cows, and Highlanders the same. Red Polled make a very good display. Devons and Sussex are weak in numbers, and not strong in quality. Reminiscences of the past are suggested by Bakewell's great breed, the Longhorns. They might, with equal propriety, be designated the "longbodies." More lengthy cattle we have never seen, but they are short in the rib, and light in flesh. It is not worth while preserving them, except on archaeological grounds. Kerries and Dexters, as well as Welsh cattle, are in evidence, and fill a large place in local favor. The Kerry is the dairy cow of the Irish peasant, the Dexter is a short-legged, fleshy little animal, equally good for beef or milk. The bull championship for both Shorthorns and Herefords went to His Majesty's Royal herds at Windsor. The champion Shorthorn bull is a big red specimen, named Ronald

first-prize two-year-old colt, Fairy King. He was second at Castle Douglas in spring. The reserve was the same owner's first-prize three-year-old, Baron Allister, which this year is the Lesmahagow premium horse, and won champion honors at Ayr. The first- and second-prize colts in both classes were got by Baron's Pride. The Duke of Leeds, Bedale, was first, with a yearling colt, got by Drumflower, and out of a Baron's Pride mare. He is uterine brother to the champion horse, Hiawatha Godolphin, which won first at this show last year. The Seaham Harbor Stud (Ltd.) showed several very useful specimens of both sexes, in lean condition. The female championship went to Mr. Fenwick Wilson, Marden, Cullercoats, Northumberland, for a big upstanding three-year-old filly, by Woodend Garty. She had as her reserve Mr. Thomas Smith's beautiful filly, Baroness Burgany, which won first at Edinburgh.

Light horses were an inordinate display, although some very good horses appeared in the hunter classes. The champion Hackney was Sir Walter Gilbey's Rosador horse, Kirkburn Sensation; a very good horse, named Dan Leno, from Mr. Hall, Walton, being reserve. Dan Leno is a good goer, but badly wants middle.

Shetland ponies were perhaps as good as any section of the horse department. Mr. R. W. R. Mackenzie, Earlsall, Leuchars, Fife, got a good share of the prizes. Driving was pretty fair, some good horses appearing.

### Sheep at the Royal Show.

This year's entry was, on the whole, a good one, but its comprehensiveness was spoilt by the fact that there were no exhibits in either the Cotswold or Border Leicester classes. The attendance in and around the sheep pens included some representative men from Canada, amongst whom may be mentioned the Hon. John Dryden, Prof. G. E. Day, and Messrs. R. Miller and Telfer, both of whom have secured some grand sheep for America.

OXFORD DOWNS were first in the order of the catalogue. In this section the principal winners were Messrs. A. Brassey, J. T. and R. W. Hobbs, Miss Alice de Rothschild, Messrs. H. W. Stilgoe and Mr. G. Adams, and Mr. Horlick had also representative exhibits present. Mr. Brassey's shearing ram and lambs of both sexes were grand sheep; Mr. J. T. Hobbs' ewes were notably fine ones, and the ram and ewe lambs shown by Mr. R. W. Hobbs were of special merit.

THE SHROPSHIRE ENTRY was of high class quality all through. Mr. R. P. Cooper's winning shearing ram, closely pressed by one of Mr. P. L. Mills', were very fine sheep indeed. The rams that were in the class for pens of five shearlings were a capital lot. The leading pen, Mr. E. Nock's, were very superior, their grand fleeces and flesh, coupled with symmetry and conformation, made them a grand pen. These were all sold, three at the auction, for 140, 50 and 25 guineas each, and the other two privately, at such a price as brought the average up to £70 for the whole pen. Mr. Cooper and Mr. Williams were second and third in this class with rams which were of correct type, the last-named exhibitor being one of those breeders rapidly coming to the front. Mr. T. S. Minton's ram and ewe lambs displayed grand quality, and each pen were clearly first; Mr. Cooper taking second honors, and the third-prize pens in each class came from Mr. John Harding's fine flock—most typical pens. Mr. Cooper's yearling ewes were of great merit, as were also his third-prize pen. Mr. Mills secured second honors.

THE SOUTHDOWNS as a class were well represented. Considerable criticism was heard as to the correctness of the awards, the redeeming feature of the judge's work being his consistency to his own ideal type. Mr. H. L. C. Brassey won for old rams, ram lambs and ewe lambs. In this latter class the pen owned by H. M. the King ought to have taken precedence. This pen was of notable merit, one of the best we have seen from Sandringham for a very long while. His Majesty had great success, and did that which any breeder, king or subject, might be proud of, namely, winning first, second and third for yearling rams, an event but rarely brought off. The first was a very fine ram indeed. His Majesty also went to second in the yearling ewe class, with a pen of very special quality. In the last-named class, the Earl of Cadogan won first and champion for best pen of females, two of which are going to your side of the world. Mr. C. Adeane was close up in many classes, and had he got all he deserved, his name would have been more prominent in the award list. Mr. E. Ellis had some specially fine sheep present, and the same may be said of the grand exhibits from Mr. E. Hentz's and Mr. C. H. Berner's flock. The former sold to Mr. Telfer a ewe that will give points, if judged for type, flesh and character, to any in the show. Mr. Telfer also took out of Mr. Berner's pens a ram lamb and a ewe lamb, which we dare venture to say will, if they do not win in Canada, have to meet with better than they had at the Royal. The Earl of Ellesmere's flock got second for ram lambs, some of which are coming your way, but Telfer's will hold them perfectly safe.

THE HAMPSHIRE DOWNS made a splendid display, marked by high quality and uniformity of type, which was most attractive. The sales from these pens were numerous, but details have not yet been secured. Mr. H. C. Stephens won in the old ram class, with a grand sheep of massive proportions; Mr. Carey Coles was a good second. Mr. H. L. Cripps went to the

fore, in the yearling ram class, with one of special merit, and Mr. J. Flower's entry was close up. This flock hardly got its deserts in this and several other classes. Mr. Flower was unbeatable in the yearling ewe class, and a better has seldom been exhibited. Mr. T. F. Buxton was here a good third. In the ram lamb and ewe lamb class this exhibitor reigned supreme, his grand pen of ram lambs being clearly first, and well deserved the champion honors they secured. Mr. Flower came in for second honors in the ram-lamb class, and Mr. Cripps in that for yearling ewes.

THE SUFFOLKS were a very representative entry, and the flocks which were to the front were those of Messrs. S. R. Sherwood, H. E. Smith, R. Barclay and S. T. Traylen. The classes were not large, but the quality ran high and even all through; the entry was most creditable to the breed.

THE LINCOLN CLASSES were better and larger than we have seen at the Royal Show for some years. The demand for this breed was so keen that Messrs. S. E. Dean & Sons purchased the whole of Mr. Tom Casswell's rams on the show ground, seven in number. Mr. Henry Dudding won champion honors for a grand two-year-old ram, quite one of the best; \$1,500 was its value to the Argentine. Messrs. Wright were first and third with yearling rams, on dit, that the first winner has changed hands, also for the Argentine, at \$3,000. Mr. Tom Casswell's grand lot of rams won first and h. c. for single rams, and first in the class for pens of five, in a particularly strong class; 20 of the 25 in it were worth \$750 each, a display of quality and merit seldom seen in any class. Messrs. Wright were second, Dean's third, and Dudding r. n. Mr. Dudding won first in grand classes of yearling ewes, ram lambs and ewe lambs; his winners in this class were sold at \$150 each. Messrs. Wright were second for yearling ewes, a very excellent pen indeed, and Messrs. Dean came second in both the lamb classes.

THE LEICESTER BREED had a small but notably fine entry, Messrs. E. F. Jordan and George Harrison being the leading winners.

THE KENT OR ROMNEY MARSH breed made one of the best entries seen out for many years, and the breed was in good request. A consignment of this breed, the first ever sold for Canada, has been arranged for by Mr. W. W. Chapman, who is sending to your country, by Mr. Robt. Miller, from Mr. Arthur Finn's flock at Westbroke, a typical and valuable lot of sheep, the flock they compose being one of the oldest.

THE DORSET HORNS came out in good force, and the flocks represented, particularly that of Mr. James Attrill, were noticeable for merit and quality. The other winners included Mr. W. R. Flower, Mr. E. A. Hambro, and Mr. F. J. Merson.

### Save the Cow.

A correspondent of the Michigan Farmer tells how he saved a valuable cow, prostrated completely with milk fever, by the use of a milking tube and a bicycle pump, filling her udder with air. He advises farmers not to wait for an oxygen outfit, which may not be available, but to resort to the bicycle pump at once when the cow is taken down with the disease.

This is not news to readers of the "Farmer's Advocate," as similar experiences by our readers were published last year, following hints to the same effect found in the columns of this paper, subscribers in widely separated Provinces having written us of the prompt and sure cure of the worst kind of cases of milk fever by the use of the bicycle pump. Every farmer who milks cows should be provided with this simple outfit, but prevention is better than even so cheap a cure as this, and we are convinced that milk fever, so called, may in most cases be avoided by only partially milking the cow the first four days after calving. This is nature's way, and in a long experience of letting the calf remain with its dam the first week, we fail to recall a single case of this disease. We do not claim that the rule is infallible, and we know veterinarians assert that they have had cases of the disease before or during parturition, but we are of opinion that such are exceedingly rare, if the cow has not been previously milked out.

### Wm. Duthie on Our Shorthorn Herdbook Restrictions.

I entirely agree with the suggestion which was so ably supported by Mr. Alvin Sanders. You will remember my great cow, Vine 23, which many good judges regard as a model Shorthorn, and her daughter, Vine Royal, my best two-year-old heifer. Although Vine 23 has six first-class Sittyton crosses in her pedigree, and her daughter one more, yet I cannot use a bull from such a dam, which I long to do, without disqualifying the produce for entry in the American Herdbooks. I shall rejoice to hear of a much-needed reform in this matter.

WM. DUTHIE.

[Mr. Duthie is well known as the great Shorthorn breeder of our time, and is convinced that progress in the breeding of Shorthorns is retarded by the restrictions imposed by the Dominion and American Shorthorn Breeders' Associations, by which all stock imported must trace to the first twenty (20) volumes of Coates' Herdbook. As it is at present, the best Shorthorns raised in Gt. Britain are debarred from coming to our shores,

where we need them badly. If the same restrictions were placed upon Clydesdales, Hackneys and Shires, only one out of ten now coming to Canada from Gt. Britain or the U. S. could be admitted. If it is good logic to bar Shorthorns, it ought to be equally good logic to bar out the horse, or vice versa.—Editor.]

## FARM.

### Unsound Seed Corn.

What's the matter with the seed corn, it won't grow? Nobody seems to be able to answer the question. Was the trouble in seed, the season, or the hard winter? One thing is certain, the corn that was selected at husking-time, and hung up by the kitchen stove to dry, gave a fine plant; while the same corn wintered in a crib was a failure in many cases. Even corn on overlays in the barn did well, but cribbed corn made a poor showing. Field after field has been replanted or sown to buckwheat. Is it the same in the West? Welland County, Ont. J. H. D.

This complaint is common all over Ontario. Owing to the wet, cold summer and early frost last year, the pollen was washed off the corn to a large extent, fertilization was imperfect, and the seed imperfectly ripened. Shelled corn when not thoroughly dry heats and molds in the bin or crib, and this largely accounts for the failure to germinate, but wet, cold weather often causes even good seed to rot in the ground, as has been the case in some districts this season. The lesson to be learned is that special care should be taken to secure sound seed, and to test its germinating power before seeding time.—Ed. "F. A."

### The St. Louis Show.

A reader asks what is the occasion or purpose of the World's Fair at St. Louis, Mo. It is in celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the purchase by the United States for \$15,000,000 of the Louisiana territory from France, which at that time was in financial straits. Out of the area thus acquired by "Uncle Sam," fourteen states and territories were formed. The exposition is to afford an opportunity for the glorification of the southwest, and U. S. expansion generally. The "world's fair" idea on this continent seems, however, to have been overworked, and though the buildings, exhibits and grounds at St. Louis are a magnificent example of what can be accomplished in a short time, the attendance has been very disappointing, and, financially, the deficiency will probably far eclipse the Columbian or the Pan-American. The public does not seem to be enamored of St. Louis as a place for a summer outing. The general plan of the exhibition is that it is to be one of 20th-century processes rather than products.

### Eradicating a Bad Weed.

A reader says: "I have a field of 7½ acres that is badly infested with 'sourdock' (some call it). I think it is the Rumex Crispus, or yellow dock. In 1902 it was badly infested, and I plowed in a second crop of clover, and other weeds, and during the winter manured it thoroughly for roots in 1903. During the summer these were very thoroughly cultivated and kept quite clean, many of the docks being pulled up and others cut off in the cultivation. This year there seems to be more than ever. I have the field in grain, and seeded to clover and timothy. I thought of cultivating it as soon as the grain comes off for the balance of the season, and ribbing it up late in the fall. Can you advise me on the subject?"

This is a weed that propagates in cultivated fields largely by seed, but also has a large taproot, by which means it renews itself in meadows. In the case of our correspondent, it is probable that when he plowed under the clover and weeds, he buried the seeds of dock quite deeply in the soil. When the land was next plowed and worked for roots, some of these seeds were brought to the surface to germinate, and were killed by the subsequent cultivation. Large quantities of seed, however, remained deep in the ground, and were brought to the surface with the plowing following the root crop. These seeds have germinated this year, and have produced the crop of weeds. In this is the lesson never to plow deeply a field on which has grown a crop of weeds, until the seeds have been made to germinate by shallow cultivation right after harvest. This must particularly be observed in the treatment of wild oats, dock, mustard, and all weeds producing many seeds. If the field in question had been lightly gang-plowed and worked up into mellow condition the dock seeds would have germinated and been destroyed by the late fall plowing. The treatment proposed is practical, and should be effective. Immediately after harvest, cultivate with a broad-toothed cultivator or disk and harrow; leave for about two weeks, then go deeper with a gang plow to being up more seed; harrow well, and rib up in the late fall. Follow with a grain crop, seeded heavily.

**Weeds and Early Fall Cultivation.**

The season seems to be just suited for the growth of weeds. They are making their appearance in all kinds of crops, and the man who is going to give them a severe check must get ready now. There is one season of the year particularly suited to weed-killing, if one can only give a little time to it, and that is just after a crop is taken off. Then the roots and seeds of weeds are ready to start into new growth, or to lie dormant until next spring, just according as conditions suit, and it is for the farmer to decide which they shall do. When our land was newer, and weeds less common, there was no serious objection to leaving the hay and grain stubble lying after harvest for the stock to range over to get what they could, but now that practice must be abandoned. The stubbles furnish but little food for any class of stock where modern machinery is used, and food for stock must be furnished by some other crop—rape, corn, etc. In fighting weeds, one must make use of the growing season. Therefore, as soon as the crop is off, the seed of weeds that lie upon the surface must be covered in order to make them germinate. For this purpose the cultivator, disk or gang plow must be used, according to the condition of the soil. As shallow cultivation as possible should be given at first, then a little deeper, and, finally, late in the fall, the regular plowing or ribbing-up.

Scarcity of time is often offered for an apology for the neglect of this work, and, unfortunately, it is a work that can be neglected without an immediate apparent loss, but we must plan to get this work done as quickly as possible, compatible with thoroughness. For this purpose, we require large implements that cover a wide stretch at each round. In these days of hurry, we cannot afford to use two-horse cultivators on smooth, level land. A man might just as well drive four horses as two, and thereby do from two to three times as much work. In carrying out a plan of early fall cultivation, it is important to get started as soon as the crop is off, not only to secure the benefits of a longer season, but because the land works more easily just after the crop is removed than it does a few weeks later, unless the unusual happens, and we get a large rainfall. During the growing season, the crops shade the land, and, to a large extent, prevent it becoming baked, but as soon as this protection is removed the exposure to the summer sun will dry out all classes of soil, and bake those of a heavy clay nature. This early fall cultivation has the further advantage of setting free plant food for the following crop—no small consideration. Every day we have evidence of the need of drastic treatment to destroy weeds, so that it is imperative that every advantage should be taken to clear the land.

**Sow Rape.**

Although, so far this season, grass has been abundant, there is no guarantee that the supply will equal the demand later in the summer and during the long autumn months. To insure against a shortage of feed then, one must make provision now by sowing a good-sized plot of rape. It will be found that after the pastures are cropped short, rape will keep all kinds of stock thriving right up until the snow puts a stop to outside feeding, and even later sheep and young cattle will wander back to the rape field. Time may be valuable now in the midst of haying, but even after an early crop of clover is off the sod may be broken up and sown to rape during weather that is not fit for haymaking. Rape should be sown in drills about twenty inches apart and treated much like a turnip crop. When once grown on a farm it is not readily dropped.

**Duping Farmers.**

A letter from Marshalltown, Iowa, says that a number of farmers in Franklin and Butler counties have been duped by a stock-remedy company. A farmer orders \$4 or \$5 worth of remedies, and is asked to sign a contract before they are sent. On arrival there are more than ordered, and he finds the items listed by the dozen in his contract, but figures not carried out. The amount is over \$100. If he does not settle, he is notified to appear at Algona and defend suit. In many cases farmers have settled by paying \$75 and sending back the goods. Sometimes they stand trial, but rarely have a good defence, having signed the contract without careful reading. At one time there were 30 cases pending in the district court at Algona on contracts of this kind. Every time the court ruled against the remedy company on any point the form of contract was changed, until now a leading attorney says, "it is wonderfully and wickedly gotten up." Moral: Don't make contracts with strangers; pay cash for goods when you get them, if according to statements.—[Country Gentleman.]

**Head of the List.**

Allow me to observe that although everything in the Dominion is making rapid improvement, the "Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine" still keeps ahead. Grey Co., Ont. H. PALMER.

**DAIRY.**

**Up-to-date Dairying.**

The dairyman satisfied with anything short of the best cows obtainable may not be considered progressive. If the best native or grade cows are used for foundation stock, the herd may be very much improved by raising the heifer calves from these cows, if sired by pure-bred males belonging to one of the dairy breeds. These heifers should freshen when about two and one-half years old, and again twelve to fifteen months later. At the end of the second lactation period, all heifers which do not give at least 6,000 pounds of milk, or make 250 pounds of butter, should be disposed of, unless in



**Fire King 22135.**

Champion Hereford bull, Royal Show, London, Eng., 1901. Property of H. M. the King.

special cases, when a third trial may seem to be advisable.

To find the individual production of the cows, it is necessary to weigh the milk from each cow at stated intervals throughout the year, and also to take samples for testing with the Babcock test, in order to determine the fat in the milk. The pounds of milk given in any period of time multiplied by the percentage of fat in the milk, plus one-sixth, is approximately the butter produced.

For example, if a cow produced 30 pounds of milk daily on three consecutive days in the month of April, the pounds of milk produced for the month would be about 900. If this tested 3.5 per cent. fat, the pounds of milk-fat would be 900x3.5, divided by 100 equals 31.5 pounds fat; 31.5 plus 1-6 equals 36.75 pounds of butter for the month. The sums of the individual monthly milk and butter production would be the approximate amount of milk and butter produced by each cow during the year.



**Hereford Cow, Shotover, and Bull Calf by Royal Rupert.**

Champion female of the breed at the Royal Show, England, 1904.

When cream is to be gathered for a creamery, not more than ten or twelve per cent. of the whole milk should be taken in the form of cream. Where scales are convenient, it would be well for those using the hand separators to weigh the milk and cream occasionally, in order to see how much cream is being taken. Where there are no scales, the cream should be measured. From ten gallons of milk not more than one to one and a quarter gallons of cream should be taken. Using too much water or skim milk to flush out the bowl will cause a thin cream.

The advantages of rich cream are:

1. The patron has more skim milk for feeding stock.
2. It costs less for hauling the cream to the creamery.
3. Less labor and expense are required in cooling the cream at the farm and factory.
4. Less vat and churn room are needed for a given amount of butter.
5. There is less danger of the cream becoming too sour.
6. There is less loss of fat in the buttermilk by churning rich cream, and the quality of the butter is better because it can be churned at a lower temperature than can poor cream, or cream containing a low percentage of fat. The cream at the farm should not test less than twenty-five per cent. fat from the hand separator.

Wooden stirrers should not be used for stirring cream in the can. These are difficult to keep clean, and often impart a bad flavor to the cream. The stirrer should be made of tin, with few seams, and all crevices should be filled with solder. The patron's cream can should be rinsed with very little water when it is emptied into the driver's pail, as this dilutes the cream. It is preferable to remove the cream adhering to the sides of the can with some sort of a scraper, but this must be kept clean. The ideal system of delivery would find its nearest approach in the use of separate cans for each patron. The measuring or weighing and sampling would then justly fall to the buttermaker, who would then be brought in close touch with the cream produced by each patron. This plan also enables the manager, if he wishes to do so, to grade the cream, and pay for it according to whether it is first or second class. When cream collectors are provided with a means of straining each lot of cream, a patron's attention may be drawn to any curd or other matter found in the cream. Cream varies in richness much more widely than does milk. The yield of butter per 100 pounds of cream sometimes goes as low as 12 or 15 pounds, and as high as 45 or 50 pounds.

When operating a hand separator the richness of cream produced may be caused to vary from day to day by a variation in one or more of the following conditions:

1. Speed of separator. A high speed produces a richer cream than a lower speed.
2. Temperature of the milk at time of separating.
3. The feed of milk to the separator. The faster the milk is allowed to enter the bowl of the separator the lower will the cream test.
4. The amount of liquid used to flush the bowl. The same amount should be used each time.
5. The percentage of fat in the whole milk.

The most accurate method of determining the richness of cream is by means of the Babcock test, which is becoming quite generally adopted by many progressive creamery managers.

The system may be briefly outlined as follows: The collectors are provided with suitable bottles to enable them to take a sample of the cream supplied by each patron. It is well to have the sampling done on some particular basis. The size of sample taken should be

proportionate to the weight of cream supplied, say a fluid ounce for every 30 or 40 pounds cream. Upon arrival at the creamery these small samples should be examined for flavor and acidity, and then be transferred to composite sample jars, to which a small amount of preservative has been added. In this way the samples received during a month may be so thoroughly mixed together that a Babcock test made at the end of the month will give the average fat content of the cream supplied by a patron during that period.

As the Babcock test is based on weight, it is necessary to either weigh the cream or estimate the weight from the number of creamery inches. According to experiments conducted at the Ontario Agricultural College,

an inch of average cream in a pail 12 inches in diameter will weigh 4.1 pounds. Thus, if it were found more convenient to measure the cream than to weigh it, the weight could be determined by multiplying the number of inches by 4.1. The number of pounds of cream furnished by a patron during a month, multiplied by the test, or the per cent. fat, and divided by 100, will give the number of pounds of fat which the cream contained.

**REQUIREMENTS.**—1. A Babcock tester. A 24-bottle steam turbine tester is the most satisfactory.





**Testing Dairy Herds.**

The Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, has for some time been recommending the establishment among Canadian dairy farmers of co-operative testing associations, somewhat similar to those which have had such a marked effect in increasing the milking capacity and reducing the cost of production in Danish dairy herds. Under the direction of the Minister of Agriculture, an object lesson along that line is now being given in the district about Cowansville, Que., with the Government Cool-curing Room as the center where the testing is done and the records kept. Arrangements have been made whereby 82 farmers in the vicinity undertake to keep accurate records of the daily milk yield of each cow in their herds. Samples of both morning and night's milk are taken three times a month and tested for butter-fat at the cool-curing room. The milk-record sheets are collected monthly, and these are compared with the books of the cheese factories to which the farmers send milk, so that a fairly efficient check on accuracy is provided. Some 1,450 cows are concerned in this Cowansville cow census, which shows that the large dairymen of that district are alive to the importance of weeding out the unprofitable producers. This testing association is, as yet, merely in the experimental stage, but if it works out satisfactorily, it will doubtless lead to a considerable extension of the movement.

W. A. CLEMONS.

**Remedy for Hard-milking Cow.**

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Having seen many enquiries in the "Farmer's Advocate" for a remedy for hard-milking cows, I give you the plan I use, and if properly done, it is a perfect cure. It is this: Slit the teat a little at the outlet. To do this, use the small blade of a common pocket knife. Take the teat in one hand as if about to milk, with the milk forced down to the end of the teat; stick the end of the blade in the outlet, and with a quick movement force the blade into the teat not more than a quarter of an inch. If the blade is wide enough, the work is done; if not, give it a little pull toward the edge. If the cow still milks too hard to suit you, repeat the operation in a week's time, turning the edge of the knife the opposite way to what it was used first time. Just before milking is the best time to operate. "Will it bleed?" Only a few drops. "Won't it make the teat sore?" Not to interfere with milking. Only, in stripping the cow, the milker should not let his finger slip down over the end of the teat until the wound heals—a matter of four or five days' time. The operation is simple, anybody ought to be able to do it, and I have found it a sure cure.

J. H. D.

Welland Co., Ont.

**GARDEN AND ORCHARD.**

Attention is directed to the offer in the Home Magazine department of cash prizes for the best amateur photographs sent to Farmer's Advocate office before Oct. 1st, 1904.

**Fertilizing and Hardiness.**

The effects of the past severe winter on fruit trees, resulting in the loss of a great number by winter-killing, suggests the question, "What effect may fertilizers have upon the hardiness of a fruit tree?" Will not the use of too large a proportion of nitrogen have a tendency to promote a late and succulent growth that will make it more liable to injury from severe low temperature? The skillful, intelligent stock-feeder can tell you what constitutes a balanced ration for the animals he is feeding. But it is a much more difficult problem to solve what would be a balanced ration for a fruit tree, bush or vine. We have to consider the elements of fertility already in the soil, and the amount that may be made available by proper cultivation and the furnishing of sufficient humus. The variations of soil are such that no two orchards might need exactly the same treatment. For apples and pears, potash is no doubt the most important, while plums require a larger proportion of potash. It is generally conceded, however, that for fruit plantations, potash and phosphoric acid are the most important elements. Potash constitutes a large proportion of the ash of the wood of the apple, pear, cherry and plum, and more than fifty per cent. of the ash of fruit, and it also forms the base of the fruit acids, while phosphoric acid is required for the formation of the seed as well as the proper nourishment of the tree, and also to ensure the proper ripening of both wood and fruit.

This question of fertilizing so as to provide a properly-balanced plant food, is a problem for the fruit-grower to study carefully, and the thoughtful, intelligent man will learn much from close observation.

If the foliage is pale in color, and the growth puny, it indicates lack of fertility, or moisture, or

both. There may be a lack of nitrogen, which the plowing in of a clover crop and thorough tillage may supply. If, on the other hand, there is a rank growth of wood and failure to fruit, and a considerable amount of injury from severe winters, it is probable there is an excess of nitrogen, and the fertility applied subsequently should consist largely of potash and phosphoric acid. Lime is a constituent that is seldom considered in fertilizing fruit, and its importance is overlooked. Its use is particularly indicated in the case of stone fruits. Soils that are deficient in lime are not likely to produce satisfactory crops of fruit. Its function is to strengthen the stems and woody portion of the tree; to shorten the period of growth and hasten the time of ripening. Fruit trees growing on soils that are rich in lime have

When orchards are bearing well they must be fertilized in proportion, or they will soon begin to fall. Many of our orchards are starved, and we wonder what ails them.

And along with proper fertilizing, of course, there must be pruning, cultivation and spraying. If we can by thought, study and experiment get to understand the proper fertilizing of our fruit trees, we will not only add to the profits in the increase of quantity and improvement of quality, but will suffer less from losses and damage in seasons of unusually low temperature, like the one we have just passed through, and that has caused extensive damage to the fruit trees throughout the country.

**Sow a Cover Crop.**

Where orchards have received the cultivation all-season that should have been given them in order to promote growth of wood and fruit by the conservation of moisture and liberation of plant food, the question of cover crops now arises. Referring to this subject, the horticulturist of the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, Mr. W. T. Macoun, says that the importance of a covering for the soil was strongly impressed on him after the winter of 1895-96, when many trees were root-killed at the Central Experimental Farm. Since that time the subject has received much attention by his department. The main uses of the cover crop are: to hold the snow in winter, and thus protect the roots of the trees; to furnish vegetable matter to plow under in the spring for the purpose of obtaining humus and nitrogen; and to act as a catch-crop in autumn to prevent leaching of plant food made available during the summer. Mr. Macoun recommends cultivating the soil until near or about the middle of July, when the trees have made most of their growth, and do not need so much moisture, then seeding down to common or mammoth red clover, sown broadcast, at the rate of twelve pounds per acre, or with hairy vetch at the rate of thirty to forty pounds per acre. Sown at that time, these plants usually make a good cover by autumn. At the Central Experimental Farm hairy vetch was sown on June 18th, 1903, in drills twenty-eight inches apart, at the rate of twenty pounds per acre. These received two cultivations, and by the end of the first week of August the plants were meeting between the rows.

By sowing earlier, as in this case, a better stand may be obtained, and by cultivation moisture is conserved while the plants are getting established. Twenty pounds per acre sown in this way were found quite sufficient to make a good cover. There was practically no injury from mice where cover crops were used, as their depredations were prevented by using either ordinary building paper or wood veneers. No fruit-grower should neglect having a cover crop, as fine a bearing orchard in bare soil might be destroyed, which would have been saved had there been a cover crop.

The seed for the cover crop should be sown, if possible, when the ground is moist, as in the summer the seed will germinate quickly if there is moisture. After the seed is sown the land should be rolled, as this will bring the moisture to the surface and about the seed and hasten germination. It is important to get growth started in good time, as there is sometimes a protracted drought in July and August, which prevents germination and spoils the prospect for a good cover crop. In districts where the conservation of moisture is important the cover crop should be turned under as soon as possible in the spring, and in some parts plants which are killed by winter are preferred, as there is no loss of moisture through them in spring. Leguminous plants are, on the whole, best for cover crops, as they take nitrogen from the air, but often oats and rape are used to good advantage.

**About Strawberries.**

If the proper course has been followed, and a new plantation of strawberries established, there is nothing more to be gained by keeping the old plot longer. It should be plowed up at once, and the land worked into condition for next year's crop. Strawberries should be renewed every year, as it seldom pays to take more than one crop from a plantation, but that crop should be the second year, all bloom forming the first year being removed and the plants well cultivated to keep them growing.

**What our Subscribers Say.**

I have been very busy lately, but not too busy to read the "Farmer's Advocate," the best paper on earth of its kind. I do not want to be without it. Wishing you every success. GRANT CRAWFORD. Prince Edward, Ont.

I am quite pleased with the change to weekly visits of the "Farmer's Advocate." It is an improvement. Whithy, Ont. ALBERT E. TINK.



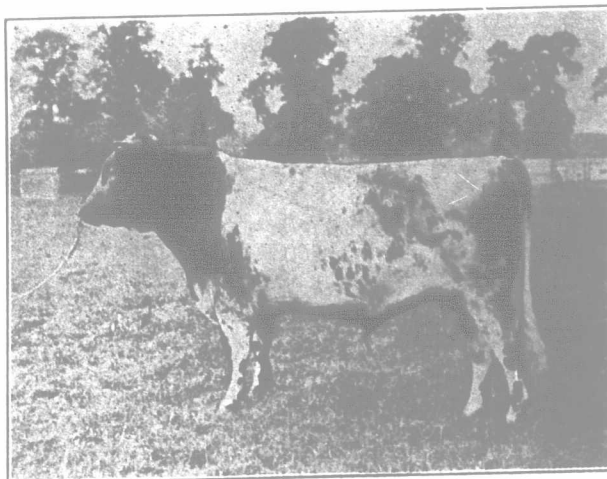
White Heather.

Champion Shorthorn Cow, Royal Show, London, Eng.

a stocky, steady, healthy growth, and the fruit ripens and colors well; while those growing on soils where there is a deficiency of lime usually have a later growth, the wood does not mature and harden properly, and the fruit does not ripen well.

However, lime is not an expensive element. A dressing of twenty-five bushels to the acre once in four or five years would supply the need fairly well. In good hardwood ashes, dry and unleached, we have one of the very best orchard fertilizers, for it contains potash, phosphoric acid and a large percentage of lime. A good sample of hardwood ashes will contain from five to nine per cent. of potash and two to three per cent. of phosphoric acid, and the residue is principally lime. When a grower asks what he should apply to his land, he asks a question which no one can answer with any certainty. He should try to solve that question for himself. But with the facts already stated as to the effects of certain fertilizing materials upon fruit trees, we might summarize in a sort of general statement as follows:

Potash should be paramount in all fertilizing of fruit plantations of any kind. Hardwood ashes is probably the cheapest source of potash and phosphoric acid, and we might add lime. There are many soils that would be benefited by an application of lime. Clays and clay loams usually contain a good supply of potash and phosphoric acid, but to make it available two things are necessary—thorough tillage and the introduction



Elvetham Conqueror.

First-prize Yearling Shorthorn Bull and Reserve for Championship, Royal Show, London, Eng., 1904. Property of Lord Calthorpe.

of humus. Nitrogen can be most cheaply applied by the plowing in of leguminous crops, such as clover, and humus is furnished at the same time. If the wood growth is rank and does not harden and mature well, does not bear fruit, or if it does and the fruit does not color and ripen properly, the treatment should be less nitrogen and more potash and lime. The use of potash is particularly indicated for sandy soils.

## POULTRY.

## Producing Early Molting in Hens.

The West Virginia Station calls attention to the fact that "when a specialty is made of producing winter eggs it is of much importance to have the hens shed their feathers early in the fall, so that the new plumage may be grown before the cold weather begins. In case molting is more delayed, the production of the new coat of feathers in cold weather is such a drain on the vitality of the fowls, that few, if any, eggs are produced until spring, while if the molt takes place early in the season the fowls begin winter in good condition, and with proper housing and feeding may be made to lay during the entire winter." The Station reports tests on two-year-old Rhode Island Reds and White Leghorns of the Van Dresser method of promoting early molting, which "consists in withholding food either wholly or in part for a few days, which stops egg-production and reduces the weight of the fowls, and then feeding heavily on a ration suitable for the formation of the feathers and the general building up of the system. Beginning August 5th, the chickens received no feed for thirteen days, except the very small amount they could pick up in 15 by 100 foot runs. They were then fed liberally on mash, beef scraps, corn, wheat and oats—i.e., a ration rich in protein or nitrogenous matter, which is believed to be especially valuable for promoting the growth of feathers as well as muscle. The hens stopped laying on the seventh day. Thirty days after the test began, the Rhode Island Reds had practically a complete coat of new feathers, had begun to lay, and within a week from that time one-half of the hens were laying regularly, while another lot of the Rhode Island Reds, which had been fed continuously, were just beginning to molt, and the egg production had declined materially. The White Leghorns were a trifle slower in molting than the Rhode Island Reds, but otherwise the treatment affected them in a similar way.

The results seem to warrant the general conclusion that "mature hens which are fed very sparingly for about two weeks and then receive a high nitrogenous ration molt more rapidly and with more uniformity, and enter the cold weather of winter in better condition than similar fowls fed continually during the molting period on an egg-producing ration.—[U. S. Bulletin.

## Dressed Poultry.

There is one feature of the poultry business of recent introduction which is growing with rapid strides, and bearing all the marks of permanency, presenting opportunities for money-making of which few farmers have as yet availed themselves. The demand in the home cities for well-fatted fowl has been far from supplied, and behind that we have the yawning gulf of the chicken appetite of the million-mouthed British consumer to which to cater. The white breast cuts are coming more and more into favor in the high-class restaurants, and poultry sent across the sea this year sold for from 14 to 16 cents per pound. Having, then, such unlimited markets at home and abroad, with high prices ruling, our only concern need be to study the requirements of the market and to furnish the product it demands. The profit is assured.

In undertaking to cater to this market, we must exercise care in the choice of breeds, knowing that the consumer has cultivated peculiarities in his appetite which refuse dark legs or dark flesh in fowl. While it may be said with considerable truth, that success depends upon preference, to a degree, yet none should allow preference to be an absolute guide. I believe no mistake will be made if those breeding for this market would follow the "old reliable" breeds of Barred Rocks and White Wyandottes. The Buff Orpington is coming into favor, having quite sufficient strong points to warrant the popularity with which it is being received. Breeders should aim to secure uniformity. The market asks for large birds, well fatted. We, therefore, must choose a breed having size and a fitness in disposition for being crated for fattening. The breadth and general blockiness of the Barred Rock, together with their ease in adapting themselves to surroundings, commend them for this purpose.

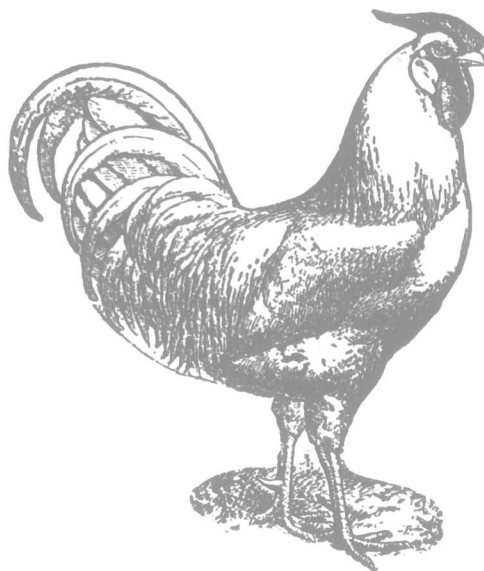
When the birds have attained a weight of 3½ to 4 pounds, it is time to crate for fattening. This crating process for the chicken is like stall feeding the grass-fat steer, and it is the time when the biggest money is made. The crates are built of lath, on a frame 6 feet long, 18 to 20 inches square, divided into three sections, and raised to an elevation convenient for feeding. We usually place twelve birds in each crate. Oats ground fine, with buckwheat in equal parts, or oats alone, mixed with skim milk, is the best ration. In the event of not being able to obtain skim milk, boiled potatoes are the best substitute. The usual time required to bring the birds to a weight of about six pounds is from three to four weeks, and the result of this method is that you have a finished article, superior in every way to the ordinary poultry offered, which easily commands the highest price paid.

Starve the chickens for about a day and a half before killing. Our best local market here is Montreal, which asks for the fowl bled in the roof of the mouth. Pluck dry immediately after sticking, leaving the coarse feathers all on. While cooling, press into shape by using a pressing board, which is best, or by pressing with the hands repeatedly while cooling, the object be-

ing that the fowl will pack well and appear to the best advantage when it arrives at its destination.—[G. H. Hutton, at Farmers' Institute meeting.

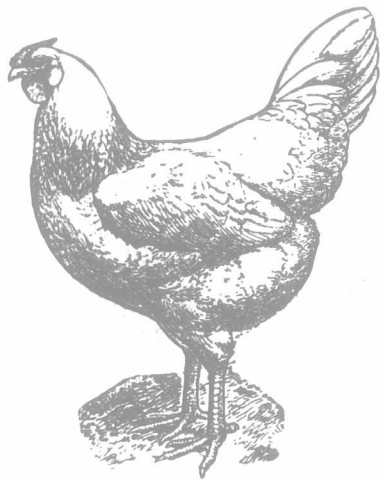
## Getting Birds Ready for Exhibition.

In preparing birds for exhibition, it must be borne in mind that the different breeds require different treatment. In the first place, we will take the large-combed breeds, such as Minorcas, Leghorns, etc. In these varieties, where comb and lobe play such an important part, even cockerels and pullets require somewhat different management in order to secure the best results. When the young birds have reached the age of five months it will be quite time to select the best and those you wish to make their mark in the show pen. Having made our selection, the cockerels should be put into shaded runs, protected on all sides from the wind and the sun,



Rose-Comb White Leghorn Cock.

and if the pen is darkened, all the better to whiten the lobe, but they must not be kept too warm or they will shoot too much comb, and thereby become useless as exhibition specimens. Therefore, it will be seen that, although it is necessary to give them absolute shade, it is necessary at the same time that the run shall be well ventilated. Pullets, on the other hand, require shaded runs and as warm as possible, as the warmth will help develop the comb, so necessary in pullets. Should it be found impossible to produce sufficient comb in the pullets whilst in these covered runs on grass, they should be removed indoors to a warm room and placed in a darkened pen, but still having sufficient light to enable them to eat. They must not be kept too long in these warm pens indoors, otherwise they will be liable to go white in face, and the remedy will be worse than the disease. Green food must be given each day, and once a day a few picks of finely-shredded raw beef. The morning feed should consist of bread and milk during the time that the birds are being prepared for the show pen. In the case of Minorcas, it will be advisable to add a little citrate of iron and potash to the drinking water, using only enamel vessels for the purpose, not zinc. The evening feed should be



Rose-Comb White Leghorn Hen.

white Canadian peas, and these will tend to put a gloss on the plumage, so essential in Minorcas. The same instructions apply to Brown Leghorns, and the same food and water, excepting the shredded meat, will also apply to all black and dark-plumaged birds, but where small combs are an important point, meat should be given very sparingly.

## HANDLING OF WHITE BIRDS.

Birds of white plumage should neither have

iron nor yet be fed on corn or corn meal, as both these will, if used in excess, cause the plumage to become creamey or yellow, although maize is very beneficial to yellow leg color. Buff birds of all varieties require to be rigidly shaded from the sun if they are required for the show pen, and this shading should take place just previous to the bird putting on the adult plumage, and should be kept up so long as they are required for exhibition.

Feather-legged birds, and more especially those that should have an abundance of foot feather, should be kept on dry, sandy runs; fine sea sand is preferable where it is procurable, and this should be to a depth of three or four inches at least, in order to prevent the foot feather from becoming broken. These birds should not be allowed to perch, but the floor of the sleeping quarters should be covered with a good thickness of chaff or very fine peat moss litter. All soft-feathered breeds, no matter what color, should have plenty of soft food, and especially so during their growing stage. On the other hand, all hard-feathered birds, viz., Game and Game Bantams, require plenty of hard food, such as white Canadian peas, good stout oats, or the best red Kansas wheat. Where sheep plays such an important part nothing beats white Canadian peas, and these will also keep them in hard condition. Game birds, owing to their nature, should have as much freedom as possible; consequently, where natural shade can be given them, it is much to be preferred to artificial.

## TREATMENT OF DARK-PLUMAGED BIRDS.

Dark-plumaged birds of all varieties do not require to be washed so frequently as whites and buffs, although a good wash now and again will greatly improve the plumage. In such cases, when it is not necessary to wash the bird, it will be all the better for being well rubbed down with a damp sponge, using clear tepid water, and afterwards rubbed (going the way of the feather) thoroughly dry with a soft towel, and then polished with a silk pocket-handkerchief. It is surprising what a beautiful sheen can be put on to a black bird in this manner, and this should always be done the day previous to sending to a show, or even on the morning of the show.

## WASHING BIRDS.

In the first place, three bowls of water are necessary, a large sponge, an ordinary nail-brush, a bar of some good soap (not scented), two or three towels (ordinary bath towels preferred), and a good supply of soft water. Bowl No. 1 should contain warm water, as warm as you can comfortably bear your hand in, and sufficient in which to immerse the bird, just leaving the head above water when held down in the bath. The comb, face and wattles should be well scrubbed with soap, using the ordinary nail-brush for the purpose, then wiped dry with the sponge. The bird's legs should then be well soaked in water, holding them there for three or four minutes; then take the nail-brush and soap, and give them a vigorous scrubbing, and if there is any dirt left underneath the scales, this should be removed with the point of your penknife, or, better still, a match-stalk sharpened to a fine point, which can be more readily inserted under the scales and all dirt removed. Having done this, they should be again scrubbed with soap and water. The bird should now be held in the water in a crouching position, with his head just above the water. Allow him to remain in this position a few minutes to thoroughly soak the feathers, and, having done so, the bird should now be allowed to stand up, and the soap should be well rubbed into the feathers, rubbing the feathers well all the time with your hand, and squeezing out the dirt. Repeat the operation until all trace of dirt is removed. Immerse the bird in the water again to get out all the soap you can, then place it in water No. 2, which should also be warm, but not so warm as No. 1. With the sponge rub the clean water well into the feathers, and this must be done thoroughly, or all your labor will be in vain, for if any trace of soap is allowed to remain the bird will be in a worse condition at the finish than when you commenced. The bird can now be taken out and put into bath No. 3, which should contain water new-milk warm, or just with the chill off. In the case of white birds, a little blue should be added to the third water, just sufficient to tinge the water slightly, but be very careful that you do not put in too much blue when washing white birds. On the other hand, in washing Barred Rocks more blue must be added, and this will improve the ground color considerably. In using the blue, it should be placed in a piece of flannel and tied up, put in the water, and as much squeezed out as the case requires. In washing buff breeds, of course, no blue whatever is required. After having sponged the bird thoroughly in the third water, all the water possible should be absorbed by the aid of a sponge, and if the sponge be a large one of good quality, the bird can be half dried by the process. Then remove the bird from the water, and wipe him as dry as possible with the aid of a towel, after which it should be placed in an unlined exhibition hamper or one of the ordinary exhibition wire pens (the former preferred), with some nice clean hay

or straw in the bottom, and the hamper should be placed about two feet from a nice bright fire, and some kind of screen placed at the back, such as a newspaper or a piece of canvas, to keep off the draught. The bird should not be allowed to stand in one position too long, but should be made to turn round every few minutes, in order that the feathers may dry equally all over. This should be continued until he is almost dry, when he will begin to dress the feathers himself. The following day the bird should be well rubbed down with a silk pocket-handkerchief, in order to web out the feathers properly. It is always advisable to wash birds at least three or four days before they are required for exhibition, for if a bird is washed one day, and sent to the show the next, it is very liable to contract a cold on the journey.—[Feathered World.]

**Gapes.**

I have a large number of turkeys which are troubled with gapes, and quite a number of them have died from the disease. They were hatched early in the spring, during the rainy season, and were kept in an orchard away from all other fowl, and were well fed and cared for.

I read in your valuable paper that turpentine was good for turkeys, but I gave it to mine, and, as far as I could see, they were no better than they were before. I procured some poultry food, and that also failed to remedy the trouble.

Please tell me, through the "Farmer's Advocate," any treatment you may know for the malady.

MRS. J. W.

Ans.—As everyone knows who has ever had anything to do with them, gapes are a most difficult thing to dislodge. In some cases it has been found that by placing the bird in a small box covered with muslin, and by dusting lime into the apartment, coughing is set up, by which means the worms are ejected. A writer in a contemporary gives the following plan:

"Take a piece of fishing gut of the largest size, at least six inches in length. Soak for fifteen minutes or more in water, when it will be found to be soft enough for cutting. It can be cut while dry, but the knife then soon loses its edge. Take a very sharp knife (I find a fine-edged surgical knife a good one), and, holding the gut in the left hand, turn back, near one end of the gut, twelve or fifteen little curls, or barbs, taking care not to cut into the gut deeply enough to weaken it. Of course, the barbs must all point in one direction. An instrument is thus made which looks like this:



"The tip of the gut can be made round or dull by holding it for a second only in a candle or match flame. To remove the worms, follow these directions: Hold the fowl in the left hand by the head and neck, with the back of the head against the palm of the hand. Hold the bill wide open with the thumb and forefinger of the left hand. It is convenient to have another person hold the bird, but no assistance is really necessary. In a good light (outdoor sunlight is best), one can look down the chicken's throat and readily see the entrance to the windpipe, which opens and shuts as the patient breathes.

"Push the barbed end of the gut into this opening of the windpipe, and do it boldly. Push it down the windpipe about four inches. Take the free end of the gut between the forefinger and thumb of the right hand, and slowly and gently withdraw the gut, at the same time constantly twisting the gut with finger and thumb, so that the barbs will come into contact with every part of the windpipe. One or more red worms about an inch long will usually be found entangled in the barbs. If no worm is caught, introduce the instrument again, or do it again the next day. The slight bleeding caused does not appear to do the bird any harm. Usually two worms are found, sometimes four, occasionally only one."

We have not had occasion to try this scheme, but should judge it would work well.

**For Laying Hens.**

Get ready now for a full supply of properly-cured clover or alfalfa hay for next winter. If you cannot grow it, look about you so that you can buy it. Clover or alfalfa hay, to be the best for hens, should be cut at least a week sooner than it would naturally be cut to be cured for hay for market. In other words, cut early, while the stems are tender. In this way, if nicely cured, it will be green clover or green alfalfa hay, and not dark brown or black, as it is often seen.

**APIARY.**

**Selling Honey.**

This is one of the most important matters in connection with the whole business. It is the culmination of the year's work, for if the product of the business is carelessly sold at a low figure the profit is gone.

In the first place, the honey must be put up in clean, attractive shape; sections well scraped and graded, cased in twelve-section, glass-front crates, and extracted honey in whatever package the trade demands. The price is a matter of particular importance. The shortage of bees is sure to limit the crops and help the price. For some time, different firms have been trying to contract beekeepers' crops in advance. It would seem unwise to accept such offers unless well above the average price, for quantities of honey bought at a low figure enables them to seriously "bear" the market of the whole country, and still make good profits on their deals.

A word on the different prices of honey may be in order. Some seem to have the impression that a grocer should pay the same price for honey as anyone else, or vice versa. That if they can only get, say, eight cents per pound for extracted honey at the store, they might as well peddle it from house to house at the same price. Now, there are three classes who may handle the honey after it leaves the producer, viz.: the consumer, who buys it to use; the retailer, who buys to sell to the consumer; and the wholesaler, who sells to the retailer, who sells to the consumer. It will be seen that the wholesaler and retailer must each have a profit. This makes three prices on the same goods—the producer's, the wholesaler's, and the retailer's—each an advance on the one before. If the beekeeper has time to retail, so much the better, but, in justice to himself and his neighbor, he must observe this distinction. A splendid compromise in favor of the home trade is to give a reduction of, say, one cent per pound on sales of fifty pounds and over. Then, of course, the grocer giving goods in exchange for honey should pay more than the one paying cash.

MORLEY PETTIT.

**EVENTS OF THE WORLD.**

The Government of Queensland, Australia, has resigned.

As the result of a recent tornado at Moscow, Russia, two hundred people were killed.

A Russian submarine was accidentally submerged in the Neva River last week, and 21 sailors were drowned.

A despatch from Tauris, Persia, states that a general massacre of Armenians has begun in the vicinity of Van, Turkish Armenia.

The village of Attarmuchy, N.J., is overrun with snakes, which have been driven from the neighboring mountains by recent blasting operations.

The Government of Paraguay is preparing to exploit the culture of cotton in that country, which is said to be capable of yielding a greater amount of cotton to the acre than any other country in the world.

The Haytien incident has been satisfactorily arranged so far as France is concerned. President Nord has forwarded an apology for the insult given to the French Minister, and has promised that the offenders shall be summarily dealt with.

By a cloudburst near Pittsburg, Pa., on June 28th, over 500 homes, business places, etc., were inundated in from two to ten feet of water. Many buildings were swept away, and numerous horses and cattle drowned.

The arrest of twenty Finns, on the charge of having been indirectly connected with the assassination of Bobrikoff, the Russian Governor, has been made. Prince Obolensky has been appointed in Bobrikoff's place as Governor-General of Finland.

The coroner's jury in the Slocum inquest has returned a verdict incriminating the captain and mate of the vessel, the inspector, and the captain of the steamboat company's fleet, for carelessness and mismanagement in regard to the General Slocum.

The British residents of Tangier, Morocco, are petitioning Lord Lansdowne to take steps for the protection of their lives and property. The American warships left the harbor on June 30th, and Raisuli has since taken up his residence at Zinat, only one hour's ride from the city.

A despatch from Buenos Ayres, Argentine, states that in a battle fought recently between the Uruguay

Government and Revolutionary forces at Tupambaé, Uruguay, 2,000 men were killed and wounded. The battle was won by the Revolutionists, who captured a large quantity of military supplies.

One of the most dreadful naval calamities ever known occurred recently in the sinking of the steamship Norge, off the Hebrides Islands. The ship was bound from Copenhagen to New York, and was laden with emigrants, 636 of whom were drowned; 200 children were included among the lost.

The Mad Mullah is again on the warpath in British Somaliland, and has encamped with 6,000 followers, 2,000 of whom are armed with rifles. It is stated that since the withdrawal of the British troops from the country, several tribes hitherto friendly to the British have gone over to the Mullah.

Capt. C. Holt, representing a New York syndicate, has bought the volcano Popocatepetl, Mexico, for \$500,000 in gold. The object of the purchase is the development of the sulphur deposits, which are exceedingly rich in Popocatepetl. A cog-wheel railway will be built from the base to the summit of the mountain, and a large electric plant will be established.

At the St. Louis convention, Judge Alton B. Parker, of New York, was nominated as the Democratic candidate for the Presidency of the United States, to run against the Republican candidate, Theodore Roosevelt. Senator Fairbanks (Rep.), of Indiana, and Senator Davis (Dem.), of West Virginia, were the nominees for the Vice-Presidency.

The rainy season has fully set in in Manchuria, yet it seems to have brought no cessation of the clash of arms in the Far East. On the contrary, although no great battle took place within the past week, a forward movement seems to be in progress all along the Japanese lines. On June 27th, General Kuroki resumed operations at a short distance to the eastward of Liaoyang, and was successful in driving the Russians, after a short engagement, from the Motien Pass. After this reverse, fearing an attack on Liaoyang itself, General Kuropatkin determined to withdraw a part of his southern force for the strengthening of the headquarters. No sooner was the step attempted, however, than the word came that it had been checkmated by General Oku, who, suddenly assuming the aggressive in the south, had fallen upon the Russians near Kaichow and forced them into the town. Thus at present the situation stands. . . . There are repeated rumors of naval engagements and accidents in the vicinity of Port Arthur, and it is also said that Asiatic cholera, the dread of the Orient, has broken out along the Yalu River. If the latter report be true, the armies in the East will have to combat an agent of death more terrible than shot and shell. Details are, however, lacking, and it is hoped that the report has been exaggerated.

**NOTES AND NEWS.**

"Genius is a superior aptitude to patience."—Buffon.

The Archbishop of Canterbury will visit Canada in August.

The Government is to build a 2,000,000 bushel elevator at Port Colborne, Ont.

The T. Eaton Co., of Toronto, has purchased a block in the business district of Winnipeg.

The sum of \$44,000 has been authorized for additional fire-fighting equipment for the City of Toronto.

It is reported that an important scheme of military reorganization for the Dominion of Canada is under consideration.

The strike at Sydney, C. B., has reached such proportions that the militia had to be called out to preserve order.

A special train from Toronto on July 7th carried 500 Canadian delegates to the monster Baptist convention at Detroit.

Lord Roseberry unveiled a bas-relief portrait of Robert Louis Stevenson in St. Giles Cathedral, Edinburgh, last week.

"One form of prose is a plain American mule drawing an imported automobile up a hill."—Poor Richard Junior's Philosophy.

On July 6th, Lou Scholes, of Toronto, won the final heat in the Diamond Sculls at Henley, defeating F. S. Kelly by four lengths, thus winning the world's amateur championship for oarsman.

The revenue of Newfoundland for the fiscal year which ended June 30th, shows a total of \$2,400,000, an increase of \$100,000 over that of the preceding year.

Tenders are in demand for the erection of a new immigration hall at Winnipeg. It will be erected close to the new C.P.R. station, and will cost about \$200,000.

A permanent corps of cavalry is to be organized in the Territories. It will probably bear the name of Strathcona's Horse, out of compliment to the High Commissioner.

"Every year of my life I grow more convinced that it is wisest and best to fix our attention on the beautiful

and the good, and dwell as little as possible on the evil and the false."—Cecil.

Three new iron-bearing areas have been discovered in the Michipicoten District by Dr. J. M. Bell's exploring party. The iron-bearing rock lies principally along the valley of the Pacaswa River.

The town of Sydney, C.B., will be called on to pay at least \$600 a day for the troops guarding the plant of the Dominion Steel Company against the strikers. The force despatched for the protection of the works numbers 400.

Alex. Gunderson, a machinist in the Canada Atlantic shops, fears that his wife and two children were lost by the wreck of the Norge. They were to have sailed on the steamer from Copenhagen. Telegrams of enquiry have been sent.

The Governor-General has approved of an order in Council, adding the Cape of Good Hope, Natal, Orange River, the Transvaal and Southern Rhodesia to the list of British colonies entitled to the benefits of the preferential tariff in Canada.

At a meeting of the Ontario Medical Council, on June 29th, it was decided that a committee should investigate the composition of patent medicines now on the market. The advisability of having the formula of all such preparations marked on the packages will be laid before the Legislature.

The Canadian steamship lines, as a result of the rate-cutting by the other lines, will make a reduction on the first-class passenger rates. It has been announced by the Allan Line that after August 10th the minimum first-class rate on the Tunisian and Bavarian will be reduced to \$60, and on the Ionian and Bavarian to \$65. The other companies are expected to follow suit.

Acting on the orders from the Department of Public Works, Detective Rogers recently blew up with dynamite two dams of the Imperial Paper Mills Co. at Lake Temagami. The Company had been notified to remove the dams, which were causing injurious flooding of the neighboring shores and islands, but had failed to do so.

There is a hitch in the ratification of the Anglo-French Convention because of the fact that serious friction has arisen between the French and Newfoundland fishermen regarding their rights as defined by the treaty. Lord Lansdowne and M. Cambou, assisted by two technical advisers, are seeking a solution of the entanglement, which is looked upon as serious.

Plenty of trees about the farm, and especially the buildings and yards, are a splendid thing, both for ornament and comfort. Trees break the monotony of landscape, make the country beautiful, afford shade and shelter for man and beast, and enhance the value of farm property. The farmer has cut down and grubbed out many a fine tree in the field because it occupied a little room and he had to work around it. Leave them for ornament and to shade the stock. Don't deface the beautiful country for a dollar or two that may be had from the soil occupied by one of nature's grand productions. Better leave such trees to the children rather than a few extra dollars.—[Wisconsin Agriculturist.]

### Fall Fairs.

Dominion Exhibition, Winnipeg	July 25 to Aug. 6
W. Manitoba, Brandon, Man.	Aug. 9 to Sept. 12
Toronto Industrial	Aug. 29 to Sept. 10
East Elgin, Aylmer	Sept. 5 to 9
Winchester Fair	Sept. 6 to 7
Grenville Agri. Fair, Prescott	Sept. 8 to 10
Kingston Dia. Fair, Kingston	Sept. 8 to 11
Western Fair, London	Sept. 9 to 17
Brome, Brome Centre, Que.	Sept. 6 to 7
Norfolk Union Fair, Simcoe	Sept. 13 to 15
Hamilton	Sept. 15 to 17
Ontario and Durham, Whitby	Sept. 15 to 17
Can. Canada Exhibition, Ottawa	Sept. 16 to 24
Fast Simcoe, Orillia	Sept. 17 to 19
N. Victoria, Victoria Road	Sept. 20 to 21
N. R. of Oxford, Woodstock	Sept. 21 to 22
Central, Guelph	Sept. 20 to 22
N. York Co. Fair, Newmarket	Sept. 20 to 22
Peterboro' Industrial, Peterboro	Sept. 22 to 24
Dundas, Morrisburg	Aug. 31 to Sept. 2
East Elgin, Aylmer	Sept. 5 to 9
Eastern, Sherbrooke, Que.	Aug. 27 to Sept. 3
Port Carling	Sept. 20 to 21
Northern, Collingwood	Sept. 20 to 23
Emsdale	Sept. 21 to 22
Rosseau	Sept. 22 to 23
Lindsay Central, Lindsay	Sept. 22 to 24
W. Middlesex Union, Strathroy	Sept. 23 to 25
Halton, Milton	Sept. 24 to 25
Sprucedale	Sept. 27 to 28
G. N. W. Exhibition, Goderich	Sept. 27 to 28
Huntsville	Sept. 27 to 28
Bracebridge	Sept. 29 to 30
Carleton County, Richmond	Sept. 28 to 30
West Kent, Chatham	Sept. 27 to 29
Centre Wellington, Fergus	Sept. 29 to 30
Galt	Sept. 30 to Oct. 1
South Waterloo, Galt	Sept. 30 to Oct. 1
Glencoe, Glencoe	Sept. 27 to 28
W. Ontario, Wyoming	Sept. 27 to 28
Strathroy	Sept. 19 to 21
Petrolia	Sept. 22 to 24
Watford	Sept. 29 to 30

Brigden	Oct. 4
Magnetawan	Oct. 4
Alvinston	Oct. 4 to 5
Utterson	Oct. 4 to 5
Gravenhurst	Oct. 5 to 6
Yarmouth, Yarmouth, N. S.	Oct. 5 to 6
Burk's Falls	Oct. 6 to 7
Sarnia	Oct. 6 to 7
Cardwell, Beeton	Oct. 11 to 12
Forest	Oct. 11 to 12
Caledonia	Oct. 13 to 14
Theford	Oct. 13 to 14
Norfolk Union, Simcoe	Oct. 18 to 20



Mr. H. Gerald Wade.

A prominent official in the Live-stock Registry, and Secretary of the Open-air Horse Parade Ass'n, Toronto. To Mr. Wade's efforts is largely due the great success of the parades on Dominion Day.

### News from Ottawa.

(Special Correspondence.)

The special committee on Sir Richard Cartwright's grain inspection bill completed their work July 7th, and reported the measure, with many changes, to Parliament. Mr. Archibald Campbell, M. P., of West York, chairman of the committee, says the modifications in the bill will affect Eastern Canada chiefly, as that act of a few years ago seemed to give satisfaction to the people of the West. Survey boards in the east will hereafter be appointed by the Governor-in-Council, upon the recommendation of the Montreal and Toronto Boards of Trade. The provision requiring chief inspectors to furnish samples of an official grade, the chairman believes will be a great improvement on the old methods. In addition to the change in the system of inspection in the east, a new grade of oats, to be known as No. 4, has been created. Twenty-eight pounds to the bushel is the standard weight. The grain weighing act of last session is to be incorporated in the new act. This gives power to the Governor-in-Council to order compulsory weighing at lake terminals, of grain intended for distribution in Eastern Canada.



Two-headed Calf.

Bred by Winfield Scott, Fort Fairfield, U. S. A.

Manitoba grain is not to be inspected in the east, unless it deteriorates in transit. The bill as reported by the special committee has yet to be considered in the House. The agriculture committee proposes to order the printing of the act, for distribution among shippers. Mr. Fisher, the Minister, favors this proposal.

### BROME GRASS.

Mr. D. E. Stewart, M. P., Pilot Mound, Man., has placed on exhibition in a committee room of the Commons, a sample of awnless brome grass, grown near his home. The grass grew on an area closely cropped

by cattle in May. The grass is forty-five inches long, and shows a growth of 1.07 inches a day. It is stated that this grass has been of enough value to Western Canada to compensate for the establishment of one of the branch experimental farms.

### VISITING THE CENTRAL FARM.

The Experimental Farm staff received over four hundred visitors from the Province of Quebec, along the Grand Northern Railway, and some Ontario people, from the Canada Atlantic line, on July 7th. This was one of the largest excursions of the season. Over forty French priests were in the company. Several members of Parliament, including J. A. Ethier, South Perth; C. Bazinet, Joliette; J. Bureau, Three Rivers; T. Christie, Argenteuil; and S. Desjardins, Terrebonne, accompanied the party. They were shown around the various places of interest at the farm. They saw the crops at their best. The same day an excursion from Kemptville also visited the farm.

### WILL VISIT WINNIPEG.

Hon. Sydney Fisher intends visiting the opening of the Dominion Exhibition at Winnipeg on July 25th. If not too busily occupied, he will pay an early visit to the St. Louis Exposition.

### Prof. Soule Leaves Tennessee.

Prof. Andrew M. Soule, Director of the Agricultural Experiment Station of the University of Tennessee has accepted the position of Director of the Virginia Experiment Station and Dean of the College of Agriculture at Blacksburg, Va. He will sever his connection with the Tennessee institution Sept. 1st. Prof. Soule has done a great work for the farmers of Tennessee in particular, and the South in general, during his five years' connection with the University. He will receive a handsome increase in salary and a beautiful home by the change.

Prof. Soule is a Canadian by birth, and an ex-student of the Ontario Agricultural College. He spent one year as Assistant Director of the Missouri Station and five years with the Texas Station before going to Tennessee in 1899. His name is familiar to many readers of this journal through his helpful, practical contributions to its columns.

### Schmidt Treatment for Milk Fever.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Sir,—In your issue, June 30th, I notice Messrs. Tennant & Barnes have, since January 1st, successfully treated sixteen (16) cases of milk fever with oxygen treatment. In nearly the same time I have treated eighteen (18) cases—one death, and seventeen (17) first-class recoveries—with the Schmidt treatment. June 28th, called to attend a severe case. Examined cow, and delivered calf; administered Schmidt treatment; cow up and eating in four (4) hours. This is the second case I have had in the last three years of cows taking the above disease before calving. Now, how about "Dairyman's" theory of leaving calves on cows, not milking clean, etc.

Yours, etc.,  
J. D. MILNE,  
Veterinary Surgeon.

Oxford Co., Ont.

### On to Winnipeg.

The preparations made for the Dominion Exhibition, to be held at Winnipeg, July 25th to August 6th, are such as will certainly attract the greatest gathering of people ever witnessed in the capital city of the Canadian West. Apart from this great exhibition itself, upon which money and effort have been lavished to make it truly representative of the mighty progress of the West, the city and the wheat fields of Manitoba should be seen by every resident of Eastern Canada who desires to have an adequate conception of our country's greatness. Winnipeg and other cities, like Brandon, have made marvellous progress in recent years. Without being actually seen, the country cannot be properly appreciated. All its varied products will be seen at the fair on a scale of representation never attempted before, and the manufacturers of Canada will put up the most complete display of the results of their industrial skill and enterprise that Canada has ever witnessed. A great deal of the best pure-bred live stock of Eastern Canada will be there, as the competitions are open to the world. Crop prospects are bright, and the "Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine" advises its readers in Eastern Canada to take advantage of the opportunity. Winnipeg is well supplied with hotels, and the City Accommodation Bureau has over 10,000 beds in addition, allotted for visitors to fill. The city will keep open house for the comfortable entertainment of visitors. Another event of the exhibition time will be the annual convention of the Canadian Educational Association. The railways are offering special single fare excursion rates, beginning with July 23rd, and good to return August 20th, for about \$32.80, and for \$8.50 additional a lake trip can be included, which will be an attractive feature to many at this season.

Several readers who have lately sent in questions to be answered in the Farmer's Advocate forgot to comply with our rule which requires the full name and P. O. address to be given in every instance. We can pay no attention to anonymous communications or enquiries. Please read and observe the rules of the "Questions and Answers" Department.

**Fruit Culture in B. C.**

The Province of British Columbia, long so widely and favorably known for its immense mineral wealth, both realized and potential, is destined to become, also, one of the foremost horticultural provinces in the Dominion. The industry, during the past few years, has made amazing progress. Last year the fruit crop was estimated at half a million dollars, and something like two thousand acres of additional orchard have been planted this season, and people are commencing to realize how large an area is adapted for the production of a high-class grade of the choicer fruits.

It is difficult to write in exact terms of B. C. horticulture, inasmuch as the wide difference in the climatic and geographical conditions of the Province necessitates an equally wide difference in the choice of varieties, and, to a considerable extent, must compel a varying system of culture. Speaking broadly, the fruit of this Province is characterized by great beauty of color, coupled with a good quality. Orchards are wonderfully free from insect pests, and fruit trees come into bearing at an extremely early age as compared with the east. These characteristics make for a generous success in a commercial way, and must practically assure to the B. C. orchardist the capture of that immense and growing market in the great Northwest.

While, however, the Coast district, with its abundant humidity, with a winter temperature which rarely registers more than ten or twelve degrees of frost, and with a comparatively low elevation, must necessarily differ in its choice of varieties from the inland horticultural areas, yet much the same system of packing and marketing is followed, and with uniformity in these essentials the prestige of the Province as a fruit-producing country will steadily increase.

In the fertile Okanagan Valley, in portions of Yale, and especially in the Kootenay and Boundary countries, which lie about 1,700 feet above sea level, there is a marked absence of those fungous diseases which are the bane of moister sections, and which throughout Eastern Canada do so much to lessen the profits of the fruit-grower and to increase his work. The "rot" of the plum (*monilia fructigena*), and apple "scab" (*fusicladium*) are practically unknown, and what this means to the pleasure and profit of the grower only those know who have long fought these pests in other climates.

It has been assumed that in considerable portions of the interior fruit-culture cannot be successfully carried on without irrigation. I am convinced that the need for irrigation is greatly exaggerated. While there may be an occasional year so dry that irrigation will materially help the crop, yet a thorough system of cultivation nearly always proves successful in conserving the necessary moisture for the maturing of the crop, especially of the staple fruits, such as apples and pears.

As is invariably the case, there will always be people who form extraordinary impressions as to the marvellous profits of fruit-growing, and who rush into the business with a maximum of credulity and a minimum of ordinary business caution. These people invite failure. I may say, however, and say advisedly, that, after four years' experience in B. C., and seventeen years in one of the best fruit districts in the east, I know of no country where, with an intelligent attention to the general conditions affecting his business, the fruit-grower can produce so quickly or so easily such excellent results from orchard work.

Grand Forks, B. C. MARTIN BURRELL.

[Editorial Note.—Mr. Burrell, Mayor of Grand Forks, B. C., and an orchardist, nurseryman and florist in that pretty town of 2,000 people, noted as the site of the smelter of the Grandby Co., is a horticulturist of considerable eastern experience, and is the Conservative nominee for the Dominion constituency of Yale-Cariboo (the biggest in Canada).]

**Avoid Bad Foods.**

Fowls are omnivorous eaters; that is, they will eat nearly anything, and it has been demonstrated that food eaten by laying hens imparts its flavor to the eggs. A gentleman noticed his hens eating freely of onion tops that had been thrown into the poultry-yard. For several days the eggs of those hens had such a strong onion flavor as to be unfit for use. Such food has been found to impart its flavor to the flesh also.

It is important, therefore, that fowls have access to none but clean, good food. Filthy slops should be kept out of their reach, as should all decaying and unwholesome substances. Carcasses of dead animals should never be permitted to lie around where the fowls can get to them. The flesh of fowls that eat such stuff is not fit for food, neither are the eggs laid by them.—Ex.

**The Growing Stock.**

Feed the young and growing chickens with a mash every morning, to which some poultry spice has been added. It is a great mistake to believe that poultry spices are injurious and only to be used as a spur to abnormal egg-production. They are a good, wholesome addition to the chicken food, and should be given as soon as ever the mash is fed. If fed regularly to the stock birds, the eggs will be more fertile and the offspring hardier. It may be fed the year round if the directions on the packages are followed. Most of the bought poultry spices are the same, and all that I have come across equally good. But some of it is made up in large granules. This does not go so far as that very finely powdered. Some people would prefer to compound their own, and for these I give a usual formula. The only drawback I find to this is that it costs no less, is some trouble, and, in a few localities, locust meal appears to be an unknown quantity: 1 lb. ginger, 2 lbs. fenugreek, 2 lbs. aniseed, 2 lbs. gentian roots, 2 lbs. cummin seed, 19 lbs. locust meal, powdered; dose, two tablespoonfuls daily to twelve fowls, mixed in mash.

Of course, little chicks under a month old I do not feed mash to at all. I feed them almost entirely on groats, with a little wheat in the evening. I noticed in a previous paper that I wrote in the "Farmer's Advocate," that, either through an aberration on my own part, or owing to the kindness of the printer, who did not wish me to be so dreadfully unorthodox, it mentioned hard-boiled eggs as the first meal that I should give the chicks. On the contrary, it is the last meal that I should give a chick. I believe that more chicks die from trying to digest hard-boiled eggs than one could imagine. It is a heavy, concentrated food. If you open the body of a newly-hatched chick, it will be found to be full of unabsorbed egg yolk—enough to nourish it for three or four days—a nice, soft yolk, with no hard-boiled lumps. Give the chicks first a plenty of dry eggshells and fine shell grit. The gizzard will begin working on these, and the little thing will learn to eat without walking backwards and forwards over unconsumed food. Then give a piece of bread toasted black and soaked in cold water; press out, and sprinkle with fine sand. I see that our greatest authority (Mr. Cook) on fowls, in a recent paper, says soak toasted bread in milk for a first meal. This is, no doubt, more nourishing, but unless very quickly cleared up it will sour. Toast and water keeps fresh very long.

HERONSMERE.

**Lighting the Farmhouse.**

Coal oil (Kerosene) has hitherto been the farmer's great reliance in the matter of affording him artificial light, but, in keeping with the advance along other lines, the farmhouse will soon be provided with the telephone, the acetylene lighting plant, waterworks and the bath, and the dumb-waiter.

The Farmer's Voice has the following in a recent issue: "A friend of mine recently installed an acetylene plant in his country home, and he is much pleased with it. The outfit cost him about \$125, including generator, piping and fixtures, and he tells me that the average monthly cost of lighting the house is something less than \$2. 'And,' he adds, 'that means that it is really lighted from top to bottom whenever and wherever light is needed.'

"He says further, that the outfit requires no attention except to put a new supply of carbide in the generator twice a month."

Some people have been frightened by the accounts of acetylene explosions, and to reassure such we may state that such explosions are the results of carelessness or an inferior plant. The two big railways, C. P. R. and C. N. R., are using acetylene for lighting cars, and we can assume that corporations of their standing do not believe in trifling with anything dangerous. The biological laboratory on the Experimental Farm in the Veterinary Director-General's branch is fitted up with an acetylene plant, the gas being used for lighting and for incubators, sterilizers and bacteriological work. When visiting at Uppermill, Scotland, a short time ago, we found that the abode of the late W. S. Marr had been renovated, and an acetylene plant installed. Precaution should be taken, however, to instal the plant a short distance from the house, as there is a possibility of accident, and defects in such plants are not soon detected by one who is not constantly employed about such contrivances. The basement cellar is not the place to store any possibility of danger. Farmers about to plan houses would do well to give attention to providing a clean, cheap and good light for their new homes. Under the evening lamp many have studied and enjoyed their copy of the "Farmer's Advocate," and will be able to enjoy it still more if under the gas jet.

**Our English Letter.**

Hot weather has prevailed during the greater part of this week and last, with the result that harvest prospects have improved a great deal. Even the wheats are less defective than it was at one time feared they would be. Where they are thick enough, as they are in exceptional cases, they are fine crops, but the great majority of pieces are too sappy to come up to the mark. Other corn crops, with the doubtful exception of peas, which vary considerably, now promise to be excellent. The hay crop has been ricked in splendid condition, and that it is abundant is allowed by all.

The Show of the Royal Agricultural Society was held in London last week, under most favorable conditions, and it is much to be regretted that the attendance of the general public did not come up to expectations. The record of 1903 was a disastrous one, and raised many forebodings, but that of 1904 is even more ominous, proving, as it practically does, that the Londoner has no interest in agricultural shows, and that he is unwilling to pay to see such exhibitions. With regard to the show itself, it can safely be said that it is the best that has ever been held by any society in this country. The show of stock was generally excellent, whilst the attendance of foreign buyers was bigger than ever, consequently pedigree breeders were well satisfied with the week spent at Park Royal. It is difficult to say exactly the prices some of the cattle realized, but it is known that a large number have been sold at very high figures, particularly in the Short-horns. In the sheep section the Lincoln breeds has probably been in as large demand as any, and I hear that one first-prize yearling ram has been sold for \$3,150, to go to the Argentine. Another breeder reports a sale of a valuable and select consignment, consisting of yearling rams and ewes, ram lambs and ewe lambs, to a Canadian client, with a view of being exhibited in your country and at St. Louis and Chicago. Two of the King's Southdown ewes were sold for Canada or the States, and I understand that a selection has been made out of His Majesty's prize pen of ewe lambs. The Earl of Cadogan's champion pen of ewes has supplied two for one of the leading Canadian buyers, and His Lordship's yearling ram has been sold for the States. Two out of the Earl of Ellesmere's second-prize pen of ram lambs have been secured, one for Canada and the other for the States. The demand for Oxford Downs has been more than an average one, and the same may be said for Dorset Horns. In both of these Canada has bought freely. A selection of Kent or Romney Marsh sheep were sold for Canada. This is a notable sale, the first of its kind on record.

There has been more firmness in the wheat markets during the past few days, owing to reduced shipments. The supplies for some weeks to come can, however, hardly fail to be liberal. With fine, warm weather, therefore, there is little inducement to buy beyond one's immediate requirements.

**THE CATTLE TRADE.**

The trade at Deptford cattle market this week has not been quite so firm, but prices have been fairly well maintained, best States beasts making up to 12½c. per lb., with seconds 12 to 12½c. Canadian cattle are not coming forward in any very large numbers, but what do find their way to this market are good serviceable lots, and are making from 11½c. to 12½c. per pound. The American and Canadian sheep sold this week are quoted 12c. to 12½c.

BACON.—The enquiry for Canadian selections has somewhat improved during the present week, and a good weight of supply having been lifted off the market, a partial recovery in prices has taken place. The leanest sorts are now making 10c. to 10½c.; lean, 9½c., and prime heavy, 9c.

BUTTER.—This market keeps rather quiet, with the finer descriptions most inquired for, at about former quotations. Canadian butter is claiming greater attention as supplies augment, and creameries are making from 18c. to 19½c. per pound.

CHEESE.—The demand for Canadian cheese has slackened this week, the trade being disinclined to operate to any extent on the existing basis of values. Finest old colored and white cheese, though scarcer, have been purchasable at 8½c. to 10c., and new at 7½c. to 9c. The principal importation this week has been that of 20,620 boxes cheese, per "Cervona," from Montreal.

July 2nd, 1904.

**Free from Prejudice.**

As Hope says in that splendid article, "The Attraction of Christ," the "Farmer's Advocate" is admirably free from pet prejudices, so that whilst being a most instructive, useful journal, the most sensitive reader cannot take offence from any of its articles.

Antigonishe, N.S. WM. McINTOSH.

A correspondent of Good Housekeeping gives this advice, which sounds sensible: "When frying doughnuts have a kettle of boiling water on the stove, and as each doughnut is taken from the fat, plunge it for a second in the water, then drain." The doughnuts are said to be entirely free from greasy taste or feeling when so treated.

MARKETS.

The features in the last week's trade were a slump in stocker cattle, and an advance in wool prices. Hogs also strengthened up a little, and wheat took a firmer footing, with advances on Manitoba grades.

Toronto Live-stock Markets.

Export Cattle—The markets in England are easier, and some dealers predict a less brisk trade for this week. Quotations are unchanged.

Butchers' Cattle—The best steers and heifers are quoted at \$4.80 to \$5 per cwt., and good choice loads at \$4.30 to \$4.70; fair to good loads, \$4 to \$4.25.

Stockers and Feeders—The demand for these cattle has been fair during the week, and a good number have been offering. Quotations are unchanged.

Milch Cows—The range of prices is unchanged at \$25 to \$50 each.

Calves—Are steady and quoted unchanged at 4c. to 5 1/2c. per lb., and \$2 to \$10 each.

Sheep and Lambs—Prices all round are steady. Export sheep are quoted at \$3 to \$4.15, culls at \$2.50 to \$3, and lambs at \$3 to \$4.25.

Hogs—The market is quoted at \$5.15 per cwt. for selects, and \$4.90 for fats and lights.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

Toronto Wholesale Prices.

Wheat—No. 2 red and white, 90c. middle freights. Goose is steady at 78c. for No. 2 east. Spring, 85c. for No. 2, east. Manitoba wheat is higher. No. 1 northern is quoted at 94 1/2c.

Millfeed—Is steady at \$16.50 to \$17 for cars of shorts, and \$15 for bran in bulk, west or east. Manitoba millfeed is steady at \$19 for cars of shorts, and \$18 for bran, sacks included, Toronto freights.

Barley—41c. for No. 2, 39c. for No. 3 extra, and 37c. for No. 3, west or east.

Buckwheat—45c. for No. 2.

Rye—57c. to 58c. for No. 2.

Corn—Is firmer, at 46c. for cars of Canada, west. American is quoted at 58 1/2c. for No. 2 yellow, 57 1/2c. for No. 3 yellow, and 56c. for No. 3 mixed, in car lots, on the track, Toronto.

Oats—Are steady. No. 1 white are quoted at 32 1/2c. and No. 2 white at 32c., east. No. 2 white are quoted at 31 1/2c. west.

Peas—61c. to 62c. for No. 2.

Beans—The market is quiet, at \$1.40 to \$1.45 for hand-picked, \$1.30 to \$1.35 for prime, and under grades \$1 up.

Baled Hay—Is steady, and offering freely at \$8.50 to \$9 per ton for car lot on track here.

Baled Straw—The market is quiet, and is quoted unchanged at \$5 to \$5.50 per ton for car lots on track here.

Potatoes—There are no car lots coming forward now, and the stocks in store are sufficient to carry dealers

over until the new stock is plentiful. Out of store are quoted at 75c. to 90c.

Poultry—There is practically nothing doing, and quotations are unchanged at 20c. per pound for spring chickens, 11c. for old hens, and 14c. for yearlings.

Butter—The market is about steady, with receipts of all kinds large. There is still a large percentage of poor stock offering, and for this line the market is quiet. Quotations are:

Table listing prices for Creamery prints, Creamery solids, Dairy tubs, Dairy inferior grades, and Dairy pound rolls.

Cheese—Is steady, with a rather easy tone. Large, 8 1/4c., and twins, 9c.

Eggs—Are still firm on account of light receipts here and the large shrinkage. Prices are steady at 15 1/2c. to 16c. per dozen.

Montreal Wholesale Prices.

Montreal.—Oats show no change, No. 3 stock being still held at 37c. in store, and No. 2 at 38c.

Peas—69 1/2c. afloat, Montreal.

Barley—No. 2 barley, 49 1/2c.; No. 3 extra, 48 1/2c.

Rye—No. 2 rye, 62c.

Flour—Manitoba patents, \$4.75; strong bakers', \$4.50; winter wheat patents, \$4.75 to \$4.90; straight rollers, \$4.60 to \$4.70; straight rollers in bags, \$2.15 to \$2.25.

Feed—Demand for bran is dull. Manitoba bran in bags, \$18; shorts in bags, \$19 per ton; Ontario bran in bulk, \$17 to \$18; shorts, \$18 to \$19; mouille, \$26 to \$28 per ton, as to quality.

Hay—The market is easy, owing to the heavy supplies at present in Montreal. No. 1, \$9.50 to \$10 per ton on track; No. 2, \$8.50 to \$9; clover, mixed, \$7 to \$7.50, and clover, \$6.50 to \$7.

Beans—Choice primes, \$1.35 to \$1.40 per bushel; \$1.30 in car lots.

Hogs—Fresh killed abattoir hogs, \$7.50; live hogs, \$5 to \$5.35, weighed off cars.

Eggs—Select new laid, 17c.; straight gathered candled, 15c.; No. 2, 13 1/2c. to 14c.

Butter—Fancy grades, 17c. to 17 1/2c.; ordinary finest, 16 1/2c. to 17c.; western dairy, 14c. to 14 1/2c.

Cheese—Ontario, 7 1/2c. to 7c.; best Quebec, 7 1/2c.

Retail Prices, Toronto Street Market.

Table listing retail prices for various commodities like Wheat, Barley, Hay, Eggs, Fall chickens, Spring chickens, Turkeys, Spring ducks, Potatoes, etc.

Buffalo Markets.

East Buffalo, July 9.—Cattle—Prices unchanged.

Veals—\$6.75 to \$7.

Hogs—Heavy, \$5.75; mixed, \$5.70 to \$5.75.

Sheep and Lambs—Lambs, \$7.25 to \$7.50; yearlings, \$5 to \$5.50.

British Cattle Market.

London, July 9.—Canadian cattle are firm, at 11 1/2c. to 13c. per pound; refrigerator beef, 10 1/2c. to 10 1/4c. per pound.

Cheese Markets.

Campbellford, July 5.—2,140 were boarded; 380 sold at 7 1/2-16c.; balance refused at 7 1/4c. to 7 1/2c.

Ingersoll, July 5.—Offerings to-day, 575 boxes third week June make; no sales; 7 1/4c. bid; salesmen asking 7 1/2c. to 8 1/4c.; market quiet.

Peterboro, July 6.—44 factories boarded 7,697 cheese. The bidding opened at 7c. and was raised to 7 1/2c. Most of the cheese boarded was sold.

Stirling, July 6.—1,115 cheese were boarded; 900 sold at 7 1/2c.; balance refused at 7 1/4c.

Woodstock, July 6.—4,000 boxes of colored and 2,700 white cheese were offered. Sales, 800 boxes at 7 1/2c.

Madoc, July 7.—1,020 boxes of cheese boarded; sold, 380 at 7 7/16c., 170 at 7 1/4c.; balance unsold.

Brockville, July 7.—3,095 boxes were registered, 815 white, balance colored; 7 1/4c. bid; none sold on board.

Kingston, July 7.—17 factories boarded 1,271 boxes; highest bid 7 1/4c.; only 90 sold.

Tweed, July 7.—Cheese board report 1,100 cheese boarded; 300 sold at 7 7/16c.; 400 at 7 1/4c.

Barrie, July 7.—745 boxes boarded; 210 sold at 7 1/4c., 370 sold at 7 1/2c.; two factories not sold.

Vankleek Hill, July 7.—1,676 boxes white and 135 boxes colored cheese boarded here to-night; 674 sold at 7 1/2c.

Winchester, July 7.—1,277 white and 280 colored registered; price bid was 7 1/4c.; none sold on board.

Farnham, Que., July 8.—Nine factories boarded 443 cheese and 30 boxes of butter to-day; no sales made; offers of 7 cents were refused.

Huntingdon, Que., July 8.—Ten factories boarded 385 boxes white cheese and 292 boxes colored cheese, and 17 creameries, 100 boxes fresh butter and 702 boxes salted butter. Sales: 385 boxes white cheese and 125 boxes colored cheese at 7 1/2c., balance unsold; 385 boxes salted butter, balance unsold.

Kemptville, July 8.—Offerings, 1,816 cheese; bidding keen at 7 1/4c., and some sales at this figure on the board.

Iroquois, July 8.—1,073 colored and 100 white were boarded; 7 1/4c. bid; mostly sold on curb at this price.

Listowel, July 8.—17 factories boarded 3,571 boxes, 2,981 white and 690 colored. The market was very slow, the only bids made on the board being 7 cents and 7 1/4c. It was reported that some business was done on the street afterwards, the price mentioned being 7 1/4c.

Perth, July 8.—2,500 boxes of white cheese and 750 boxes of colored offered of June make; ruling price, 7 1/4c. to 7 5/16c.

Napanee, July 8.—Napanee cheese boarded, 1,155 colored, 685 white; sales, 600 at 7 5/16c., and balance sold on street at same price.

Ottawa, July 8.—There were 1,799 boxes boarded on the Ottawa cheese board to-day, of which only 415 colored were sold, the price being 7 5/16c.

London, Ont., July 9.—There were 1,695 boxes of cheese boarded to-day. No sales were made; the bidding ranged from 7c. to 7 1/16c.

Wool Prices Higher.

Toronto.—The slowness of new clip arrivals continues to worry the dealers here. Very little is coming forward, and prices are advanced. Washed are quoted at 19c. to 20c., rejected at 14c. to 15c., and unwashed at 11 1/2c. to 13c. Supers are unchanged, at 20c. to 21 1/2c., and extras are steady at 22c. to 24c.

Chicago Markets.

Chicago, July 9.—Cattle—Good to prime steers, \$5.50 to \$6.25; poor to medium, \$4.50 to \$5.25; stockers and feeders, \$2.25 to \$4; Texas-fed steers, \$4.50 to \$5.15.

Hogs—Mixed and butchers', \$5.30 to \$5.50; good to choice, heavy, \$5.45 to \$5.55.

Sheep and Lambs—Good to choice wethers, \$4.75 to \$5.50; fair to choice, mixed, \$3.50 to \$4.50; native lambs, \$4 to \$7.75; western sheep, \$4 to \$4.60.

ILLUSTRATIONS.

Table listing illustrations such as Sir Horace 5402, Fire King 22135, Hereford Cow, etc.

EDITORIAL.

Table listing editorial pieces like Licensing Cheese Factories and Creameries, The Street-fair Evil, etc.

HORSES.

Table listing horse-related items like A Fixed Type Wanted, Likes Fall Foals Best.

CONTENTS OF THIS ISSUE.

Table listing article titles and page numbers under categories like THE SHOW TYPE OF SHIRE, JUDGING COMPETITIONS, STOCK, FARM, POULTRY, etc.

NOTES AND NEWS.

Table listing news items and page numbers like Fall Fairs; News from Ottawa; Soule Leaves Tennessee; Treatment for Milk Fever; Fruit Culture in B. C.; etc.



"In every flower that blooms around,  
Some pleasing emblem we may trace;  
Young love is in the myrtle found,  
And memory in the pansy's grace.  
Peace in the olive-branch we see,  
Hope in the half-shut iris glows;  
In the bright laurel, victory,  
And lovely woman in the rose."

**Sara's Tramp.**

Sara Allen was standing on the porch one morning, when a ragged, surly-looking tramp opened the gate and came up the walk.

The two were a striking contrast as they stood facing each other, and the traveller realized it. He knew only too well that he was ragged and filthy, and that many of the good housewives had locked their doors against him as he had come through the street.

But Sara was utterly unconscious how sweet and dainty she looked. She only knew that it was a beautiful morning, and she was very happy. Indeed, she was so happy that she could not help feeling sorry for the wretched-looking man as he stood before her.

"Give me something to eat, will you? I'm hungry," he said, abruptly.

He did not understand it, but somehow he felt uncomfortable, and wished vaguely that he had not come in here.

"Certainly, I will get you something," answered Sara, promptly. "Sit down and rest while I get it." It was characteristic of her that she put up a dainty little lunch, just such a one as she would for her brother Ralph.

"Poor man!" she thought, as she made sandwiches, "he doesn't look as if he had ever had anything nice. I wonder why it is some people have so much to make them happy, and others so little? I'm afraid that I have more than my share, so I must try to do all that I possibly can for those who haven't as much."

When she took out the lunch, wrapped in a pretty Japanese napkin, the man looked in surprise, first at the lunch and then at Sara.

"Is this for me?" he asked.

"Why, of course; haven't I just put it up expressly for you? I hope you will enjoy it very much," replied Sara, smilingly—though her eyes filled with tears, for he did look so forlorn and wretched.

"I'm afraid you've had a hard time, and I'm ever so sorry for you. I only wish that I could do more for you."

The man hesitated; he was not accustomed to having anyone speak to him like that, and he hardly knew what to do; then he made an awkward attempt to touch his apology of a hat.

"You've done more'n anyone else has done," he said, "and if I was fit I'd say God bless you; but I ain't."

"All the same, I feel as if I had been blessed," said Sara to herself, as she watched him go slowly down the road, her lunch untouched in his hand. Hungry as he was, he did not taste it; somehow he could not. There was something about the fair young girl that reminded him of his mother, who had died when he was a little boy.

He wondered, as he sauntered along, if he would have come to this if she had lived!

Her hair had been tight and fluffy as this girl's was, and her eyes blue. He could think just how she looked even now, after all these years, and he remembered how she would put his cap and mittens on, and tie a little scarf round his neck, and kiss him good-bye

every morning when he started off for school. Oh, if he could only go back and be an innocent little boy again, and feel his mother's kiss on his lips once more! What would she say to see him now! How thankful he was that she could not; and then he remembered her last words to him, though he had not thought of them for years.

They had carried him to her bedside in the night just before she died, and she kissed him for the last time, and whispered, "Be sure to meet me in heaven, Robbie—I'll be waiting for you."

Heaven—what prospect was there of his going to heaven! Here he was planning to break into a man's house this very night to rob him. If he should resist—well, it might be murder!

And his mother was waiting for him in heaven, and that pure, sweet-faced girl said that she was sorry for him! He stopped under a big tree, and, pulling his hat down over his face, lay there for a long time busy with his thoughts. The longer he thought the more he loathed himself as he was, and then he began to wonder if it was possible for him at this late day to be different, to live the rest of his life so that he could meet his mother again.

When he thought of himself as he was, and remembered the life he had lived, his heart sank within him. There could not be any hope for such a wretch as he!

He got up, and, thrusting his lunch into his pocket, went hurriedly on his way. He would waste no more time thinking. There was no use; he was past all hope; he might as well finish up as he had begun.

But though he plunged along furiously, he could not get away from his thoughts; he seemed all the while to hear his mother saying: "I'm waiting for you, Robbie; be sure to come."

He had gone a long way, when suddenly he stopped in the middle of the road.

"I'll go back," he said to himself. "She said she wished that she could help me, and I believe she meant it. Perhaps I can see her again; if I do—I'll ask her if she supposes there's any chance for such as me. If there is—I'll have it."

Just as he turned to go back he heard a woman's voice crying piteously for help. The road was close to the railroad track, and there, only a few rods from him, was a woman, her foot caught in some way between the tracks, and they could both hear the heavy rumble of an approaching train; it would be round the curve in a minute or two. There was not an instant to lose. The tramp sprang forward, caught the woman and hurled her from the track, trying at the same time to put himself out of the way.

But he missed his footing, and fell across the rail, and the heavy train thundered by.

He was badly mangled, and they saw at once there was no chance for him, so they laid him gently on the grass by the roadside.

He moaned feebly once, and someone bending over him heard him say, "Mother—God—be—merciful."

There was another little moan, and it was over.

"Oh, mamma!" said Sara, when she heard of it, "that was my tramp, I'm sure. Don't you know I told you how sorry I was for him? I wish that I could have helped him; but he hadn't even touched his lunch, so my little effort was a complete failure."

"Perhaps not, dear. It is a comfort to know that he thought of his mother and his God at the last, and it may be

that your kindness and sympathy had touched his heart."

"Well, I shall always feel as if he had blessed me—even if he did say he wasn't fit," replied Sara.

**An Occasional Paper.**

(Continued.)

I wonder how many of the readers of our "Home Magazine" who were able to visit the Industrial Exhibition held last year in Toronto found their way to its Women's Building, which, on the application of the Toronto Branch of the National Council of Women, supplemented by personal appeal and the support of the Mayor and Board of Control, was placed under the management of the local Council, and fitted up exclusively for women's work and women's interests. In spite of several initial difficulties, it was a pronounced success, and the larger plan for its fuller development includes a Demonstration Hall, where lessons in cookery, buttermaking and kindergarten methods will be given, provision also being made for a "rest-room" and "stalls" to be occupied by the different women's societies. Not in every center where industrial fairs are held could such complete organization exist for affording object lessons in women's industries to the crowds visiting them, but through the already existing women's institutes, supported, as they surely would be, by the men's institutes of the different sections, some steps in that direction might be taken. The industrial fairs will soon be with us, and I venture to think that in these more enlightened days the wisdom of such a movement would meet with prompt recognition by those in charge of the local arrangements. At any rate, let the subject have due consideration, and the request be made to the several boards of management. It seems an accepted axiom that women never could invent, never initiate, they could only follow along beaten tracks, leaving it to the masculine mind to discover new and better methods, and if the masculine mind had nothing better to suggest—well, they must just go plodding on under the old disabilities and along the "calf path" of the past. Happily, life's conditions are largely changed nowadays, and opportunities are afforded to the woman, as well as to the man, to develop the best which is within her. Once the woman of inventive mind had to content herself with handing over her idea to some man relative or friend, whose name appeared triumphantly upon the patent roll, but now, through their institutes and other organized channels, women can pass on, from one to another, the thousand and one ready devices for labor saving, home ornamentation or remunerative occupation which are the outcome of her own womanly instincts and the results of her own experience. Let us, then, hear from the women of the farm, how, under this adverse condition or that, they met their difficulty and conquered it; what remedy they found for this or that inconvenience; what they substituted for what they lacked, etc., etc. It seems to me that were the life's story told of many a wife and mother of the farms and homesteads of the Dominion there would be no

need to turn to the pages of fiction in our search for interest or amusement. We would rather draw our object lessons from real life, realizing, to use the words of Lady Aberdeen, during an address at the Society of Arts in Old London, that "the women settlers in the once outlying parts of Canada, and, more recently, in those wonderful Western Provinces of the Dominion, have counted, and are counting, for very much in the building up of the new country. The present position of Canada has been largely won by the unremitting toil of its pioneer settlers, and none have borne a heavier share of that toil than the young mothers who have reared their families on the lone prairies or in the depths of the forests and mountains, and who have thus left their impress upon the young manhood and womanhood of to-day." Surely such as these must have valuable experiences to offer, whilst a record of their unselfish lives could not fail to convey inspiration and encouragement to us all. H. A. B.

**Camera Competition.**

Now that the holiday season is here, cameras and kodaks are greatly in evidence, and as our previous competitions in photography have proved so successful, we have decided to announce another, open to all amateurs. Our range of subjects will be wide, so that competitors may pursue the special line for which they are particularly adapted.

Our offer is:

1st Prize .....	\$5.00
2nd Prize .....	4.00
3rd Prize .....	3.00
4th Prize .....	2.00

for the best photographs of country homes, home or garden groups, interior views, field scenes, fruits or flowers, choice bits of scenery now at their best, children, animals, and so on.

**RULES GUIDING COMPETITORS.**

All photographs must be mounted, and preference will be given to those not less than 4 x 5 inches in size.

They must be clear and distinct. In making the awards, consideration will be taken of the artistic taste displayed in the choice of subjects.

They must reach the office of the "Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine," London, Ont., not later than Oct. 1st, 1904.

The name of competitor, with P. O. address, must be marked on the back of each photo, as well as the name and location of the view photographed.

Any competitor may send in more than one photograph, but can only obtain one prize.

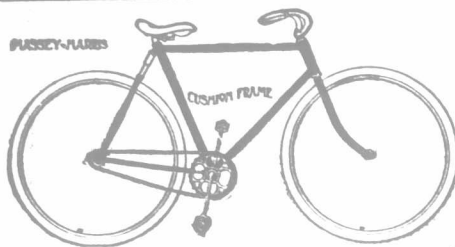
All photographs competing shall become the property of the "Farmer's Advocate."

No photograph from which any engraving has been made is eligible for competition.



**Baby's Own Soap**  
 Pure, Fragrant, Cleansing  
 Albert Toilet Soap Co., Mfrs.  
 MONTREAL.  
 No other Soap is just as good. 111

"King Baby Reigns"  
 Makes ANY skin like Baby's skin



## Long Stepping

Why not take a long step away from the farm and take a long step back again when tired of the change. Walking four miles on the pedals of a bicycle will carry the rider over six to ten miles of road. That is long stepping.

# Massey-Harris Bicycles

Cushion Frame  
Coaster Brake

It has got to be a bargain time for bicycles, and the Massey-Harris is cheaper and better than ever. The small cost of a good wheel will surprise you. Write for illustrated catalogue and prices.

**CANADA CYCLE & MOTOR CO., LTD.,**  
 Toronto Junction.

## \$3 A HEN

Every hen in your flock should give you an annual profit of \$3.00. You keep 100 hens. Do you make \$300.00 a year out of them. Why not? Take our course in Poultry Raising by mail. It costs very little. Money is easily made when you know how to house, feed and manage your poultry yard. Ask for free booklet.

**Canadian Correspondence College, Limited,**  
 Toronto, Canada.  
 WALTER JAMES BROWN, B.S.A.,  
 Principal.



### "Every Man Hath his Proper Gift of God."

(I. Cor. vii. : 7.)

"Thou usest all Thy works;  
 The weakest things that be;  
 Each has a service of its own,  
 For all things wait on Thee.  
 Thou usest the high stars,  
 The tiny drops of dew,  
 The giant peak and little hill—  
 My God, O use me too!"

I have been filled with wondering amazement while reading the many kind remarks about the Quiet Hour, sent in for the "Suggestion" contest. Surely, I may well thank God and take courage, feeling that He has used me already, and will continue to bless the seed I try to sow. Only three suggestions for improvement have reached me. One reader wishes the "Quiet Hour" to be divided into four or five separate sections, one to give information about the various Christian societies, another to discuss temperance questions, etc.

Some people might be able to do this, but, as our text says, "every man hath his proper gift," and it is no use pretending to have a gift when we haven't it. I have no business to occupy valuable space by talking of things I know nothing about. Even if it could be done, the words would be dry and formal, simply a repetition of other people's words. One who lives in the country, in constant attendance on a helpless invalid, has no opportunity for personal and practical acquaintance with the great public questions of the day. I have not spent a night away from home for years, so must leave the discussion of public work to others who know something about the subject. Another reader would like me to take up the Sunday School lesson, but, again, the text stands in the way. In the first place, a teacher's business is chiefly to teach, to instruct, and I never take up any subject in the "Quiet Hour" as if our readers were Sunday-school children, although I am glad to see that some of the children read it. I would not presume to teach you, and my object is not to give information—you can find plenty of useful information in the other columns of the "Farmer's Advocate," but not much in this one. I am trying to reach out and touch my fellow-Christians, trying to cheer and encourage them by opening their eyes to the invisible realities around and within them, which can transform and brighten the most dull and commonplace existence. I want to help them to climb nearer, day by day, to the throne of God, winning them to a closer and more personal friendship with Jesus our Lord.

My gift is not to convert unbelievers, nor (through the "Quiet Hour," at least) to teach children. These two important duties are in the hands of people better fitted than I am to carry them out successfully. Then, there would be another objection to my following the routine of the S. S. lessons each week. When really worked up on any particular subject, the space allowed me is seldom large enough, but to be tied down to one particular subject each week would take all the life and spontaneity out of me. For instance, if the lesson happened to be about Abraham, I should very probably—from the natural contrariness of my disposition—want to talk about Elijah or John the Baptist. Sorry as I am, therefore, to refuse any kindly suggestion offered, it won't do to copy the famous old man and his ass, and, in attempting to please everybody, completely knock all my ideas on the head, and

so succeed in pleasing nobody, not even myself.

The third suggestion I gladly adopt. It is to give a short text, with a few words of explanation, to catch the attention of some who may not take the trouble to read a long sermon. My dear friend, Miss Rye, who has now passed joyfully through death into life, sometimes used to give me a text as a sort of inspiration for the day. So I will try to offer you an inspiration for the week, in line with the sermon preceding it.

As this is an explanation rather than a sermon to-day, you will have to turn to the Inspiration Corner and enlarge it into a sermon for yourself.

#### A THOUGHT FOR THE COMING WEEK.

"Thy servants are ready to do whatsoever my Lord the King shall appoint."—II. Samuel, xv.: 15.

"Lord, what wilt Thou have me to do? . . . It shall be told thee what thou must do."—Acts, ix.: 6.

Our business in life is not to do the work that seems most important in our eyes, but the work that really is most important, because God has given it to us. We are only soldiers, whose first duty is obedience. It is not our business to question the importance of the post where our Commander has stationed us, but simply to obey orders. When we are needed at the front, or in the thick of the battle, we shall be ordered there. Most of us know quite well what is our duty for to-day, to-morrow is no concern of ours. If we don't know, then let us say: "Lord, what wilt Thou have me to do?" And most certainly, if we "are ready to do whatsoever the King shall appoint," it shall be told us very plainly what our present duty is. If we fail to do the small duty, then we should be pretty sure to fail if given more important work. HOPE.

#### About the Fresh-air Mission.

The following came in acknowledgment of a small contribution sent through "Hope" for the Children's Fresh-air Mission, for which she so earnestly appealed in our late issue: "One has no idea just what the need of these poor children is. Day by day, the sad stories of their homes come to us, and you don't wonder we are drawn out to love them. Last night one of our ladies came in from the East End, and was telling me of two very poor but respectable families—one with six children, the oldest eight years, and the other family with eight children, and the oldest eleven years. The income of this last family is only five dollars a week. Hundreds of such cases are under our notice and care, and it is these children we are seeking to care for. Many have to be clothed outright before we can send them out, so you can imagine our hands are full sending out between 200 and 300. Above all, we are seeking to lead all these children to Christ, that they may know Him as their personal Saviour. Please remember us in prayer that in it all we may please Him.

Yours very sincerely,  
 CHAS. D. GORDON,  
 Dominion Bank, Queen St., W.,  
 Toronto."

Without the resolution in your hearts to do good work, so long as your right hands have motion in them, and to do it whether the issue be that you die or live, no life worthy of the name will ever be possible to you, while, in once forming the resolution that your work is to be well done, life is really won, here and forever.—Ruskin.

#### Fashion Notes.

What to wear during cool summer and early autumn days sometimes becomes a problem to the woman who is obliged to economize as regards her wardrobe. For the day which is cool throughout, nothing serves the purpose better than the shirt-waist suit of fine serge, mohair, pique, thick duck or linen, or the checked summer or taffeta silk, which is being much used this summer by the dressy woman for such general utility suits. The silk, of course, costs a good deal to begin with, as it is never very wide, and a good many yards are necessary for making up the suit. It is claimed, however, that a good soft piece wears very well, and that it has the advantage of always looking well, never wrinkling much, or becoming mussed-looking, as linen suits sometimes do after a few days' wear. With these dresses, heavy underclothing may be worn, and a jacket dispensed with.

When the days are warm and the evenings cool, some sort of a jacket seems absolutely essential, so that one may have the luxury of a cool waist during the day, and run no risk of taking cold after sundown. The jacket and skirt suit, made of cloth of some sort, with a shirt-waist of lawn, organdy, chambray, vesting, or silk, seems to answer all requirements in this line admirably, and, if prettily made, the fit, above all things, being perfect, will be found serviceable for most occasions. These little jackets are usually made in the Eton style, or in the close-fitting "corset" design.

For those who wish something really dressy, however, for wear with frilled organdies or "fussy" dresses of any description, possibly the silk coat will be found most satisfactory. These are usually seen in black, biscuit or champagne shades, and are almost invariably made in the loose box style, with wide bell sleeves, or with the regulation puff and cuff. To look really well, the trimming should be somewhat elaborate; the deep, round collar of lace, with cuffs to match, being much worn. Fancy braid, which, for a black coat, might be black and white, and for a fawn one, cream and gold, is also quite fashionable as a trimming, and the Persian band embroidery, which may be obtained as richly elegant in design and as delicate in coloring as one could wish.

Whichever one chooses upon, shirt-waist suit, skirt and jacket, or separate coat, it should be remembered that "fit" counts more than material or trimming, and that it really pays to have a garment well made, even if one has to do with a dress or two less in the year to make up for it. . . . In conclusion it may be said that the country girl or woman who has not yet tried the utility of a cravenette raincoat as a general knock-about wrap, has a comforting experience ahead of her. For driving in all sorts of summer weather, there is nothing better. It keeps off the dust as well as the rain, and, on occasion, may be used for warmth also, always looking suitable, and enabling one to emerge from its sheltering folds after a long drive, with the consciousness of looking clean and respectable.

Corset covers made quite full in front and elaborately trimmed with lace, through which baby ribbon in pale blue or pale green is run, are very dainty for wearing with semi-transparent waists of organdy, mull, Brussels net, Swiss muslin, or with the openwork yokes of all-over lace or embroidery.

Have you some old shirt-waists that are hopelessly out of style?—then make them into kimonos for morning wear. Take off the neck-band and cuffs, leaving the lower part of the sleeve open to the full width. About the neck, round the sleeves, down the front, and all the way round the lower edge of the waist, stitch a bias band of striped or dotted goods in some shade that will match the waist, and you will wonder what a pretty kimono you will have.

Pointed girdles are quite the fashion just at present. Most of them are made of soft silk or ribbon, with a vertical buckle up the back, and a lower, broader one in the front.

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



**Gems of Thought.**

Cheerful temper, joined with innocence, will make beauty attractive, knowledge delightful, and wit good natured. It will lighten sickness, poverty and affliction, convert ignorance into an amiable simplicity, and render deformity itself agreeable.—Joseph Addison.

He who sits down in a dungeon which another has made, has not such cause to bewail himself as he who sits down in the dungeon which he has thus made for himself. Poverty and destitution are sad things; but there is no such poverty, there is no such destitution, as that of a covetous and worldly heart. Poverty is a sad thing; but there is no man so poor as he who is poor in his affections and virtues.—Orville Dewey.

None of us can tell for what God is educating us. We fret and murmur at the narrow round and daily task of ordinary life, not realizing that it is only thus that we can be prepared for the high and holy office which awaits us. We must descend before we can ascend. We must suffer if we would reign. We must take the via crucis (way of the cross) submissively and patiently if we would tread the via lucis (way of light). We must endure the polishing if we would be shafts in the quiver of Emmanuel. God's will comes to thee and me in daily circumstances, in little things equally as in great; meet them bravely; be at your best always, though the occasion be one of the very least; dignify the smallest summons by the greatness of your response.—F. B. Meyer.

**WORK.**

Work in every hour, paid or unpaid; see only that thou work, and thou canst not escape the reward; whether thy work be fine or coarse, planting corn or writing epics, so only it be honest work, done in thy own approbation, it shall earn a reward to the senses as well as to the thought; no matter how often defeated, you are born to victory. The reward of a thing well done is to have done it.—Emerson.

No task is ill where hand, and brain, And skill, and strength have equal gain, And each shall each in honor hold, And simple manhood outweigh gold.

—From "At Sundown": J. G. Whittier.

**Unconcerned.**

Our picture gives us a homely and familiar illustration of the old adage, "Where ignorance is bliss, 'tis folly to be wise." The little invaders of Carlo's stronghold take possession of the remnants of his meal, and disport themselves in his pan of water, wholly unaware that by one stroke of his paw, or by one scrunch of his sharp teeth, he could deal death and destruction amongst them. But as Carlo is strong, so is he merciful. There's a kindly look in his eye, and a comical little twist in his inquisitive nose, which tell of good comradeship rather than revenge. "Welcome, little strangers," he seems to be saying, "and you may come again to-morrow, if you don't take any more liberties than you are doing to-day; but if you do, then look out!" H. A. B.

**A Hard-working Woman.**

All day she hurried to get through,  
The same as lots of wimmin do;  
Sometimes at night her husband said,  
"Ma, ain't you goin' to come to bed?"  
And then she'd kinder give a hitch,  
And pause half way between a stitch,  
And sorter sigh, and say that she  
Was ready as she'd ever be,  
She reckoned.

And so the years went one by one,  
An' somehow she was never done;  
An' when the angel said as how  
"Mis' Smith, it's time you rested now,"  
She sorter raised her eyes to look  
A second, as a stitch she took:  
"All right, I'm comin' now," says she,  
"I'm ready as I'll ever be,  
I reckon."

**HEALTH IN THE HOME.**  
*By a Trained Nurse*

**Emergencies.**

**FAINTING.**

In case of fainting, the individual should be laid flat on the floor or a lounge, without any pillow under the head, which must be placed on the same level as the feet, or even a little lower. Fainting is caused by too much blood leaving the brain, and the object of the above treatment is to bring it back again. It is also the easiest thing to do, and the only sensible one. Anyone who begins to feel faint would do well to lie down at once upon the floor, and so avoid actually fainting. In a sitting position, which for any reason it is desirable not to change, fainting may be prevented by leaning over and pushing the head down between the knees, the effect still being to cause more blood to flow towards the brain. Clothes should be loosened, and cold water may be applied to the face, but the essential thing is the flat position. When an accident of any kind occurs, a ring should be made around the person injured to give him air and prevent the crowd from getting in the way of those who can assist him.

**VOMITING.**

This, especially if accompanied by disturbance of the bowels, may be a symptom of some serious trouble, requiring the physician's immediate assistance, and should not be allowed to go long before sending for him. If not of a serious nature, or to relieve while waiting for the physician, merely abstaining from food and resting absolutely in bed on the back may be tried, and a mustard paste over the stomach often gives relief. A little cracked ice swallowed occasionally sometimes helps. The sour stomach, known as heartburn or waterbrash, may be relieved by about half a teaspoonful or less of baking soda in a little water. In a case of vomiting caused by a bilious condition, a glass of very hot water taken slowly, combined with rest in bed, is very useful. A little lemon juice may be added to the water, but no sugar. Milk is sometimes vomited in one solid curd, because it has been taken too quickly. Milk is

curdled in the stomach naturally, but if taken too quickly, instead of being curdled in instalments, it forms a solid mass, and is promptly expelled. When vomiting can be directly traced to something in the way of food that has been eaten, the trouble is usually over when the stomach has relieved itself. A good large glass of cold water may be given then. It will be refreshing if it stays down, and if not, will wash out the stomach. The discomfort of vomiting may be greatly relieved if anyone will hold the sick person's head firmly between her hands, pressing on the temples, while it lasts, and the mouth is rinsed out with fresh cold water afterwards.

**DOG BITE.**

The first thing is a thorough and prolonged washing with water containing some disinfectant. Two corrosive sublimate tablets to two quarts of water is strong enough. Disinfectants must always be used absolutely according to directions and with the utmost care, for most of them are deadly poisons. Keep a stream of this solution flowing over and into the wound slowly until the whole two quarts are gone. If possible, as in the case of a hand or foot, or the leg or arm of a child, the wound can be put right in and allowed to soak for about fifteen minutes, then bind with a clean rag, and go at once to the doctor. Go to him immediately if he is close at hands, but if a journey of an hour or more is involved the washing must come first. Do not kill the dog. He should be kept shut up in some safe, but sufficiently large, clean and comfortable place, with proper food and plenty of air and water, for a few weeks at least. If he is ill, and the bite, therefore, dangerous, the disease will in that time declare itself, and the person bitten can be directed by the physician as to what he must do. If no disease develops in the dog, there will be no danger of hydrophobia, and if the wound has been properly cared for the chances are that nothing serious will result, and the dog need not be killed unless the owner does not wish to keep him. As a means of prevention,

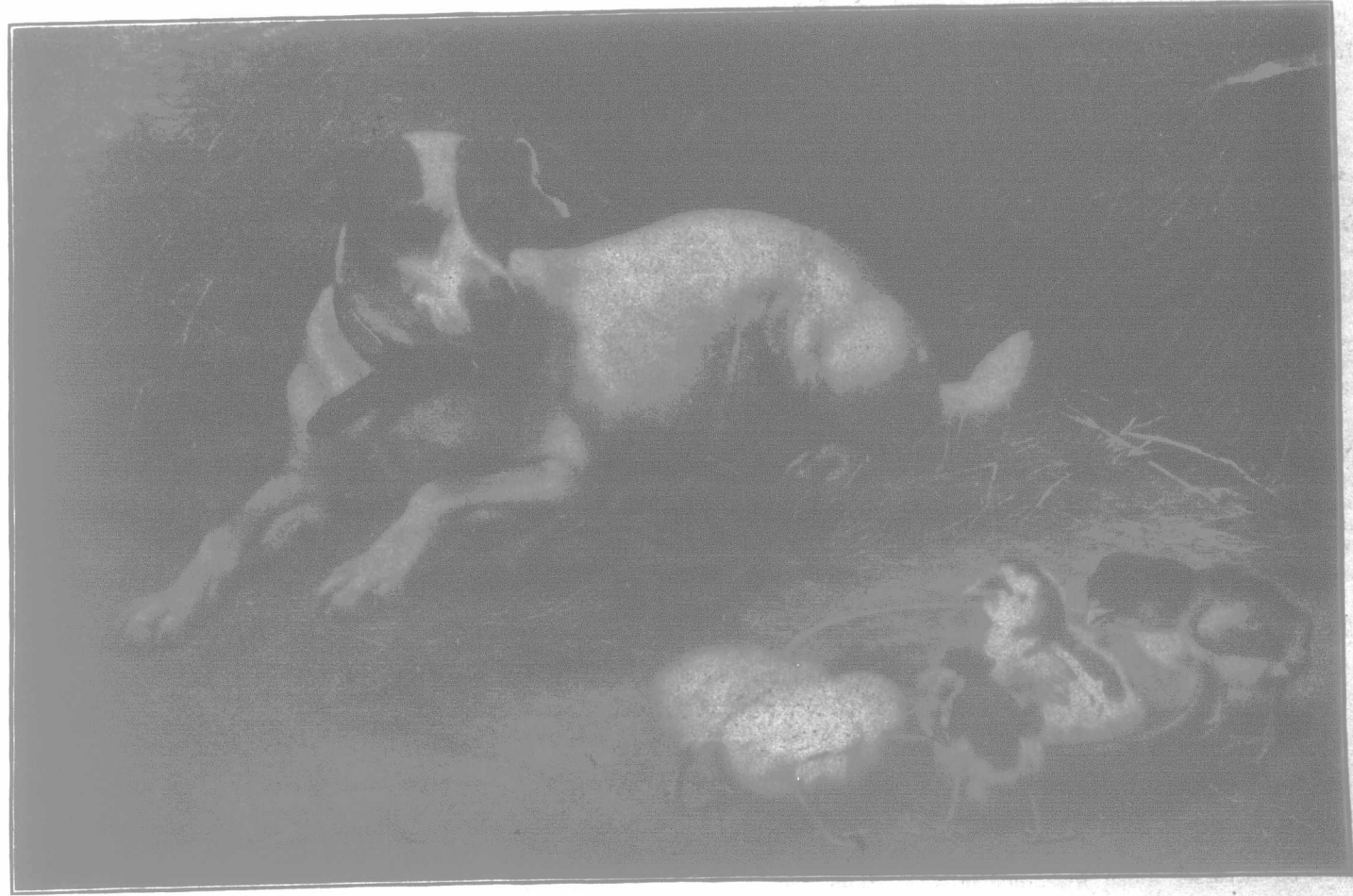
neither children nor grown persons should be allowed to tease and irritate or ill-use a dog until it turns upon them, and water should be placed within the reach of all stray dogs and cats, as well as pet animals. It is a very simple matter to keep a pail of fresh water near the gate or somewhere where stray animals can help themselves, and it is quite easy to understand that a dog parched with thirst, especially on a hot day, may well feel disagreeable and be easily provoked. By extending a little kindness in this way to stray animals, both cats and dogs, people would be in reality protecting themselves and their children, and acting on a sound and humane principle. A. G. OWEN.  
June 23, '04.

**Humorous.**

**FUNNY ADVERTISEMENTS.**

- "Annual sale now going on. Don't go elsewhere to be cheated—come in here."
- "A lady wants to sell her piano, as she is going abroad in a strong iron frame."
- "Wanted, experienced nurse for bottled baby."
- "Furnished apartments suitable for gentlemen with folding doors."
- "Wanted a room for two gentlemen about 30 feet long and 20 feet broad."
- "Lost a collie dog by a man on Saturday answering to Jim with a brass collar around his neck and a muzzle."
- "Wanted, by a respectable girl, her passage to New York, willing to take care of children and a good sailor."
- "Respectable widow wants washing for Tuesday."
- "For sale—a pianoforte, the property of a musician with carved legs."
- "Mr. Brown, furrier, begs to announce that he will make up gowns, capes, etc., for ladies out of their own skins."
- "A boy wanted who can open oysters with a reference."
- "Bulldog for sale; will eat anything; very fond of children."
- "Wanted an organist and a boy to blow the same."
- "Wanted, a boy to be partly outside and partly behind the counter."

A charitable young lady visiting a sick woman inquired, with a view to further relief, as to her family. She asked: "Is your husband kind to you?" "Oh, yes, miss," was the instant response, "he's kind—very kind. Indeed, you might say he's more like a friend than a husband."



*Weekes.*

**Unconcerned.**





**TRADE TOPICS.**

For a capable man to work on farm, see advertisement on this page.

**A MILK COOLER.**—It is not necessary to enlarge upon the advantages of thorough cooling milk that is to be sent to a cheese factory. It is one of the chores that must be done, if the best is to be gotten out of the product. But farmers cannot waste valuable time cooling milk with a dipper, when the "Little Giant" does it much better. Pays for itself in saving time, as well as saving milk. One farmer writes: "My cheesemaker knows at once when I use my aerator. I have no difficulty in keeping my Saturday night's milk sweet now. The aerator has more than paid for itself." After testing for two weeks at the Strathroy dairy school, Prof. Barr writes: "I have examined the milk cooler and aerator while working, and the currents in the milk were quite pronounced. Such agitation would be quite beneficial. The mechanism is simple and easily adjusted to any can." See illustration and price quotation in the advertising columns of this issue.

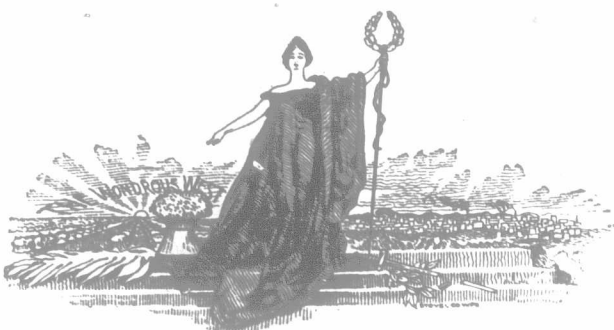
**GOSSIP.**

Mr. H. H. Collister, who has been Mr. J. B. Hogate's (Sarnia) travelling salesman for past three years, has severed his connection with the Sarnia firm. Mr. Collister is a young man who has proved himself an exceptionally clever salesman, having syndicated eight heavy-draft stallions since November last.

**THE ANNANDALE HOLSTEINS.**

The fine herd of nearly one hundred head of high-class Holstein cattle, property of Mr. Geo. Rice, at Annandale Stock Farm, Tilsonburg, Ont., was recently seen by a "Farmer's Advocate" man, looking fresh and fit in the pastures of the 500-acre farm and in the splendid stables of the estate of the late E. D. Tillson, where that enterprising gentleman did such excellent work in developing the dairy business and the dairy cow. Here Mr. Rice, who has made for himself and his herd such an enviable reputation by the performances of his cows in public milking tests and in inspection competitions at leading national and international exhibitions, finds a wider field for the exercise of his undoubted genius and talent as an intelligent breeder and up-to-date dairyman. The phenomenal public records of his great cow, Calamity Jane, still working, stand among the highest in the annals of dairy show tests on this continent, while his Josco Pride, the champion female of her breed at the Pan-American, in competition with the crack cows of America, as a model in conformation and udder development, won the admiration and aroused the enthusiasm of all dairymen and breeders who had the pleasure of seeing her. In the herd to-day are daughters and granddaughters of these great cows, sired by bulls bred from tested cows holding high-marked records as milk and butter producers, and tracing in many lines of ancestry to cows of similar characteristics, there being some sixty breeding cows in the herd, many of which are in the Advanced Registry, with young stock of various ages coming on, including a number of excellent young bulls, mostly the progeny of that richly-bred sire, Sir Pietertje Posch, son of Alta Posch, who boasts a record of 27 lbs. butter in seven days, and her dam a record of 146 lbs. 8 ozs. in a public test in two days, her milk testing 4.3 to 4.8 per cent. fat. Among the sires at present in service are Count Calamity Posch, son of the great Calamity Jane, record 25 lbs. butter in seven days, and Brookbank Butter Baron, whose dam, Lady Wayne Norine, has a record of 22 lbs. in seven days, her milk testing 4.68 per cent. butter-fat, and her sire's dam, a record of 21 lbs. at four years old, her milk showing an average of 4.37 per cent. fat. With such sires to breed to such cows as are found here, the future success of the Annandale herd is practically assured, and with the facilities here afforded for handling a large herd, there is little risk in indulging great expectations of Mr. Rice's undertaking, while the accessibility of the place from a business standpoint is such as few breeding establishments enjoy. Tilsonburg being on the Wabash G. T. R. and T. L. E. & P. railways, with a branch of the C. P. R. from Ingersoll.

DOMINION OF CANADA  
**Industrial Exhibition**  
JULY 25th to AUGUST 6th, 1904.



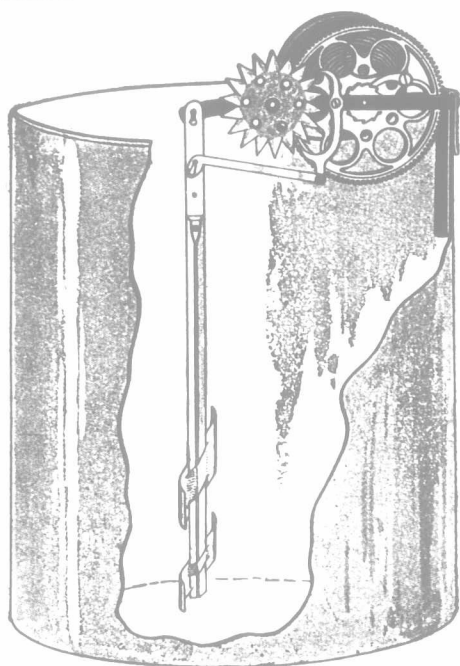
**\$100,000 in Prizes and Attractions.**

SPECIAL EXCURSIONS ON ALL LINES OF TRAVEL.  
THE BEST HOLIDAY OUTING OF THE YEAR.  
UNPARALLELED ATTRACTIONS. ELEVEN DAYS' RACING.

A GRAND NATIONAL DISPLAY OF  
**Canada's Best Products in Arts, Manufactures, Live Stock and Agriculture.**

For all information, prize lists, entry forms, etc., address  
J. T. GORDON, M. P. P., Pres. F. W. HEUBACH, Gen. Mgr.

**WINNIPEG.**



**THE LITTLE GIANT Milk Cooler and Aerator**

Endorsed by all the Leading Dairymen, Dairy Instructors and Professors...

You wind up the spring that sets the paddle in motion and it cools the milk while you sleep. No more sour milk sent back from the factory. Send for a machine at once. Cost, with brass gears, \$5.00. Send cash with order or have it sent C.O.D. Active agents wanted in all localities. One agent says he can sell 500 in his county. Testimonials and full description on application.

MANUFACTURED AND SOLD BY  
**THOS. RAMSAY**  
THORNDALE, - - - ONT.

**Without a Blemish.**



Is your complexion spotted? If not, consult us. Is your hair turning grey, getting faded, falling out, or your scalp getting dandruff? Get our advice. Are your cheeks hollow, your neck and chest thin and undeveloped. Write us about our home treatment. Have you

**SUPERFLUOUS HAIR OR MOLES?**  
Come to us and have them removed forever by Electrolysis. Satisfaction guaranteed. Send 10 cents for book and sample of cream. Consultation free.  
**GRAHAM DERMATOLOGICAL INSTITUTE,**  
Dept. F., 502 Church St., Toronto.  
Established 1892.

**PARIS IMPLEMENTS**  
ARE USED BY  
**CANADA'S MOST PROGRESSIVE FARMERS.**

**GLENGARRY FARM**

Situate 12 miles from the beautiful city of Victoria, capital of British Columbia comprising 250 acres most desirable property, being well adapted for mixed farming or stock-raising. Good soil, level land, well fenced, good buildings, with 1/2 mile of delightful water front and beach on the beautiful water of Perry Bay. It is an ideal place for a home. Boating and fishing, with an abundance of game. Excellent Government roads. Price \$18,000. A. Williams & Co., Ltd., 104 Yates Street, Victoria, B. C.

**STAMMERERS**

THE ARNOTT INSTITUTE, BERLIN, CANADA, for the treatment of all forms of SPEECH DEFECTS. Dr. W. J. Arnot, Superintendent. We treat the cause, not simply the habit, and therefore produce natural speech. om Write for particulars.

WANTED BY CAPABLE MAN, work on farm. State wages. 99 Durocher St., Montreal.

**Advertise in the Advocate**  
ADVOCATE ADVTs. PAY.

**QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.**

1st.—Questions asked by bona-fide subscribers to the "Farmer's Advocate" are answered in this department free.  
2nd.—Questions should be clearly stated and plainly written, on one side of the paper only, and must be accompanied by the full name and address of the writer.  
3rd.—In veterinary questions, the symptoms especially must be fully and clearly stated, otherwise satisfactory replies cannot be given.  
4th.—When a reply by mail is required to urgent veterinary or legal enquiries, \$1 must be enclosed.

**Veterinary.**

**MAMMSTITIS IN SOW.**

Sometimes after farrowing, a sow's whole abdomen seems caked. Is this milk fever, and how should it be treated? Some have effected a cure by applying melted lard as hot as is safe.  
R. K.

Ans.—This is not milk fever. It is mammitis, or inflammation of the mammary glands. Bathe long and often with hot water, and after bathing rub well with camphorated oil. Do not feed heavily, until the inflammation is allayed.  
V.

**AFFLICTED HEIFER.**

Heifer, three years old, has a cough, which I first noticed early last winter. Since warm weather came, she makes a snuffing noise through nostrils, and her breath is short. She calved last February, and though she has been served several times, is not again in calf. She is not thin, and gives plenty milk. What is wrong, and what is to be done?  
A. C.

Ans.—The cold set up inflammation in some part of her respiratory tract, probably the nostrils, which gave rise to enlargement. This did not disappear with the cough, but interferes with her breathing. It would require an operation to remedy it. Her failing to breed is another ailment. If a change of bull is not successful, the passage to the womb may be opened with the hand while in heat, and the animal served immediately afterwards. Better have a veterinarian examine the nostril and prepare for breeding at one visit.

**\$30.00 to Colorado and Return**

Via Chicago, Union Pacific & North-Western Lines. Chicago to Denver, Colorado Springs, and Pueblo, daily throughout the summer. Correspondingly low rates from all points east. Only one night to Denver from Chicago. Two fast trains daily. B. H. Bennett, 2 East King St., Toronto, Ont.

**GOSSIP.**

During the ten days from June 24th to July 4th, official records of forty-four Holstein-Friesian cows have been received and approved. Forty-two made seven-day records. Eight full-age cows averaged, age 6 years 10 months 20 days; days from calving to commencement of record, 46; milk, 473.8 lbs.; fat, 15.223 lbs. Six four-year-olds averaged, age, 4 years 4 months 8 days; days from calving to commencement of record, 38; milk, 393.3 lbs.; fat, 12.192. Eleven three-year-olds averaged, age, 3 years 4 months 8 days; days from calving to commencement of record, 45; milk, 386.8 lbs.; fat, 12.698 lbs. Eighteen two-year-olds averaged, age, 2 years 2 months 2 days; days from calving to commencement of record, 49; milk, 321.7 lbs.; fat, 10.150. Eight cows made fourteen-day records; two cows made twenty-one-day records; three made thirty-day records and one a forty-two-day record. The latter was 3 years 5 months and 10 days old at time of calving. She produced 3,177.3 lbs. milk, containing 108.124 lbs. fat. Her best seven-day record was 573.2 lbs. milk, containing 19.461 lbs. fat, and for thirty consecutive days she produced 2,362.8 lbs. milk, containing 78.289 lbs. fat. A heifer 2 years 7 months 11 days old at date of calving produced in thirty days 1,730 lbs. milk, containing 62.470 lbs. fat. The average quality of her milk was 3.61 per cent. fat. Another heifer under three years old at date of calving produced 1,612.8 lbs. milk in thirty days, containing 57.970 lbs. fat. The quality of her milk was 3.59 per cent. fat. A third heifer, dropping her first calf at 2 years 3 days old, produced in twenty-one days 923.2 lbs. milk, containing 33.734 lbs. fat. The average quality of her milk was 3.66 per cent. fat.—S. Hoxie, Supt. of Advanced Registry.

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

### Veterinarians and Stockmen

May differ on some things, but they are agreed that **Carnefac Stock Food** is the best and cheapest tonic on the market. Dr. Bon-steele, V.S., of Frankford, writes us that he has been using it with good success on his farm for HORSES and CALVES.

Thousands are now preparing their animals for exhibition with Carnefac. They will be the winners.

**The Carnefac Stock Food Co.**

WINNIPEG. TORONTO.

## London's Big Show

## The Western Fair

SEPT. 9th to 17th, 1904

NEW \$10,000 DAIRY BUILDING THIS YEAR.  
Magnificent Demonstrating Hall. Large Area for Dairy Exhibits.

BETTER PRIZES, GRANDER ATTRACTIONS.

EXCURSION RATES ON ALL ROADS.

For Prize Lists and all information, apply

LIEUT.-COL. W. M. GARTSHORE, President. J. A. NELLES, Sec'y.



### FIRE PROOF BUILDINGS

are rented far more quickly than others. Besides the insurance premium is brought down to the lowest possible figure.

Metal ceilings and wall decorations render the interior of your building fire-proof. They also add a beauty and attractiveness which wood and plaster fail to give.

The expense and annoyance of constant repairing is done away with. Our catalogue will interest you. It's yours for the asking.

THE PEDLAR PEOPLE, Oshawa, Ontario.

**WHITMAN'S "WORLD'S" VICTORIOUS & IN USE THE WORLD OVER**

**STANDARD BALING PRESSES**

LARGEST & MOST PERFECT GUARANTEED TO ALSO LARGE LINE FIRST CLASS AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY CATALOGUE. SEND FOR WHITMAN AGRI. CO. ST. LOUIS, MO.

### ADVERTISE IN THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

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

### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

#### KEEPING ENSILAGE.

I have about 25 tons of corn ensilage that I did not feed last winter. Now, I wish to know if I can, after cleaning off top perfectly clean, put my new ensilage on top of the old, and have them both open up in good shape to feed next winter? F. C. C.

Ans.—Yes, but if the pasture becomes dry and short, feed as much ensilage as the stock will eat this summer.

#### REMOVAL OF FARM CHATTELS.

1. A sold his farm to B last spring. Can B forbid A taking away lumber that had been used in an old barn and taken out over one year ago?

2. Can B forbid A taking away cedar posts that he had cut and drawn out of bush before farm was sold?

Nothing was said about these things in the agreement.

Ont. OLD SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—1 and 2. No.

#### MOVING APPLE TREES.

Would it be possible to move apple trees that were set out three years ago, and when would be the proper time to do it? Would be willing to lose 50 per cent. D. W. M.

Ans.—Yes; do it in the spring before growth starts. Raise considerable earth with the root; carry on a stone boat, handle carefully, so as not to start the bark; set in good soil, and there should be very little interruption of work.

#### WINDMILLS—TARES.

1. Would a barn, fifty feet long and thirty feet wide, be strong enough to support one of these windmills I see advertised in the "Farmer's Advocate," also if any of those companies have men in Quebec to erect them?

2. When is the best time to sow tares, and how much to the acre?

Ans.—1. Yes, assuming that it is a well-constructed building. Write some of the companies whose advertisement you see in this paper.

2. If you want them for feed, sow in early spring with peas and oats—about one-half bushel of tares, one of peas, and one and a half of oats. If for a cover crop in an orchard, sow about a half bushel of tares with a bushel of peas, and from eight to twelve pounds of mammoth or crimson clover.

#### BOOKS FOR BEGINNER.

Would you inform me what books on agriculture generally you consider it would be best for a beginner to study, together with price of such? I believe you publish, or at least sell books of this description. J. P.

Ans.—For one who wants to become acquainted with practical work in all branches of Canadian farming, we would suggest "Successful Farming," Rennie (\$1.50). Then there are books on different subjects. On dairying, "Canadian Dairying," Dean (\$1.00); on fruit-growing, "The Principles of Fruit-growing," Bailey (\$1.25); on stock, "The Study of Breeds," Shaw (\$1.50); on poultry, "Poultry Craft," Robinson (\$2.00). At first we would recommend you to read Rennie, then with experience in work on a farm you would know which of the books mentioned above would treat of subjects most to your taste.

#### AN UNSATISFACTORY RAM.

On Nov. 1st, last, I bought a Shropshire ram lamb, registered. I paid, when bought, a high price. I did not bring the ram home until Nov. 15th. He was put in the barn the first night, and in the morning turned loose with the sheep. I found he did not act like other rams, and by watching him for a day or two found he was no good. I allowed him to run with the sheep all winter to see if any lambs would come. During this time, he was well fed on grain. I let him run until June, but there were no lambs. I then examined him, and found him to be no good. Kindly let me know through your paper if I can collect damages: 1st, For ram being spoiled before I got him; 2nd, for the sheep because this caused them to have no lambs? J. F. G.

Ans.—We cannot see that you are in a position to successfully bring and maintain an action for damages.

### Are You In the Rush and Bustle?

While we join in the rush and bustle of this busy world, overtaking our energies and racking our systems, many of us are morally culpable of reckless disregard of bodily strength and fitness. Then perhaps the health breaks down, and we seem doomed to long periods of pain and depression. Our whole life is darkened.

### YET THERE IS A REMEDY AT HAND

Hundreds and thousands of ailing men and women have found that

## BEECHAM'S PILLS

verily "make life worth living."

*They Purify the Blood, set right the Disordered Stomach, arouse the Sluggish Liver, dispel Stomach-Headache, build up the Nervous System, and repair the damage caused by overwork and brain worry.*

The genuine worth and never-failing efficacy of

## BEECHAM'S PILLS

have been fully proved during a period of nearly sixty years, and they are recognized as the

Best Safeguard Against Bilious and Nervous Attacks.

The most satisfactory evidence of the universal esteem in which BEECHAM'S PILLS are held is found in the fact that the

Sales Each Year Increase Marvelously.

Prepared only by Thomas Beecham, St. Helens, England.  
Sold everywhere in Canada and U. S. America. In boxes, 25 cents.



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

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

WANTED—Salesmen for Auto-spray—best compressed-air hand sprayer made. Splendid seller. Liberal terms. Cavers Bros., Galt, Ont.

A GOOD PLAIN COOK, (female) young or middle-aged. \$20.00 a month, with board. Apply by letter or in person to O. M. Finch, Palace Cafe, London, Ont.

**A. E. SHERRINGTON**  
WALKERTON, ONT.  
Importer and breeder of **BARRED P. ROCKS** exclusively. Eggs, \$1.00 and \$1.50 per setting of 12.

**EGGS** We offer eggs for hatching from Barred Plymouth Rock hens, good in size, shape, color and laying qualities, mated with good cockerels, at \$1 per 15, \$2 per 45, \$4 per 100. Circulars free. O. H. GEM & SONS, Selkirk, Ont.

**SAVE THE CHICKS.**  
The world's record in chick raising—the most and the best—is held by **Puritan Chick Food.**  
Order nothing if not the best in the world. Try it free. Send for catalogue today. Puritan Poultry Farms & Mfg. Co., Stamford, Conn. A. J. MORGAN, London, Ont., Sole distributor for Canada.

If you do not use an incubator you are neglecting one of the greatest profit-producing departments of your farm. There is always a big demand for chickens. The greatest success in poultry raising has been achieved with the **CHATHAM INCUBATOR**. It has a record of hatching out every fertile egg put in it. It is the perfect incubator and requires the least watching. We sell the Chatham Incubator on very easy terms. We'll ship one anywhere in Canada—freight prepaid—and let you have three years to pay for it. It will make many times its cost in that time. Write for full particulars and catalogue to M. CAMPBELL FANNING MILL CO. Dept. 251 Chatham, Canada. 6

## CHILDREN HAD SKIN DISEASE

Itching so Bad They Would Tear Their Flesh—An Extraordinary Cure by

### DR. CHASE'S OINTMENT.

Too many children are in agony from itching, burning skin disease.

Too many mothers are worn out by anxiety and loss of sleep in watching over their little ones who are tortured by such ailments.

Dr. Chase's Ointment is a prompt and positive cure for every form of itching skin disease, and has proven its marvelous power in thousands of cases similar to the one described below.

Mrs. Lois McKay, Tiverton, Digby County, N. S., writes: "My children were taken with an itching, burning skin disease and tore their flesh until it was sore and their shirts would sometimes be wet with blood. The doctor did not seem to know what ailed them and could give no relief, so I began using Dr. Chase's Ointment.

"Wherever it was applied it did its work well, and has entirely cured them of this horrible disease. They suffered so they could not sleep nights, and I think if it had lasted much longer I would have gone crazy from the anxiety and loss of sleep. I cannot find words to praise Dr. Chase's Ointment enough for the good it has done my children, and hope other sufferers will try it."

Dr. Chase's Ointment, 60 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Company, Toronto. To protect you against imitations, the portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous recipe-book author, are on every box.

### Bargains for Threshermen.

Here are some sample prices: Barnes or Myers Tank Pumps, \$7 each; best 2-inch wire-lined suction hose, 35c. per foot; 3-inch four-tone chime whistle, \$6.50; Ham head-light, \$9.50; boiler tubes, 2-inch, 14c. per foot and 2 1/2-inch size, 15c. per foot; cylinder oil made from Pennsylvania stock, guaranteed 650 fire test, 4-gallon jacketed can, \$2.50; 8-gallon jacketed can, \$4.50; half-barrel (25 gallons), \$10.50; barrel (50 gallons), \$18.00. Books (postpaid): Young Engineer's Guide, \$1.00; Rough and Tumble Engineering, \$1.00; Farm Engines and How to Run Them, \$1.00; Power Catechism, \$2.00. Our catalogue, giving net prices on all kinds of engineer supplies, will be sent on application.

Windsor Supply Co., Windsor, Ont.

### SHORTHORNS and LEICESTERS

Am offering young bulls and heifers from imp. sires, and the dams of the best Scotch families.

#### LEICESTERS

Choice yearling rams and yearling ewes, and this season's crop of lambs. Also a number of Berkshire pigs of both sexes ready to ship. For description and price, write to W. A. DOUGLAS, Tuscarora P. O., Caledonia Station

**FERRO NERVO** A positive Cure for all The French Nerve Tonic Nervous Disorders, Irrespective of Cause, Duration or Condition, such as Nervous Prostration, Palpitation of the Heart, Sleeplessness, Mental Despondency, Impoverished Blood and all diseases arising from a Depleted or Exhausted Condition of the Vital Forces. Price \$1 per box, or 6 boxes \$5. From your druggist or by mail. The Royal Chemical Co., Windsor, Ontario, Dept. F. A.

### TRADE TOPIC.

**FLIES ON HORSES AND CATTLE.**—Every farmer is looking for something that is safe, cheap and effective to keep his horses and cattle free from flies in summer time. The following recipe will be found most effective: Zenoleum, one quart; raw linseed or cottonseed oil, two quarts; water, five gallons. This is claimed to be the best fly preparation ever used in Canada, and can be made for less than 25c. a gallon, and is not a greasy or sticky mixture, is very healing, and leaves the coat in fine condition. Zenoleum can be purchased in any drug store, and is also a strong, safe, clean, and a thorough disinfectant, sheep dip, lice killer and insecticide. Sold in tins at 50c., 75c. and \$1.50, at all drug stores.

### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

#### TO PROTECT TREES.

A York County correspondent would like someone to suggest a plan for keeping horses from "cribbing" the bark off shade trees. They are particularly fond of maples.

#### THOROUGHBRED.

What is the meaning of the word Thoroughbred? Is it proper to use it when speaking of anything but horses?

A. D.

Ans.—The word Thoroughbred is now used by up-to-date breeders only as applying to one breed of horse, the English blood or racing horse. Pure-bred is the word used in speaking or writing of any other class of pedigreed stock.

#### PLAN—DURHAM, SHORTHORN CALF FEED.

1. Will you please inform me how to build a pigpen and henhouse combined, to be handy to feed, to clean out both parts, and also handy to load pigs for market? What size would the building have to be for 50 pigs and 175 hens?

2. Is what they call Polled Durham and Durham or Shorthorn cattle the same breed, with different names?

3. What is the best feed for a young calf to make him develop?

E. M.

Ans.—In our January 7th issue we published the best plan of a piggery we have ever seen, with dimensions and materials used. For fifty hogs, or thereabouts, one would require a pen about thirty-five or forty feet long, with pens on both sides of the passage. For convenience in loading, make an inclined runway in one corner of one of the yards, so that the wagon may be backed against the pen, and the runway lead into the wagon rack. Rather than build the henhouse in close contact with the piggery, we would advise a house after the plan outlined in our June 30th issue.

2. Polled Durhams are a distinct breed, developed from the same original stock as the Shorthorns. The former very much resemble the latter, except that they have no horns, are perhaps larger, and not as prepotent. The word Durham, as applied to Shorthorns, is now obsolete.

3. His dam's new milk is the best food, with a little clover and ground oats and corn as he gets older. New milk, however, is expensive calf feed, so one must substitute valuable constituents with cheaper commodities. Fresh, warm skim milk, with ground flax seed, is perhaps as good as anything.

#### A QUESTION OF CLOVERS.

1. How many pounds of alfalfa seed should be sown to the acre to ensure a good crop for pasturing?

2. Is alfalfa a plant that requires a fertile soil and frequent fertilization?

3. How many hogs, say four months of age, would you consider an acre of alfalfa capable of pasturing?

4. Which of the two, red clover or alfalfa, do you consider the most valuable for hog pasture, quantity and quality duly considered?

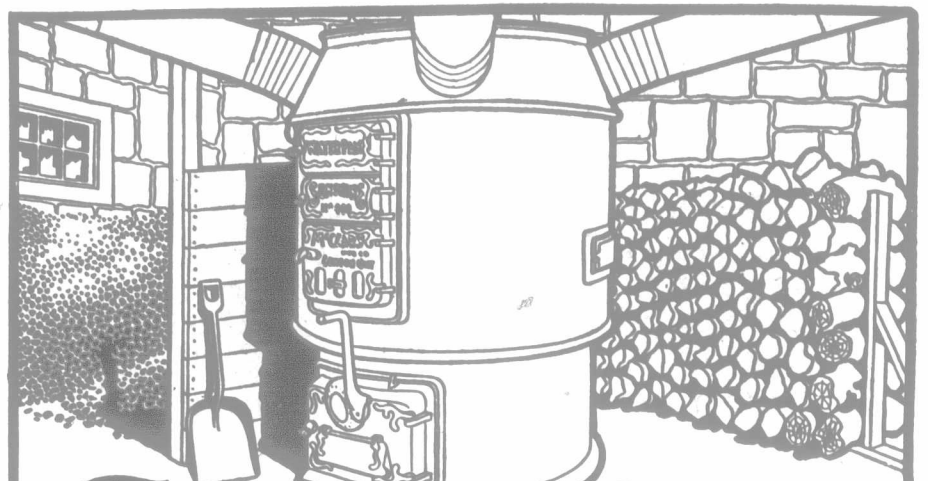
A. B.

Ans.—1. From sixteen to twenty pounds, depending upon the condition of the soil. It is better sown alone in the spring without any clover or grass seeds, and without a nurse crop. If a nurse crop is used, it should be sown thinly, and cut before ripe, and cured for hay.

2. As alfalfa is a very deep feeder, it thrives quite well when once established on soils that do not produce very heavy crops of ordinary grains, grasses and clovers. Sandy and gravelly soils with fairly moist subsoils give good crops. It is also good for side hills and rough places. A top-dressing of manure is well received by it after three or four years stand.

3. Alfalfa does not stand close cropping or pasturing, therefore if hogs are kept on it, they should be changed from plot to plot quite frequently, or the clover may be cut and thrown to them. About twenty to thirty hogs, according to the crop, may be kept on an acre of alfalfa.

4. For pasturing red clover would be best the first year, as it stands cropping better, but it would require renewing the second or third year, while alfalfa stands for a long time when once established and not cut too closely. Alfalfa can hardly be called a good pasture plant, but is one of our best for fodder crops.



# Sunshine Furnace

—burns coal, coke or wood with equal facility.

Flues, grates, fire-pot and feed-doors, are specially constructed to burn any kind of fuel, and a special wood grate is always supplied.

Sold by all enterprising dealers. Write for booklet.

## McClary's

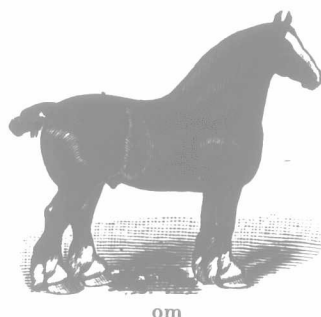
London, Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, Vancouver, St. John, N. B.



You might as well turn your labor into money as lose it.

Do you know that three barrels of Bordeaux mixture, costing 26c., and 8c. worth of Paris Green, at a total cost of 34c. each barrel, through a SPRAMOTOR, will prevent both the blight and bugs, and change your yield from practically nothing in a bad year to 400 bushels per acre? Full particulars free.

**SPRAMOTOR CO.,**  
68-70 King St., London, Ont.



## Clydesdales.

We have a number of YOUNG CLYDESDALE MARES AND FILLIES for sale, and any person wanting to purchase a good young brood mare should come and see what we have before buying elsewhere.

**HODGKINSON & TISDALE**  
Beaverton, Ont.

Long-distance phone in connection with farm. 70 miles north of Toronto, on Midland Division of G. T. R.

Horsemen Everywhere in Canada are Using

# "Absorbine"

More "Absorbine" was sold the past three months than was sold during the entire year 1903. Horsemen, stockmen and farmers, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, are using "Absorbine." They have tested it, and know it never fails to remove

BOG SPAVIN	CAPPED HOCK
THOROUGHPIN	INFLAMED TENDONS
SPRAINS	SWOLLEN GLANDS
BRUISES	WIND PUFFS
AND ALL SOFT SWELLINGS	

Write for booklet "Absorbine and Other Remedies." It's full of helpful hints. I send it free.

**W. F. YOUNG, P.D.F., SPRINGFIELD, MASS.**

"Absorbine" is sold by nearly all druggists in Canada at \$2.00 per bottle, but if unable to get it send direct to me or my Canadian agents, **LYMAN SONS & CO., MONTREAL, QUE.**

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



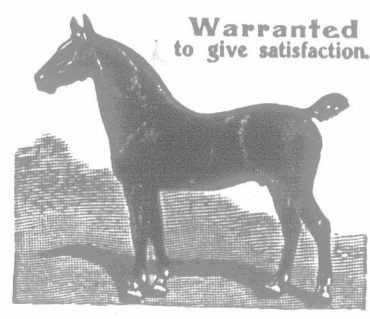
# Lump Jaw

Save the animal—save your herd—cure every case of Lump Jaw. The disease is fatal in time, and it spreads. Only one way to cure it—use

## Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure

Not trouble—rub it on. No risk—your money back if it ever fails. Used for seven years by nearly all the big stockmen. Free illustrated book on Lump Jaw and other diseases and ailments of cattle and horses. Write for it today.

**FLEMING BROS., Chemists,  
45 Front Street, West, Toronto, Can.**



Warranted to give satisfaction.

## GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM

A safe, speedy and positive cure for

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

As a HUMAN REMEDY for Rheumatism, Sprains, Sore Throat, etc., it is invaluable. Every bottle of Caustic Balsam sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars, testimonials, etc. Address

**THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS COMPANY, Toronto, Can.**

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.  
Veterinary.

**CHRONIC COUGH.**  
Team had distemper last winter, and have coughed some ever since. They will cough several times when starting to trot. I am afraid of heaves.

J. A. M.

Ans.—Feed only food of first-class quality, and limit the amount of hay; dampen both hay and grain with lime water, and give to each night and morning, two drams solid extract of belladonna, one and a half drams gum opium, one dram camphor and twenty grains powdered digitalis, moisten with treacle, and give in a ball or shake up with a pint of cold water and drench. V.

**MAMMITS IN COW.**

Give symptoms of milk fever. My cow had very large udder. I milked several times before calving and twice daily after. One quarter is badly caked, and is so sore she is stiff, and can hardly lie down; eats well, and her bowels are normal.

B. H. B.

Ans.—The symptoms of milk fever are: In from six hours to a few days after calving, the cow becomes dull, eye glassy, pulse full; she ceases eating and ruminating, stamps with hind feet, staggers and falls, cannot rise, and becomes comatose, etc. Your cow has inflammation of the udder. Apply hot poultices to the udder; purge with two pounds Epsom salts and one ounce ginger, dissolved in two quarts warm water; milk four times daily, and rub udder with camphorated oil. When inflammation ceases, if a hardening remains, rub daily with compound iodine ointment, and give one dram iodide of potash night and morning every alternate week. V.

**ENLARGED FETLOCKS.**

Horse had one fetlock joint enlarged for two months. He was lame for a while. The other joint has gradually swollen, but has not caused lameness.

C. N. S.

Ans.—There is a congenital weakness of the parts. You must give him rest; bathe the joints several times daily with cold water; rub dry, and apply a lotion composed of acetate of lead, one ounce; tincture of opium, two ounces; water to make one pint. As soon as you allay inflammation by this treatment, you must blister the joints with two drams each biniodide of mercury and cantharides, mixed with two ounces vaseline. Clip the hair off; rub blister well in; tie so that he cannot bite the parts. In twenty-four hours rub well again with the blister, and in twenty-four hours longer wash off, and apply sweet oil. Let him loose in a box stall, and oil every day, until the scale comes off, then tie him up and blister again. If necessary after this, repeat the blistering once every month. V.

**LAME MARE.**

Mare foaled four weeks ago, but did not expel the afterbirth for three days. She has been troubled with swollen and sore legs. This commenced in one fore leg; I treated, and it got better; but a hind leg became affected; got better; the other hind leg got bad, etc., changing from one to the other. It has now settled in the near hind, the swelling has disappeared, but she is so lame she has to be helped up. She eats and drinks well, but is thin, and gives little nourishment to the colt.

H. F.

Ans.—This is a case that requires the personal attention of a skillful veterinarian. The metastatic nature of the lameness indicates rheumatic trouble, but might be a form of blood poisoning from retention of the placenta. The present lameness must be located, the parts bathed with hot water often, and then rubbed with camphorated liniment. She should be given three times daily twenty drops carbolic acid and one dram each gentian, ginger and nux vomica, mixed with a pint of cold water, and given as a drench. I would advise you to send for your veterinarian at once, in order to locate the leg trouble and avoid mistakes. V.

Was So Nervous She  
Could Not Sleep At Night.



Had Palpitation of the Heart and Loss of Appetite—

Are You One of Those Troubled in this Way?

If you are, MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS will Cure You—They Cure Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Anæmia, Faint and Dizzy Spells, General Debility, and all Heart or Nerve Troubles.

Read what Mrs. C. H. Reed, Cobocok, says about them:—Over six years ago I was troubled with palpitation of the heart and loss of appetite. I was so nervous I could not sleep at night. I took MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS. They cured me, and I have not been bothered since.

Price 50c. per box, or \$ for \$1.25; all dealers or The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

**WANTED: AGENTS**  
to sell for "Canada's Greatest Nurseries." Bigger and better selection of varieties and specialties than ever. Liberal terms; pay weekly. Exclusive territory. Outfit free. Send 25 cts. for our pocket microscope. Everyone should have one to examine plants and trees for insects. **STONE & WELLINGTON, Toronto**

## TORONTO ENGRAVING CO.

92 BAY ST

CUTS BY ALL PROCESSES  
LIVE STOCK A SPECIALITY

TRY SUCCESS MANURE SPREADERS ONE ARE THE LATEST AND BEST

**The Ontario Veterinary College, Limited.**  
Temperance Street, Toronto, Canada.  
Affiliated with the University of Toronto.  
Patrons: Governor-General of Canada, and Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario. Fee \$25.00 per session. Apply to **ARMSTRONG SMYTH, F.R.C.V.S., Principal. 12-3-7-om**

**THE SUNNYSIDE HEREFORDS**  
headed by Imp. Onward, for sale, 10 choice bulls, imported and home-bred, from 1 to 2 years old; also 1 bull 13 months old, a high-class herd-header. All bulls are of the heavy, low-down, blocky type. We can yet spare a few choice cows and heifers. Inspection invited.  
**O'NEIL BROS., South Gate, Ont., Union Station, G.T.R.; Elderton or Denfield on L.H. & B.**

## HIGH-CLASS HEREFORDS

We have for sale the following choice young stock, which have been bred from imported stock. Intending buyers will do well to inspect the following: 18 young bulls, 25 young heifers, and 15 cows; also Barred Plymouth Rock egg; from choice matings at \$1 per 15. Correspondence invited.  
**A. S. HUNTER, Durham, Ont.**



## INGLESIDE HEREFORDS

100 Head.

Calves to 6-year-olds. If you want to start a small herd, write for particulars. The quality and breeding is of the best. A good foundation means success, and here is where you can get it at prices and terms to suit your purse. **om H. D. SMITH, COMPTON, QUE.**

## ABERDEEN-ANGUS.

No bulls for sale at present. Will sell some females bred to Imp. Klondyke of the Burn. **Drumbe Station, om WALTER HALL, Washington, Ont.**



## She Stoops to Conquer

She usually has to—but with a

### New Century Washing Machine

she will gain an easier victory sitting.

You cannot afford to deprive your wife of so valuable an aid when it can be had for \$3.50. Thoroughly cleanses a tubful of clothes in five minutes, and without injury.

Have your dealer show it to you or write us for booklet. **THE DOWSWELL MFG. CO. LTD., HAMILTON, ONT.**

## CANADIAN NATIONAL EXHIBITION

### TORONTO, ONT.

AUG. 29th TO SEPT. 10th, 1904  
In Premiums \$30,000 and Prizes For all kinds of Live Stock.

### SUPERIOR ATTRACTIONS

Including, by special permission of His Gracious Majesty the King, the

Three **BAND OF THE BLACK WATCH** No Extra Dally. Charge

And the Gorgeous and Glorious Spectacle with Brilliant Fireworks,

### THE SIEGE OF LUCKNOW

Entries Close August 8th.

For prize lists, entry blanks, and all information, address

**W. K. McNAUGHT, J. O. ORR,**  
President. Man. and Sec., Toronto.

## Imported Clydes & Shires Shorthorns & Yorkshires

Five Clydesdale Stallions, one Shire Stallion, three Shorthorn Bull Calves, imp. in dam; a few imported Heifers, and imported Yorkshire Hogs. Clydes by such sires as Prince of Carruchan, Prince Stephen, Prince Thomas and Royal Champion. Write for prices, or come and see. **om**

**GEO. ISAAC,**  
Cobourg Station, G. T. R., COBOURG, ONT.

## Clydesdales and Shorthorns

Males and Females ALWAYS ON HAND. Our Mr. Fred Richardson will leave shortly for Scotland to select a fresh importation. Orders promptly filled.

**Smith & Richardson,**  
Columbus, Ont.  
Myrtle Sta., C. P. R.; Brooklin Sta., G. T. R.

## FONTHILL STOCK FARM

### 50 SHIRE HORSES AND MARES to choose from.

**MORRIS & WELLINGTON,**  
FRONTHILL, ONTARIO.

## BAWDEN & McDONELL

Exeter, Ont.


IMPORTERS OF

### Clydesdale, Shire and Hackney Horses

Our new importation has arrived, and we have now about 30 stallions for sale, ages from 2 to 7 years; the best that could be purchased in Scotland and England. **om**

## "THE REPOSITORY"

WALTER HARLAND SMITH, Prop.



Cor. Simcoe and Nelson Sts., TORONTO.

Auction Sales of Horses, Carriages, Buggies, Harness, etc. every Tuesday and Friday at 11 o'clock.

Special Sales of Thoroughbred Stock conducted. Consignments solicited. Correspondence will receive prompt attention.

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

**DEATH TO HEAVES Guaranteed**  
**NEWTON'S Heave, Cough, Distemper and Indigestion cure.** A veterinary specific for wind, throat and stomach troubles. Strongly recommended. \$1.00 per can. Dealers. Mail or Ex. paid. **The Newton Remedy Co., Toledo, Ohio.**

## RUPTURED Horses, Colts & Calves CURED.

**om** Circulars and Testimonials Free. **MOORE BIOS., V. S., Albany, N. Y.**

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

GOSSIP.

During the warm weather be sure to give the family dog regular attention to keep him free of mange and fleas.

At a sale of Berkshire pigs, on June 22nd, from the herd of H. H. Clough, Elyria, Ohio, 52 head brought an average of \$31.87.

The partial figures issued of the cow-milking demonstration at the St. Louis Exposition show in the milk record of the Jerseys from June 16th to 20th, inclusive, but four cows that have fallen below 40 lbs. of milk per day.

Mr. H. J. Davis, Woodstock, Ont., writes from Quebec on his way to England: "I have recently sold to Mr. Jas. Vance, Ratho, a very nice roan yearling Shorthorn heifer, sired by Imp. Hapton Chancellor."

The Show of the Royal Agricultural Society, of 1904, says the Scottish Farmer, has often been surpassed so far as merit is concerned in the champion animals.

\$20,000 CATTLE SALE.

Among the big lots of cattle on the Chicago Market, July 6th, was a shipment of 265 head of steers, fed by Mr. J. A. Roberts, of Carthage, Ill.

\$50 to California and Return Via the Chicago, Union Pacific and North Western Line, from Chicago, Aug. 15th to Sept. 10th.



3 FEEDS FOR ONE CENT

SCIENTIFIC SUMMER FEEDING. INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO. DEAR SIRS—About Feb. 4th I received a 50 cent package of "International Stock Food" from you.

A \$3000.00 STOCK BOOK FREE

It Contains 183 Large Engravings.

The cover of this book is a beautiful live stock picture printed in six brilliant colors and without any advertising on it.

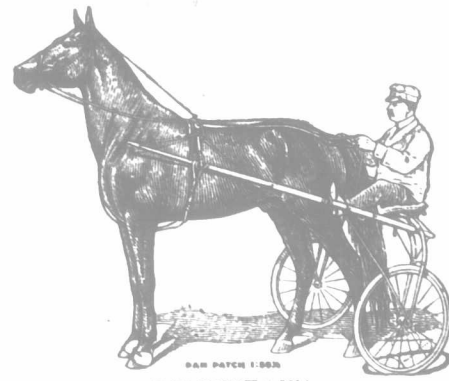
We will mail you this book, absolutely free, postage prepaid, together with a large colored lithograph of DAN PATCH.

This Dan Patch lithograph is printed in six brilliant colors, and is worthy of a place in any home.

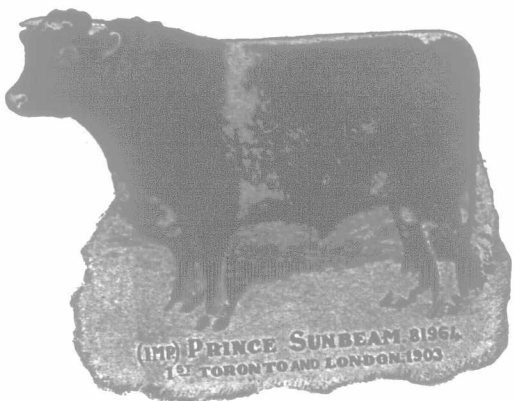
Write us at once and answer the following questions: 1. WHERE DID YOU READ THIS ADVERTISEMENT? 2. HOW MANY HEAD OF STOCK HAVE YOU?

INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO., TORONTO, CAN.

Capital paid in, \$2,000,000. Largest Stock Food Factories in the world.



DAN PATCH 1.56% World's Champion Harness Horse. Eats "International Stock Food" every day.



TROUT CREEK SHORTHORNS

SPECIAL OFFERING:

Two imp. bulls with superior breeding and individual merit. Also a few imported Scotch heifers and home-bred bulls and heifers.

JAMES SMITH, W. D. FLATT, Manager, Hamilton, Ont.

PINE GROVE SHORTHORNS.

High-class SCOTCH SHORTHORNS and SHROPSHIRE SHEEP.

Herd won 1st prize open to all ages, and for herd under 2 years, Dominion Exhibition, Toronto, '03, headed by imp. "Marquis of Zenda," bred by Marr; imp. "Village Champion," bred by Duthie; "Missie Champion," son of imp. "Missie 153rd," and "Clipper King," a (ruick-shank Clipper. Imported and home-bred bulls and heifers for sale.

W. C. EDWARDS & Co., Ltd., Proprietors. JOS. W. BARNETT, Mgr., Rockland, Ont., Can.

T. DOUGLAS & SONS, STRATHROY STATION & P. O., BREEDERS OF Shorthorns and Clydesdales

85 Shorthorns to select from. Present offering: 14 young bulls of splendid quality and serviceable age, and cows and heifers of all ages. Also one (imp.) stallion and two brood mares.

Farm 1 mile north of town.

SHORTHORNS

Some extra good young bulls for sale. Catalogue.

JOHN CLANON, Manager, ONT.

H. CARGILL & SON, CARGILL, ONTARIO.

We are offering: 4 BULLS ready for service, 14 ONE-YEAR-OLD HEIFERS, 3 TWO-YEAR-OLD HEIFERS, 10 COWS with calves by side or carrying calves; also this year's crop of calves, both male and female.

Rosevale Shorthorns Herd comprises Augustas, Polyanthus, Crim-son Flowers, Minas, Strawberrys and Lavinas. For sale, both sexes, the get of Imp. Mar-engo Heydon Duke, Imp. Baron's Heir, Imp. Golden Able and Imp. Golden Conqueror. om W. J. Shean & Co., Owen Sound P. O. & Sta.

Advertise in the Farmer's Advocate.



30 First-class Shorthorn Heifers For Sale

9 imported heifers. 21 home-bred heifers. These heifers are Scotch, many of them in calf.

Prices moderate.

ARTHUR JOHNSTON, Greenwood, Ontario

MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM, 1854

Am offering a very superior lot of Shorthorn Bulls and Heifers as well as something VERY attractive in Leicester.

Choice ewes got by imported "Stanley" and bred to imported "Winchester." Excellent type and quality om A. W. SMITH, MAPLE LODGE, ONT.

SHORTHORNS Present offerings: Roan Prince Charlie 5-412, a Russell bull. Also a few good females. For price and particulars write to W. H. WALLACE, Woodland Farm, Mount Forest, Ont.

Shorthorns, either sex; also Oxford rams. For prices and particulars write to RICHARD WILKIN, Springfield Stock Farm, o Harriston, Ont.

Sunnyside Stock Farm. JAMES GIBB, Brooksdale, Ontario.

Breeder of high-class SHORTHORN CAT-TLE (imp.) "Brave Ythan" at head of herd. Stock for sale.

WE HAVE FOR SALE 7 Shorthorn Bulls

of serviceable age and of present day type. 1 imp. in dam, 3 from imp. sire and dam, 3 from imp. sire, and from Scotch dams of such noted families as Rosebud, Claret, Missie, Stamford, Augusta and Strawberry, mostly sired by imp. Greengill Victor, a Princess Royal, bred by W. S. Marr, and one of greatest bull-getters living. Also can sell a number of choice Scotch heif-ers, in calf. If you want a herd header, or cows that will produce them, write us. Herd num-bers 75. Bull catalogue on application.

R. MITCHELL & SONS, Nelson Ont., Burlington Jct. Sta.

IMPORTED BULL FOR SALE

ABERDEEN HERO 28850.

Bred by A. Watson, Auchronie, Seotland. A grand sire and show bull; has never been de-feated in the prize-ring. Sure and useful as a yearling.

A. D. MCGUGAN, - RODNEY, ONT.

Shorthorns and Yorkshires

Present offerings: Young stock, either sex. For price and description write to W. J. MITTON, Mapleton Park Farm, THAMESVILLE, ONT.

HIGH-CLASS SHORTHORNS.

8 heifers, in calf to an imported Scotch bull; 6 bulls ready for service; about 15 heifer and bull calves, from 3 to 12 months old. Prices very reasonable, considering quality. Inspection invited. FRANK W. SMITH, Walnut Farm, Scotland, Ont.

SHORTHORNS and SHROPSHIRE.

Present offerings: First-class young Shorthorns, mostly heifers. For price and particulars write to GEORGE RAIKES, BARRIE, ONT.

First-class Shorthorns—Young cows and heifers of fashionable breeding. Also Shropshires of different ages. Write for prices, etc., to T. J. T. COLE, Bowmanville Sta., G. T. R. o Tyrone P. O.

CHAS. RANKIN, WYEBRIDGE, ONT.

IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF SHORTHORN CATTLE and OXFORD DOWN SHEEP.

Herd headed by Pride of Scotland (imp.) FOR SALE—Females and bulls of all ages, from noted Scotch families.

Family and Stockmen's Recipes

Receive expert attention with us. Send recipe for price. It will be observed as confidential and returned promptly. o The Worthington Drug Co., Guelph, Ont. Chemists and Manufacturers of Worthing-ton Stock Food.

SHORTHORNS.

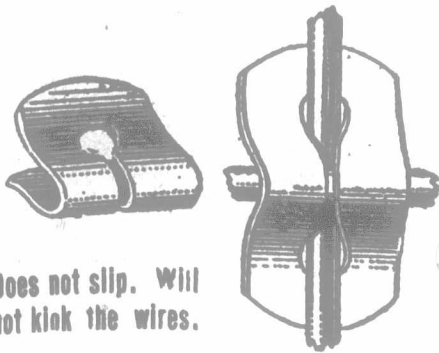
8 young bulls, 11 heifer calves, yearlings, two-year-olds and young cows for sale. Several Miss Ramdens and the very best families represented. Prices moderate. G. A. BRODIE, Bethesda, Ont. Stouffville Station.







**New Samson Lock.**



Does not slip. Will not kink the wires.

**SAMSON LOCK WIRE FENCE**

Strong, durable, substantial; positively the cheapest in the end. Its construction: Laterals all No. 9 Hard Coiled Spring Wire; stays, No. 7 and No. 9 HARD STEEL wire. Stays immovably united to lateral wires with the NEW SAMSON Lock—the lock that will not slip up, down or sideways. Samson Lock Fences are "far and away the best." It's the Lock that does it. We also make a splendid line of ORNAMENTAL FENCES and GATES. Send for catalogue. Agents wanted. **The LOCKED WIRE FENCE CO., London, Ont. Ltd.**

**TRADE TOPICS.**

**BUILDERS OF ORNAMENTAL** or field fences should read the advertisement of the Locked-wire Fence Co. on the front cover of this paper, and consider the advantages of the Samson lock. Strength and a stationary position is what is required of an upright in a wire fence.

A **ROOFING MATERIAL** that will withstand the effects of so variable a climate as we have in Canada must have something to commend it, and that is the case with the wire-edged Ready Roofing. For twenty years the demand for this roofing material has been growing. It is durable, fireproof and particularly adapted for roofs subject to the strain of heavy winds. See samples of Ready Roofing at any hardware merchant's store.

**ZENOLEUM.**—As a cow spray (solution 'C,' one part Zenoleum, one part cotton-seed oil, fifteen parts water) we fine Zenoleum quite as effective as a fly preventive as the several expensive preparations used heretofore and at about one-tenth the cost, a very important item where large herds of dairy cows are kept. In this connection I might add that the spray is likewise effective in keeping away the mosquitoes which are very troublesome about unscreened horse stalls, and are probably in a large part responsible for the transmission of the mangle from one animal to another. We intend using it more freely for this purpose hereafter.—**F. G. KRAUSS, Agriculturist, Hawaii Agri. School.**

**BINDER TWINE QUOTATIONS.**—In the advertisement of the Canadian Cordage Co., of Peterboro, which appeared in our June 30th issue, the quotations on their different brands of twine are: Royal Standard, 11¢ (500 feet to the pound), and Royal Manila, 12¢, 13¢, and 14¢, respectively, for the 550, 600 and 650 feet weights. These quotations, we are now informed by Mr. A. N. Sykes, General Manager of the company, are for the Manitoba and Northwest trade. Those for Ontario and Quebec are the fraction of a cent less, namely, 11c., 12c., 13c. and 14c., respectively, for the four brands. Correspondence pertaining to the Eastern trade should be addressed to Peterboro, Ont. This twine carries the "made in Canada" stamp, and with it the high quality which characterizes our home-made goods.

**GOSSIP.**

**Mr. W. W. Ballantyne, Stratford, Ont.,** breeder of Ayrshire cattle, writes: Although sales were practically nothing through the long cold winter, since spring opened inquiries have been good, with the result of a good cleaning out of surplus stock over one year old. Amongst recent sales, perhaps the most important was the imported-in-dam bull, Royal Peter of St. Annes, to Albert S. Knight, Sardis, B.C., a royally-bred bull, and capital sire. Another right good one was a son of Belle of Loudoun, by Royal Chief (imp.), to Alex. Doig, Lachute, Que., this being the second purchase by letter (shall we call it by "mail order" system). I only wish you could see his note to me after receiving the bull. E. A. Sutton, Dutton, gets the full brother in blood to the last-mentioned one. M. M. Merkeley secured the 13-months calf, out of Belle of Neidpath, a daughter of Belle of Loudoun, and a grand milker, with teats to suit the most exacting, a characteristic of the Blue Bell family that is very prominent. We were very unfortunate in the loss of a magnificent cow by milk fever, Neidpath Rose, but Jas. Hutchison, Pond Mills, was the fortunate man in getting her month-old bull calf. Kirsty 3rd's last August calf will be shipped in a day or two to S. W. Hutchinson, Aurora, and Kirsty 4th's went to Joshua Warrilaw, Owen Sound. This is a pair of heifers, three years old in March, due to calve about the middle of the month, and have been giving all through June from 22 to 25 pounds milk per day. Mrs. Robt. Gass, Rothsay, takes the beautiful yearling heifer, Neidpath Rose 6th. All were sired by Royal Peter of St. Annes (imp.).

**MELOTTE CREAM SEPARATORS**

are unsurpassed for close skimming. They take one-third less power, cost 7% per cent less for repairs, use only half the oil, are better cleaned in half the time, and yet will last twice as long as any other. We gladly send testimonials, but we recommend intending buyers to verify the statements made in our advertisements by personal inquiry from neighbors using the Melotte, and by special inspection and trial of the machine. Free trial offered.

**RALISTER & CO. LTD.**  
779 & 561 ST. PAUL STREET  
MONTREAL.

**CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.**

**Homeseekers' 60 DAY Excursions**

Winnipeg	\$30.00	Regina	\$33.75
Mowbray		Moos Jaw	
Deloraine	} 31.50	Kemaack	} 34.00
Souris		Swan River	
Brandon		Saskatoon	35.25
Lyleton		Pr. Albert	36.00
Lanore	} 32.00	Macleod	35.00
Miniota		Calgary	35.50
Egin		Red Deer	39.50
Wawanesa		Strathcona	40.50
Bincarth	} 32.25		
Moosomin			
Arcois	32.50		
Estevan	} 33.00		
Yorkton			

Going JUNE 28th and JULY 15th. Returning until Aug. 29th and Sept. 30th, respectively. Tickets are not good on "Imperial Limited." For details and full particulars from any Canadian Pacific Agent, or A. H. Notman, Toronto.

**Canadian Dairying,**  
BY PROFESSOR HENRY H. DEAN.

of the Ontario Agricultural College. A thoroughly practical book, illustrated; price, \$1.00, postpaid. **William Briggs, 29-33 Richmond St. West, Toronto.**

**RUPTURE**

Have you a rupture that all the specialists have failed to hold or to cure? Have you wasted money in a vain pursuit for relief? If so, write me, and I will tell you how to cure yourself. If you have a very bad case, it's for you particularly. Full information free.

**F. H. Weese, Specialist, Toronto, Ontario.**

**HAY FEVER AND ASTHMA**

Prompt relief. Cause removed. Symptoms never return. A complete and permanent constitutional CURE. Book \$1.00 free. Write at once for it to **P. HAROLD HAYES, Buffalo, N. Y.**

**\$3 a Day Sure**

Send us your address and we will show you how to make \$3 a day absolutely sure; we furnish the work and teach you free; you work in the locality where you live. Send us your address and we will explain the business fully; remember we guarantee a clear profit of \$3 for every day's work, absolutely sure, write at once. **INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS CO., Box 606, Syracuse, N. Y.**

**PARIS MOULDBOARDS**  
ARE TEMPERED BY REFRIGERATION

**CIDER MAKERS' MACHINERY**

Best and cheapest. Send for catalogue. **BOOMER & BOSCHERT PRESSES CO., 200 West Water St., SYRACUSE, N. Y.**

**DE LOACH PAT.**

**TRIPLEX HAY BALE, SELF-FEEDER, LOW IN PRICE.** For Hand, Horse or Belt Power. Leverage 40 to 1. Bales quicker, easier and more solid than any other. Also Grinding Mills, Water Wheels, Saw Mills, etc. Catalogue free. **DE LOACH MILL MFG. CO., NEW YORK Box 932, Atlanta, Ga. ST. LOUIS**

**Varicocele Cured to Stay Cured in 5 Days**  
**Hydrocele No Cutting or Pain. Guaranteed Cure or Money Refunded.**

**VARICOCELE** Under my treatment this insidious disease rapidly disappears. Pain ceases almost instantly. The stagnant blood is driven from the dilated veins and all soreness vanishes and swelling subsides. Every indication of Varicocele vanishes and in its stead comes the pleasure of perfect health.

I cure to stay cured, Contagious Blood Poison, Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Nervous Debility, and allied troubles. My methods of treatment and cure are original with me and cannot be obtained elsewhere. I make no experiments. All cases I take I cure.

**Certainty of Cure**—What I have done for others I can do for you. My charge for a permanent cure will be reasonable and no more than you will be willing to pay for benefits conferred. **I CAN CURE YOU at Home.**

**Correspondence Confidential** Write me your condition fully and you will receive in plain envelope a scientific and honest opinion of your case, FREE of charge. My home treatment is successful. My books and lectures mailed FREE upon application.

**H. J. TILLOTSON, M. D., 500 Tillotson Building, 84 Dearborn Street, CHICAGO.**

# Pay When Cured

**This is Dr. McLaughlin's offer to Weak Men, Rheumatics, Dyspeptics, Men with Lame Backs, Weak Kidneys, Lost Vitality, Varicocele, Wasting of Vital Strength, Sciatica, Constipation, "Come and Go" Pains, and to Women with the Weaknesses Peculiar to their Sex.**

Give me a man broken down from overwork or dissipation—one who has lost the very essence of health—and I will make him feel like a youth of twenty within a month. How? you ask. Simply by pumping a vital stream of electricity into his body in the right way while he sleeps.

## Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt

Does wonders in a few applications. It arouses all the dormant energies, develops muscular and nerve life and restores the feeling of youth, courage and vigor. It makes men over again. It makes perfect men of the puniest, weakest specimens of "half men."

**DR. MCLAUGHLIN.**  
My Dear Sir: I thought I would write you a few lines to let you know that I am in good health. I am about all right in every way. I feel fine this Fall. I have gained a number of pounds, and my back does not trouble me. I am working hard every day, and find your Belt everything you claim for it. I am as ever, yours very truly, **D. JAMIESON, Mariposa, Man.**

**Any man or woman who will secure me can have my appliance and PAY WHEN CURED. I ask no pay in advance.**

Are you sick? Are you in pain? Are you a weak man? Are you tired of doctoring and paying out money without result? Then come to me or write to me. **I am the only man in the world who has confidence enough in his remedy to wait for his pay until you are cured.**

Drugs have been tried and have failed. You know that, but Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt cannot fail; it is Electricity, and "Electricity is Life." It gives you the oil with which to set the machinery of your body in motion, and a few months' use of it will assure you health and happiness for the rest of your life. "It is worth its weight in gold to me," says a recent letter. "I would not sell it for all the gold in this Province," writes another grateful patient. It will cure all Nervous and Organic Weakness, Rheumatism, Lame Back, Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Indigestion, Dyspepsia and all ailments following the effects of dissipation. It will prove of great value to any man who suffers from these ailments.

I give a free test to all who call. If you can't call I will send you my beautiful illustrated book with full information free. Call or write now. Don't delay.

**DR. M. S. MCLAUGHLIN, 130 YONGE STREET, TORONTO.**  
Office Hours—9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Wednesday and Saturday till 8.30 p.m.

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

# Fight Fire with Fire



## FIGHT

**NATURE'S DECAY WITH NATURE'S REMEDY!** Follow the example of the plainmen and use the weapons which nature has placed in your hands! You cannot sweep back the tide with a BROOM, you wouldn't try, nor should you try to resist, to sweep back disease with a bottle of alcohol and sarsaparilla, or a package of senna and straw. If your house were burning, you would not fight the flames with a bottle of Eau de Cologne, and when YOUR INTERNAL HOUSE, the dwelling place of your life, your vitality, is burning and being destroyed by the ravages of wasting, insidious diseases, it is just as fool-

hardy to attempt to check the flames, to stop the destruction with a sweet-tasting, sweet-smelling pill, tablet, or compound made to sell and to sell only.

Nature has provided a cure for your ills, has combined the subtle elements of IRON, SULPHUR AND MAGNESIUM, elements which are to the fires of disease in the system as is the fireman's hose to the burning building, and combined them in a manner of her own which man's inventive and creative genius has been unable to duplicate or counterfeit. She placed it in the ground where it was found, for what purpose, if not to relieve and cure the ills of mankind.

You can test it, can judge for yourself, and it will not cost you a cent to do it. It is different from all others and can be offered in a different way, a way that "sellers of medicines" dare not duplicate. If you are sick and tired of quacks, sick of dosing yourself day after day, with each sunrise finding no change in your condition, if you are sick of being imposed upon, try this natural curing and healing ore. **IT WILL NOT FAIL YOU!** Read our special offer.

## You are to be the Judge!

### WE WILL SEND TO ALL

Subscribers or readers of The Farmer's Advocate a full sized \$1.00 package of VITÆ-ORE by mail, POSTPAID, sufficient for one month's treatment, to be paid for within one month's time after receipt, if the receiver can truthfully say that its use has done him or her more good than all the drugs and doses of quacks or good doctors or patent medicines he or she has ever used. Read this over again carefully, and understand that we ask our pay only when it has done you good, and not before. If not, no money is wanted! We take all the risk; you have nothing to lose. If it does not benefit you, you pay us nothing. We give you thirty days time to try the medicine, thirty days to see the results before you need pay us one cent, and you do not pay the one cent unless you do see the results. You are to be the judge! We know Vitæ-Ore and are willing to take the risk.

Vitæ-Ore is a natural, hard, adamantine, rock-like substance—mineral—ORE—mined from the ground like gold and silver in the neighborhood of a once powerful but now extinct mineral spring. It requires twenty years for oxidation by exposure to the air, when it slacks down like lime and is then of medicinal value. It contains free iron, free sulphur and free magnesium, three properties which are most essential for the retention of health in the human system, and one package—one ounce—of the ORE, when mixed with a quart of water, will equal in medicinal strength and curative value 500 gallons of the most powerful mineral water drunk fresh from the springs. It is a geological discovery, in which there is nothing added or taken from. It is the marvel of the century for curing such diseases as

Rheumatism, Bright's Disease, Blood Poisoning, Heart Trouble, Dropsy, Catarrh and Throat Affections, Liver, Kidney and Bladder Ailments, Stomach and Female Disorders, La Grippe, Malarial Fever, Nervous Prostration and General Debility.

as thousands testify, and as no one, answering this, writing for a package, will deny after using. VITÆ-ORE has cured more chronic, obstinate, pronounced incurable cases, than any other known medicine, and will reach such cases with a more rapid and powerful curative action than any medicine, combination of medicines, or doctor's prescription which it is possible to procure.

Vitæ-Ore will do the same for you as it has for hundreds of readers of The Farmer's Advocate, if you will give it a trial. Send for a \$1.00 package at our risk. You have nothing to lose but the stamp to answer this announcement. We want no one's money whom Vitæ-Ore cannot benefit. You are to be the judge! Can anything be more fair? What sensible person, no matter how prejudiced he or she may be, who desires a cure and is willing to pay for it, would hesitate to try Vitæ-Ore on this liberal offer? One package is usually sufficient to cure ordinary cases; two or three for chronic, obstinate cases. We mean just what we say in this announcement, and will do just as we agree. Write to-day for a package at our risk and expense, giving age and ailments, and mention The Farmer's Advocate, so we may know that you are entitled to this liberal offer.

### ANALYSIS OF THE ORE.

In its original condition Vitæ-Ore is a black, metallic substance, sufficiently hard to cut glass. In this state it is almost absolutely insoluble in water, and for this reason of no medicinal value, but upon exposure to the sunlight and the oxygen of a damp atmosphere, varying in time from ten to twenty years, according to the state of oxidation a given specimen is advanced to, it slacks down just as lime does, or more appropriately, as iron rusts. This result is termed "Oxidization," and can be hastened by no practical process known to science. It is a rare example of the chemistry of nature, an art which man has been entirely unable to duplicate.

The following analysis shows the exact nature of this curious and mysterious formation.

	Per cent.
Insoluble Silicious Matter	69.64
Bisulphide of Iron	3.62
Sulphur	.97
Protosulphate of Iron (Ferrous Sulphate)	3.04
Persulphate of Iron (Ferric Sulphate)	13.67
Sulphate of Alumina	1.17
Sulphate of Magnesia	.20
Sulphate of Soda	.54
Moisture at 212 degrees Fah.	2.60
Water of Crystallization	4.55
	100.00

From the above you will see that Vitæ-Ore contains most important medical constituents, elements which are necessary for the retention of health in the human system and which, when lacking, must be supplied. It would be possible to in part duplicate these elements or ingredients in a manufactured article, but it is here that the subtle chemistry of nature, the natural blending of original substances, would be found lacking; the iron, sulphur, magnesia, etc., would all be artificial compounds combined by chemical action, and not in a natural, pure and free state as found in Vitæ-Ore, and the results from the use of such a compound in consequence would not and could not exert the natural reconstructing and upbuilding force which is a certain result when V.-O. is used.

### WHAT PEOPLE WHO KNOW SAY OF IT:

**Inflammatory Rheumatism!** I was troubled with Inflammatory Rheumatism, which started in the leg, but finally extended to the foot, the latter becoming so swollen that I could not put on my boot or get about. Having noticed the Vitæ-Ore advertisement in a Montreal paper, I resolved to try a package. Before half the package was used the swelling was entirely gone and the Rheumatism has now entirely disappeared. Having been relieved so quickly of this most painful disease, I can honestly recommend Vitæ-Ore to all sufferers. Wm. Hodgson, Craighurst, Ont.

**Catarrh.** I have been troubled with Catarrh for forty years. I was advised by a friend who had used the remedy with good results to try Vitæ-Ore, which I did, and I find after taking one package that I have received great benefit. There is a great deal of Catarrh in this community and Vitæ-Ore is a God-send to us. H. Williams, Bronte, Ont.

**Second to None.** Linton, N. B. Vitæ-Ore stands second to none as a cure for Rheumatism and Kidney Complaint, and I say this from an actual knowledge of the great good it has accomplished in my own case, a good which all the other remedies I have used failed to bring about. It seems a shame to think that so many other people must go ahead trying and testing manufactured nostrums and continue to suffer when this great medicine lies ready for their hand if they only knew of it. I shall attempt to do all in my power to get those around me to know of it. Jas. Biddicombe, Cottam, Ont.

**General Debility and Rheumatism.** I was in a very weakened and rundown condition, so that I was unable to do my work, and was still more incapacitated by attacks of Rheumatism, causing me very much pain and distress. After using one package of Vitæ-Ore the Rheumatism has disappeared. I feel much better in every way, am stronger and healthier, and can with confidence recommend Vitæ-Ore to all persons suffering as I was. Mrs. A. Noble, Colborne, Ont.

**Husband and Wife Both Benefited.** My wife has used Vitæ-Ore for four weeks' time for a complication of troubles, and she is in better health at the present time than she has been for five years. I can also testify to its powers in my own case, having used it for Bright's Disease, and it seems almost incredible to believe

### NOT A PENNY UNLESS BENEFITED.

This offer will challenge the attention and consideration, and afterwards the gratitude of every living person who desires better health, or who suffers pains, ills and diseases which have defied the medical world and grown worse with age. We care not for your skepticism, but ask only your investigation, and at our expense, regardless of what ills you have, by sending to us for a package. ADDRESS

THEO. NOEL, GEOLOGIST, F. A. DEPT., YONGE ST., TORONTO, ONT.

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