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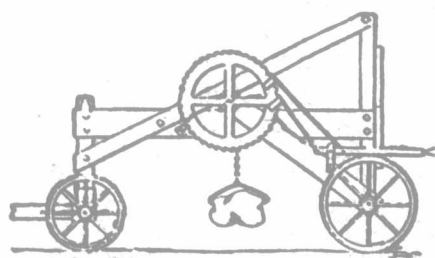
J. H. Grisdale
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THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

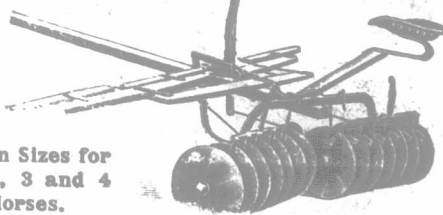
* AGRICULTURE, STOCK, DAIRY, POULTRY, HORTICULTURE, VETERINARY, HOME CIRCLE *

PUBLISHED AT LONDON, ONTARIO SEPTEMBER 1, 1904. WINNIPEG, MANITOBA. No. 623



THE NEW STONE AND STUMP EXTRACTOR
BREVETED BY LEMIERE.—Capable of lifting 18,000 lbs. Has no equal for lifting and carrying stones, etc., for placing stones so as to build up fence to 5 ft. high and leave the ground in a condition fit for mowing and reaping machines. After the hooks are adjusted on the stones, the only thing to do is to pull the lever. You can lift up a thing, carry it and place it on a stone fence in 10 minutes. The agricultural societies and clubs of farmers should all buy it. Price moderate. For complete details address: JOHN AMIRAUD, 40 LAWSON ST., TORONTO, ONT. This Stone Extractor is guaranteed for the extraction and transportation of 40 to 50 stones a day, fixed in fence. Guaranteed as mentioned above. Agents wanted. See our exhibit at Toronto and Ottawa Exhibitions.

Bissell's Disk



In Sizes for 2, 3 and 4 Horses.

HAS MADE A GREAT RECORD THROUGHOUT ALL CANADA.

Adapted for work on Summer Fallows, Stubble Fields, or, in fact, anywhere. Inquire of your nearest Agent, or write direct for particulars and prices. Address

T. E. BISSELL, Dept. W, Elora, Ont.

Look for this Harrow in the Implement Buildings at Toronto, London and Ottawa Fairs.



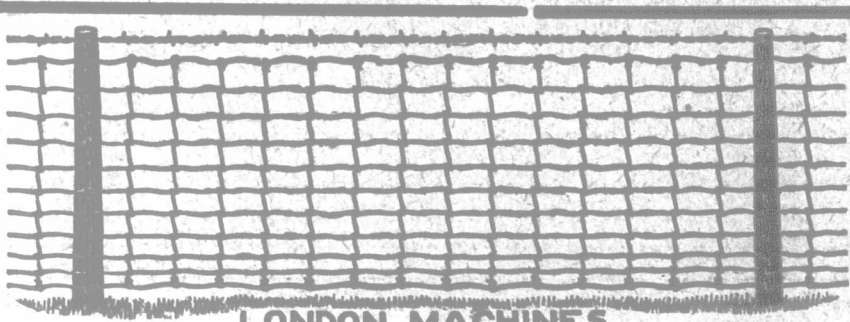
Unless the soap you use has this brand you are not getting the best

Ask for the Octagon Bar. 245

HAY FEVER AND ASTHMA Prompt relief. Cause removed. Symptoms never return. A complete and permanent constitutional CURE. Book 57 F Free. Write at once for it, to P. HAROLD HAYES, Buffalo, N. Y.

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.



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Save \$300

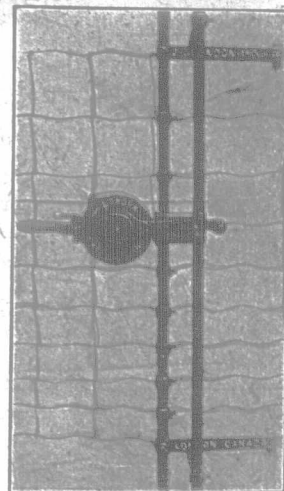
in fencing a 100-acre farm, and get a stronger and better fence by building it on the ground with a

London Fence Machine.

See our exhibit at Toronto and London Fairs.

LONDON HIGH-GRADE COILED SPRING STEEL WIRE

is made from the best grade of material obtainable in the world. Use only London Wire with tin tags.



London Fence Machine Co., Ltd.

London, Ontario.

2 IN 1 SHOE POLISH HAS NO EQUAL

AGENTS WANTED

We want first-class agents to take subscriptions for the Farmer's Advocate in every township in Canada. Liberal terms. Address

Farmer's Advocate, London, Ont.

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

The Northern Business College

will reopen for the fall term on **SEPTEMBER 1, 1904**

A large addition has been built, providing extra accommodation for our usual classes, and room for the new TELEGRAPHIC DEPARTMENT.

Business Course, Shorthand and Typewriting Course, Telegraphic Course, Preparatory Course.

For circulars address: C. A. FLEMING, Prin., OWEN SOUND, ONT.

British Columbia Farms

We have for sale a very large and complete list of selected dairy farms, orchards, poultry ranches and suburban homes, in the valley of the celebrated Lower Fraser and adjacent islands on the Coast. All in the neighborhood of Vancouver. Send for our pamphlet giving weather statistics and market prices of 27 different kinds of farm produce.

The Settlers' Association, 322 Cambie St., P. O. Box 329, Vancouver, B.C.

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Then shape things to spend a term in our school, the

Central Business College OF TORONTO.

We gave over Twelve Hundred young men and women an uplift during the past year, and are well prepared to help as many more this year. Let us send you some particulars. Write

W. H. SHAW, Principal.

FALL TERM OPENS SEPT. 1st, '04

ELLIOTT Business College

TORONTO, ONT. Strictly first-class in all departments. Catalogue free.

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commence right. Get your course of instruction at the largest, best equipped and most highly recommended school in Canada. Twenty students placed in good positions in past few weeks. A postal brings our telegraph book.

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The best and cheapest

FOR HOUSE, BARN AND SILO WALLS, STABLE FLOORS, ETC.

Send for our NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE - It tells all Prices and estimates cheerfully given. Write to

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FARMING PAYS IN NEW ONTARIO.

Write for descriptive pamphlet and maps

ALGOMA, THUNDER BAY, RAINY RIVER, NIPISSING, TEMISKAMING.

HON. E. J. DAVIS,
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50 GOOD MEN WANTED.

Wanted at once, fifty men of good address for special educational work. Salary, \$600.00 guaranteed. Apply with references to

WALTER J. BROWN,
161 BAY STREET, TORONTO.

Farm of 100 Acres LOT 7, CON. 7, LOBO.

14 miles from London, Ont., property of the LATE J. WAUGH.

Soil clay loam, well underdrained. 25 acres are in timber, and remainder in high state of cultivation. Buildings and fences in good repair. House is a two-story brick, with basement and furnace-heated; surrounded by wide lawn on which are beautiful shade and ornamental trees and shrubs. Water good and plentiful. Post office, school and churches convenient. Stage to city of London three times per week. For terms, etc., application may be made on premises or to

J. A. McARTHUR, Lobo, Ontario.

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The Managers of Dr. Barnardo's Homes invite applications from farmers, or others, for the boys who are arriving periodically from England to be placed in this country. The young immigrants are mostly between 11 and 13 years of age; all will have passed through a period of training in Dr. Barnardo's English Institutions, and will have been carefully selected with a view to their moral and physical suitability for Canadian life. Full particulars as to the terms and conditions upon which the boys are placed may be obtained upon application to Mr. Alfred R. Owen, Agent Dr. Barnardo's Homes, 214 Farley Ave., 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.

TORONTO ENGRAVING CO.
92 BAY ST
CUTS BY ALL PROCESSES
LIVE STOCK A SPECIALTY

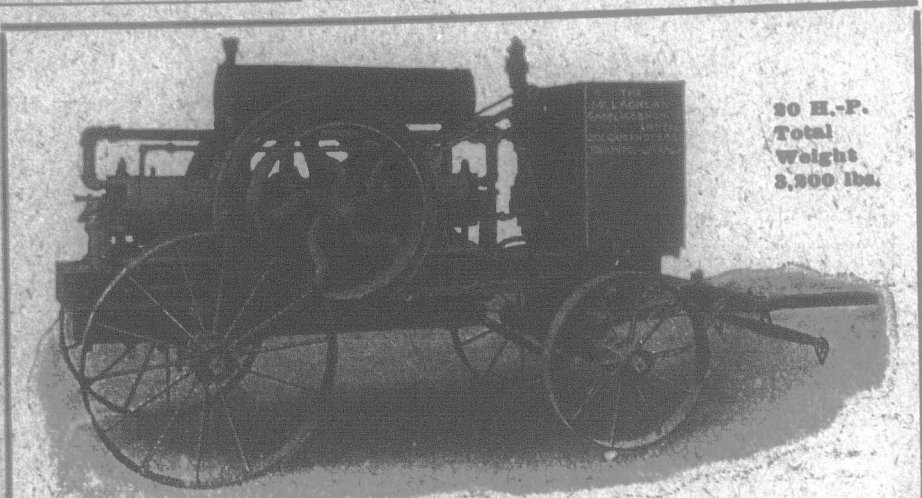
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THE GREAT WESTERN Manure Spreader



is the only Spreader **ENDLESS APRON** and made that has an many advantages which it possesses. It's always in place and ready to receive the load without any turning back either by hand or complicated, easily broken machinery. The front and rear axles are of same length which, with the **Broad Tires Prevents Rutting** of fields, meadows, etc. and makes wet, dry, frozen, light, chaffy, packed or caked, spreads lime, plaster, wood ashes, cotton-seed and **END GATE AND BEATER AND HOOD PROTECTOR IN USE.** Made of best material in every way **POSITIVE GUARANTEE** as to quality, capacity and durability. All parts breaking within one year and sold under a **POSITIVE GUARANTEE** will be replaced without charge. Write for free illustrated and Descriptive Catalogue—the best and most complete spreader catalog ever published.

THE WILKINSON PLOUGH CO., LTD., M.F.R.S., TORONTO, CANADA



30 H.P. Total Weight 3,500 lbs.

Patented and Pending. Our **Gasoline Threshing Engine.** Write for prices, etc., to **The McLaughlin Gasoline Engine Co., Ltd., 201 Queen St. E., Toronto,** or to **W. C. WILCOX & CO.,** Winnipeg, agents for Manitoba and Northwest.

The WHEEL YOU WANT
For Farm and General Work **ALL IRON**
Any size. Any width of tire. Made to fit any axle. Strong and durable. Costs nothing for repairs.
OUR QUEEN CITY HANDY WAGON
with iron wheels, strong and of light draft, low and convenient to load and unload; a perfect wagon for the farm. Carries five thousand pounds. Write for catalogue of both wheels and wagons. This wagon should not be confused with the cheap American wagon with iron wheels now on the market.
DOMINION WROUGHT IRON WHEEL CO. ORILLIA, ONT. LIMITED.
E. F. ANDERSON & CO., Winnipeg, Agents for Manitoba and the N.-W. T., always carry a full stock of our "Handy Wagons" but to save time order wheels direct from factory.

Low Rates to Colorado

\$30, Chicago to Denver, Colorado Springs or Pueblo and return. Tickets on sale every day this summer; return limit, October 31. Two through trains Chicago to Denver every day via the

St. Paul and Union Pacific Line

Leave Chicago 6.05 p. m.; arrive Denver 9.00 p.m. the next day. Leave Chicago 10.25 p. m.; arrive Denver 7.50 a.m. the second day. Low rates to hundreds of other points via the

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

For Free Books and Folders kindly FILL Out This Coupon and mail to-day to **A. J. TAYLOR, Can. P. A., 8 King Street, East, Toronto.**
Name _____
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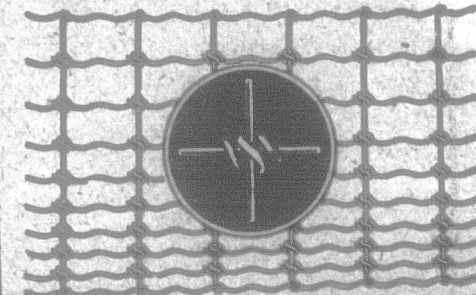
THE TREADLE POWER

Can be attached to any machine operated with crank



SAVES HARD WORK. AGENTS WANTED.

For particulars apply **C. RICHARDSON & CO.,** Box 1048, St. Mary's, Ont.



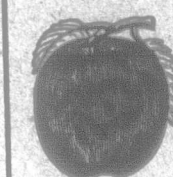
IDEAL FENCING

Strong and durable, because Large Gauge (No. 9) Steel Galvanized Wire is used throughout. See our Exhibit at Principal Fairs, or write for Catalogue.

The McGregor-Ban well Fence Co., Ltd. Walkerville, Ontario.

Merrick, Anderson & Co., Winnipeg, Man., Agents for Manitoba and N.-W. T. can

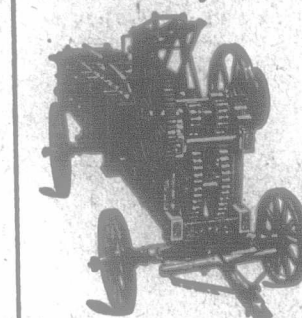
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When you want TREES, Ornamental or Fruit, Shrubs, Vines or Roses. We have the largest supply and best grade for Fall and Spring we ever offered. Clean and handsome. We ship direct to planters (no agents). Kindly send a list of your wants for special prices on apple trees for early orders. We can please you. Priced Catalogue Free. 25th year.

A. G. HULL & SON ST. CATHARINES, ONT.

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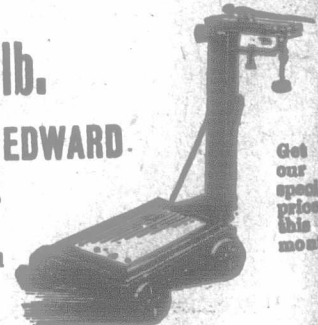


Our customers are unanimous in praises for the Columbia Press. They say it will do all we claim for it and even more. It has a record of 50 tons in 10 hours. We will guarantee it to do at least 4 tons per hour. Write for full description, with testimonials of reliable persons.

Every Farmer Should Have a

2,000-lb. KING EDWARD SCALE

Manufactured by



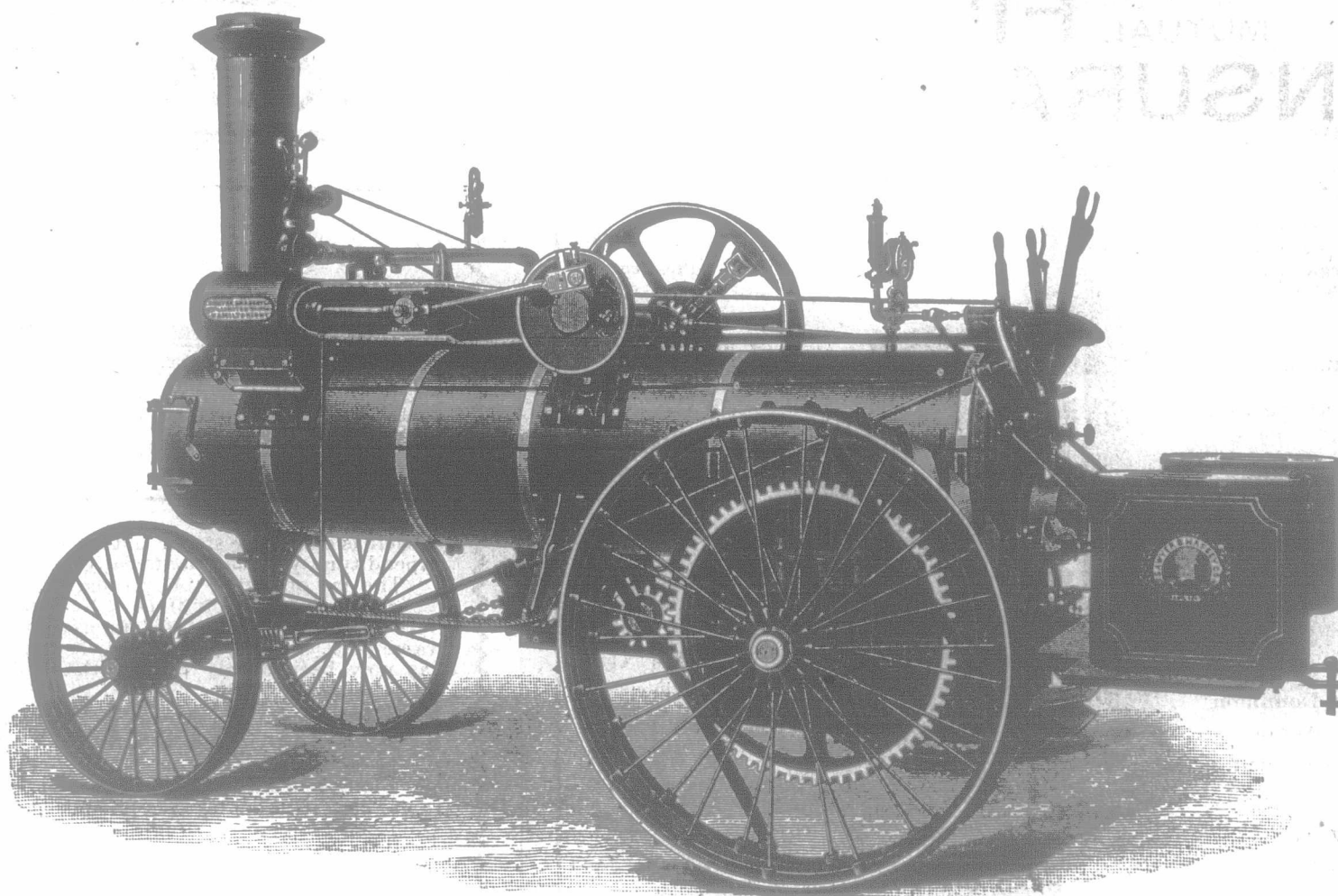
C. Wilson & Son, Ltd., Toronto, Canada.

The HIGHEST PRODUCT of ENGINEERING SCIENCE

True Progress is built on experience.

Sawyer & Massey machinery is the production of 68 years' ingenuity and research.

Have you seen our handsome 1904 Catalogue, illustrating everything newest and best in Engines, Separators, Clover Hullers, Horse Powers, Plowing Engine Tenders, Sawmills (Portable), and Road Machinery?



S. & M. SIMPLE TRACTION ENGINE. LEFT SIDE.

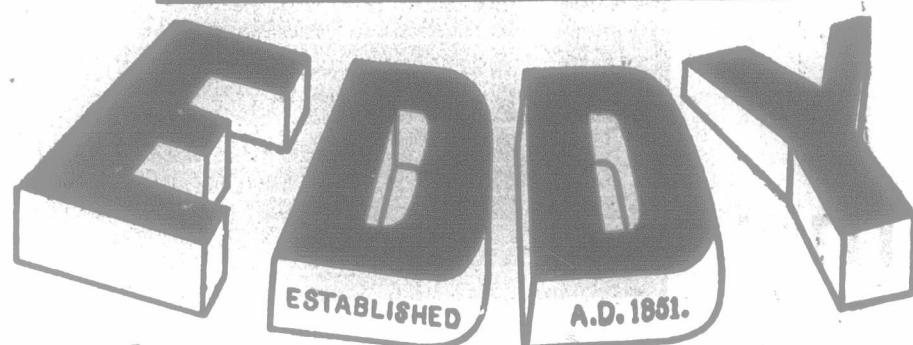
Sawyer & Massey Company, Limited, Hamilton, Canada.

Made in One Piece LIGHT

Just the Thing for Farmers and Dairymen

No Hoops to Fall Off DURABLE

TUBS MILK PANS WASH BASINS



PAILS STABLE BUCKETS ETC.

INDURATED FIBREWARE

We can confidently recommend this ware, and are convinced that whoever gives it a trial will always use it, as it is more convenient and economical, and superior in every way to the ordinary wooden ware.

INSIST on being supplied with EDDY'S, which can be purchased at any first-class Grocer's, as is also the case ALWAYS and EVERYWHERE with

EDDY'S MATCHES

THE E. B. EDDY COMPANY, LIMITED HULL, CANADA.

DONALD McLEAN, AGENT,

486 Richmond Street, London.

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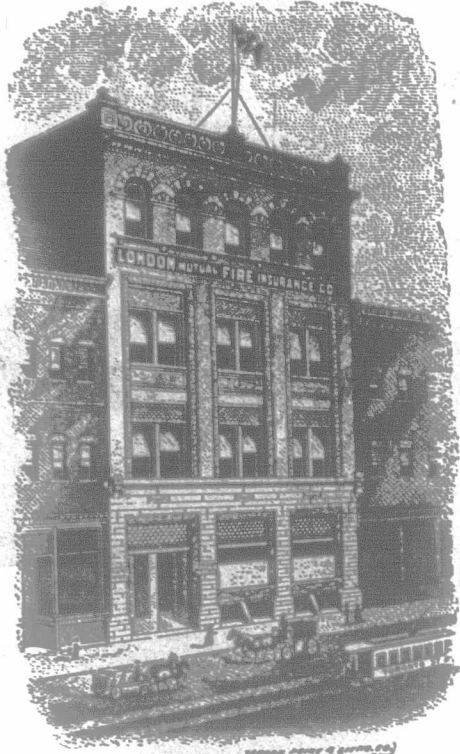
1859-1904.
THE LONDON
MUTUAL FIRE
INSURANCE CO.
OF CANADA.

Losses paid since organization, \$3,500,000.00.

Business in force, \$75,000,000.00.

Assets, Dec. 31st, 1903, \$736,796.55.

Incorporated by Dominion Act of Parliament. Established 1859.



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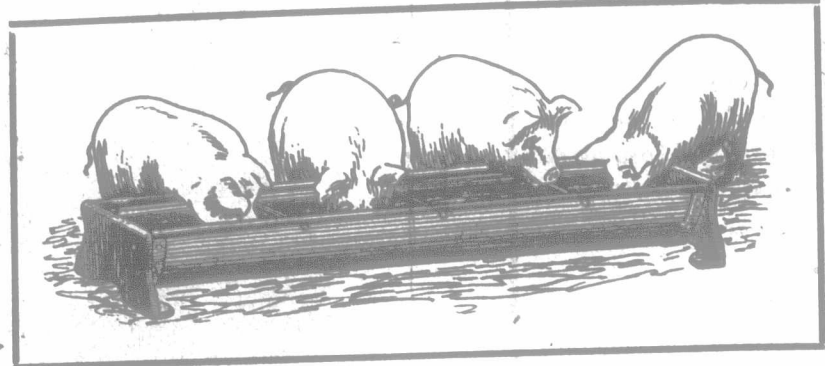
D. Wolsmiller
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HEAD OFFICE:

82 - 84 King Street East, Toronto.

FRED. J. HOLLAND, WINNIPEG, General Agent for Manitoba and N.-W.T.
 HOBSON & CO (Limited), Vancouver, General Agents for B. C.
 H. BLACHFORD, 180 St. James St., Montreal, General Agent for Quebec.
 E. J. MCGHEE, Halifax, General Agent for Nova Scotia.

It Pays to
Raise Hogs!



as well as other live stock, and by a little judicial forethought and expenditure you can materially increase the profits on them. The day of saying "Anything is good enough for the hog" has passed away, and now it is, "Nothing is too good for Mr. Hog." Shrewd stock-raisers have demonstrated from experience that good warm pens, sanitary floors and clean troughs pay good profits. It has now been amply proven that our

Patent Steel Hog Trough

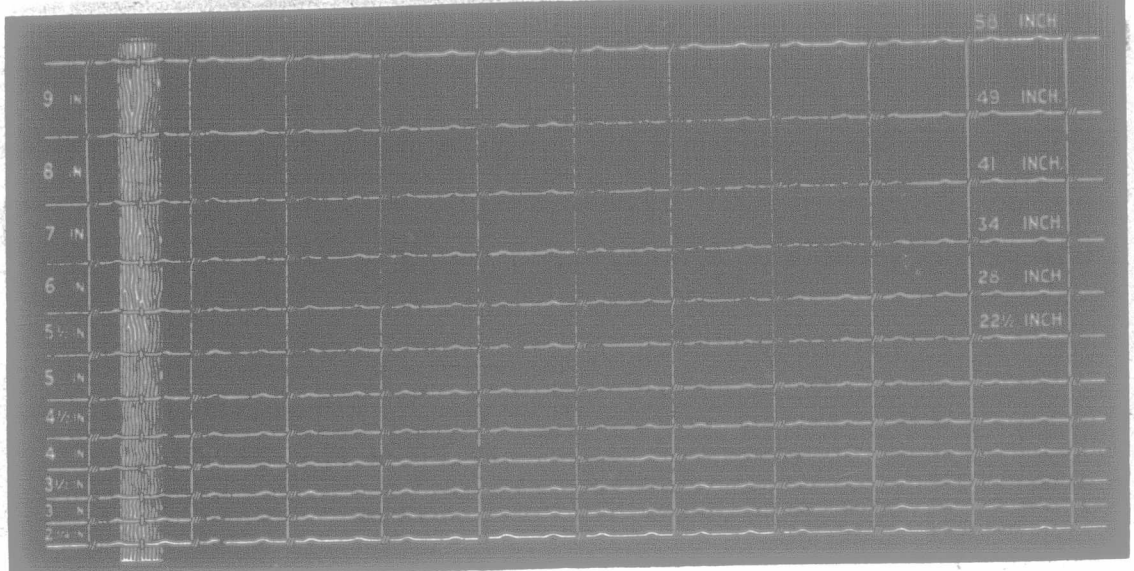
fills a long-felt want for a convenient, clean, indestructible trough. It is honestly made, heavy and strong, and fully warranted. The users are our strongest advertisers. If your agent does not keep them, write us direct.

Agents wanted everywhere. Catalogue free. Shipping connections with C. P. R. and G. T. R.

W. GORDON, Tweed, Ont.

Use not only the BEST,
 but the CHEAPEST...

Woven
Wire
Fencing

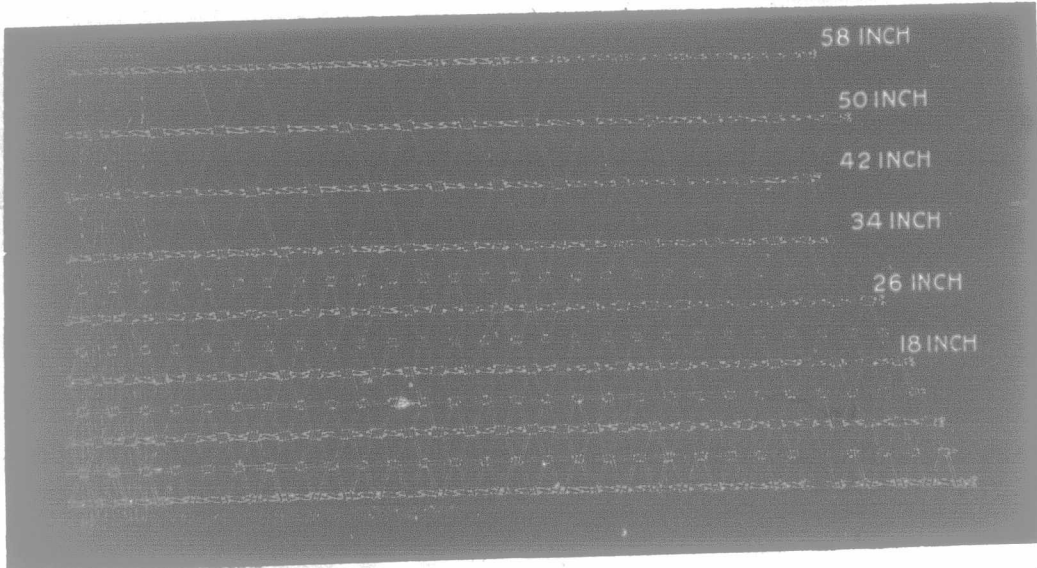


AMERICAN FIELD AND HOG FENCE.



HINGE JOINTS AND TENSION CURVES.

ANY farmer can stretch 300 rods of our American Fence in one day. Don't buy a fence that it takes you all summer to build. If your dealer doesn't handle our fence, write to us. Farmers, railroads and parks from Halifax to Vancouver are using it.



ELLWOOD FIELD AND LAWN FENCE.

The Canadian Steel & Wire Co., Hamilton, Ont.
 Limited

In answering any advertisement on this page, kindly mention the FARMERS ADVOCATE.

TRADE TOPICS.

THE COLUMBIA HAY PRESS CO., of Kingsville, Ontario, advertise a hay press that is claimed to have a record of 50 tons in 10 hours, and is guaranteed good for 4 tons an hour. Write them for prices and particulars.

THE LAMB WIRE FENCE CO., of London, Ont., anticipate having extensive exhibits at the three leading fairs this fall, and extend a hearty invitation to all who are interested in ornamental or utility fences and gates to examine what they have to offer.

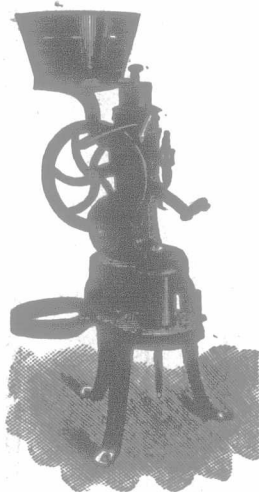
BEAUTIFUL PLANTS.—During the summer one has an opportunity to observe where about the grounds an ornamental tree or shrub could be planted to best advantage; but usually the securing of the plant is put off for a more convenient time, which never comes. A better plan would be to write directly to A. G. Hull & Son, St. Catharines, Ont., for the tree, plant, shrub, etc., required, and set it out this fall. This firm has on hand a splendid supply of ornamental and fruit trees, shrubs and vines. They have no agents but their catalogues, which will be sent free. Write them.

THE DOHERTY ORGAN, a high-class musical instrument, has obtained, on the basis of merit, more than a continental, practically a world-wide reputation for superior quality of tone and touch, fine finish and excellence of material used in its construction. In style it has all the appearance of most modern upright pianos, and for church or family purposes is unsurpassed. W. Doherty & Co., of Clinton, Ont., who claim to have the largest reed organ factory under the British flag, announce that they will exhibit at the Toronto, London and Ottawa Exhibitions, and that they have copyrighted a new and beautiful patriotic song to Canada, arranged by Arthur Depeu, Mus. Bach., of Detroit, an up-to-date professional man, a nephew of Mr. W. Doherty, a copy of which will be furnished to anyone mentioning the "Farmer's Advocate" at their stand at either of the exhibitions named, or applying by post card. See their advertisement, and make a note of this liberal offer.

FOREST CITY BUSINESS AND SHORTHAND COLLEGE, of London, whose ad. appears in this issue, has entered upon its twentieth year under the management of its present Principal, Mr. J. W. Westervelt. Scores of young men from the farm enter the college each year for a course in commercial training, and we believe that no boy in these times, intending to pursue farming for profit, should take upon himself the responsibilities of farm management without such a course as this college affords.

The practical drill that is given upon notes, drafts and checks may save the lad hundreds of dollars, probably many times more than such a course would originally cost. Principal Westervelt has devoted himself to the training of young men and young women for business pursuits, and the hundreds that pass through the school each year bear testimony to the esteem in which he is held as an educator. The college has a strong hold upon the business community of London, where the work of the school is, probably, best known. Almost every business house of the city has one or more graduates of the college in their employ. The pupils are examined for diplomas and certificates by an independent board of examiners having no connection with the college whatever. By this method a superior class of young people are graduated each month, whose qualifications are assured, and who experience very little difficulty in securing lucrative employment. The principal informs us that the course for 1904-5 has been strengthened so that it is now almost impossible to improve upon it. Seven regular teachers are employed throughout the year, and students are assured of the best attention that faithful and conscientious teachers can give. Mr. Westervelt says that the indications are that the September opening will surpass that of any previous year, and that 1904-5 is expected to be the banner year of the F. C. B. College.

NATIONAL Cream Separator



"Made in Canada" is the true Canadian's motto. Let us be true to it; and how easy becomes the task when the choice of a Cream Separator is before you, for the

NATIONAL fulfils, in all particulars, your ideal of what a perfect separator should be.

And it is manufactured entirely in Canada. The factories are busy all the year round, and all orders are promptly filled.

Made in Canada

CAPACITY:
Style B—250 lbs. per hour.
Style No. 1—330 to 350 lbs. per hour.
Style No. 1A—450 to 500 lbs. per hour.

Choose a National Separator, and you will be convinced that you have secured the best in the market.

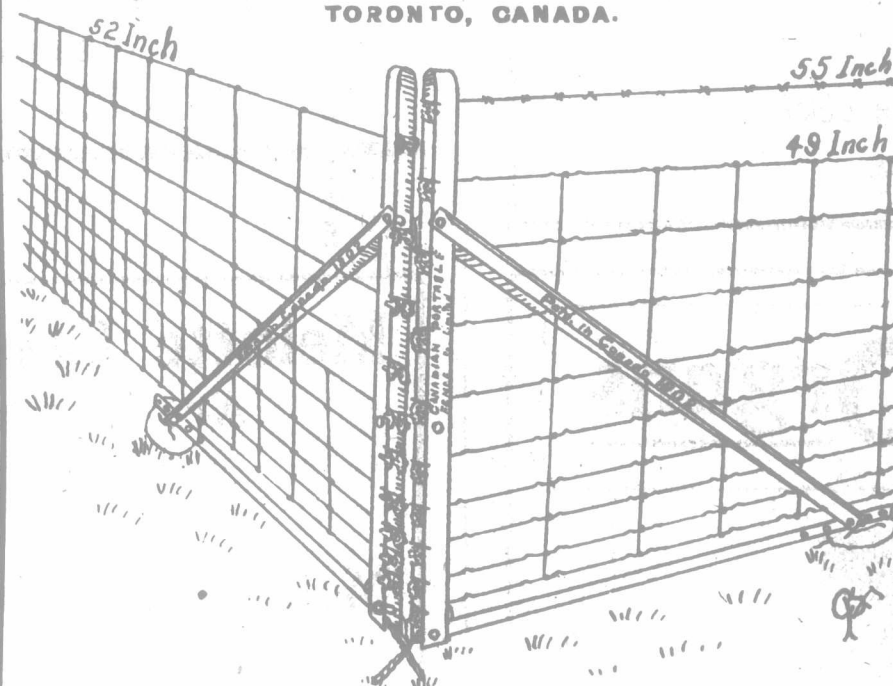
It skims closely, turns easily, and is quickly cleansed; also the

NATIONAL is graceful in outline, tasty and pretty in design and decoration. In short, it is an ornament to any dairy.

So be true to the Land of the Maple Leaf, and buy a Separator "Made in Canada."

The Raymond Manufacturing Co., of Guelph, Ltd.
GUELPH, ONTARIO, CANADA.

The Canadian Portable Fence Co., Ltd.
TORONTO, CANADA.

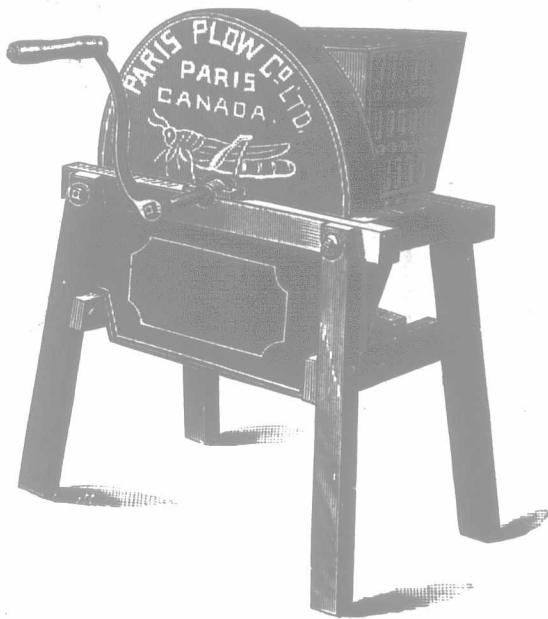


STATIONARY CORNER POST.

Mfrs. of **PORTABLE FENCE** and **STEEL FENCE POSTS.**

Look out for us at the coming Fall Fairs throughout Ontario, or write us for further particulars.

PARIS ROOT PULPERS



HOPPER RIGHT SHAPE TO PREVENT CHOKING.

Roller Bearings AND ALL THE LATEST IMPROVEMENTS. MADE WITH EITHER 4 OR 6 KNIVES.

REVERSIBLE

SEND FOR PRICES.

Paris Plow Co., Ltd.
Paris, Canada.

THE SPICE OF LIFE.

A company of farm hands, working for a deacon, came in to dinner. One of them fell to at once, and with his mouth full, was taken aback by the deacon's "grace before meat," which ran thus, "For what we are about to receive, and for what James Taylor has already received, the Lord make us truly thankful."—[Christian Register.]

A Kentucky mountaineer lately travelled near civilization, and saw for the first time a railroad train. Naturally he took to flight down the track. The engineer stopped the train and captured what he supposed was a crazy man. Finding him sane, though breathless, the engineer in anger asked him why he did not get off the track. "Get off the track," roared the mountaineer. "If I'd ever took to plowed land the thing would have caught me sure."

A squire in a certain town had just finished marrying a young couple, and proceeded in a paternal way to give them good, solid advice. Turning to the bridegroom, he said:

"Never spend your money extravagantly, and be saving in every way possible." The bridegroom listened respectfully and then remarked:

"Well, Judge, we might as well begin on you," and he proceeded to give the squire 50 cents for tying the knot.

A Lancashire blacksmith attended a fariery class held by the county council at Preston, England. As he entered, the clerk gave him a note-book and pencil. "Wot's this 'ere book for?" asked the man. "To take notes," replied the clerk. "Notes? Wot sort o' notes?" "Why, anything that the lecturer says that you think important and want to remember you make a note of in the book." The Lancashireman looked scornful. "Oh!" said he. "Anything I want to remember I must make a note of in this 'ere book, must I? Then wot do you think my blooming yed's for?"

A FOOL AND HIS WISDOM.

A story, which is credited to Major Pond by the New York Tribune, tells of a weak-minded lad who went to the miller's to have some grain ground. The miller said to him:

"So you are a fool, eh?"
"I guess I am," replied the youth.
"A fool, eh? A natural," mused the miller. "We haven't many natural forls hereabouts. Do you mind if I ask you a few questions?"

"Oh, no, sir, of course not," the lad answered, politely.

"Well, my boy, since you are a fool," began the miller, "I want you first to tell me what you know, and afterward what you don't know. Now, to begin, what do you know?"

"I know," said the boy, "that the miller's hogs are fat."

"Good! Very good!" said the miller. "That is what you know. Now tell us what you don't know."

"I don't know whose grain fattens 'em," replied the youth.

SAVED HIS BOOKS.

Farmer Dockridge was hastily awakened in the dead of night by Alf, the hired man, who told him the barn was on fire. Instructing Alf to blindfold the horses and lead them out through the back door, if there was time enough, he hurriedly donned his trousers, rushed into the summer kitchen, grabbed up a screw driver, and ran out to the barn.

The roof was burning fiercely, but he dashed into the building and began with frantic haste to unscrew the hinges of the smooth pine door that opened into the corn-bin.

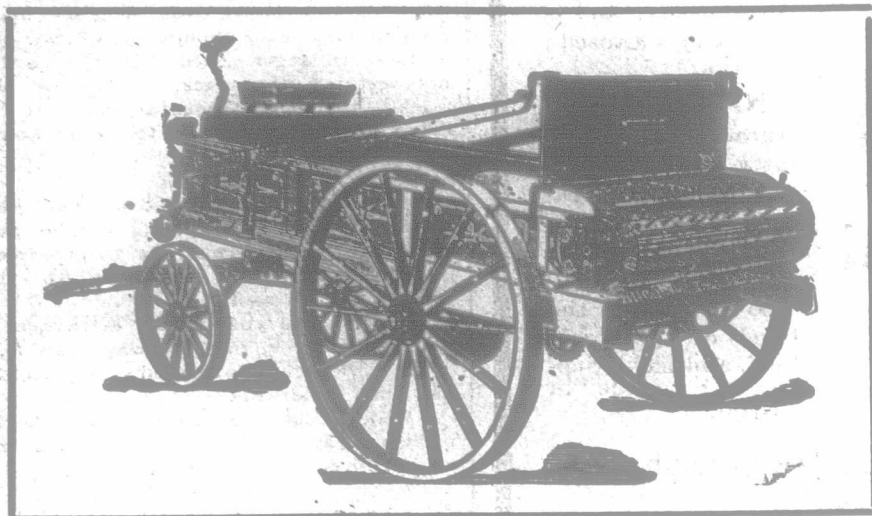
Alf had succeeded in getting the horses out safely, and the sparks were falling around the old man; but he stuck to his task until he finished it, and emerged from the burning barn, carrying the door, just as the roof fell in.

"That's a good deal of a risk to take for the sake of saving a bit of kindling-wood," commented a neighbor who had been awakened by the flames, and had run over to see if he could be of any use.

"Kindling-wood," exclaimed Farmer Dockridge, pointing to the pencil marks that covered the door. "See them figures? There's all my business accounts for the last six years. That door's worth more than the hull barn."

K E M P ' S

Twentieth Century Manure Spreader

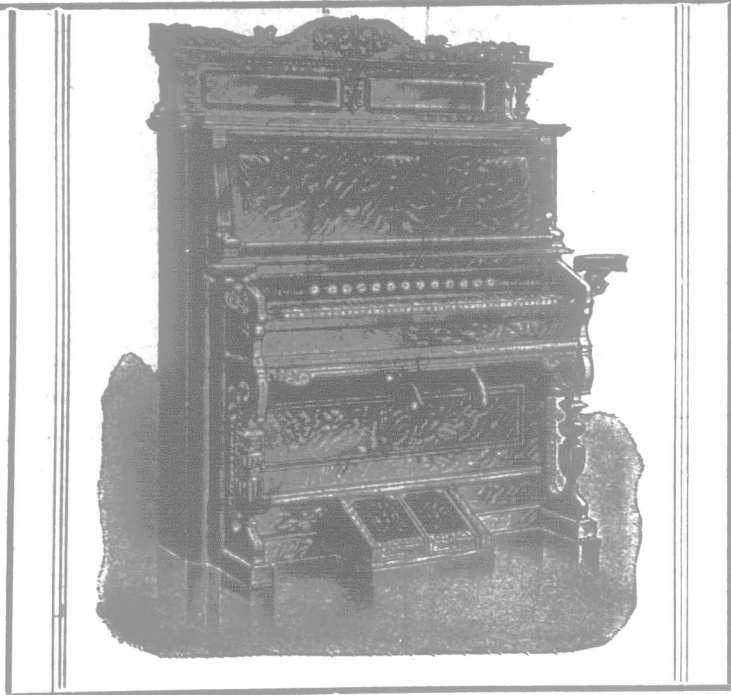


WILL BE ON EXHIBITION

at the Toronto, Ottawa, London and Sherbrooke Fairs. Call and see the machine in actual operation. Write for Catalogue A, which will give you full information concerning the strongest and lightest-draft manure spreader manufactured.

The KEMP MANURE SPREADER COMPANY, Ltd.,
Stratford, Ontario.

Doherty Organs



STYLE 170—A peerless Piano Organ made in the largest Reed Organ Factory under the British flag.

Will exhibit at Toronto, London and Ottawa Exhibitions, and will thank all lovers of music to make our stand their headquarters.

Correspondence Solicited.

W. DOHERTY & CO'Y,
Clinton, Ont., Can.

EVERYONE

Visiting the Fall Fairs
Will go home better satisfied if
they see the exhibit of : : : : :

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The Farmer's Advocate

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EDITORIAL.

Æstheticism in Rural Life.

It is a truism to say "surroundings have their effect upon the mind during its formation period." Environment certainly exercises its influences, particularly upon the young. Beautiful landscapes, nature's pictures, have been known to be the homes of the most highly-organized minds, the individuals not choosing their environments, but the surroundings assisting in the development of the better man. This truth has its application everywhere in rural life to-day. Artificial conditions not only mar the natural beauty of the landscape, but neglected, unkempt homesteads, roadsides and fence-rows are all too often accessories after the first general onslaught upon nature's beauty. Why should bare, bleak, cheerless farm buildings be found, when a little time and care would bedeck the surrounding fields and yards with a profusion of luxuriant trees, vines and shrubs? Why should roadsides be made the dumping ground for tin cans, packing boxes, orchard refuse, garbage, etc., or the pasture land of stock, so valueless that it is undeserving of better care than that accorded upon the King's highways? Or, why should the old fences remain year after year a black streak across an otherwise fair and fertile field, a nest for the propagation of insects, fungi and weeds? Doubtless the many different objects that tend to mar the generally kempt and tidy appearance of most farmyards, roadsides or fence-rows have become to those whose duty it is to improve appearances, so fixed in mind as part of the general color scheme or artistic arrangement of parts, that their presence is not noticed. The chief need, therefore, would appear to be a glass held up before the public, so that each man could see things as they are, and as they ought or might be. Such a revelation is afforded one who is privileged to enjoy a visit to districts where the people take pride in the appearance of their roads, farms and farmsteads, and who display a marked taste in the improvements they make from year to year.

It is not a settled question whether the wide roads that we have in most parts of Canada might not be more satisfactory were they a rod narrower. As they are to-day, starting from a town or village, the merchants first use the roadsides for a dumping ground for packing boxes or barrels, for wood piles, and many other unused articles of trade; further down, the blacksmith adds variation and unsightliness to the landscape by using the roadside for a vehicle hospital and old-iron repository, and beyond the limits of most small towns the worst of mongrel stock in the district make it necessary to maintain elaborate, costly fences in front of the farms.

What the rural districts might become if only there were a sentiment aroused for rural improvement, is beyond conjecture. With by-laws to protect the tidy from the annoyances of stock belonging to the shiftless or careless, and a public opinion making for all that is best and beautiful in country life, the irregular, neglected roads would soon become avenues between rows of maple, elm, pine, spruce and other trees. Unsightly country villages would be transformed into haunts of shade and shelter, the narrow, restricted fields so often seen would stretch their bounds into broad acres, and the effect upon both character and purse would be to the great advantage of all concerned. To this end rural improvement organizations might be fostered, Arbor Day

actively observed, rivalry worked up between towns and villages, and between neighbors of the same municipality, or in many other ways that would suggest themselves from time to time.

In country districts, competitions might be instituted similar to those carried on under the auspices of horticultural and civic improvement societies in some of our towns. The prizes in these competitions are awarded to the persons who keep the most attractive lawns, within specified classes, during the summer. Agricultural and horticultural societies, Farmers' Institutes and other organizations, if they undertook to inaugurate a movement for rural improvement and offer prizes for the best-kept home surroundings in each township, and a grand championship for each country, would be doing a work of inestimable value to the people they are anxious to serve, and would win the plaudits of every visitor to the districts so affected.

Rural School Improvement.

The "Farmer's Advocate" has devoted a good deal of space during the past couple of years to recording the progress of the idea of consolidating groups of small rural schools (say from seven to ten) into one large, well-equipped, modern school, for the education of the youth of the district. The subject involves a good many serious considerations, pro and con, and the last word has not yet been said. "Graded versus ungraded schools" has been debated many times, and will be again. High school principals, and others in a position to judge, have on more than one occasion declared that the best student material has come up from the ungraded school, where the one teacher instructs all the classes. Others see more in the specialization of the graded school.

To many it was no doubt in the nature of a surprise that the apostle of this new movement has not been an educationist in the ordinary acceptance of that term, nor the product of college and university. But Prof. Jas. W. Robertson, the Dominion Agricultural Commissioner, has the gift of seeing and the Scottish determination of doing. He is self educated in a remarkable degree, and is an enthusiastic believer in improved rural schools, manual training, school gardens, domestic science training, nature study, and all that might be summed up in what has been styled "the new education," which the new regulations just issued by the Department of Education in the Province of Ontario are evidently designed in some degree to realize. At the present time public education in Ontario is passing through a transition stage, and it will be some time before a degree of fixity or finality is arrived at.

Several consolidated rural schools are now being conducted in Canada, and others are contemplated. They are not altogether a new thing. In several of the adjoining States they have demonstrated their worth. They were badly needed there in consequence of the inferior character of the country schools, which are not to be compared with those of Canada. Prof. Robertson has studied this problem in many lands, and his work is not simply imitation. He has an enlightened theory of education, and he keeps in view its economic bearing in training young people to "do things." The question will be asked: Is the movement premature, or is it warranted by any contemporaneous tendency? Some facts that have come under our observation indicate that in many quarters of the Province of Ontario a very decided movement of that character has already been in progress. One prin-

cipal of a leading village school told us that in the three graded rooms of his school there were twenty pupils in attendance from adjacent rural school sections. In his own room were older outside pupils taking advanced work which they desired, in preference to going to a collegiate institute or high school. In the lower rooms were smaller pupils, down to those in the very rudiments. Their parents or guardians were evidently convinced that the latter were getting more personal instruction from the teacher than they could receive in an ungraded, one-teacher school. They were paying a fee for the privilege, and at the same time were contributing their regular share of the school rates of the section where they were resident. The trustees have power, under the school act, to exempt from taxes in such cases, but this we understand is rarely if ever done. There is little doubt that such people will be predisposed to the consolidated school proposition when it comes along. It may cost more on the whole, counting the outlay for the daily conveyance by vans or otherwise of pupils to and from school, but it ensures a better and more modern school and equipment, regularity of attendance and punctuality, and other improved features. But the Canadian people as a class are conservative in their habit of thought and action, consequently such changes will come about slowly. In the meantime, therefore, it is a question deserving of immediate and serious consideration, if more systematic and thorough-going efforts should not be made to improve the existing rural schools, by improving the buildings and equipment, by employing only the best qualified teachers, and paying them salaries sufficient to make the position held and the profession itself an inducement to remaining in it for such a length of time that a meritorious type of education in the section would be developed. The strictest regard should be paid to the moral standing of the teacher, and the latter, by interesting and identifying herself (or himself) with the home life of the pupils and their general well-being, would become, as they ought to be, a much more potent factor in the condition and progress of the community. We believe this is an ideal worth striving for, and that it is not impossible at the same time with a competent teacher in an ungraded rural school to introduce many of the features of nature study and constructive work now coming into vogue.

The Irrigation Problem.

This little book has been written with the object of supplying farmers in arid or semi-arid districts with information which may assist them in conserving the precarious rainfall, and utilizing it for the irrigation of crops, instead of allowing it to run to waste." This sentence, taken from the preface of Mason & Calthorpe's "Pioneer Irrigation and Light Railways," proclaims in few words the purpose, well carried out, of a volume which promises to bid strongly for popular favor with those inhabiting districts where such conditions obtain. It will be of special interest to those already located, or intending to locate, in such localities as those of the West, which the C. P. R.'s great irrigation scheme promises to transform into prosperous pasturage and farming lands. Beginning with the profits of irrigation, as already proven in Egypt, India, and other places, the authors proceed to demonstrate the whole problem of practical work in this line. The construction of dams and weirs, from those large enough to suit the projects of extensive corporations to those small enough to be built by the individual

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farmer, is given in detail, each explanation being accompanied by a cut of such excellence as to greatly lessen the danger of misunderstanding. The construction of canals, distributaries, flumes, aqueducts, wells of various kinds, etc., are dealt with in the same comprehensive manner, also the various methods of pumping as suited to different localities, by windmills, hydraulic rams, turbines, etc., and the best methods of distributing the water as required by individual crops. To the farmer, not the least interesting part of the volume, perhaps, will be that dealing with the cultivation of crops on irrigated lands, cereals, fodder crops, vegetables, vines and fruit trees. The latter part of the book treats especially of the light railway, in some sections the most convenient and inexpensive method of conveying produce to the larger centers or shipping stations. "Pioneer Irrigation and Light Railways" may, in short, be highly commended to all interested in the subjects of which it treats. It is published by Crosley Lockwood & Son, 7 Stationer's Hall Court, Ludgate Hill, London, England, who are to be congratulated upon the work.

Camera Competition.

We would again ask the attention of our readers to the camera competition, full particulars of which are given in the Home Magazine Department of this issue. You have "all out-doors" from which to choose, and these sunny days are ideal ones for snap-shots. Read carefully the rules governing the competition, and send in the photographs in good time. Some very excellent ones have already been received.

Better and Richer for Reading.

I think the "Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine" should go into every Canadian home, and am sure that the people would be the better for reading its interesting columns. W. E. WEBBER.
Tavistock, Ont.

Please find enclosed \$1.50, my subscription to the "Farmer's Advocate," which I gladly pay, as I think it is well worth the extra fifty cents to get it weekly. Ingersoll, Ont. THOS. A. NIXON.

Denmark vs. Canada in Bacon Production.

A LETTER FROM PROF. G. E. DAY.

Last month, it was my privilege to visit the little country of Denmark, a country noted for the excellence of its butter, bacon and eggs. So far as my mission was concerned, I was interested mainly in the question of bacon production from the farmer's standpoint, and devoted nearly all my time to this question. I presume that everyone knows that Denmark is our most formidable rival in the production of bacon for the British market, and that Danish bacon usually commands a premium over the Canadian product, often to the extent of four shillings per one hundred and twelve pounds. Before going to Denmark, I visited the Smithfield market in London, where I was given every opportunity to compare Danish and Canadian sides. So far as I could judge, the main advantages of the Danish bacon rested in its remarkable uniformity, and its somewhat larger proportion of lean to fat. In length of side, and in evenness of the layer of fat along the back, the best Canadian sides were quite equal, if not, in many cases, superior to the Danish, though there was a marked tendency on the part of many of the Canadian sides to run too heavy at the neck, and there was a decided lack of uniformity in the Canadian product as a whole. Having thus gratified my curiosity regarding the finished product, I started out to see what I could pick up regarding the raw material.

Denmark is a country of intensive farming. Every available foot of ground is under cultivation. Cattle are not allowed to roam at will and

ing ears, and a light neck and shoulder. It has the reputation of possessing a stronger constitution and of being an easier feeder than the Yorkshire. It is more than probable that the Danish hog already possesses considerable Yorkshire blood. The reason assigned for crossing with the Yorkshire was that the cross-breeds gave thicker and more fleshy sides, particularly the belly meat. It is here where the Danes score a great advantage over us. From their method of breeding, it naturally follows that their sides of bacon should be remarkably uniform in character, and one of the great faults of Canadian bacon is its lack of uniformity.

The methods of feeding vary in different localities. Barley and oats are used to a considerable extent, and in some sections corn is used, though it is strongly condemned by the packers. Roots and green foods are also used, but perhaps the most important foods for producing bacon of choice quality are skim milk and buttermilk. Nothing but dairy cattle are kept in Denmark, and butter is the product manufactured. As a result, every farmer has a supply of skim milk and buttermilk for his hogs, and in this we can see a second important advantage which the Dane possesses over the Canadian feeder, for there is no food equal to these by-products of the creamery for producing bacon of high quality. There is no doubt that the method of feeding plays an important part in promoting the development of lean meat in spite of the lack of exercise, though it is quite probable that the method of breeding also has an influence.

A third important advantage possessed by the Danes is their proximity to the market. In less than forty-eight hours after the bacon is placed on the cars, the bacon is on the British market. The advantages accruing from such conditions can be easily understood.

With all these conditions against us, the question naturally arises, are we engaged in a hopeless competition, and will not the Danes eventually drive us out of the market? But there is another side of the question which I would like to present. At the time of my visit, the farmers were receiving at the factory a little over six and a quarter cents per pound, live weight, for their hogs, and they were complaining bitterly that the price was not high enough. The best authorities I could find agreed in placing the cost of production at six cents per pound, live weight. In addition to this fact, a number of recently-constructed factories in Denmark have failed, and others are running at a loss, not being able to obtain enough hogs to make the business profitable. When these two facts are considered together, the reasonable inference is that as soon as the price of hogs drops to the neighborhood of six cents per pound, the Danish farmer curtails his operations, and fewer hogs are fed for market; and that unless a cheaper method of feeding is discovered, the Danes are not likely to increase their exports of bacon. In other words, it looks very much as though the Danes had very nearly reached their limit in the production of bacon, for the present at least. I need not say that Canadian farmers can make money at six cents per pound for their hogs, and it is right here where we score a very important advantage over the Danes.

Thus, against the advantages of uniformity, abundance of creamery by-products, and closeness to market, we have the great advantage of cheaper foods; but we must not grow careless on this account, for the chances are that we will have to face more serious competition from other countries in the near future. If, and I would like to emphasize that word "if"—if we pay attention to the breeding of hogs of proper type, and also pay reasonable attention to feeding, I can see no good reason why we should not successfully compete with any country in the world, but if we grow careless and wilfully close our eyes to what is going on about us, we may find, some fine day, that we no longer occupy a position of any importance in the British market. We have a good fighting chance at the present time, and it remains to be seen whether we will rise to the occasion. G. E. DAY.

Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph.

How it Works Out.

Father—Now, see here! If you marry that young pauper, how on earth are you going to live?

Sweet Girl—Oh, we have figured that all out. You remember that old hen my old aunt gave me?

"Yes."

"Well, I have been reading a poultry circular, and I find that a good hen will raise twenty chicks in a season. Well, the next season that will be twenty-one hens; and as each will raise twenty more chicks, that will be 420. The next year the number will be 8,400, the following year 168,000, and the next 3,360,000! Just think! At only fifty cents apiece, we will then have \$1,680,000. Then, dear old papa, we'll lend you some money to pay off the mortgage on this house."—EX.



Professor G. E. Day.

Agriculturist, Ontario Agricultural College.

trample down the pasture, but are either tethered in the field or fed in the stables, and I even saw sheep tethered to stakes and disconsolately tugging at their ropes. As for the pigs, they are not tethered, but are kept closely confined, except the breeding sows, which are given a rather limited amount of exercise.

The most successful bacon factories are co-operative concerns, though there are some independent factories, and a keen competition exists between the two, with the odds in favor of co-operation. In the co-operative factories, the farmers who agree to co-operate agree to sell all the hogs they produce to their their own factory, and in Denmark an agreement appears to be binding. If a farmer, tempted by a higher price, sells his hogs to another factory, he is fined between \$2.50 and \$3.00 for every hog so disposed of, and the enforcement of this law tends to discourage the violation of agreements. Each man's hogs are killed and graded separately, and he is paid according to the price agreed upon for the different grades. The profits earned by the factory are divided proportionately among the interested parties at the close of each year.

The market hogs of Denmark are mostly a cross between the Large Yorkshire and what is called the Danish hog. So far as I could learn, no other breeds are known in the country. The Yorkshires are imported from Great Britain, and are placed in the hands of certain farmers, who agree to breed nothing but Yorkshires. These farmers receive some financial aid from the Government, and the boars are sold for crossing purposes. The Danish hog is very similar to the Yorkshire in body, bone and color, but it has a long, narrow head, very light jowl, heavy, droop-

Summer in the Free-Grant Land.

Parry Sound and Muskoka districts have been called the Highlands of Ontario, and the paradise of the summer tourist and sportsman. It is a steady climb northward and upward, over the Toronto and North Bay section of the Grand Trunk Railway, about 800 feet above the level of Lake Ontario, to the rock-ribbed and forest-coated hills of the Magnetawan River country. [Note.—Originally spelled with an "a" after the "g"—Maganetawan.—Ed.] A land it is of rarified and bracing air, better than any patent tonic, a country in which rocks and boulders are ambushed behind the universal green of hemlock and spruce and birch and cedar and other forest trees more common in the woods of Old Ontario. Dustless and comparatively smokeless, the immeasurable expanse of green is be-ribboned with sinuous streams, haunted by trout in waters amber-dyed by the decaying vegetation and tan-bark of the woods, and begemmed with beautiful lakes. After the lumberman, trees seem to spring up naturally everywhere, except on a few curious, low "beaver meadows" of "blue-joint" and "cut-throat" grass, through which rivulets wander to the larger streams and lakes.

Into the valleys of this country have been washed the fertility of those everlasting ridges, and the farmers were yet haying near the middle of August; barley was yellowing, but oats and spring wheat, of which a good many excellent fields are seen, were still mostly green. White Life is the favorite variety of wheat, yields as high as 42 bushels per acre being reported. The roads are narrow, many of them winding unfenced through the forests, and the corduroy road is yet in evidence. Everywhere and always one hears the somata of the cowbell. The herds are usually small, and devoted to home dairying for the most part. Some hand separators are used, but generally the cream is raised in deep-setting cans, suspended in wood-encased springs of pure cold water, which are found near almost every home. A good few housewives are trying their hands at incubator chick-hatching. Sheep do well on these grass-coated hills and valleys, and as a farm stock are fairly well holding their own, but thousands more may yet be reared to advantage. On some farms harvesting is still done with the grain cradle.

The wealth of this country has been its timber, but from an agricultural standpoint it is in one sense the bane of it. While people count on making money out of lumbering or sawmilling, farming will not progress. Hay and oats, to carry horses and a limited number of other live stock through the winter, are staple crops. The arable land, which is very fertile, might be made much more productive by more generous manuring and better culture. As the tall timber disappears it is succeeded by lower growths of bush. The red raspberry seems everywhere indigenous. Thousands of quarts of luscious fruit have this season fallen to waste upon the ground. Blueberries appear in more infrequent patches, both on marshy and high land. On the latter they are renewed by burning over occasionally. Six miles out of Magnetawan village there are hundreds of acres of bushes literally loaded with this mild-flavored, wholesome blue fruit. A couple of pails full were picked in a few hours on a plot the size of a small house, without any apparent lessening of the supply.

When the timber is gone much of the country is too rocky to be suited to agriculture, but should be reforested by the Government. Around the lakes it is pre-eminently a tourists' country. The Ontario Government has permanently set apart a large area north-east of Burk's Falls as the Alouquin National Park. Though the pine is mostly gone, there is still a wealth of other timber here, but unless near navigable water, more railroads are needed to make it profitable to handle in many cases. To the farmer, better railway service would be a boon, making farm produce, tan-bark, etc., more salable. They are patiently waiting, but some have gone to more promising fields, as an occasional abandoned homestead indicates. They welcome the idea that via Georgian Bay points, such as Depot Harbor and French River, Parry Sound may yet be on the great highway for the products of the Canadian West en route to the seaboard. Years ago Parry Sound and Muskoka were designated the "free grant" districts (pine and minerals reserved), single men getting 100 acres of arable land, and heads of families 200 acres in a block, on condition of clearing five acres per year for three years, building a house, and remaining so many months yearly on the allotment. "Old-timers" can entertain the tourist or hunter with many tales of timber-stripping, "queer" free grant deals, and "tough" affidavits made by adventurous sharks. Free-grant land is still available to some extent in Parry Sound, through the Crown Lands agents, but at present "New Ontario," lying away further north, is attracting the pioneer and the speculator, while the resources of Parry Sound remain slightly latent, awaiting the touch of additional and better transportation facilities.

Meanwhile the summer-tourist and autumn-hunter business grows apace. The Magnetawan River, from Burk's Falls westward to Byng Inlet on Georgian Bay, is a marvellous stream. An Indian name, its significance appears to depend upon the fancy of the "oldest

inhabitant" with whom you happen to be talking. One says "big channel," another "smooth flowing," and a third "swift flowing." You take your choice, according to where you are. Of its character one can judge when, as the bird flies from Burk's Falls to Lake Cecebe (wild duck), the distance is less than nine miles, but by the steamboats, "Wenoh" (first born) or Wanita, it is about 23 miles; a dark and tortuous stream, often less than 100 feet wide, but about 20 in depth, fringed with heavy-foliaged trees, and beating its way back and forth between two long rocky ridges, keeping the traveller in a state of perpetual surprise. Every tree and bush and snag is mirrored in minutest detail on its surface, motionless as death until broken by ripples from the prow.

Lake Cecebe, 1½ miles wide, enfolding a number of islands, is simply a river expansion, and below Magnetawan village and the locks, to overcome a rapid, is another, Lake Ahmic (beaver). Besides a few residents who hospitably entertain, there are on these lakes a number of tourists' resorts and summer houses owned by private parties, but the fashionable crowd who throng portions of the Muskoka Lake region have not arrived. Far from the maddening crowd, serenity is yet the pervading note of the Magnetawan country. There is plenty of boating, bathing and fishing (bass, pickerel, perch, et al.), but the catching is hardly equal to the guide-books. A few people from the Southern States summer here every year. There is on Ahmic Lake a "Camp Kentuck," where black Dinah washes every Monday morning by the lake side, and at even Sambo thrums his old banjo and monotonous "Under de Bamboo Tree" to the weird laugh of the loon overhead. With the characteristic courtesy of "the South," they respect the British flag, under whose folds they dwell in peace secure, though Lake Cecebe had its "flag in-

Letters to a Young Farmer.

Receipt of many letters from young men desiring to engage in farming, asking advice and information as to the best course to pursue in obtaining and managing a farm, has led to the resolve to address a series of open letters to such seekers after counsel, with the hope that the same may be helpful. While the hints given are founded on considerable practical experience, the writer makes no claim to infallibility, and desires that they be adopted only in so far as they fit the circumstances and environment, and meet the approval of the reader after careful consideration. It may be well at the outset to remind our young friends that while farming is undoubtedly the healthiest, and, on the whole, the freest and most independent of vocations, and that while many men having little capital and little of the education of the schools, and being, apparently, not above the average in intelligence, have been fairly successful, and some distinctly successful, in their farming operations and in making money, others having the advantages of a good education, and a farm given, or left to them, free of incumbrance, have failed on equally good land to hold their own, in some instances having fallen hopelessly into debt, and finally lost their farms. Financial failure, it is true, is the fate of some in all lines of business and professional life, and there are vastly fewer instances of this among farmers, in proportion to the number engaged, than in any other occupation, and the possibility of failure is not here referred to as a bogey to be feared, for it is far from the object of these letters to give a place to pessimism in their composition.

Indeed, we believe that in no calling are the encouragements to hopefulness and faith in the future greater than in farming. If given a fair chance in the preparation of a seed-bed, crops grow while the farmer sleeps soundly as the result of healthful employment, his cattle and other live stock, if properly fed during the day, gain in weight or make milk, the equivalent of money, during the silent hours when the shops of business men and mechanics are closed, the forces of nature, the rain and the heat, which have no helpful influence upon other lines of business, but are often hurtful, join hands in generally furthering the financial interests of the industrious and



The First Settler—New Ontario.

prudent farmer, with the result that in the average of years he finds himself in a better position, even at the end of a bad season, than he had feared, and, in a favorable season, better than he had hoped. It is only by recognizing that nature favors the farmer that one can account for the considerable degree of success attained by the large proportion of men engaged in this pursuit, who give no study to the principles on which their business is based, and make little attempt at improvement, farming in a haphazard way, with neither bookkeeping nor stocktaking, and a lack of method which in any other business would be likely soon to end in bankruptcy.

A young man who has been brought up on the farm, under the direction of a father or other friend who was a good farmer, and has learned to do well all the various kinds of work required to be done, will need little advice other than to follow the example and teaching of his mentor, in so far as, in his judgment, it fits his circumstances, keeping his mind open to the need of making such changes in his methods as may be required by the changing markets and other demands of the times, for the style of farming that was best for the markets and times of twenty years ago may not be the best for to-day, although the general principles of successful cultivation and rotation of crops may remain substantially the same. The young man desiring to take up farming who has not been brought up to the work, nor learned to do the manual labor required, will do well to engage with a good farmer for at least a year, so as to become familiar with, and, as far as possible, master of the methods of farm work, or he may, if he be in a position to afford it, take a short course or a full course at an agricultural college with advan-

cident" this season, when a local paper, "The Arrow," called down in vigorous Anglo Saxon a party who defiantly kept hoisted the Yankee colors above the meteor flag of England. The Sabbath day, it is pleasing to record, is very well observed by people hereabouts, and Christian services by various denominations are regularly held. The rural school buildings are creditable to the community.

Upon leaving Ahmic Lake, the river ceases to be navigable to Georgian Bay, being full of shoals and dangerous rapids. Guides and canoe portages are necessary to make the journey there. Cecebe and Ahmic are lakes of a thousand moods, placid and ruffled, sparkling in the sunlight, reflecting the intense blue of the honest Canadian sky, glowing opalescent under the summer sun, or sinking into molten silver at early evening, then deepening into violet and indigo, and blackness as the night falls.

It Suits the Whole Family.

Enclosed please find \$2.50, being amount of subscription account. We have received your paper regularly, and wish to continue it. The family enjoy it much.

ABRAM BACON.
Harriston, Ont.

When Mark Twain was a young and struggling newspaper writer, in San Francisco, a lady of his acquaintance saw him one day with a cigar box under his arm looking in a shop window.

"Mr. Clemens," she said, "I always see you with a cigar box under your arm. I am afraid you are smoking too much."

"It isn't that," said Mark. "I'm moving again."

tage, since here, if he be of a studious disposition, he will have opportunity to study and learn the principles of agriculture in its various phases, as well as the judging of live stock, will have a more intelligent interest in his calling, and, other things being equal, should make a more successful farmer. Even if a man's circumstances are such, or should become such, that he does not need to do the manual labor of the farm himself, it is of great value to him to know how, in order that he may be able to teach others, as he will probably have occasion to do, and to be a judge of the amount and quality of work done by his employees, and may be prepared to help with the work in a busy time or an emergency.

The question of what size of farm a young farmer should undertake will depend for answer on the means at his disposal, and other circumstances. Generally speaking, in the older Provinces of this country, one hundred acres of tillable land may be considered enough for one having limited means to begin with, as a little farm well tilled is better than a larger one indifferently handled, and can be furnished with less outlay, although for a farm of one hundred and fifty or two hundred acres, the expense of equipment and operation, especially if a larger proportion be used for grazing purposes, may be relatively less. As a rule, more than two hundred acres in Eastern Canada can hardly be economically managed. There are, of course, exceptional men by whom, and exceptional circumstances, under which, a larger farm may be made profitable. On the other hand, by good management and intensive farming, especially if in proximity to a good market for such products as fruit, vegetables and poultry, a good living, and even a competency, may be made from an acreage of from ten to twenty acres. But the cost price of a holding of even twenty acres in such location may be greater than that for one hundred acres in another locality, and for a general farmer a holding of at least the latter area is most desirable.

Another question that presents itself to a man of limited means is whether it were better to go in debt, if need be, for part of the price of an improved farm in an old settled district, or to strike out for a newer country, where land may be bought cheaply, and work his way up to improved conditions. This, like success in any business, will depend largely upon the man and the management. Some men succeed, with very little capital, by industry, frugality and good management, in paying off a mortgage of more than two-thirds the value of the farm when purchased, but they are comparatively few, and, as a rule, it is unsafe to tackle such a proposition, though, with enough money at the start to pay one-half the cost and to stock the farm moderately well, a stout-hearted man with experience on a farm may reasonably hope to clear himself of debt in the course of from fifteen to twenty years. But for the average young man with little means, the better course would be to either rent a farm at first or strike out for a new section of the country, where land is cheap, and grow up with the country, being careful to observe the methods of those who have been successful under the conditions of the locality, and adopting them as far as consistent with his circumstances. To most men, debt is a burden they had better avoid, as a mortgage to many, if not most men, is like a nightmare, but more real and enduring, in many instances proving more than can be successfully competed with, costing the contestant the labor of a lifetime, and leaving him in his old age without a home to call his own.

Renting, as a rule, in this country is not so satisfactory as owning a farm, but, in exceptional cases, with a good farm, this has proved a stepping-stone to ownership, and where the circumstances are favorable, may be adopted with comparatively little risk, as the increase of livestock, with reasonably good management, will generally bring enough money at the end of a lease to let one out safely if he decides to quit.

A Step in the Right Direction

Dear Sirs.—Your vastly-improved magazine is worthy of a much larger circulation than it enjoys at present in this section of Eastern Ontario. Your change to a weekly is a step in the right direction.
Osnabrock Centre, Ont. ALBERT S. HODGING.

The Need Supplied.

I wish to congratulate you on having changed your excellent publication to a weekly. It was the one thing needed, and I trust that you will meet with the success your enterprise deserves.
Falmouth, N. S. SAMUEL G. BLACK.

HORSES.

Horsemen in and Out of the Show-ring.

By C. D. McGilvray, Binscarth, Man.

On the capable handling of horses in the show-ring rests to a great extent the winning of honors, all other things being equal. To become a competent horseman in the show-ring necessitates a thorough knowledge of horses, including handling, biting, harnessing, etc., also being more or less conversant with the various breeds and types

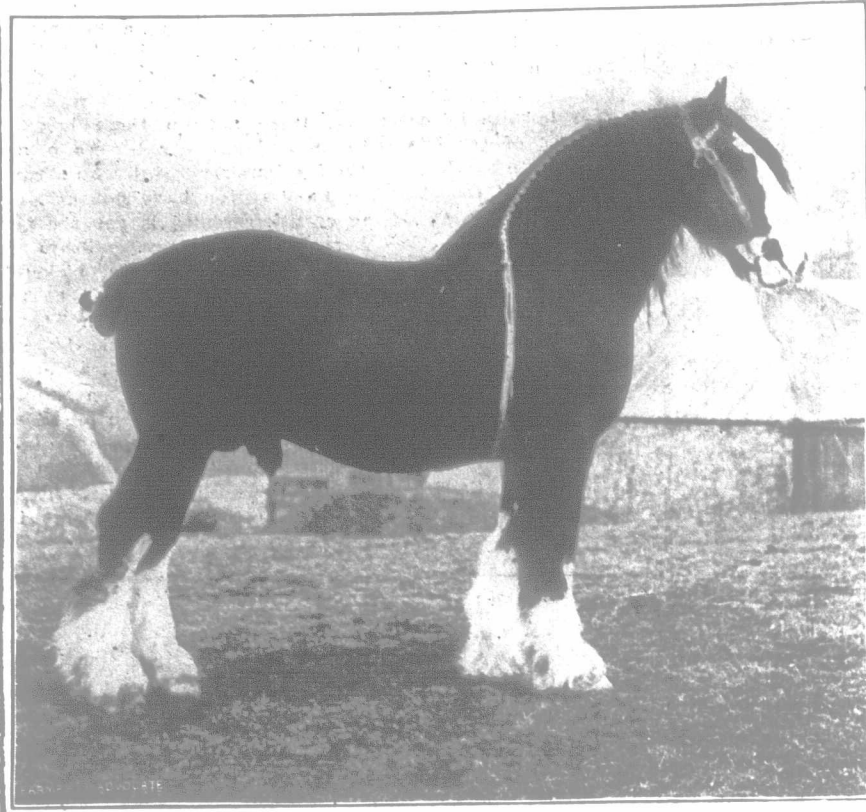
into a show-ring to compete for honors, he should in every case be perfectly quiet and properly trained to whatever may be required of him by class restrictions and conditions. An imperfectly trained and improperly handled horse always shows to its own disadvantage and detriment, thus preventing it from winning that which otherwise should be its due reward. The intelligent horseman, therefore, would direct both his skill and energies towards improving his horses for some time prior to exhibiting. This in all cases would consist of general care, proper handling, and, if possible, correcting by natural, and in some cases artificial, means any defects in conformation or action.

CONDITIONING AND FITTING.

Under general care would be included "conditioning" and "fitting," and the chief aim would be to have the animals attain the acme of health and appearance as a result of proper dieting and exercising. Therefore, they should be fed liberally, in accordance with their needs, of the best feeds obtainable, combined with regular exercise, so that all of the different organs of the body may perform their functions properly, and, as a result, we will find that our charges will gain rapidly and lay on flesh firmly and evenly—much more desirable in show horses than having them overloaded unevenly with fat, as a result of overfeeding and inactivity.

Their coats should be regularly and thoroughly groomed each day, and may be improved in appearances by the use of a blanket upon the feet and legs, in the case of heavy horses having considerable hair or feather there. The legs should be carefully watched, for with high feeding and lack of exercise they are very prone to go wrong, thus any tendency to gumminess, grease, etc., should be strenuously overcome and removed by the application of warm stupes, prepared by adding a little creolin or carbolic acid to warm water and soap. After all scurfiness is removed, the legs should be thoroughly dried and hand rubbed. In these days, when fashion as well as type and utility rule the market, and, as a consequence, the show-ring also, the horseman naturally tries to have his horses conform to public taste; therefore, heavy horses having a preponderance of coarse hair or feather can have their legs greatly improved in appearance by the application of the

warm stupes and a judicious plucking and carding of the overabundant hair, the nice "fringe of feather" down the back tendons, which is so desirable at this time, imparting to the legs, as it does, an appearance of quality and flatness otherwise wanting. The legs of the lighter classes of horses should also be carefully tended, and are greatly benefited by means of damp bandages, which should extend from top of the hoof up to the knee and hock, respectively, and should also be well hand-rubbed with some mild leg wash (usually composed of witch-hazel or other astringents). This tends to keep the legs nice and clean, removing the tendency to puffiness and roundness due to the legs "stocking up," as result of high feeding and inactivity. The forelock, mane and tail should be plaited and combed



Rock's Chief.

Shire stallion, second in a class of 51 at London Shire Horse Show, 1904.

of horses, as well as the requirements of the different classes in which horses are being shown.

To some horsemen, the statement of these essentials may appear hyperbolic (and to such with all deference we bow), but even, withal, if they are horsemen it will probably be found that they are familiar with these essentials from natural predispositions, associations or adaptedness. However, the horseman who left all of the handling until in the show-ring would hardly be worthy of the name. Nay, it would be utter folly, and courting almost certain defeat, for anyone to leave the onus of handling wholly dependent upon the "horseman in the ring," and it may be laid down unequivocally that before any horse (except in the case of foals) should be taken

siderable hair or feather there. The legs should be carefully watched, for with high feeding and lack of exercise they are very prone to go wrong, thus any tendency to gumminess, grease, etc., should be strenuously overcome and removed by the application of warm stupes, prepared by adding a little creolin or carbolic acid to warm water and soap. After all scurfiness is removed, the legs should be thoroughly dried and hand rubbed. In these days, when fashion as well as type and utility rule the market, and, as a consequence, the show-ring also, the horseman naturally tries to have his horses conform to public taste; therefore, heavy horses having a preponderance of coarse hair or feather can have their legs greatly improved in appearance by the application of the



Marcellus (11110).

Clydesdale stallion, Highland Society's Show, 1901. A six-year old son of Hiawatha.

out regularly, and the mane trained to fall evenly to one side or the other.

As regards removing hair from around the fetlocks, nicking (setting the tails up), docking or banging the tails, must be governed largely by fashion.

GETTING THE FEET INTO SHAPE.

The feet should be kept in proper shape by trimming and shoeing. They may be greatly benefited by means of foot baths or applications of wet swabs (pieces of wet felt buckled around just above the top of the hoof, so as to fall down over the wall of the foot, keeping it moist). Any slight malformations of defects of the feet should, as far as possible, be obviated by proper trimming and shoeing, thus changing the contour of the feet and limbs. Thus, in the case where the tendency is to stand toeing out, or nigger-heeled (standing with the toes turned out and the heels close together), the tendency should be to obviate the defects as much as possible by removing more horn from the outer wall and keeping the toe-clip of the shoe towards the inner wall. When opposite defects or pigeon-toe (base wide, standing with toes turned inwards and heels wide apart) prevails, the remedy would be the opposite to the above.

TRAINING ON THE HALTER.

Handling would consist in proper haltering, biting, driving and riding. The main point to be kept in view in haltering for show purposes is to have the horse so that when in the show-ring it will walk or trot up freely, as the case may be, instead of having to be pulled or dragged along. Nothing acts so detrimental to a horse's looks in the show-ring as the defect of being a sluggish leader on the halter. In the event of the animal being a sluggish leader, as a result of improper haltering, the "horseman in the ring" has an opportunity to show his skill in handling, and if the horse fails to lead or walk freely, he does not get away ahead and drag or pull on the halter to hasten him up, but, instead, walks in his proper place beside the horse, keeping the halter rope just tight, suiting his pace to that of the horse, and walking along perfectly at ease, with an air of indifference, as if everything was to his own liking and arrangement. Again, some horses when being led have the habit of continually throwing the head from side to side, and not keeping it in the proper pose to show to the best advantage. It is in cases of this kind that a side-line may be used, extending from each side of the bit to rings on the back-band, to good advantage, especially with entire animals. When horses are being shown on the rein, the aim is to have them appear to the best advantage at all stages of the judge's inspection. When entering the ring, the horse should be induced to carry the head well and appear on the alert. This is attained by having the attention of the horse fixed upon something at a distance if possible. If there is any tendency towards being ewe-necked, the effort while showing must be directed towards holding the neck so as to arch the crest. To do this, a good strain should be maintained on the halter, so as to depress the muzzle towards the breast, causing the neck and crest to arch upwards. A great many horsemen in the ring appear to aim at "stretching" the horse; that is, keeping the head forward, with the hind limbs extended backwards. This is a mistake, especially in horses inclined to be upright in the pasterns. The horse should at all times be made to stand squarely, and if upright in the pasterns they should be depressed backward a little, causing more weight to be placed on the front limbs.

ACTION.

Showing the action of his horses is one process that will tax the skill of the horseman, either when being shown on the rein or driving. Action is an important factor in judging. Action not only reflects a horse's temperament, but also proves the balance of his conformation and indicates soundness. With action, therefore, there must be a dash and zest present, making light of the hardest effort, and adding grace and smoothness to every movement.

HOW TO WALK AND TROT.

The walk should be evenly timed and nervy, showing snap and energy, increased correspondingly with increased speed. When being walked for the judge's inspection, he should be taken in a straight line away from and returned in a straight line towards the judge (never shown going round in a circle), and when being turned enough space should be taken to make the movement easily. A horse should never be pulled suddenly around when at the turn. The same routine is also followed when showing at a trot.

In showing team in harness always try and have the manes fall to the inside. It will frequently be found that one horse is a little "freer" than the other, in which case the slow horse will very often drive up better if placed on the off side (right hand side), especially when the driver sits on that side. To induce false action (an artificial showiness as result of extravagant and exaggerated action), take a firm hold of reins, as if to restrain the team, and at a given signal (previously cultivated in them) they will manifest

a transient false action very pleasing to the eye of not a few people. If, on the other hand, however, they are too restive, the reins must be held lightly, or else it will give them the appearance of being luggers or pullers.

GOING ON THE BIT.

As regard biting and driving horses, it is one of the most difficult problems with which the horseman has to contend, and but few of us are endowed with the proper touch of hand and skill requisite in an expert horseman. In biting

Care Helps the Breed.

The farmer is not going to make a success at raising any particular breed of horses until he first learns to correct some of the many mistakes which most farmers make. In the first place, they expect too much of the stallion; it matters not how good the individual is or what his breeding is. Men are too apt to point to a poorly-shaped, half-starved, ungainly-looking colt, and say that he is by such a stallion, giving the sire the credit of all the colt's failings, without ever stating that the colt was out of the poorest mare that he ever owned, and that the only reason he bred the mare was because she was not fit to use, and that the reason the colt was not any larger was because it had never had enough to eat since its birth. The stallion cannot do more than his part. You must feed the foal and its mother, then feed the colt after the same has been taken from its mother, and continue to care for and protect the colt until he is four years old, and then you will have a horse worth owning, and very little trouble to sell for a good price.

Remember that "like begets like," and never breed an unsound horse, male or female, unless you want to take chances on producing a colt that will show some unsoundness before it is ever developed. Do not use animals with spavins, ringbones or any other constitutional trouble for breeding purposes. And, above all, never breed to a blind horse, or allow a blind mare to be bred, unless you know that the animal lost its eyes from a mechanical cause. See that your brood mares are not roughly treated. A good driver is a man who loves his team, is never willing to see them overloaded, or go without a feed at the proper time, and do not let them suffer for water.—Ex.

Points in Horse Buying.

A horse is considered practically sound when it possesses no disease, deformity or vice that will interfere with its general or special usefulness. Soundness is important, not only to those who deal in horses, but to those who raise and own them, because its soundness, together with the general appearance of the animal, indicates its relative commercial value. A person who contemplates purchasing a horse, if he is not thoroughly familiar with the subject, will usually find it a matter of economy to employ an expert to assist in the selection, or he will purchase of some well-known dealer whose judgment and whose "word" are worthy of dependence.

The ordinary individual is likely to pride himself upon his ability to judge horses and to determine their soundness or unsoundness, and yet there is probably no one experience in which individuals are more likely to be deceived than in this. Horse dealers of wide experience usually make allowance in their judgment of a horse for defects which cannot be determined by an ordinary examination, but are likely to show themselves only after a thorough acquaintance with the animal.

As a general thing, the purchaser sees a horse



Holmer.

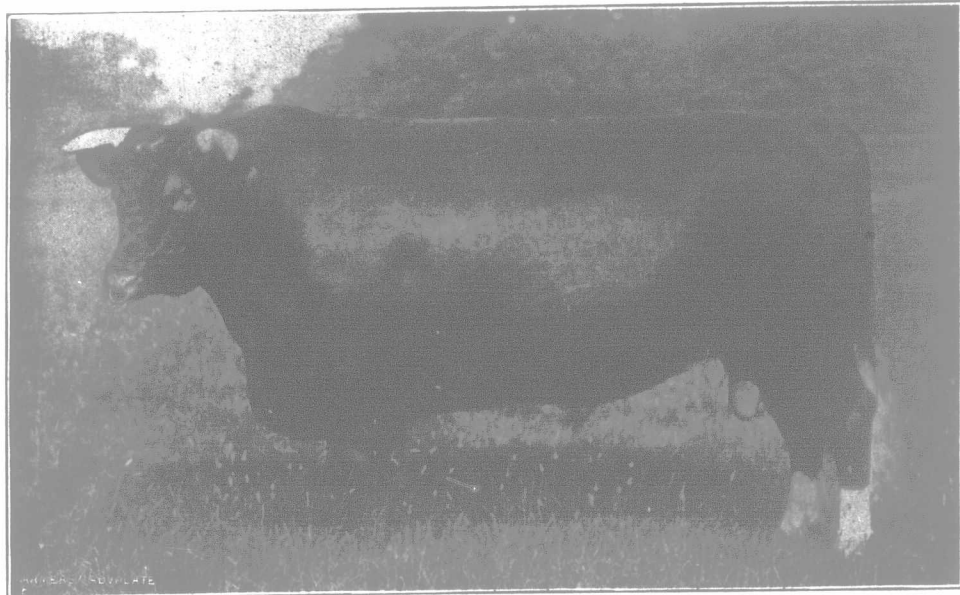
Hereford bull, second prize and reserve champion, Royal Show, England, 1904.

horses for show purposes, the main point should always be towards cultivating a responsive mouth and have them bear on the bit. If the horse has an unresponsive mouth he will be awkward, unwieldy, imperfect in gait, and balky in action—the worst defects carriage or driving horses could have.

With regard to the adornment of horses for show purposes, it is perfectly admissible to do so, if by so doing it adds to the appearance of the exhibits, only do not have them gawdy or too conspicuous. But one thing must not be done, and that is embellishing with prizes, etc., previously won by the team or their ancestors. It is not in good taste, and will not be tolerated by any competent judge.

RELATIONSHIP TO THE JUDGES.

The exhibitor should do all in his power to meet with the judges' approbation at all stages of the inspection, only answering questions addressed to him and acting according to instructions while under the judges' inspection. The "horseman in the ring" should also be attired in keeping with his surroundings. The days of the uncouth and slovenly showman in the show-



Ronald (29775).

First-prize and champion Shorthorn bull at the Royal and the Bighland Society's Show, 1904. Property of His Majesty the King.

ring are over, his place having been taken by the enlightened and intelligent "horseman in the ring."

From the foregoing it will be seen that the successful horseman will have had his hands and mind fully occupied for some time prior to entering the show-ring, but when in the show-ring we expect of him and his charges the zenith of their achievements.

at its best, as regards appearance, condition, speed, and freedom from defects and vices, and should take this into account in estimating the value of the animal. In examining animals as to their soundness, experienced judges do not allow themselves to be misled or their attention to be distracted from any part of the animal, either by the owner or by bystanders.

An excellent judge of horses once said: "If the owner or a bystander calls my attention to a possible defect about the horse's head, I always make it a point to give the opposite extremity a most thorough examination."

It is a trick frequently resorted to by unscrupulous dealers to call a man's attention to a part he knows to be sound in order to attract his attention from an unsoundness in another part. In considering statements made by horse dealers, especial care should be given not only to the statement but to the reasons why the statement is made.

When possible, it is always a good plan to examine horses in the stable under their ordinary conditions, then to take them out where the light and other conditions are favorable, and go over thoroughly every part of the horse until one is satisfied of its freedom from unsoundness. After thoroughly manipulating every part, the horse should be tested in his paces for any defect in locomotion or breathing, and afterward he should be tested as to his ability to eat and drink normally.

In examining horses for soundness it is generally assumed that the horse has every defect, deformity and vice that horseflesh is heir to, and the presence or absence of these defects is demonstrated by thorough examinations and tests.—[From Prof. Mayo's "The Care of Animals."]

STOCK.

Pointers for the Judging Competitions.

(Continued from last week.)

Little can be added in the space at our disposal to the suggestions on judging dairy cattle, contained in the first editorial of our last issue. The task is a difficult one, and if one would become a competent judge of this class of stock, he must spend considerable time handling and caring for them. Nor can a judge tell with certainty which cow of a large class will be the most profitable producer, but in judging the type that both performs well and that is likely to transmit to her offspring the organs of milk production with highly-developed associated parts, is always to be encouraged.

SHEEP.

Sheep may properly be called dual-purpose animals, as they are kept for both wool and mutton, but the ideal type is so variable in the different breeds that no single standard for a model for all breeds can be established. For meat production the form of the sheep should simulate that of a beef animal; that is, it should be well developed where the valuable cuts are found, and should possess the indications of strong constitution and good large digestive organs. In judging for fleece, the requirements of the breeds must be well understood in order to do intelligent work. With the Down breeds, closeness, fineness and evenness of wool and fiber are prime considerations, while with the Longwool breeds length of staple has more significance, but evenness, fineness, strength of fiber are very much desired. With sheep the judge must always bear in mind the breed characteristics, and never disregard these to such an extent that the standard set up in the placing will be misleading.

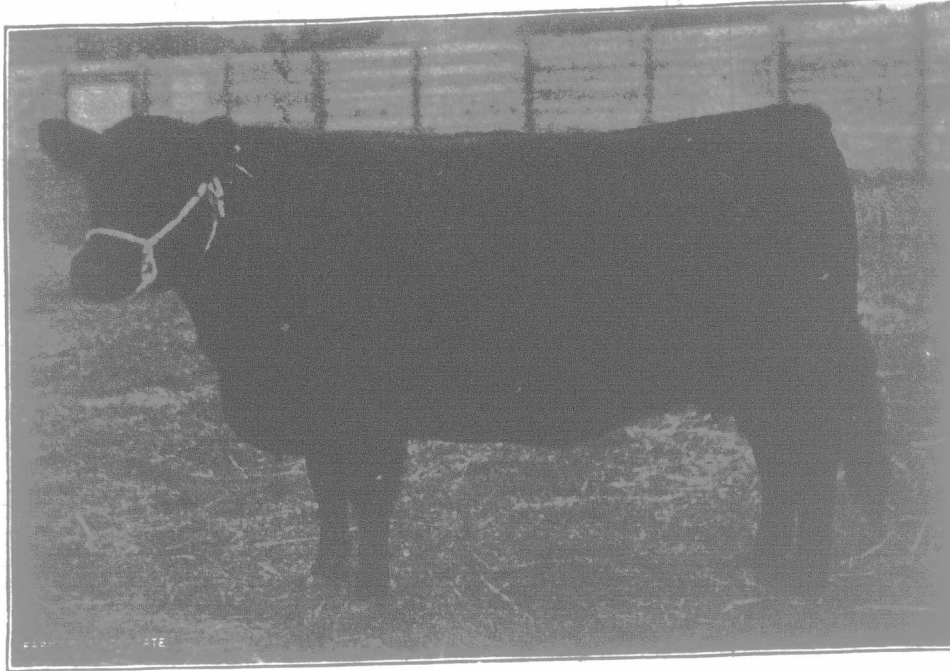
SWINE.

At the judging competitions bacon hogs are the only classes of swine to be judged, and with swine the type for bacon production is fairly similar in the different bacon breeds. Berkshires, however, may be permitted a little more thickness than either Yorkshires or Tamworths. The bacon hog, as has often before been said, requires good length, strong back, deep body, fairly heavy hams, smooth shoulders, medium light neck and head, and bone of good quality. The points to be avoided in selecting a good bacon hog are heavy jowl and neck, wide rough shoulder, sagging back, short rib, light ham, weak or rough heavy bone, narrow chest, or any indication of undue delicacy or coarseness. The breed characteristics must also be observed in judging pure-bred bacon hogs, for the fine points of a breed must be maintained in order to give a pleasing uniform appearance to the many individuals belonging thereto.

GIVING REASONS.

In the judging competitions credit is given for the reasons advanced for certain placings. This introduces the possibility of a most undesirable condition, for the marks to be allowed for placing and reasons given are arbitrary quantities, and a case might arise where wordiness would win in a

competition against fairly good judgment. In some classes, where the differences between the animals judged is very slight, the system of marking now in vogue is fairly satisfactory, but in most classes judged in these competitions the variations in the individuals is very marked, the object apparently being to match types, and where such is the case the referee should have liberty to vary the values given for reasons and placings. The world is not wanting in men who can give reasons for their actions, whether good or bad, but the man whose judgment can be depended upon should be given every encouragement, and al-



Alice 3rd of Castlemilk.

First-prize Galloway cow, Royal Show, 1901.

lowances should be made for him if he should lack the ability to commit the grounds for his selections to paper. In giving reasons for placings, the competitor should first state his chief reasons, the most important points in which one animal excels another, then if time permit, those of lesser importance may be mentioned. Reasoning or argument, however, should never be depended upon to redeem errors of judgment. In judging competitions it should ever be remembered that a test of knowledge of animal form of a very practical nature is being performed, not simply a theoretical measure of knowledge and literary tournament.

After It, Others Follow.

I am very much pleased with your paper. I have taken several agricultural papers, but must say I appreciate this the best of all. Wishing you success.
Centreville, N. B. W. J. WEBB.

I would like to express my goodwill toward your valuable paper. I take another farmers' paper, but yours leads them all.
Eastwood, Ont. G. F. TOWN.



Quines.

Aberdeen-Angus cow, five years old; winner of first prize and the Ballindalloch Challenge Cup at the Highland Society's Show at Perth, 1904.

The Ideal Bacon Hog.

While the Hon. John Dryden and Prof. Day are gathering up nuggets of valuable information from countries abroad along the line of pork production, would it not be well for us to gather up the fragments of useful, practical experience we have on this side of the sea. On the verge of leaving home for their well-deserved holiday trip, the Hon. Minister of Agriculture intimated to a Globe reporter, that one of the main objects of their extended tour was to find out the secret of the great success the Danes had secured in producing prime bacon for the

British market, their method, what breed of hogs raised, etc., for the benefit of the Canadian trade. We find on his return, he tells us that British dealers in bacon admit that Canadian bacon in many cases is sold for Danish, and that it is quite equal to their best. This is rather a startling revelation to most of us, proving that we are on the right track, and that what is necessary to safeguard our best interests is to follow along correct lines, keeping pace with the good movement. Much improvement has been made in this country in the last few years in the breeding of bacon hogs. We have a type set up by the packers and leading authorities of the bacon trade, which is accepted as a standard for awards at the

exhibitions as to what constitutes an ideal bacon hog, and they are judged in relation to "length and even depth of side, width of back, size of shoulder and head, and well-developed ham." These are all very essential points, which must not be overlooked in the breeding of bacon hogs, for they are requisites, from a consumer's standpoint. We also find that these desirable points may be attained without impairing the value of an animal for breeding purposes. Now, the question arises, how shall we produce this ideal bacon hog? Prof. Day says "The bacon hog is born, and not made." There is much truth in this, but we must not spoil them by improper feeding. We have three distinct breeds of hogs which are claimed to be suitable for this purpose, viz., the Yorkshire, the Tamworth and the Berkshire. We find odd animals among other breeds conforming to the approved type, but the packer does not recognize them as a class, so we will not stop to discuss them. The Berkshire is still the favorite with many, owing to what is claimed to be their easy feeding qualities, and we find some good bacon hogs among them, where they are fashioned after the approved type, giving them plenty of length, and where they have got rid of the heavy jowl and shoulder, broad back and flabby ham, very undesirable qualities in a prime Wiltshire side. The Yorkshire has also undergone a radical change since their first introduction, from the large, coarse, flabby animal, to a much trimmer one; in many cases, I fear, a little too fine and short, as is indicated by the appearance of the hogs as they arrive at the shipping pens. The Yorkshires have many friends, and a typical Yorkshire is a splendid bacon hog. Much credit is due Yorkshire breeders for the push and energy they have put into the business, and the way they have boomed the breed and filled up the country, but many farmers have had their fill of Yorkshires, and are looking for a change. The Tamworths of a later introduction have also many champions. They are a breed that had to overcome

many prejudices, owing to their distinct type. They at one time promised to leap away ahead of any other breed, but for some years have been lagging behind their rivals, the Yorkshires. The reason for this I have not room to discuss at this time, but it is only fair to say that many farmers are again coming back to Tamworths, owing to their many admirable qualities. When we consider the rules laid down for a typical bacon hog, there is no getting around the fact that a typical Tamworth measures up closer to the standard than any other pure breed of hogs in existence. But we find lots of very inferior Tamworths through the country, as there are of all breeds, which have done much injury to the breed and to careful breeders. While I would not expect any breeder of pure-bred swine to give up his favorite breed, what I do very strongly recommend is cross-breeding of pure-breds for the average farmer. Such a cross is giving splendid results where good judgment is used in mating. They seem to partake of the vigor of both breeds, and will outgrow the pure-breds in most cases, and make a typical bacon hog—just what the market calls for. The Yorkshire-Berkshire cross is quite popular with many, but is apt to leave the heavy jaw and shoulder, which is undesirable. The most popular cross is either a Tamworth-Berkshire or a Tamworth-Yorkshire cross. The latter is the most preferable, the two breeds seeming to blend very nicely, and the result of that cross is a nice, lengthy, vigorous-growing pig, with a light head, smooth shoulder and nice bone; an animal that will be a good feeder, finish nicely, and mature into a desirable bacon pig of right type and weight at from six to eight months' old, with as little feed as it is possible to grow a good bacon hog.

Waterloo Co., Ont. A. C. HALLMAN.

Sheep Dog Trials.

The introduction of sheep-dog trials as a new feature of the Toronto Exhibition this year, to come off September 6th and 7th, will, for not a few farmers and others, add much to the interest of the occasion. In this connection, we quote from the Scottish Farmer, in part, the report of a recent trial at West Linton, Scotland. After graphically describing the partially successful performances of a number of the competing dogs, the work of the principal winners is described as follows:

George Gilholm—a name of some note—now stepped out with Jet. George is a true son of his father, and Jet, too, shows genuine traits of the Gilholm stock. The dog seemed older than the man, but before they had finished both proved their claim to respect, even to admiration. George and Jet were on perfect terms. They were "brothers" in a very real sense. The first "turn," crossing of the post, and the shedding, left little to be desired. At every point Jet's eye focussed her lot, and to this "lead" George worked with admirable ease. The "taking away" again proved a trifle baffling, but Jet, with one or two awkward turns, completed the course, and in a reasonable time. Although he had to give another exhibition, everybody felt that the youthful couple deserved the place given them, which was second. We had now to witness great things. Alexander Millar and Frisk, from Ballageich, Eaglesham, quietly took their places at the starting point. There was no hiding of the fact that both master and dog were not new to the ordeal. A slight inclination of the left hand, and Frisk was off. He swept past the front of the crowd in fine form, and in a few seconds had his charge under control. The moment he caught the ten eyes of the sheep he went down as if dropped by a bullet. This was art. Then he moved slowly on them, shedding the grass with his nose, and his tail was just where it should be. The question in the minds of all was: Could this be kept up? He carried his "post" points, and applied himself to the "shedding" with grand promise. Now we saw him at his best. To his master's every gesture he responded, nor did he lose for a moment the perfect command which by his first turn he had assumed. He covered little space, but there was meaning in every flash of his eye. The judges were right when they said: "If Jim's Gardner had been alive this would have put him on his mettle." We have seen this equalled, and perhaps slightly excelled in finish, particularly in the matter of daring at a critical "shed," but no great improvement could be suggested. It was a magnificent performance, and richly merited the loud round of applause which greeted its completion. Frisk, of course, was an easy first. He is a "beardie," undersized, with a square brow, and abnormally prominent in the crown. He looks dull and sleepy when not in action, but can be roused to marvellous energy by a single word from his master. His ancestry goes back to the old Pentland breed of beardies—a line laden with enviable honors.

Push it Along.

Your vastly improved magazine is worthy of a much larger circulation than it enjoys at present in this section of Eastern Ontario. Your change to a weekly is a step in the right direction. ALBERT S. HODGING. Osnabrock Centre, Ont.

The Judging at Winnipeg.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

I would like to send you a few lines re the report of Shorthorn judging at the Dominion Exhibition held at Winnipeg. There is a statement or so made in connection with the aged bull class that I should like corrected, and it might be well to explain that Mr. Arthur Johnston, Mr. James Bray and Mr. Walter Lynch formerly owned Scottish Canadian, and the gentleman that reported the judging is interested at Neepawa, so it goes without saying that these gentlemen were very anxious for Scottish Canadian to win, but Mr. Lynch, who is a gentleman of good judgment, and myself agreed to place Spicy Marquis first, and Scottish Canadian second. This did not appear satisfactory to the above element, and reasons were asked for and given, but the reporter states were not given, and later on in his report states



A Family of Eight Stock Handlers.

(See Gossip.)

that the reasons given were the lamest ever heard. What I stated about the bulls was as follows: These are two really good bulls, and some good judges might place Scottish Canadian first, but to-day we decided to place Spicy Marquis first, because he is a deeper bull, a better front, a better underline, and far more Shorthorn character. In conclusion, I would say, if Spicy Marquis had got all that I think was due him, he would have won the championship of the show. I am one that believes in fair play, and fair play hurts no person.

Thanking you for your space, J. M. GARDHOUSE.

Multiply
by
100

Enclosed please find \$1.50 to renew my subscription to THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE. If you could find the sum total of all the good things said about our FARMER'S ADVOCATE, then double it and multiply it by 100, you would begin to have some faint idea of what we think of it as a farmer's help and family journal. A. E. KENNEDY, Selwyn, Ont.



Faithful Friends.

Percy F. Clemons, Maple Hill Farm, St. George, Ont., and his trusty collies, "Perfection," the sire, on his left, and "Bruce," the son, on his right.

FARM.

"Robert Elliott's Poems."

"Full many a flower is born to blush unseen," the poet once wrote, and, in a sense, this might have been said of Robert Elliott, nature student and lyrical poet. The son of a Canadian farmer at Plover Mills, in the County of Middlesex, Ont., ill-health prevented his embarking upon the contemplated profession of teaching. Being the youngest of four brothers, and not of robust constitution, he was not tied by the regular duties of farm life, and so had leisure to devote to his work as a naturalist and writer of lyrical poetry. Ornithology, entomology, botany and woodcraft were his delight. In various local organizations of church, school and municipality, he discharged duties of trust and responsibility. In seven successive Christmas numbers of the "Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine," the place of honor was filled by contributions from his gifted pen. In other periodicals, many of his productions also appeared. From these, and those unpublished, a selection was recently made and a volume of his poems issued, under the auspices of the Baconian Club of London, of which he was an honorary member. The volume—a worthy addition to our poetic literature—was edited by Mr. John Dearness, M. A., of the London Normal School, who has done his work with literary skill and discrimination. Intimately acquainted with the deceased poet, he was peculiarly qualified to write the introductory appreciation, followed by others from the pens of Mr. Frank Lawson (associated with him in editing the volume), Cy Warman (the well-known author), Mr. W. E. Saunders, and others. The friends of Robert Elliott will appreciate the appearance of this book, in which are thus permanently preserved many of his best productions. A lifelike photogravure appears on a frontispiece, and the book is attractively published in cloth, by Lawson & Jones. A limited number have been issued, and copies may be secured from the secretary of the Baconian Club, Mr. John Gunn, 83 Dundas St., London, at the nominal price of fifty cents per volume, with six cents additional for postage.

Preparation for Fall Wheat.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

I take the privilege of writing a few observations on the preparation of the soil for the future wheat crop, the result of forty years' experience without a single skip. I am thoroughly convinced that for fall wheat one plowing is better than two or three; then apply the roller; then the disk harrow; then the spring-tooth cultivator, with adjustable points, such as a number of leading firms turn out, and use that implement as much as possible between refreshing down-pours, such as we are so highly favored with this season. I am not in favor of cultivating too soon after the rain; let the ground dry up a little, then go for it for all you are worth. By using a three-horse cultivator, one man can do as much execution in a day as a man and a two-horse team can do in a week with an ordinary plow, and then have the ground fit to receive the seed at the proper time, saving a great amount of manual labor, which means money, and that is what we are all after. It stands farmers in hand nowadays to make every move count, and save every ounce of muscle, to do nothing by hand that can be done with horses and implements, for with the im-

proved implements that we now have they will, if properly applied, do the work ever so much better than it can be done in the old-fashioned ways, when we had nothing but the plow and the harrow to prepare the soil for the crops. The plow we will never be able to dispense with, but common harrows we will; the cultivators are fast taking its place.

Now, I advise farmers not to plow the land again that has been plowed once or twice this season for wheat, but give it as much surface cultivation as possible, as the wheat will stand the winter much better. Three inches of a seed-bed is much better than seven, and if necessary to use the roller, use it ahead of the drill every time for fall or spring seeding. In regard



Jinkins Consults Doc Steevs

to seed time, I have found in my forty years' experience that from the 5th to the 15th of September is the very best time; and as for the Hessian fly, which has done a great deal of damage in some seasons past, I am satisfied that variety has almost everything to do with that, the red varieties coming through scot-free, while the white varieties, sown side by side, in the same field and at the same date, were almost ruined. Farmers in a wet season are, as a rule, in no hurry about seeding, being afraid that if sown early it will get too much top. For my part I never knew it to be the case when sown about the above dates, but when sown later at least fifty per cent. did not have enough growth and strength to withstand the winters and the trying weather we so often have in the early spring.

RICHARD ALTRIDGE.

Wentworth Co., Ont.

Caleb Jinkins on Exhibitions.

Jinkins Corners, Aug. 20, 1904.

To the edditer of the farmers Advocat.

Deer sir,—i spose youve bin thinkin i wus ded or hed went away sumwares cus i haint rit you a leter fer sech a long wile, but the fack is ive bin restin my intelec es you mite say and livin quiet, doin the chores round my dwelin house and tendin to my privit bisness rite hear in the vilege ever sense i rit them leters las winter. it haint helthy fer a feler to work his branes 2 hard, and wen i begun fer to feal a tremblin in the jints ever now and agin & notised that my apetit wus falin speshilly jes tords the close of my meels, i ast jethro Steevins about it & he sed it wus brane fag & if he wus me he wood let up on littery work fer a wile. Jethro haint a reel dockter but oney a vet, but he is a man of good sense on most things & i calkated it wood be best to take his advise es it dident cost me nothin enyhow. So thats wy i quit ritin & it hes did me good, fer i feel es spry now es a chipmunk. tho you haint heerd frum me ive bin gettin the farmers Advocat rite along regler & i must say the same is a bang up good noospaper, & this haint taffy neether. in fack i dont see how you git out sech a big paper ever week & hev it so full of good stuff fer the farmin fokes. My wife & her muther misses Snodgrass, likes the home magzin part of it best of all & reeds it regler, & i mus say thays sum

nice artikels in that part. They wus a storey you put in a spell ago about a tramp gittin kild on the ralerode jes wen he hed bout made up his mind to turn over a noo leaf. This made my wife cry she is a person of tender feelins and i gess my muthern law felt jes as bad tho she dont hev the same way of showin her feelins. She got up & went out to the back dore & took a broom stick & jes lambasted the caf thet hapened to be at the dore petendin she wus oney drivin the critter away. she ginerly gits releef sum sech way wen her hart is full.

But wot i thunk of ritin about at the presint time is exhibishins, fares, & so 4th. fokes is beginin to tawk bout this subjeck now. i spose you cant keep em frum doin it but it reely peers to me thay shood be a law to keep them toronto felters frum puttin bills all round the kentry bout thare grate show and industrel exhibishin & all like of this, rite in the fust part of the munth of june. the consequents is we dont hev no sumer. them bills is put up jes wen the winter is throo with and we air enjyin a littel taste of spring and lookin forred to wot thay call the good ole sumer time. But soons them bills is up ever-buddy starts tawkin bout the fall fare and goin to the toronto show in the autem, & gits thare mind fixt on the subjeck & it jes mounts to this that thay haint no good ole sumer time no longer. its nothin but a crime in my opinyin fer em to steel the best part of the year frum the publick in this way, & the law dort to stop em doin it. But sech is the facks as thay air at the presint time and sted of settin down quiet to reed in the shade or to fish in the crick, fokes is all discussin bout the fare, & fust thing we no thay will be tawkin bout doin thare crismis shoppin.



Govin her Follows

Yit at the same time, es a interprisin man which is wide awake, i am in faver of fares wen its the seesin fer em. thay have did grate good to the farmin bisness and the infant industrys of our kentry thay haint no dout of it. I hev ben to em regler fer yeers and yeers, & kin see the improovmint thay is in em all round, frum the township show hear in jinkins Corners rite up to the big exhibishin in toronto. the farmin fokes is gittin thare minds edicated on the fare bisness, & it dont take but 1/2 an eye to see the way cultur is growin among em. i dont hev to do nothin but look at my own case to see this. i recklek the time wen fares dident hev nothin to em but live stock grain vegetibels and farmin impelmints & i wus sattsifide & imagined thay wus fust class. Wen thay wus improved by addin on ladys work my dander kinder got up, cus i thot it wus tom foolery. Wot hes pin cushins & crane portrates and fancy bed spreads got to do with farmin i ses to ole Hiram Sneeser, the secktery of the fare in jinkins Corners, & i member how Hiram jes smiled & ses thats wot i want to no if you kin find out. But sech is the case with all reforms, at fust thay look quear and redicklus wen we haint used to em. my mind hes growed sense them times. A fare thet dident hev crochey work and pettycotes with flounces to em & false hare goods & brekfest foods & other fixins wood be a poor show now-days. the publick intelec hes growed and growed til now it hes got turned tuther side up es i mite say. Wen i go to a fare now and i gess i am jes a good sampel of fokes in ginrel, tho i hev got more edcashin then sum no dout, wot is my ginerl way of doin? Wel, soons i go in the grounds i take a shy at the bildins jes es thay cum, goin throo em & glancin round es i travel. Wen i hev went throo em all & hev took a strole round the live stock part of it i set down fer a spell & take



An Agricultural Novelty

a rest like a man which hes did his dooty, & wen i am rested up i say to myself now Caleb ole boy you hev did yure hull dooty to the farmin part of it & now you kin hev sum plesher. So i go & git a package of pop corn & 5 cents wuth of peenuts, & then i am reddey fer bisness, and calklate to spend the munny i brung with me thout regards to ixpense, goin in to all the side shows tryin my lungs with the lung masheen lookin at the moovin picter peep show, goin on the grand stand to see the felters doin sirkus actin, lookin at the hoss races, & so 4th doirin the hull time i am at the fare. i am speekin jes now of the big show in toronto you will unstand, cus at the township fare hear in jinkins Corners we dont hev all them things but hes to do the best we kin with lissenin to the paten medsin man makin speeches outen his buggy, and tryin our luck pitchin rings on walkin canes fer the segars & sech as that, tho thay is ginerly sum trotin races fer hosses thet haint never went fastern 3.30, & the farmin poplashin of the township kin bet on em if it wants to. Sech is the kine of fares that is a sucksess nowdays. it is cleer to me thay dont no how to run agercutral shows in the old kentry. i wus reedin the leter Mistr Kennedy rit in the farmers Advocat July 21, bout the grate royal show he seen in london. he ses it wus fixt up & maniged the best he ever seen in his hull life, but it apeerd to be a regler flat flature & thay wusent hary nobuddy went to it. i haint surprised fer wot dus he tel us. He tels us it wus a trooly agercutral show & thay wus nothin to it septin what hes to do with agerculter, thay wus no side shows gamlin dens ner hoss races no-wares about it. John Bull is behine the times, thats wots rong with him. He dont unstand humin nater in ginrel. jes cus thay is sum farmers which thinks the hull time bout farmin afares & takes a intrist mornin and nite & all the wile in breedin live stock & how to rase crops & froot, & how to take care of barns & fixins & the best kine of impelmints to use & all like of this, he seems to git the idee that all farmers is bilt that way & dont care nothin bout high kickin & jumpin throo hoops & brass bands & fire works. it is



Secher to Sumner



Jinkins' Advice to Mr. Bull.

a big mistake & thay will find it out in ingland if thay go on as thay air a doin. in fack my idee is we wont hev things jes rite over on this side less we go on reformin more & more. We hev got nigher to it then them inglish fokes but we haint perfect yit by no meens. We mus go on reformin & curtin of the branches thet haint wanted es i mite say prunin the exhibishin tree down to the rite shape. the toronto fare is a grate holler-day time fer the farmin fokes of ontario, but i dont see wy you shoold bother em & take up thare atenshin with cattel & butter & plows & sech things at all. Thay git plenty of that all the wile wen thay air home, & es thay sed doirin the cleckshins, it is time fer a change.

Yurne fer reform,
Caleb jinkins.

In the Ontario Bean Fields.

Ontario has what is commonly known as a bean belt, where bean-growing is the principal occupation of the farmers, and bean distribution a leading business in the towns. This belt is located in the south-west portion of the Province, in the counties of Essex and Kent. Its area is not large, extending from St. Thomas on the east to a line parallel with the eastern shore of Lake St. Clair on the west, and from Lake Erie on the South to the valley of the Thames on the north. In this narrow strip of territory it is estimated that from five hundred thousand to one million bushels of beans are annually grown. In the center of this district, about the towns of Ridgetown and Blenheim, every farm has its field of beans ranging in size from five to thirty acres, and in some places from fifty to three hundred acres are grown by individual farmers. Early in the fifties, Collins Handy, of Morpeth, discovered that the peculiar alluvial gravelly loam of the south-west counties was eminently adapted to the growth of beans, and since that time bean-growing as a specialized branch of farming has increased, until to-day it is the staple crop of that district.

The growing of beans has many advantages over that of cereals. Their season of growth is shorter—about ninety days. Their seeding can be deferred until quite late, giving an opportunity to clean and thoroughly prepare the land. They are light feeders on the soil, and the cultivation incident to the growing of the crop maintains the soil in a high state of tilth, making it specially suitable, with some surface cultivation, for fall wheat as soon as the beans are harvested. Bean-picking also furnishes considerable employment to women, and the work of harvesting and threshing is light when compared with the returns from the crop. On the other hand, there is no crop more tender than beans, and an early or late frost may completely ruin whole fields. The crop is also easily injured by excessive rain, and of late a weevil has done considerable damage in some places.

GROWING THE CROP.

The soil on which beans appear to grow to best advantage is a rich, fine, gravelly or coarse sandy loam. Sands lack sufficient fertility and clays retain too much water in wet seasons. All varieties of crops precede beans in the bean belt, as there is plenty of time to prepare the soil before seeding. The land, however, should be fertile, well manured, and kept free from weeds. Manure is best applied in winter and well worked into the soil before the crop is sown. In many parts it is a common practice to break up a sod in early autumn, or to gang-plow a stubble, work it well during fall, manure it, and rib it up before winter. Then, early in the spring, the land is worked down to a fine tilth, and kept frequently stirred until the beginning of June, when the seed is sown in rows, twenty-eight inches apart, and at the rate of one bushel of seed per acre. The seed is planted with a regular planter or with an ordinary grain drill, sowing only with a given number of hoes. When the plants are but a few inches high, the cultivation should begin. Generally, one hoeing and three cultivations is sufficient to keep down weeds until the beans bloom, after which cultivation should cease.

HARVESTING.

When ripe, beans are quite easily harvested. A V-shaped implement having a sharp knife on each wing passes between the rows, cutting a row on each side, turning it over against the contiguous row. After drying a while, the side-delivery rake is used to further windrow the crop, and when it is perfectly dry is hauled to the barn and threshed with a specially made threshing machine. The straw from the crop is very highly relished by stock, particularly by sheep, which fatten quite readily upon it. The seed is partly cleaned by the separator, but receives a careful screening and hand-picking at the central warehouses before being finally shipped.

MARKETING.

Blenheim and Ridgetown are the two principal centers for bean marketing, the former place being the headquarters of the Kent Farm Produce Co-operative Company, an organization of about four

hundred stockholders, all farmers, with a capitalization of \$35,000, who decided to market their own produce and buy their own supplies direct, with no further middleman's profit than the salary of a manager. This Company has one of the best warehouses and grain elevators in the country for handling the bean crop. It receives the beans from the farmers' wagons, grades them according to sample, and stores them in large bins in the elevator. The capacity of this plant is fifty thousand bushels, and the weekly shipment is from two to four thousand bushels of hand-picked beans in sacks. In the warehouse the

A Chat About the Fairs.

By "Spectator."

The agricultural fair is one of the earliest schemes devised for the improvement of agriculture, dating in Canada back to 1765, when the first Canadian agricultural exhibition of which we have any records was held in Windsor, Nova Scotia.

The object of the early promoters of the societies out of which have grown our modern fairs, was primarily to promote the best interests of agriculture and allied industries. This end they hoped to accomplish by spreading information concerning the varieties of farm crops best adapted to each particular district, the various breeds of the different classes of live stock that were from time to time being introduced into the country, and the newest and most successful methods of farm practice.

To awaken and maintain public interest, the stimulus of competition was introduced, and prizes were offered for excellence in the various products of the farm, and of other industries closely related to agriculture.

In this way the agricultural fair came into being. As to whether or not the ideals of its promoters have been attained is not for us to say; but in spite of the fact that many of our county and township fairs are far from what some of us would have them be, it cannot be denied that the agricultural show has been a very important factor in the improvement of agriculture. This is especially true with respect to our livestock interests. It is very much to be doubted that the various breeds of live stock would ever have attained their present state of excellence, approaching very close in many cases to perfection, had our breeders not been impelled by the prospect of show-ring competition. Deep down in every human heart lies the love of conquest, and to every manly man the sense of victory is a very real source of satisfaction. It is to this instinct that we owe much, if not most, of our twentieth century progress.

Education, then, and improvement in the products of the country, were the reasons assigned for the organization of the first agricultural societies and the institution of agricultural fairs, and it is on these grounds to-day that the legislative grant for these purposes is justified. True, it is sometimes hard to explain how these ends are furthered by some of the so-called "special features" that have gradually crept into our fair system; but it is not the purpose of the writer to criticise or find fault, though that were a much easier task than to suggest improvement. A certain amount of amusement or entertainment seems to be necessary to a successful fair. How this entertainment shall be supplied must be left to the judgment of the several boards of management. It is enough to stipulate that these features of the show be clean, and that those attractions which are calculated—deliberately calculated, as some of them are—to appeal to the baser instincts, and to the lowest elements in the community, shall be eliminated.

But if the fair is to fulfill its mission, education, not mere entertainment, must be its most prominent feature. It is not enough to hold an exhibition and award prizes. This is only a means to an end. The main purpose should be to present to the people correct ideals, and to show them in as far as possible how these ideals may be attained. To do this it is necessary to appoint judges that are competent to give the reasons for their awards. It is not enough merely to place the ribbons; if the fair is to be educational the spectators must be told wherein one animal excels another, and why certain types and conformations are more desirable than others. If we say that the prize has been awarded to a certain horse because of superior action, we must take pains to point out wherein his action is better than that of his competitor. There are many young men in the country who do not know what a judge is looking for when he asks an exhibitor to move his horse in the ring. To them the best action is the most flashy and attractive, nothing more; they neither know nor care whether a horse goes true and square on his limbs or not. It is the business of the fair to make all these things plain to those who want to know. This demands unusual ability on the part of the judge. Not only must he be a good judge of live stock, but he must have the necessary tact to point out these desirable and undesirable conformations without unduly disparaging any man's exhibit. The defeated exhibitor should not be made to feel sore.

Judging competitions, open to farmers' sons within a certain age limit, is another feature that might well be adopted at every county fair. A man can learn to do only by doing. It is one thing to be told what conformation, style and action is desirable in a horse; it is quite another thing to be asked to go into a ring



A Thirty-acre Bean Field.

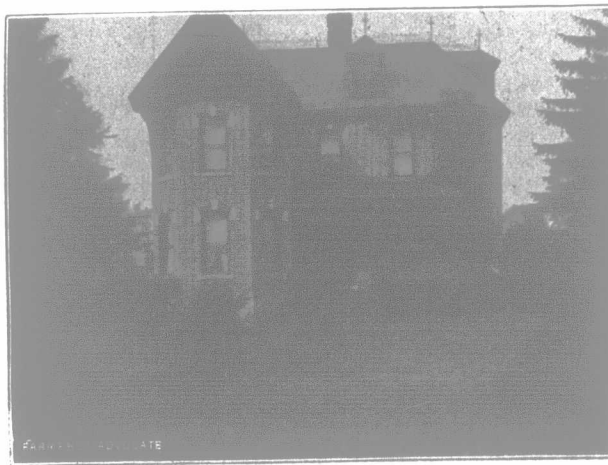
On the farm of W. J. Duck, Morpeth, Ont.

beans are first screened, then run through two machine pickers, which appears to make them really clean, and afterwards hand-picked by women, who pick out any remaining split or discolored kernels as the grain passes over small canvas slides. The finished product is then bagged and labelled "hand-picked."

The market for Canadian beans extends from the Ontario towns to all parts of the world, Montreal, Quebec, the maritime cities and the middle and Eastern States taking the larger part of the crop. In the West, British Columbia and the prairies a good market is opening up, and the northern lumber woods also take a lot of beans. South Africa, Europe and the West Indies are the chief foreign markets. This year, on account of the good crops in France, Italy, Austria and Germany, with whom the Canadian producer competes, the home and States market will be depended upon to take the bulk of the crop.

PRESENT CONDITIONS.

To the district where beans grow readily, they are the main source of income, an acre of an average crop yielding about thirty bushels. For the last fifteen years the average price of beans has been around \$1.15 per bushel. This year the crop is about fifteen per cent. above the average, and big yields are looked for all over. The principle varieties grown are the Dwarf Pea and medium field bean, both small white beans. Recently, however, a variety called the Yellow Eyes, a large bean with a yellow spot on it, has been grown quite extensively, and has been more remunerative than the ordinary white beans. The center of the bean belt in Ontario is one of the



A Typical Farm Home in the Bean District, Ontario.

most improved districts in Canada, and everywhere is evidence, not only of comfort, but of independence and wealth, showing that the bean plant has richly rewarded those who undertook its cultivation and propagation.

Take it if You Want to Know.

The "Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine" is printed not only for the farmer, but for everyone who wishes to be instructed in things in general.
Masonville, Que. T. C. MASON.

and place a number of animals in the order of their merit.

Few exercises are more educative in their effect, or call into exercise more valuable mental faculties, than that of judging live stock. Here are two animals before you, neither of them perfect, for perfection is seldom met with here below; each excels the other in certain particulars, and each has corresponding defects of more or less importance. A good judge must have a quick and accurate eye, to detect the good qualities and the defects of each; he must have a well-balanced judgment, to weigh the one defect over against the other, and of a number of evils to choose the least; and he must have the faculty of decision, and be willing to place himself on record as holding certain opinions.

This latter is a mental habit, the value of which is too often overlooked. Many men are so afflicted with mental laziness that they have no definite opinions of their own on any subject. Ask them to define their position concerning any question that is claiming public interest and they will give you an evasive or non-committal answer. Their opinions are always in the making, and, consequently, they are easily swayed in any direction by every wave of public agitation that comes along.

When a young man enters a judging competition of this kind, therefore, he receives a training in quickness and accuracy of perception, balance of judgment and habits of decision; all of which are valuable traits that will contribute much to his success in any department of industry in which his lot may be cast.

One reform that the writer would like to suggest to our fair boards, would be a revision of the prize-lists, so that the most liberal prizes be allotted to those breeds that are most largely represented in the district. A multiplication of breeds in any given locality is in many respects an evil. The supremacy of Great Britain in the live-stock world may be attributed in large part to the fact that the breeders of each district have devoted themselves to the improvement of those breeds that seemed to be best adapted to local conditions; and thus we have certain counties noted for Shorthorn cattle, others for Hereford, and others again for Angus. This is an advantage in many ways, but especially in facilitating sales. When a particular locality becomes noted, say for Clydesdale horses, it becomes a sort of Mecca for buyers. Not only does it offer a larger number of animals from which to select, but it also affords an opportunity to get a shipment together with much less expense of time and money than if a buyer were obliged to pick up a few animals here and a few at some other point perhaps many miles away.

Such a revision of the prize-lists as I have suggested would also tend to circumvent the professional showman, who gets together a few animals of a breed in which there is not likely to be any competition, and then proceeds to make a circuit of the fairs, purely and simply for the money there is in it. To give prizes for classes in which there is likely to be little or no competition is little better than a misappropriation of public funds.

Prizes might well be given for skill in fitting and showing live stock, the competition to be open to farmers' sons within a certain age limit. A competition of this kind would be both interesting and profitable, not only to the participants, but also to the spectators. To fit and show stock to the best advantage is an art that demands not only knowledge, but skill. It is painful to watch some men showing stock; the man is often a disgrace to the animal he is leading.

Let a prize be given for the best fitted and shown farm team, independent of the merits of the horses themselves, and let as many young men as possible be induced to enter the competition. The competitors will obtain from older horsemen, and from every other available source, a fund of information on the feeding, care and handling of horses that, but for the prospect of the coming competition, they would perhaps never acquire; but in addition to this, and of vastly more importance, they will gain a greater love for their work and a more abiding faith in their own powers of achievement. If we have aroused in a man a strong spirit of self-reliance, and an enthusiastic love for his profession, we have done him a greater good, it seems to me, than if we had merely furnished him with information or put him in the way of making more money.

Hand in Hand with our Business.

We must have the "Farmer's Advocate" to carry on business. Cannot keep up to the times without it.

Harriston, Ont.

The "Farmer's Advocate" is a grand paper, and I could not possibly carry on my farm without it. I am a new beginner, and find your valuable paper a great help to me.

Commercial Cross, P. E. I.

Helps the Honey Producer.

Formerly I used to take a bee journal, but lately I find I have been getting as much practical information on bees from your weekly as in any \$1 bee journal I have taken.

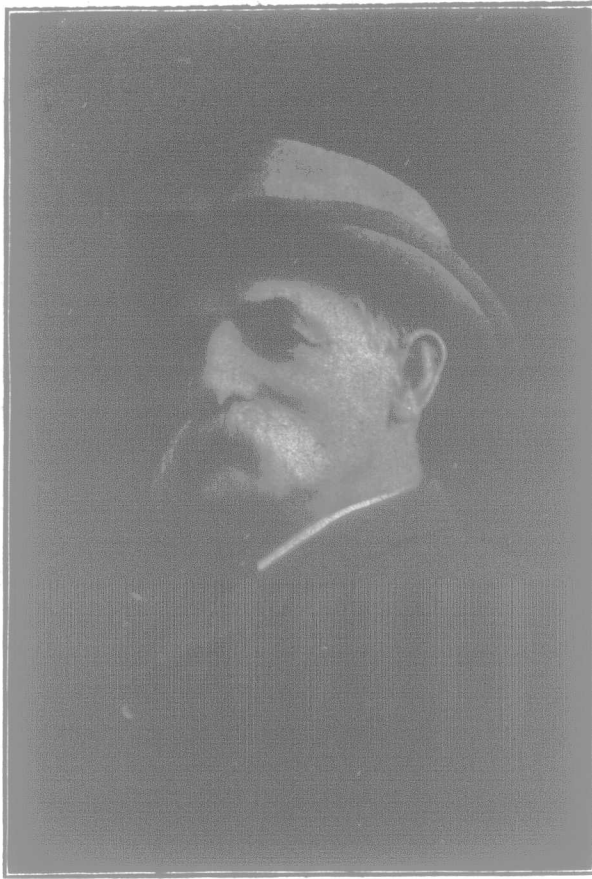
Petit Brule, Que.

Results of Wheat Experimentation at Guelph.

Within the past fifteen years about two hundred varieties of winter wheat have been grown at the Agricultural College. The most of these have been grown for at least five years in succession. The highest yielding varieties for the past five years, including 1904, have produced the following average number of pounds of grain per measured bushel and of bushels of grain per acre: Dawson's Golden Chaff, 59.9 lbs., 59.8 bus.; Imperial Amber, 61.2 lbs., 58 bus.; Prize-taker, 59.8 lbs., 57.6 bus.; Silver Dollar, 59.7 lbs., 57 bus.; Buda Pesth, 61.4 lbs., 55.4 bus. The Dawson's Golden Chaff possessed the stiffest straw, and the Red Hussar the weakest straw in 1904. All varieties rusted more or less in 1904, the Ironclad, Tasmania Red and Pride of America being the freest. The Hessian fly did only a small amount of damage the past year.

Seed taken from wheat which was allowed to become very ripe before it was cut produced a greater yield of both grain and straw and a heavier weight of grain per measured bushel than that produced from wheat which was cut at any one of four earlier stages of maturity, according to the average results of fourteen separate tests.

Selections of seed made from two varieties of winter wheat and tested for six years produced average annual results in bushels of grain per acre, tons of straw per acre, and pounds per measured bushel as follows: Large plump seed, 46.9 bushels, 2.6 tons, and 59.4 pounds; small plump seed, 40.1 bushels, 2.2 tons, and 59.2 pounds; shrunken seed, 39.1 bushels,



Mr. Joseph L. Haycock.

Inspector of binder twine and twine factories for the Canadian Government.

2.1 tons, and 59.1 pounds; and broken seed, 9.3 bushels, .6 tons, and 54.2 pounds, respectively.

The average yields, less the amount of seed used, from sowing one bushel, one and one-half bushels, and two bushels of each of two varieties of winter wheat per acre in each of six years, have been 39.7 bushels, 42.3 bushels, and 42.4 bushels per acre, respectively.

Seed wheat grown a thousand miles south of Guelph gave practically the same results as Ontario-grown seed in the average experiments of two years.

Winter wheat sown at the college during the first ten days of September in each of nine years has yielded 5.2 bushels per acre more than that sown from the 16th to the 20th of September.

The average results of sixteen experiments, covering a period of eight years, show that on well-cultivated land winter wheat which was drilled in with a machine and that which was sown broadcast by hand gave practically the same yields of grain per acre.

Winter wheat gave much better satisfaction on clover sod than on timothy sod.

Land on which field peas were used as a green manure yielded 6.5 bushels of wheat per acre more than land on which buckwheat was used as a green manure, and 2.3 bushels per acre more than land which was worked as a bare fallow, in the average of eight separate tests.

In each of five years, experiments have been conducted in treating winter wheat in different ways to kill the stinking smut, and the results have been very satisfactory. In the autumn of 1903, seven different treatments were made with each of two varieties of wheat. In the crop of the present year, the wheat produced from treated seed had no smut, and that

from untreated seed had 3.6 per cent. of smutted heads. The treatment which proved very simple, cheap and effective was the immersion of the seed wheat for twenty minutes in a solution made by adding one pint of formaldehyde (formalin) to forty-two gallons of water. Experimentalist, Guelph. C. A. ZAVITZ.

DAIRY.

The Making of a Dairy Herd.

"How can I best build up a profitable herd of dairy cows?" is the question propounded by a correspondent engaged in general dairying; that is, selling milk for cheesemaking in summer and buttermaking in winter.

We may assume that this correspondent owns a medium-sized herd of fairly good dairy cows, some of which are decidedly more profitable than others. The first thing is to find out, then, which cows are worth keeping, and which are not. Nobody can run any business successfully unless he knows the relation of cost of production to the price received for the product. Guesswork will not do in dairying any more than it will in manufacturing. Therefore, let the farmer discard the plainly inferior producers, feed the rest well for a year, and keep an approximately correct record of the milk and butter-fat yielded by each cow, and of the food consumed by each. The results are pretty sure to be surprising.

The majority of farmers consider it too much trouble to keep milk records. Not so the Danes, who are our keenest competitors in the world's markets, so far as dairy products and bacon are concerned. The little kingdom of Denmark has about three hundred farmers' co-operative testing associations, which are doing a great deal to develop the capacity of the Danish dairy cow, and to reduce the cost of milk production. In these associations, the milk of each cow is weighed one day per week, and the milk tested for butter-fat fortnightly or monthly. In this way it is easy to get an estimate of the year's production which is quite close enough for practical purposes. The feed of each cow is also weighed sufficiently often to get a rough business estimate of the cost for a year. With a spring balance hanging at a convenient point in the stable, and a pencil and sheet of paper beside it, this method of keeping records requires so little time and trouble that no progressive dairyman can afford to neglect it.

Little attention has been paid by the general farmer in Canada to the systematic breeding of dairy cows, yet there are a great many cows of no particular breeding that only require good feeding to make them profitable producers. It is scarcely necessary to say that the chief function of the dairy cow is the production of milk. The economical production of large quantities of milk, butter or cheese determines the value of the cow, and if she does not yield a profitable flow of milk she ceases to have any reason for existence. By the simple method of testing outlined above the farmer will be able at the end of a year to weed out his poor milkers and retain the best as the basis of the new herd. No man can select the most profitable producers from his neighbor's herd without using the scales and tester, nor can he often get the privilege of buying another man's best cows. Hence, it follows that to build up a high-class dairy herd it will usually be necessary for the farmer to breed his own cows.

The improvement of the herd will depend chiefly upon the sort of bulls used. The most expert judge is largely at sea when he attempts to select a dairy bull by appearances alone. When we come to the question of raising good cows, we find that the only road to success is in breeding from cows of known capacity, and from bulls whose female ancestors have been tested for excellence at the pail and churn. It is imperative that the herd bull be backed up by a considerable number of good-producing dams and grandams, if satisfactory results are to be expected from his daughters.

A good cow is a good cow, no matter what her breed may be. Therefore, let the farmer choose the dairy breed that he considers best suited to his conditions, and stick to it. Let him breed his selected cows to the best available bull of that breed, and continue to grade up his herd to a higher degree of excellence year by year. The practice followed by some farmers of using bulls first of one breed and then of another is fatal to all plans for building up a uniform, handsome and profitable herd of grade cows, and that is just what most farmers require. It was breeding with a purpose in view that enabled the late E. D. Tilton, of Ont., to build up a working herd of dairy cows that was probably unequalled in Canada. One of his grade cows produced 20,132 lbs. of milk in a year; five others gave from 13,000 lbs. to 16,582 lbs., and the whole herd of sixty-five cows made a yearly average of nearly 10,000 lbs.

Even with the utmost care in breeding, a herd cannot be made profitable without good feeding and careful weeding out of the inferior animals. The dairy heifers should be kept in a good, thrifty growing condition, but not too fat. If they are

bred to drop their first calves at from twenty-four to thirty months old, they are not likely to develop a tendency to make beef rather than milk. If there seems a danger of deterioration in size through this early breeding of the heifers, it is better to give them a long rest after the first milking period than to allow them to reach the age of three years before calving.

As a machine for converting the raw products of the farm into more salable forms, the good dairy cow is without an equal. The beef bullock will pay little more than market prices for the food consumed. The same may be said of the sheep. Pigs and poultry will give much better returns than the steer or sheep, if due attention be given to scientific feeding, but even these seldom yield more than one dollar and fifty cents for one dollar's worth of feed. The dairy cow, however, often goes as high as two dollars' worth of product from one dollar's worth of feed, and many extra good cows have been known to give two dollars and fifty cents' worth of products for one dollar's worth of feed consumed.

In this country it costs about \$35 to feed a cow reasonably well for one year. Every dairy herd should average at least fifty dollars' worth of products per cow annually. If a herd is not giving such a return there is something wrong. The keeping of yearly records will enable the owner to locate the leak. W. A. CLEMONS.

The Reason Why.

The "Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine" is appreciated by the people of Canada because:

1. It is bright, wholesome and attractive.
2. It is no "Sleepy Hollow" newspaper, but treats of thoroughly up-to-date subjects in a thoroughly up-to-date way.
3. Its great aim is to help the farmers of Canada to accomplish the best results with the least waste of time.
4. Its editorial staff is composed of practical men, who know what they are talking about. The "Farmer's Advocate" has no room for mere book-farmers.
5. Its stock, farm, dairy, poultry, horticulture and apiary departments are especially adapted to the needs of the greatest number, not, as in some papers, to the whims of the millionaire agriculturists alone.
6. Its illustrations are a "taking" feature. A single picture sometimes tells more than a thousand words, hence the "Farmer's Advocate" spares no expense in thus presenting to the farmers of Canada a continuous series of object lessons regarding the best types of live stock, best plans for houses, barns, etc., besides numberless other things, such as systems of drainage, handy devices, etc.
7. It is an effectual stagnation-preventer. The man who thinks reads the "Farmer's Advocate." The man who reads it must necessarily think, for it continually suggests new lines of thought and endeavor.
8. Its pages are not devoted to often useless political discussions, but all such subjects as are deemed necessary to the well-being of the agricultural classes are treated independently and fearlessly.
9. It is the best medium in Canada by which the advertiser can reach the farmer.
10. Its "Questions and Answers" department alone often saves, for the farmer who has any question which he wishes answered, many times the price of the paper.
11. It has confidence in the farmers of Canada, and the farmers have confidence in it.
12. It is always glad to hear from the farmers regarding any subject of public interest or benefit, and pleased to give space for the publication of practical hints of any kind.
13. It wastes no space in useless and unprofitable controversies.
14. Its Home Department never fails to recommend itself to the women and children. While striving to assist the housekeepers of the land in all the practical operations of house-keeping, it aims also to provide entertainment, information upon subjects of general interest, and articles upon such subjects as shall appeal both to the intellectual and the aesthetic nature.
15. Its Quiet Hour, loved by old and young alike, fills a place in the hearts of the people, that renders it not only an adjunct, but a necessity to our paper.
16. The Home Department pictures, illustrative either of the world's finest scenery or of the works of the great European masters, are an education in themselves.
17. The "Farmer's Advocate," in short, is the people's own paper, the paper of the farm, the stable, the garden, and the fireside. We know this, because thousands of our readers tell us so. We are glad to feel that our efforts are appreciated, and have pleasure in assuring our readers that "Better Still" shall be our motto in the future, as it has been in the past.

What a Woman Could do with Six Cows.

By Laura Rose.

Not long ago I was asked this question: "What could a woman expect to make by keeping six cows?" I had never really estimated just what the returns would be, so could not give a definite answer, but have since given it some thought. Any woman keeping six cows purely as a business investment would likely see that the animals were good ones, for this is the foundation on which all successful dairying is built.

give 6,000 lbs. of milk of average quality, or make 250 lbs. of butter during the year.

We will first consider the cost of keeping the cows. Of course, they must be well fed, for it is the food given the cow beyond what it takes to keep her, that brings in the profit. The shrewd, economical feeder is the person who gives the cow all the food she will consume and make good use of. Poor, scant feeding means a small milk flow, and vice versa.

Cows are usually in the stable about two hundred days of the year, and while there should get a ration of 30 lbs. corn silage, 20 lbs. pulped roots, 10 lbs. of cut hay, and about 8 lbs. of mixed meal, the amount of meal depending on the flow of milk. If the cows are on good pasture in summer no grain is necessary. When the grass becomes short and dry, it is an excellent plan to have a small silo to open. This enables the cows to keep up the milk supply. When once a cow materially drops off in her milk flow, it is almost impossible to get it up again.

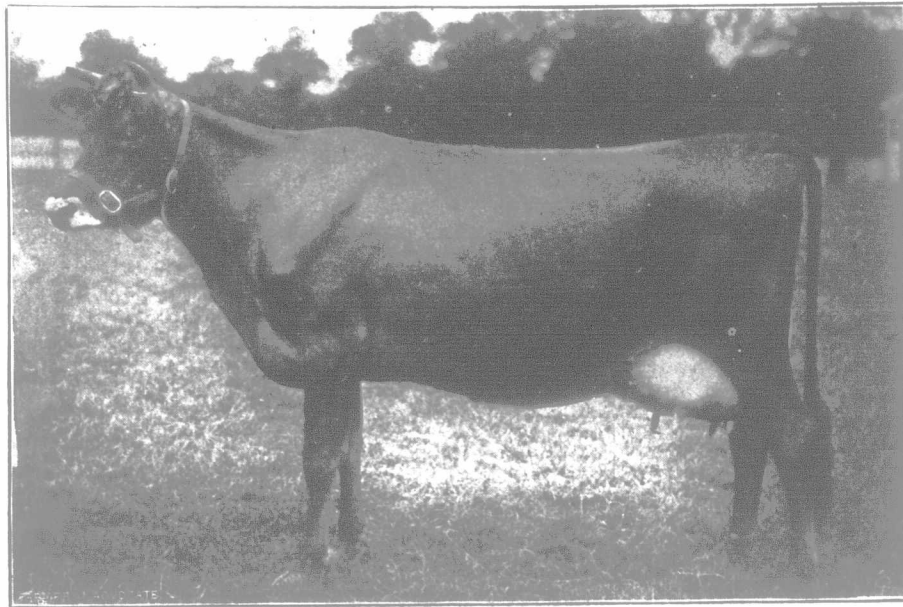
I have estimated the cost of the different foods, and taking average prices and one cow's appetite with another, it is fair to say a cow may be kept well on \$35 a year. This amount includes \$1.00 a month per head for pasture. The food cost of keeping the six cows is \$210, and now the important question is how are we to get back our money. There are such a variety of ways in which to dispose of the milk: It might be sold by the quart, but this would entail considerable expense in the selling of it, and, besides, would leave no skim milk for feeding to young stock. The milk could be separated and sold by the quart or gallon, and I think from every standpoint there is usually less labor and more money to be gotten from this way than any other.

The cream may be made into butter, and, when sold to good customers as extra fancy dairy butter, brings a paying price. The milk could be made into small fancy home-made cheese, and several people I know do well from their cows by disposing of the milk in this way, and say they would rather make cheese than butter. If a cheese factory or creamery be in the vicinity the milk may be called for and taken off the farm to be manufactured into a more condensed food.

We have here five or six ways of disposing of the product of the cow, and it remains with the woman who has the six cows to choose the one most adapted to her locality, circumstances or home conditions. If near a thriving town or city, she might sell the whole milk or cream. If farther in the country, but near a good market or railway station, she might make butter or cheese, while if more isolated, and a factory be in the neighborhood, then send the milk to it. The main thing is to have plenty of milk of good quality, then the judicious disposing of it, no matter in what form, will bring the profit on the right side.

If milk is sold by the quart it now usually brings six cents per quart. We will allow three cents of this to go for expenses. 39,327 pounds of milk at 3 cents per quart, = \$471.84. Subtract \$210.00 cost of food, and we have left us as profit, \$261.84.

If it is more



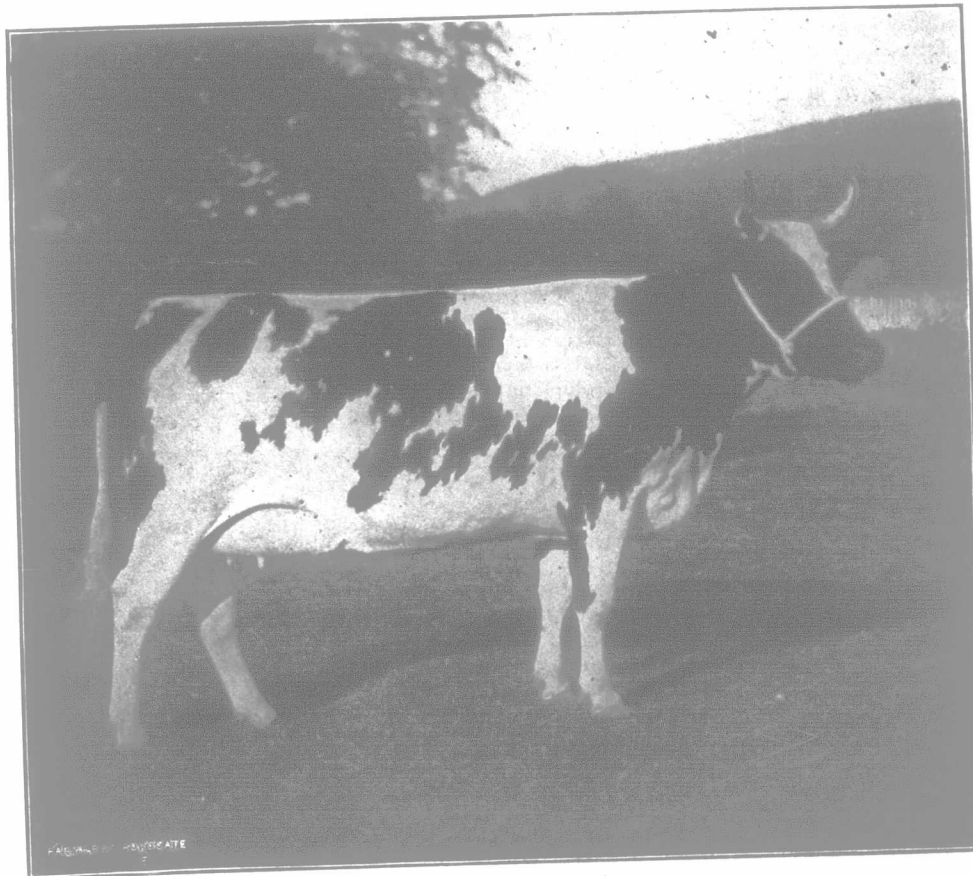
Henbury Gentle.
First-prize Jersey cow, Royal Show, 1904.

Without a good milk production no large profits need be expected.

It is rather difficult to get definite information as to what cows really produce, and the only reliable data at my hand was the record of the dairy cows at the Ontario Agricultural College. I hear some one protest immediately, saying that cows kept as they are at the College should not be taken as the standard of the ordinary farmer's herd. Perhaps not, but I do not intend to pick out the six best. That certainly would not be fair. A record was kept of twenty cows, so, supposing we start with No. 8 and take to No. 13. This, I think, should strike a fair average.

PRODUCTION FOR ONE YEAR.		
	Lbs. Milk.	Lbs. Butter.
No. 8.....	7,352	284
No. 9.....	6,843	244
No. 10.....	6,807	267
No. 11.....	6,714	261
No. 12.....	6,104	232
No. 13.....	5,507	258
Total.....	39,327	1,546

We estimate that a cow to be profitable should



Pride of Ardyne.
Champion Ayrshire at the Highland Show, 1904.

convenient to dispose of the cream, taking a cream testing 20 per cent. butter-fat, and selling it at 20 cents per quart, we would have \$534.80. It is hard to estimate the cost of labor in securing the cream, but we will say \$100, which leaves \$224.80 as profit, after deducting cost of food.

Making the milk up into butter and getting an average price of 20 cents per pound, would bring in, after deducting cost of food, \$109.20. In the latter case, all the skim milk and butter-milk is left on the farm, and besides offsetting, the labor part of the question, should materially help the financial part, for pig and poultry raising should be no small branch of the dairy industry. Then, we must not forget the increase to the herd in the form of good calves, and also the fertilizing value of the manure.

Making cheese is carried on usually only part of the year, so I have not estimated the profit from it. In selling milk to a factory, the price differs so greatly with the season and district that I cannot compute the gain, but, taking one year with another, I think there is no better way of disposing of the milk, and it certainly relieves the woman of a lot of hard work on the farm.

In treating a subject such as this, there is considerable speculation involved which cannot be avoided. I have not taken into consideration the capital invested, or the losses which always occur, but I do think it possible to secure a profit of from \$30 to \$50 apiece for cows which are properly fed and well cared for.

The Tring Milk and Butter Tests.

The following tables give the averages of the cows in the two classes, in the one-day butter test and milking trials at the Tring (England) Show last month, 87 cows competing:

Table with columns: No. and Breed, Live Weight, Days in milk, Milk, Butter, Butter Ratio, Points, Milk, Butter. Contains data for Cows 900 Pounds Live Weight and Under, and Cows Exceeding 900 Pounds Live Weight.

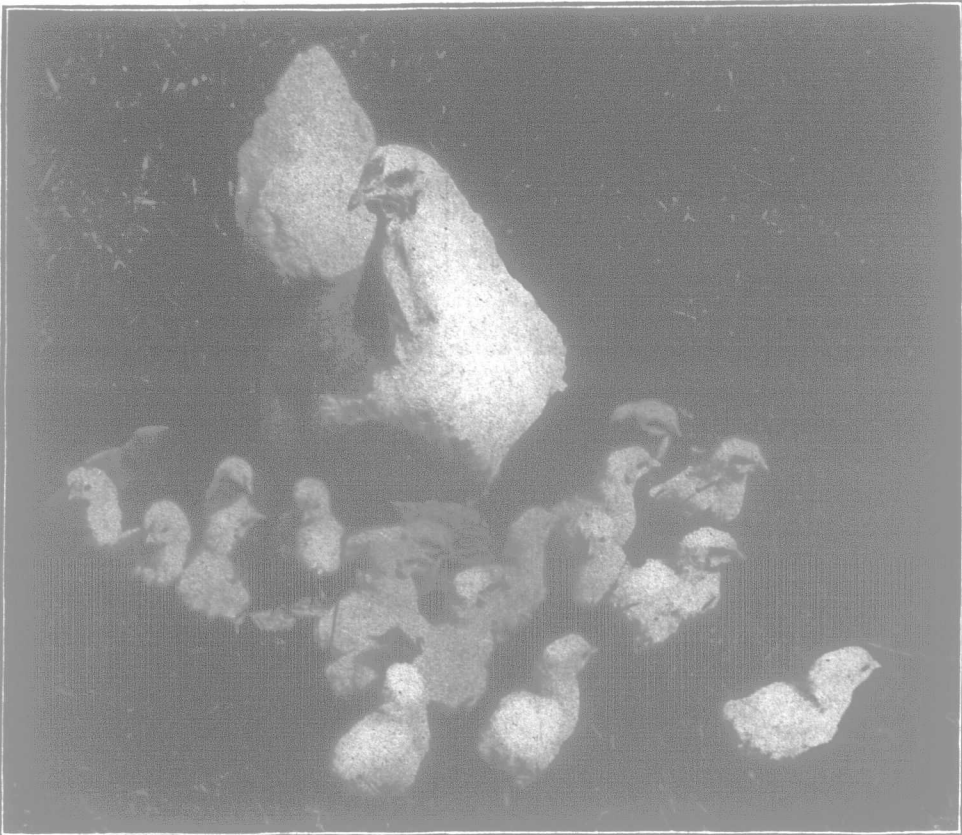
900 pounds, the first prize went to Dr. Watney's Jersey cow, Blackberry, five years old, weighing 917 pounds, yielding, 126 days after calving, 38 lbs. 10 ozs. milk, and 2 lbs. 15½ ozs. butter.

The first-prize cow in the milking trials for cows over 900 pounds live weight, was Mr. R. W. Hobbe's dairy Shorthorn, Rose 26th, weighing 1,476 pounds at seven years old, yielding, 54 days after calving, 72 lbs. 6 ozs. of milk, and 2 lbs. 2½ ozs. of butter. The second prize in this class went to a Lincoln Red cow, seven years old, weighing 1,568 pounds, whose milk yield 29 days after calving was 71 lbs. 12 ozs., and of butter 2 lbs. 9¼ ozs. The first-prize cow in this class scored 73.77 points for milk, and 36.15 points for butter, while the Jersey cow (Blackberry) in the same class, which stood first for butter, weighed 917 lbs., 126 days in milk, scored 55.85 points for butter and 46.22 points for milk.

The Dairy Test at St. Louis.

The results of the sixth ten-days' work (August 5th to 14th) of the cows in the dairy demonstration at the World's Fair at St. Louis are given below:

Holstein Herd— Milk by 15 cows, ten days, 8,264.9 lbs. Milk per cow, per day, (average of herd) 56.6 lbs. Butter-fat by 15 cows, ten days, 274.40 lbs. Butter-fat per cow, per day (average of herd) 1.879 lbs. Solids not fat, 15 cows, 10 days, 674.42 lbs. Solids not fat, per cow, per day, 4.62 lbs. Fat, composite sample, 3.3%. Feed consumed, 12,840 lbs., or 85.6 lbs. per cow per day.



A Proud Parent.

Jersey Herd— Milk, 25 cows, 10 days, 10,599.1 lbs. Milk per cow, per day (average herd) 42.8 lbs. Butter-fat, 25 cows, 10 days, 500.718 lbs. Butter-fat per cow, per day (average herd) 2.004 lbs. Solids not fat, 25 cows, 10 days, 970.41 lbs. Solids not fat, per cow, per day (average herd) 3.88 lbs. Fat, composite sample, 4.6%. Feed consumed, 12,064.4 lbs., or 48.2 lbs. per cow per day.

Brown Swiss Herd— Milk, 5 cows, 10 days, 2,302.7 lbs. Milk per cow, per day (average of the herd), 46.05 lbs. Butter-fat, 5 cows, 10 days, 84.279 lbs. Butter-fat, per cow, per day (average herd), 1.686 lbs. Solids not fat, 5 cows, 10 days, 205.40 lbs. Solids not fat produced, per cow, per day, 4.108 lbs. Fat, per cent., 3.6. Feed consumed, 4,178.5 lbs., or 83.5 lbs. per cow per day.

Shorthorn Herd— Milk by 25 cows, 10 days, 9,295.8 lbs. Milk per cow, per day (average of herd) 37.1 lbs. Butter-fat by 25 cows, 10 days, 343.92 lbs. Butter-fat per cow, per day (average of herd) 1.375 lbs. Solids by 25 cows, 10 days, 809.23 lbs. Solids per cow, per day, 3.23 lbs. Fat, per cent., 3.6. Feed consumed, 12,156 lbs.; per cow, per day, 48 lbs. *Cow No. 48 sick, on 12th, 13th and 14th solids not fat not computed.

In Love at First Sight.

A friend of mine picked up a copy of your valuable paper, and was so highly pleased with it he demanded a subscription to it at once, and handed me the fee, \$1.50, to send for it. THOS. McKEAG. Oxenden, Ont.

POULTRY.

The Bath for Show Birds.

A writer in the Country Gentleman offers the following suggestions on preparing fowl for exhibition:

The necessary requirements of the show-room are, first, the best possible plumage to be obtained and maintained during the season. In addition to this, good condition, thoroughly cleansed heads and their belongings, and shanks and feet as well. Quite too often the neglect of these requirements deprives the exhibitor of the prize that might have been won if the demands of conditions necessary had been carefully looked after. Many go so far, even during the early fall fairs, as to wash the entire body plumage of the specimens to be shown, even though they may be partially in moult. Washing or cleansing of the entire plumage, shanks and feet as well, adds very much to their appearance. One can scarcely imagine the amount of dirt that will accumulate in and upon the plumage of a fowl until they have thoroughly tub-washed the same.

Tub-washing of poultry is a very simple process. Three washtubs are provided, one filled with warm water, as warm as your hands will bear, the second with lukewarm water, the third with cold water. The specimen to be washed is thoroughly doused or soaked in the warm water; then the feathers and the entire body, clear to the skin, is thoroughly rubbed with soap—Ivory soap seems to be the best for this purpose. With this same soap, the legs, shanks and head, and entire plumage, is thoroughly washed. Rub the soap well in to the body, using your hands and fingers. There is no danger whatever of breaking the plumage when it is soaked with the water.

After the entire specimen has been thoroughly washed clear down to the skin with soap, then lightly rinse it in the warm water. From this tub remove the specimen to the second tub, containing lukewarm water. After having thoroughly rinsed the entire bird in this lukewarm water, remove it to the tub of cold water, and rinse it again. Allow the water to drain from the specimen, then dry the plumage as much as possible with cloths or towels, always rubbing the plumage the right way of the feathers. After being dried as much as possible with the cloths, place the specimens in a canvas-covered coop. If the sun is shining warm and hot, place the coop out in the direct rays of the sun, but do not allow the rays of the sun to go through the slats of the coop and scorch or sunburn the comb or feathers. When the washing process is made use of in cool or cold weather, the coop containing the washed fowls must be placed near a stove, or in a very warm room (the warmer the better), so that the plumage will be quickly dried.

The same washing process may be made use of to hasten the moult of poultry desired for exhibition. Poultry that has been washed in very warm water, but not hot enough to scald them, if nicely dried and kept in a warm, sheltered coop or house, oftentimes drop their plumage very quickly. All of these methods can be properly made use of, providing they are not inhuman or painful to the fowls.

The secret of success in the show-room is to hatch your chicks from eggs which have been laid by the highest quality of poultry. These eggs, properly hatched, and the chicks well raised and cared for to maturity and through their entire lives, while they are kept for exhibition purposes, are surely the most successful, as the result of having been properly raised and cared for, for that special purpose.

Enclosed find \$1.50, my subscription for the "Farmer's Advocate." I thought I could do without it, but I soon got lonesome. JOHN COWAN. Charleston, Ont.

GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

The Storage of Apples.

Inquiries are frequently made about the storage of apples, and to answer the question satisfactorily, one would need to know what kind of apples is to be stored. If any and all varieties is meant, then it involves the question of cold storage. If it is desired to hold early and fall apples for a time to tide over a glutted market, they cannot be safely held without cold storage. For storing on a small scale, ice storage on the Hanrahan system will do fairly well. Full particulars as to this system can be got from the Department of Public Works, Toronto, under the scheme inaugurated by the Department for the encouragement of co-operative cold storage houses. The scheme involves a bonus of one-fifth of the cost, up to a maximum of \$500, under certain rules and regulations. Some houses have been built under this scheme, and are giving satisfactory results in the storage of fruit and dairy products. The main points in this system are, first, perfect insulation and a continuous current of air passing down through the ice, whereby it is purified and cooled, and then passes up through the slatted floor of the chamber in which the goods are stored. An average temperature of below 40 degrees can be maintained in this chamber, and it is said to be the best system of ice storage that has been tried so far.

For the storage of winter apples, a frost-proof building is required. This building should be placed where there is natural drainage and the soil is dry. If the ground is a little rolling, so that one side of the building can be about four feet under the surface of the ground, it will be an advantage in putting the barrels into it, as they can be rolled from the deck of the wagon or truck straight into the floor of the house. These houses are usually constructed with a basement and upper floor. The basement may be either stone or concrete. The latter would be the best. The upper part may be made with scantling and common lumber, breaking the joints and using good building paper between. The outside may be sheathed with lumber, and then covered with metal siding, with building paper between; a dead-air space of four inches will be left in the center, if 2x4-inch scantling is used for studding. The ceiling of the upper part can be made frostproof by simply covering with dry sawdust, having the ceiling tight, so it will not sift through it. Both basement and upper story should have small windows, to serve the double purpose of light, and to be opened during the night in the fall, and closed during warm days up to the time cold weather sets in, as this helps to maintain a cool, even temperature. Extra sash should be used in very cold weather, so as to have double windows, with an air space between. The system of ventilating stables, known as the Usher system, by means of air ducts passing through the ground from outside under the bottom of the lower story, and discharging just above the bottom floor, would be a great help in maintaining a cool temperature during the fall and up to the approach of cold weather.

The building should have good, tight-fitting double doors, and a trapdoor in the floor of the upper room, so that the barrels can be hoisted from the basement by means of a pulley and sling, when re-packing the apples during the winter. The advantage of having a two-storied building is, that apples stored in barrels should not be piled higher than five tiers of barrels, otherwise those in the bottom tier will be more or less injured by the pressure; and by having an upper floor you can have five tiers on each floor, which is far better and safer than having all in one room and having to pile them ten tiers high, in which case those in the bottom would certainly suffer. The upper floor must be well supported with strong joists or sleepers, with sufficient pillars underneath to make it perfectly safe.

The building need not be very high; eight feet between floors will be quite sufficient. As to the size of the building in length and width, that will depend on the amount of apples to be stored. It will be easy to calculate, as the apple barrel is about 19 inches in diameter at the bilge, and about 30 inches long on outside, so that a safe calculation would be a space 20 by 30 inches for each barrel. Of course, owing to the shape of the barrel, they do not utilize all the space; there is a certain amount of waste space, but this cannot be helped, and there is some little advantage, in that it allows room for a circulation of cool air.

The great desideratum in the storage of apples is a low and uniform temperature. The most desirable temperature during the winter months is 32 degrees, and if it can be kept at that, or nearly so, there will be scarcely any deterioration in the fruit, providing it has been properly handled.

Thermometers should be placed in different parts of the building, and the person in charge, by observing the temperature, can do a great deal to keep it uniform, by opening or closing a window or door. It is not necessary to have someone in constant attendance a few minutes each day will suffice, and often it will need no attention for several days at a time; but when extreme changes in the weather occur, someone should be on hand to attend to it.

Fruit Reports for August.

The Fruit Division, Ottawa, reports as follows regarding the prospects for the fruit crop:

APPLES.

Prospects have not changed materially since the last report. In Southern Ontario the fruit will at least equal the crop of last year in quantity, and surpass it in quality. In the Georgian Bay and Lake Ontario district everything points to a medium crop, cleaner than usual. Nova Scotia is developing considerable fungus. Prince Edward Island reports no appreciable change.

OTHER FRUIT.

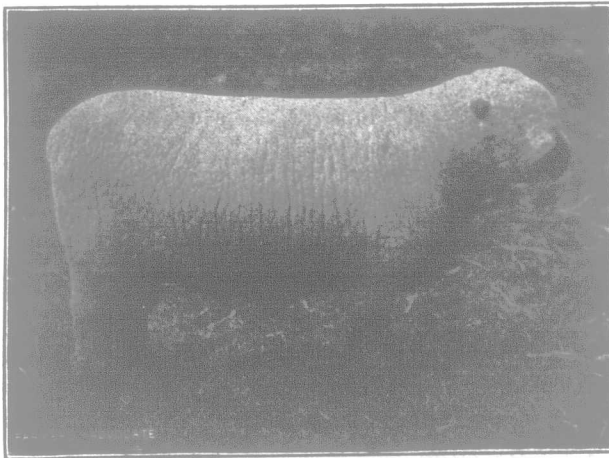
Pears of all sorts are a light crop. Plums are a total failure in more than half the orchards, and only a light crop anywhere. The prospects for peaches have not improved. Fifty per cent. of the correspondents report a total failure. Black-rot has injured the grape crop materially in the larger vineyards, but the crop will still be fair.

FOREIGN MARKETS AND CROPS.

The first American apples sold in Glasgow at 12 to 14 shillings. The British and continental crop fill the market at present, but the fruit crop is lighter than was anticipated, though still a good crop. American apples are 75 per cent., peaches 60 per cent., and grapes 90 per cent. of a full crop.

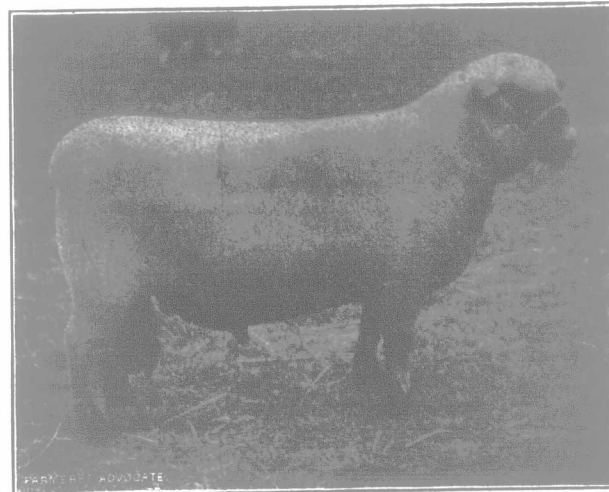
They Know a Good Thing.

I assure you that the "Farmer's Advocate" is highly appreciated here. WM. H. GROVES. Mardol, Shrewsbury, England.



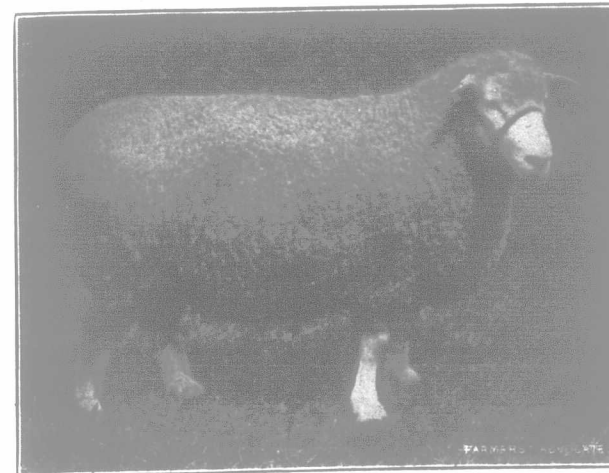
Yearling Shropshire Ram.

First at Royal Show, England, 1904. Exhibited by Mr. R. P. Cooper, Berkhamsted.



Hampshire Down Ram.

First at Royal Show, 1904.



Romney Marsh or Kentish Ram.

First at Royal Show, England, 1904.

APIARY.

Selling Honey.

By Morley Pettit.

The American bee papers are strongly urging the early selling of honey. Experience has shown, says Wm. A. Selser, that honey brings the best price in September and October; and while trying to hold back the crop, or the facts relating to the quantity of honey produced, may bring a higher price for a while, as soon as the market realizes there is honey being held back the price drops. It is always well to get at the facts as they are; and while seemingly hiding the facts may help the price temporarily, it destroys confidence eventually, and hurts the trade.

There is no doubt there should be a fair understanding between buyer and seller. Producers need not think that they can, by concealing the fact of a large output of honey, secure a higher price than the market will stand, and retain their customers for succeeding years. On the other hand, buyers must be as fair with producers, in order to freely secure the information desired. The present year, with not more than thirty per cent. of last year's number of colonies and a partial failure in the south-west of the Province, even a good yield per colony in other sections cannot bring up the aggregate to anything like last year's crop. In this case it would seem advisable to sell cautiously. Comb honey will need to be shipped before the cold weather, but extracted honey, especially in barrels, will ship more safely, and probably sell as well after it is candied.

There is one market that will surely be good where all "for-their-own-use" beekeepers are killed out, that is the market of the house-to-house peddler. Anyone with a horse and buggy and a little time can easily get ten cents per pound for all his honey. The 10-lb. and 5-lb. slip-cover pails make the best package for peddling. Let the weight include the package, and sell for the even dollar or fifty cents. Mark each package with an attractive label, bearing your name and address, the name of the goods, and instructions for liquefying. Do not liquefy candied honey before selling. Sell it in its natural condition—candied in cool weather. If liquefied before selling it will harden later and cause dissatisfaction. Explain the instructions on the label for liquefying, also that many prefer to eat it candied. If the pail is set in hot water a few minutes, then held upside down over a platter, the solid cake of honey will slip out and can be served with a knife like butter or cheese. Those who have never before cared for candied honey vote it delicious when served in this way. Those who always deal squarely and produce an article of uniform excellence need have no fear of selling at a good price.

EVENTS OF THE WORLD.

Several villages have been destroyed by forest fires in Austria, many people being burned to death.

It is proposed to establish a system of wireless telegraphy fire alarms in the United States forest reserves.

The German Government has sent 800 additional troops to German Southwest Africa, to assist in suppressing the Hereros rebellion.

Impressive ceremonies marked the christening of the Czarevitch at the Peterhof Palace, on August 24th. He has been named Alexis Nicholavitch.

It is officially announced that the Russian cruiser Askold and the destroyer Grozovoi have been disarmed at Shanghai, the order for disarmament being received from the Russian Minister at Peking, August 24th.

The continued success of the revolutionists in Paraguay is causing the greatest panic throughout the country. Preparations for hostilities, as well as negotiations for peace, are proceeding with feverish rapidity, and foreigners in Asuncion, the capital, and other parts of the country are leaving as quickly as possible, under protection of the diplomatic corps.

The indignation of the British people at the holding up of the steamer Comedian in South African waters, by the Russian cruiser Smolensk, has been partly suspended by the suggestion of the Russian Government, that the Smolensk might not have received the orders arising out of the recent agreement regarding interference with neutral vessels. The Russian Government, in dealing with the affair, has authorized Great Britain to assist in locating and notifying the Smolensk and her accompanying cruiser. Accordingly, the British Government has despatched two vessels from the Cape of Good Hope to carry out this mission. Since the stopping of the Comedian, news has been received that the British collier Pencalenck, bound from Cardiff for Malta, with coal for the British navy, has also been held up and examined by the Russian cruiser Ural.

Whatever be the sentiment of the various nations looking on at the great conflict in the Far East, the

manner in which the Russians have parried the terrific onslaught of the Japanese at Port Arthur has challenged the admiration of the world. Although exposed for days to a murderous hail, which damaged wall and fortress, rendering no part of the town a safe habitation for man or beast, the Russians have, for the time, repulsed their assailants. This, however, by no means implies that the siege of Port Arthur is over. Madened by the futility of their attempt, and by the tremendous loss of life which they suffered, the Japanese will certainly return to the attack as soon as reinforcements of men and guns can be secured. In the meantime General Stoessel's fatigued and nerve-wracked soldiery will have a short respite. Recent despatches state that events are again moving in the north, where a series of attacks have been made upon the eastern front of Kuropatkin's army by the Japanese. It is surmised, however, that these have been but a manoeuvre to keep the attention of the Russians distracted from the large bodies of Japanese which are said to be quietly ascending the Liao River. If this be true, the immediate occurrence of a great battle in the vicinity of Liaoyang would not be surprising.

NOTES AND NEWS.

The wheat crops in England are expected to be the smallest on record.

Ontario crop-report estimates show a falling off of 7,899,975 bushels of wheat.

Construction of the Guelph and Goderich branch of the C.P.R. began at Goderich on August 22nd.

The first batch of steel rails completed by the re-organized works at the Sault were turned out on Aug. 24th.

A 2,000,000-bushel elevator is to be erected by the Dominion Government at Port Colborne in the early future.

The Agricultural Department have notified the agricultural societies of the Province that horse-racing at fairs is illegal.

At the World's Fair the other day the horses of Robert Beith, M.P., of Bowmanville, made a clean sweep of the prizes in the Hackney classes.

About 2,500 people left Toronto for the West on the harvesters' excursion, August 20th, and on August 23rd, 1,500 additional harvesters followed.

Two well-defined zones of iron-bearing rock have been discovered east of Port Arthur. Director of Mines Gibson considers that the proximity of these fields to Lake Superior, which is only four or five miles distant, makes the area an especially important one.

Ontario Provincial Winter Fair.

The prize-list of the Ontario Provincial Winter Fair, which will be held at Guelph from December 5th to 9th, 1904, has just been received. After a careful review of the rules and regulations as embodied in the prize-list, we notice that the only important change is with reference to the dairy test. In former years the test was started on Monday of the week of the show, and ended on Wednesday. This necessitated the closing of the dairy department to the public until the fair was half over, and owing to the large amount of clerical work involved, the results of the test could not be posted earlier than Friday. The management has acted in the interest of both exhibitors and visitors, by having the test begin on Saturday and end on Monday. Visitors will now have access to the dairy department during the full time of the show, and the complete results of the test can be posted not later than Wednesday. Arrangements are being made to have individual results posted in front of each cow, so that complete information will be available to visitors at the time they are examining the competing animals.

A substantial increase has been made in the amount of the prizes, the offerings for regular and special prizes making a total value of \$8,252.50. This amount is apportioned to the different departments as follows:

Beef cattle	\$1,922 00
Dairy cattle	1,240 00
Sheep	1,552 00
Swine and bacon hogs	1,526 00
Poultry	1,447 50
Pet stock and dressed poultry	565 00

Total amount of prizes\$8,252 50

It will be seen from the above figures that exhibitors who succeed in showing winning stock, will receive ample reward for their efforts in direct cash returns. Besides this, exhibits at the Winter Fair have attained a standard for quality which gives to exhibitors the maximum amount of advertising value. Those who intend entering stock should now be giving particular attention to the fitting of their animals.

A. P. WESTERVELT, Secretary.

The Last to Go.

Please find enclosed \$1.50, my subscription to the "Farmer's Advocate" to December 31st, 1904. Among the many papers that come to us weekly and one daily, the "Farmer's Advocate" would be the greatest missed. Wishing you the success your enterprise deserves.

J. L. POWERS & SON.

Kirby, Ont.

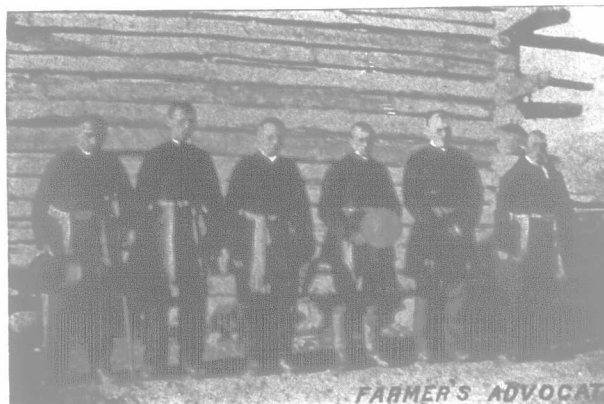
Crop and Market Conditions in England.

The intense heat which has prevailed for some time has given place this week to cooler weather. Harvest work has now become general throughout the greater part of England. As a rule, the corn stands up well for the reaping machine, and as there is no great weight of straw, the work of cutting goes on with exceptional celerity. In many parts of the country the whole of the corn can be cut with the reaping machine, while there



A Group of Doukhor Women in Sunday Attire.

are some districts where the crops were so much beaten down by storms that a good deal of cutting by hand will be necessary. Carting has made very fair progress in the early districts, and many stacks of oats and wheat are to be seen. But the crops have ripened so suddenly that cutting and shocking are more urgent than carting is. The latter operation, like the former, is quick work, as the bulk of the straw is generally



A Group of Doukhobors in "their Sunday Best."

small compared with what is grown in most seasons.

The ram and flock sale season is now with us, and reports to hand speak of the demand being a thoroughly good one, and prices quite equal to those of former years. One fresh record has been established, moreover, viz., \$945.00 for the hire of a Hampshire Down ram lamb for the period of five weeks. The previous record was \$895.00, made last season.

A notable shipment of Lincoln rams has just



Two Highly Respected Doukhor Patriarchs.

been made from Messrs. Wright's well-known Morton flock to their agents in Argentina, consisting of twenty specially-selected yearling rams and nine yearling ewes, which include those grand yearling ewes that have so successfully exhibited this season. Messrs. Wright also report that their first-prize yearling ram at the Royal Show, where he was sold for \$3,000, has been shipped to the Argentine.

The mention of the Royal Show reminds me that the Royal Agricultural Society are calling a con-

ference of their members to discuss their affairs. The last two shows at Park Royal have meant a loss of something like \$90,000.00, which the Society could ill afford. There can be no doubt that more revenue is wanted from some source or other, but it is deplorable it does not come in the natural way, through the turnstiles.

Wheat.—There has been a further advance in prices this week, mainly owing to a further sharp rise in the American markets, which, in its turn, has been caused by unfavorable reports regarding the spring wheat crop, and largely reduced estimates of the total American crop. The serious deficiency in the Austro-Hungarian crop and the reduced estimates in regard to the French and German crops, also tend to add strength to the market, but it was quite clear that the trade views with a certain amount of skepticism any advance in prices on the eve of new crop deliveries, when farmers generally may be supposed to be forced to sell for pecuniary reasons. This will account for the limited business passing at the enhanced rates. Some fine samples of New English wheat have been shown on the Mark Lane market this week at \$7.90. There have been no offers of American spring wheats, but No. 1 northern Manitoba, ex ship, offers at \$9.06; No. 2, at \$8.80; and No. 3, at \$8.50 per 496 lbs.

The supplies at Deptford cattle market keep above the average, but with the imports of refrigerated beef being very small, prices have been in favor of sellers. On Saturday and Monday, Yankee cattle were making up to 13½c. per lb., and Canadians from 12c. to 12½c., and for some choice beasts 12½c. On Wednesday the demand Smithfield, and 969 Canadian cattle changed was slowed in sympathy with the slackness at hands at 11½c. to 12½c., while the top price for States beasts was 12½c.; 1,150 Canadian sheep met a ready sale at 12½c. per lb.

Bacon.—The demand for all descriptions has been brisk this week. The supply has only been moderate, and with country orders coming in very freely. Sellers have seized the opportunity to further increase the prices. The leanest selections of Canadian is officially quoted at 12c., with lean 11½c., and prime 11½c. to 11½c. Appearances at present point to the first quality reaching 13c. next week.

Hams.—The market is rather dull, although the prices are not quotably lower, long cut (green) making up to 13c. for choicest.

Cheese.—A good business is being done in the fancy makes of Canadian cheese, the cooler weather helping this market materially. Price, 8½c. to 9½c. per lb.

Butter.—Canadian makes are now on the market in large quantities, and are meeting with a steady demand at increasing rates. Salted creameries are quoted 19½c. to 20½c., and salted parcels up to 19½c. per lb.

London, Eng., Aug. 13th, 1904.

Mr. Chamberlain and the Canadian Cattle Question.

The Canadian contingent have made some notable captures lately. Some few weeks ago a number of them, headed by Mr. Henderson, of Lawton, Coupar-Angus, made a raid on Highbury Moor Green, and captured Mr. Chamberlain, who at once agreed with them that the scheme of the free importation of store cattle from Canada fitted in exactly with his scheme of a tariff on foreign products with free and unrestricted importation from the colonies. The capture of Mr. Chamberlain by the "Canadian" contingent meant practically the capture of Birmingham, and now we learn that last week the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce had this Canadian cattle question before them, and they unanimously recommended that a representation be addressed to the President of the Board of Agriculture, urging upon the Government the desirability of amending the Diseases of Animals Act so as to remove the embargo on Canadian cattle. The "Canadian" men also assert that they have got assurances, to the effect that the Prime Minister has also come to recognize the force of their contention as to the absolute freedom of Canada from contagious disease and the desirability of again permitting the free importation of Canadian stores. It is difficult to believe this, but if the Canadian men have got their scheme embodied as an integral part of Mr. Chamberlain's scheme of Imperial Fiscal Reform, they will certainly have to be reckoned with.—[North British Agriculturist.

His Hired Man.

Enclosed find \$1.50, being my subscription to the "Farmer's Advocate" for another year. Being only one year in business for myself on the farm, I feel I cannot afford to be without your valuable suggestions. Omamee, Ont. FRED G. SANDY.

It Suits Them in Quebec.

I am well pleased with the "Farmer's Advocate," and think you have improved it greatly by changing it to a weekly. Enclosed find my renewal. Quyon, Que. A. C. DRAPER.

I enclose my renewal for this year, and wish your paper success, as it really is a useful advocate to the farmer. Pointe Claire, Que. THOMAS PEWTRESS.

The Foreign Inflow to the Canadian West.

By Frank Yeigh.

De Tocqueville's famous axiom, that population moves westward as if driven by the mighty hand of God, would seem to be verified by the tides of immigration that are finding their head in the Canadian West. Westward are they coming, not only from the United States and the British Isles, but from farther-away Europe, from Scandinavia and Iceland on the north, to Italy and the Black Sea on the south.

They have come; they are coming, from practically every country in Europe except Greece and Spain; they are coming in ever-increasing ratio.

What does the census say thus far? Something worth while knowing and studying. In Manitoba there are 164,239 of British birth, and 93,972 of foreign birth. Thus there is a balance on the right side, from our Anglo-Saxon point of view. The two of English speech should, in time, and with the patience of time, be able to assimilate the one of foreign speech. In the Territories there are, on the other hand, 84,000 of foreign birth, and 74,870 of British origin. The question insists on arising, "Will this lesser number be able to make a homogeneous people out of the majority? Will the necessary ideals of citizenship be evolved therefrom for the future?"

Time, and long time, must be given in which to hear the answer; but upon it depends the future welfare of the Canada of the West, and the Dominion as a whole.

My object, however, is not to discuss the race problem, but to deal with some of the foreign elements that constitute the population of the Dominion northwest of Lake Superior. The diversity of races and tongues, and a consequent diversity of ideals and national aims, is strikingly revealed in such a prosaic volume as the Government blue book.

A recent census bulletin gives the origins of our population as Arabians, Armenians, Austrians, Belgians, Bohemians, English, Irish, Scotch, Manx, Welsh, Bulgarian, Chinese, Dutch, Egyptian, Finns, Flemish, French, Galicians, Germans, Grecians, Hawaiians, Hungarians, Indians, Italians, Japanese, Jews, Maltese, Persians, Poles, Portuguese, Roumanians, Russians, Scandinavians, Danes, Icelanders, Swedes, Norwegians, Slavs, Sicilians, Spanish, Swiss, Syrians and Turks, besides other "unclassified people."

Of all our foreign population, I choose the Mennonites first for mention, because they were the first foreign element to arrive in any number, and they have, moreover, established a success that cannot be gainsaid. We have over thirty thousand of these excellent people in Canada, twenty thousand being in Manitoba and the Northwest. The sons of these Manitoba pioneers of two or three decades ago have overflowed into Saskatchewan, where they are forming prosperous settlements, as their fathers had in the Prairie Province. Southern Manitoba is still, however, the center of these Dutch-Russian Mennonites and their German connections, and this district they look upon as "their country," with a group of growing towns, of which Gretna is the chief, though it now has dangerous rivals for supremacy. The quarter of a century of occupation has converted the original prairie into a garden of richest productivity, where industry and thrift show a rich reward in earthly possessions and comforts of a simple kind. These original settlers are, nevertheless, intensely conservative, and in many points differ from our Canadian ideas. Patriotism among them is described as a plant of slow growth, but their children will, indeed have already, approached more nearly to our national point of view, and in course of time will no doubt solve whatever racial problem still exists among them.

Taking all the people of Germanic extraction, Mennonites and others, there are nearly 50,000 in the West.

Another numerous body of foreigners are the Galicians, forty-five thousand of these former subjects of Austria's Emperor being now domiciled in a colony of Britain's King. For ten years or more have these children of southern Europe been finding their way to our shores, until there are nearly twenty large settlements. Unlikely material for nation-making they appeared to many when they first arrived, in their strange garb and with uncouth manners, and a point of view developed under a state of feudalism, but they are industrious and in earnest, and, moreover, they were and are agriculturists and stock-raisers. What of their condition to-day? The Government Inspector reports on his tour among them in January last, that they were doing well as a whole, making rapid progress indeed, and saving money. With their prosperity, he adds, comes a tendency to be Canadianized. They want to wear Canadian clothes, and the old sheep-skin garb has probably gone for good. They are making progress in learning the language, and are also beginning to marry into other nationalities. Anything that will ultimately break up the communal system or the solid mass of any one nationality and disperse them among others, will be for good.

The Galician element in the Northwest is constantly increasing. Scarce a week passes but there are additions to the total, and the problem still exists in their case, of how best to assimilate them. They come to us un-Canadian in every respect, divided from us by religion and language, and ideas of liberty and government, as any people must who have lived under Russian conditions, although Austrian subjects.

Personally, I am hopeful for the future of these people in Canada, after visiting some of their settlements in the West, where I saw the different stages of advancement, from a pioneer log cabin of one room and a lean-to, housing a family only just arrived, to the more substantial home of several rooms, and barns, of a resident of five years. The latter, for example, owns and works as many acres of land as would represent the holdings of a village full of people in distant Galicia or Bukowina.

Two good signs were revealed as I drove through the prairie street—a neat little red schoolhouse and a church just erected by the people themselves. My Galician host for a noonday meal of kurds, hard-boiled

after the long voyage from the Black Sea, the event being celebrated by a prayer-meeting of thanksgiving held on the wharves. And what of these Russian Quakers to-day? Again let me quote from the latest report of Colonization Agent Speers: "During my stay among these people recently, I visited most of their villages, and found them in a most prosperous condition. In addition to the fact that they are entering for their homesteads and have large areas under cultivation for the coming year, they have a complete equipment of machinery and horses, and a large number of cattle. They are building some public schools, in which English will be taught, and there is a marked conformity to Canadian usage and custom. I feel persuaded that the people will by degrees become so Canadianized that they will comply with all our regulations. I never saw stock in such excellent condition. They are great caretakers of animals, and make ample provision for food for them. They are certainly a very frugal and industrious people. I met about forty-five men, representing different villages, who had met as a council to discuss different matters. Since the advent of Peter Virgin there is a system of organization, and the people, even in the Saskatchewan, seem more contented, and exhibit a greater inclination to cultivate their individual holdings."

I might add that, in conversation with Mr. Joseph Elkington, the Philadelphia Friend, who has interested himself in the welfare of the Doukhobors, he confirmed all that Mr. Speers has thus reported, and a prominent immigration official predicted to me recently that in another five years these "Spirit Wrestlers" would be producing more per head than any other people in the West. It is one of the signs of the times that some of the more promising Doukhobor lads are being educated by the Friends in their schools near Philadelphia, and that they own and operate their own portable saw and other mills, and harvesting and threshing outfits.

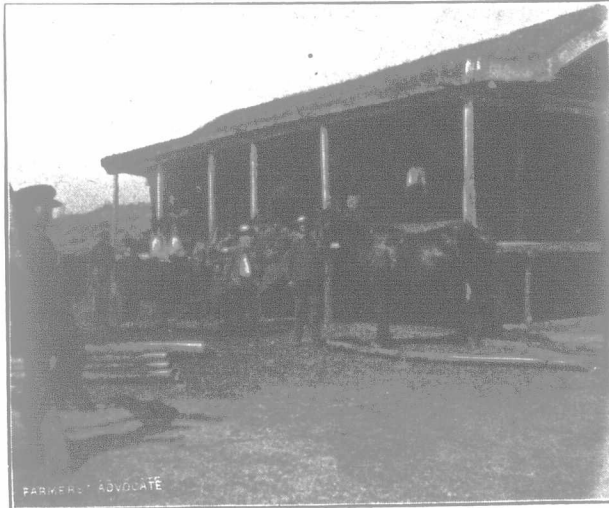
Everything, in fact, points to an ultimate breakdown of their present communal system, and belief in individual farming as opposed to the community plan is gaining headway. Yet another promising fact is that these immigrants will erect four manufactories this present spring in the Yorkton district—a cotton, a felt, a saw and a flour mill. There is an air of permanence about their villages, with a bettering of their homes, the draining of village streets, the building of more spacious granaries, and the planting of trees. The effect of Virigin upon his fellow countrymen has been little short of marvellous, producing, indeed, a revolution among them, and he will undoubtedly render efficient aid in the days to come.

In Doukhoborland there is plenty of everything. There is plenty of work for all, and all are willing to work. There are plenty of horses and cattle too, and the sight of women drawing the plow will, in all likelihood, never be witnessed again. These penniless people of five years ago are already more than self-supporting, with an outlook much more promising than when they were landed upon our shores.

Even far-away Persia has found out our Canadian Eldorado of the West, and a small colony of Nestorians are already settled there. They are interesting as representing the oldest Christian sect in the world, dating from the first century, and still surviving in parts of Asia, though there are only about 150,000 of them left. The specimens who have joined us are described as an olive-skinned, dark-eyed, nervous little people. They have chosen their colony in Saskatoon country, near the Barr Colony, and several hundred more are expected out this season—probably a round thousand in all. There is every prospect that they will make good settlers, as they are hard-working, cleanly, and religiously inclined.

With the Nestorians came a party of Roumanians, Alsations and Italians, again emphasizing the diverse elements among our Western peoples.

Reference should be made to the Scandinavians, Finlanders and Icelanders, who represent Northern Europe and its neighboring Isles. Many Norwegians and Swedes are also "trekking" north from the Western States, and several groups have settled along the Edmonton line. The first Icelandic families settled on the north bank of the Qu'Appelle River seventeen years ago, the little colony consisting of two small families and two single men. They and their immediate successors had to wage a stern fight for the first few years,



A Doukhobor School in the Yorkton District, Built by and for Themselves.

eggs, and strong tea in a tumbler, told me in his very much broken English, "I sell four hunder' bush-el potato dis year; I sell two hunder' bush-el more," and this was tangible evidence of a material prosperity he had probably never known in his Austrian home. And the youngsters, who gathered from all quarters to watch the stranger with the camera, evinced an acquaintance with English that was most promising. Our hope for the future of these alien folk lies in their children, and until then we must cry patience.

Austria has also sent us twenty thousand Hungarians. Fourteen years ago, the famous Hungarian nobleman, Count Esterhazy, settled at his own expense in Assiniboia the first Magyar colony of Hungarians, that is now one of the most prosperous in the district. They have shown themselves to be an honest and progressive people, having mastered English, and evincing such an interest in public affairs that they look forward to having a representative in the Territorial Council. Other groups of them are settled



A Prosperous Galician Family at Honor, Man., after Four Years' Residence.
(Photo by Frank Yeigh.)

in the Qu'Appelle District, near Duck Lake, and south of Yorkton.

The migration of the Doukhobors was one of the most dramatic episodes in the history of Canadian immigration. For a people to leave their fatherland, journey thousands of miles in search of a new home where freedom would be granted them, facing they knew not what dangers or drawbacks, and yet pressing forward with an undaunted faith in God—surely such a movement is unique. It is already five years since the first shipload landed on the docks of St. John,

but to them, as to others, has come a corresponding reward in material prosperity and comfortable homes, good schools and churches. The Finns form three colonies in Assinibola and Alberta.

The briefest mention only can be made of the large population of French extraction, or of the 2,000 Jews in the West, or of other races and peoples who are joining the human procession heading from every quarter of the globe to Canada's Golden West. Such is the alien element in our polyglot population. Even in the face of the undisputed problems that they bring with them, even opposed to the pessimist who fears for the racial future of the "big end of Canada," I believe that out of all these mixed elements of human-kind, speaking many tongues and representing many civilizations, there will emanate a population loyal and true to the highest interests of Canada and the Empire. But time, study and patience will be needed, and the greatest of these is patience.

As these lines are penned, an encouraging item of news appears in the press that nearly fifty thousand names of foreigners who have taken out naturalization papers in Canada have been received at the State Department at Ottawa.

Our Scottish Letter.

Recently there has been unwonted activity in the Clydesdale export market. Large shipments have been made to Canada, and a number of horses have gone to South Australia and Victoria. Canada has probably never got as many horses having reputations as well as breeding poured into her borders at one time. Messrs. Graham Bros., Claremont; Smith & Richardson, Columbus; William Colquhoun, Mitchell, and T. H. Hassard, Millbrook, have all been here, and their selections include quite a number of known breeding and prize horses. Smith & Richardson had eight stallions and one mare. Four of the former were from Mr. Peter Crawford, Dumfries, and an equal number were from Messrs. A. & W. Montgomery, Kirkcudbright, and the mare was from Mr. P. McC. Wilson, Dumfries. The horses chosen were of the blocky, short-legged, well-bred Clydesdale sort, always in demand for Canada. Graham Brothers' shipment was in the hands of Mr. Tom Graham, by whom the ten horses and mares composing the shipment were selected. Quite a high proportion of these horses were prizewinners at the H. & A. S. shows, and four or five were by the celebrated champion sire, Baron's Pride 9122. There were also included animals got by the H. & A. S. champion horse, King of the Roses 9923, and that redoubtable sire, Moncreiffe Marquis 9953. Most of Mr. Graham's horses are intended for exhibition at Toronto, where they will keep up the fair name of the Clydesdale. No one knows better than Mr. Wm. Colquhoun the sort of horses wanted in Canada. He is a veteran in the trade, and the horses imported by him must have exerted a powerful influence in moulding the present type of Canadian draft horse. His selection this time were of the same big weighty class to which he has always adhered. These two shipments—Graham's and Colquhoun's—were drawn from the Montgomery stud exclusively. Mr. Hassard took a look round, and had stock from at least four of the principal studs in this country. The major portion of his shipment came from Mr. W. S. Park, Bishopton, and included the noted prize horses Mount Royal (sire of the champion Royal Gartly) and Cawdor Cup, a first-prize winner at Glasgow, and the son of a noted champion horse, Prince of Kyle, and a noted champion mare, Lady Lawrence. Mr. Hassard had from Mr. Taylor, Park Mains, Renfrew, the well-known Handsome Prince, one of the few survivors of the renowned Prince of Wales-Darnley cross, which for about ten years dominated our show-yards. Although somewhat advanced in years, Mount Royal, Cawdor Cup and Handsome Prince are horses with first-class records. A good thick colt was also secured by Mr. Hassard from Mr. James Kilpatrick, Kilmarnock. Besides these more prominent exporters, Mr. Adam Dawson, Cannington, and Mr. J. Boag, Ravenshoe, have taken away—the former two good colts, the latter seven well-bred fillies. These latter were all bred in Annandale, and should prove a valuable addition to the breeding stock of Canada. Mr. Dawson got his horses from Mr. Peter Crawford, Dumfries.

The big societies have been squaring up the results of the great shows. The Highland will have a substantial surplus on its Perth show. The drawings amounted to nearly £5,000. The Royal estimates the loss on its second show at Park Royal to be about £9,000. How this deficit is to be faced is at present a mystery. The society's exchequer was practically depleted before the new show-yard was opened. As a matter of fact the Royal Agricultural Society is bankrupt, with no visible means of raising money for the future. The desperate nature of the situation is recognized, but that is the best that can be said. While difficulties of this nature are assailing the biggest of all our shows, the county shows in Scotland are doing well financially, and also contributing materially to the agricultural education of the country. The Morayshire Farmer Club has its seat in Elgin, and the conditions there are favorable to a great agricultural success. All the north country shows are more or less dominated by the cattle-feeding element. The fine show of cross-bred stock in Scotland is to be seen at the Ross-shire show at Invergordon, at Elgin, and at a great country fair or show held at Keith, in Banffshire. Cattle and turnips, or, in old Scots,

"nowt" and neeps," are the main factors in the agricultural economy of these northern parts. Without them there would be no prosperity for the industry in that part of Scotland. Coming down to the south, the shows at Dumfries, Kelso and Peebles find their chief attraction in sheep. Cheviots still lead the way down there. The Clydesdale is the prevailing horse breed, both north and south. Some of the best Galloways of the present day were seen at the Dumfries show.

There is some little discussion regarding a successful effort made in Canada to manure land by means of a catch crop of clover. The suggestion has been acted on in some few cases here, and with good results. This



Galician Schoolhouse in Manitoba.
(Photo by Frank Yeigh.)

is an illustration of the advantages which flow from interchange of opinion and records of experiment. Not many cases of the same kind have as yet come under our notice, but the idea is sound, and will no doubt be acted on. Another matter in debate at present is the sale and shipment of Blackface wool to the States. This particular product is in great demand for the manufacture of coarse carpets on your side of the Atlantic. Flockmasters here complain that the man who makes up his wool carefully and the man who is careless are both alike in the end. There is one overhead price. This is not an uncommon complaint in other connections. Merchants who buy butter in many districts in Scotland are subjected to the same charge. It seems strange that good and bad stuff should command the same market. There is little inducement to do the thing well when such is the case. The secret of success with you is uniformity, and that of foods on a high level. There is great need for organization in this country, but so long as a living can be made, and business be carried on, farmers will not combine to any purpose. They are firm believers in individualism, and to some extent losers thereby.

"SCOTLAND YET."

The Weed War in P. E. I.

We have practically no weed law in P. E. Island. There is, I believe, on the statute book a law with respect to keeping the Canada thistle cut along the highways, but it is a dead letter. I have never heard of its being enforced. Last session in our Local Legislature, legislation with respect to killing out a weed known as the "Ragwort" was talked over. This weed is thought to be the cause of the sickness among the cattle, known as the "Pictou Cattle Disease," which has been quite fatal in Eastern Nova Scotia, and some parts of the Island. No legislation was passed, but there probably will be something done by our legislators next session looking to the extermination of so dangerous a weed. What is needed here to check the weed pest is not so much legislation as education of our farmers. Wild mustard is our worst weed, and is spreading over a large part of the country, and many farmers who have let it get full possession of their fields did not understand till too late its baneful character. But as the seed of it is not disturbed by the wind, each farmer can control it on his own farm. We look for great benefit from the new "Seed Act," and also from the investigations of and the information given to the farmers through the "Seed Division," in charge of Mr. G. H. Clark, Ottawa. We have not very many bad weeds here; mustard, ox-eye daisy and Canada thistle are the only ones that are distributed over the country to any great extent.

The "Farmer's Advocate" will do well in future, as it has done in the past, to impress on farmers the necessity of keeping such baneful weeds as mustard and ox-eye daisy from getting a start, as, once established, it is about impossible to get clear of them again.

WALTER SIMPSON.

Fall Meet.

The Ontario Jockey Club will hold its annual meeting at the Woodbine track, Toronto, on September 17th to 24th, inclusive. Substantial prizes are offered, and some good racing may be anticipated.

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.



A Group of Hungarian Immigrants.

Big Prospects for the Western Fair.

The Western Fair authorities are jubilant. Entries have poured in beyond all expectations. All the large exhibitors of live stock have expressed their intentions in a tangible form of spending a week with their studs, flocks and herds at the beautiful and commodious grounds in East London. The magnificent new \$10,000 dairy building is completed, and will be the scene of daily buttermaking competitions, under the supervision of Prof. Geo. Barr. Agricultural and horticultural products will be on exhibition in abundance, and the erection of the new dairy building will insure ample space for all. In the main building there will be illustrated daily the methods of making many articles of ordinary apparel, such as hats, caps, ladies' costumes, corsets, featherbone, etc.

For entertainment before the grand stand several new features are to be introduced, and the "fireworks" display will depict the Bombardment of Port Arthur. Hon. G. W. Ross, Premier, and Hon. John Dryden, Minister of Agriculture of Ontario, will be present to open the Fair. The weather man has promised to do the proper thing, so let the world and his wife take a proper holiday, and see one of the largest, most modern and most largely patronized agricultural exhibitions in America.

Wheat Flour and Its Relation to Bread-making.

By Professor R. Harcourt, Chemist, Ontario Agricultural College.

Wheat, like the other cereal grains, contains all the constituents essential for the growth of the different parts of the body. However, unlike the other grains, it contains a gluey-like substance which renders it possible to make a lighter, more porous and more digestible loaf of bread from the flour prepared from it than can be made from any other material at the disposal of the baker. Because of this fact, wheat has long been recognized as the most important grain grown.

The process of reducing wheat to a flour has received much study, until to-day we have mills manufacturing several thousands of barrels of flour per day, at the same time separating the grain into almost numberless products of varying degrees of fineness. The gluey-like substance, commonly known as gluten, is what gives the peculiar value to wheat. It is the miller's object to separate the various parts of the grain so as to get as much of the gluten and starch removed as possible, without having the outer coverings, or bran, incorporated with it. The wheat grain is essentially an embryo, composed of the germ, together with a supply of food, and the endosperm, or floury matter, surrounded by several membranes or coats. In all methods of gradual reduction the center is reduced first, and being starchy, makes a flour a little low in gluten, but very white. This is the grade known as the "patent." The richest part of the endosperm, being hard and closely attached to the tough bran coats, is, to a certain extent, lost or so mixed with small pieces of bran that it injures the color of the flour. This flour is richer in gluten, and is known as the "bakers' grade." The flour obtained by still closer grinding of the bran forms the "low grades." The difference in composition of the various grades of flour made from the same wheat is shown in the following table [from bulletin No. 13, part 9, Bureau of Chemistry, Washington]:

Name.	Moisture.		Ash.		Fat.		Carbohydrates.		Proteids.		Gluten.	
	Wet.	Dry.	Wet.	Dry.	Fiber.	Starch.	Proteids.	Wet.	Dry.	Wet.	Dry.	
Wheat	9.66	1.91	2.61	69.04	1.70	14.18						
Patent Flour	11.48	0.89	1.45	73.55	0.18	12.95	36.14	10.85				
Baker's Flour	12.18	0.62	2.00	69.99	0.33	14.88	51.21	16.97				
Low Grade Flour	12.01	1.99	3.86	63.26	0.93	17.95	10.01	4.26				

At first glance it might be said that the low-grade flour was the best, as it contains the most proteids, fat, and ash; but while high in these, it possesses a small amount of gluten, and the fat and ash tend to make the flour and bread dark in

color. A "straight" flour is usually obtained from custom mills, where all the flour made from a wheat is left together. When the wheat is ground without separation of the bran, "whole-wheat flour" is obtained. It is contended by some that the bread made from whole-wheat flour is more nutritious than that made from the patent flours. The above table of composition certainly shows that there is a greater percentage of protein, fat and ash in whole wheat than in the patent flour; but experiments have proven over and over again that the former is not digested so thoroughly as the latter, and that the supposition that whole-wheat bread contains weight for weight more assimilable material than ordinary bread is an utter fallacy. Too much importance should not be attached to the extra amount of phosphates contained in the ash of the outer coverings of the wheat; for, living as we do, on a mixed diet, there is no doubt that an abundance

a gluey-like substance, and should form in a good strong flour about 65 to 70 per cent. of the gluten, or about 60 to 65 per cent. of the total proteids. It is this substance which gives strength to the gluten, and renders the dough capable of expanding and retaining the gases generated in the process of breadmaking. It thus follows that the porosity of the loaf, other things being equal, depends upon the amount of gliadin in the flour. To illustrate this point, the gliadin was removed from some strong flour and the remaining portion baked. As there was no expansive substance left in the flour, the dough was not tough, but handled very much like putty, and would not rise. Fig. 4 (Fig. 7 of Farmers' Institute Report) shows the nature of the loaf obtained.

To further illustrate this point, three grades of flour—a fall-wheat patent, a straight, and a low grade—were secured and analyzed. In the first, 65 per cent. of the proteids was gliadin; in the second, 45.5 per cent., and in the third, 38.6 per cent. The flours were also baked, allowing the dough of each to expand to the full strength of the gluten. In Fig. 5 it will be seen that the size of the loaf is almost in proportion to the amount of gliadin present. The yield of bread was also about in proportion to the size of the loaves.

During the winter of 1902-'03, there was almost universal complaint among bakers and others regarding the way the flour worked that was made from wheat grown in 1902. It would not stand long or rapid fermentation, and caused a great deal of trouble to both millers and bakers. Nearly all the wheat grown that year in the northern part of this continent produced flour of this nature. From analyses made in our laboratory, it was found that the percentage of gliadin in the flour was unusually low—low enough to be the cause of all the trouble. Doubtless this peculiarity of composition was due to the weather conditions while the wheat was filling and ripening. Last year's wheat contains a higher percentage of gliadin; consequently, a better quality of gluten, and a lighter, more porous loaf can be made from the flour. On the other hand, a barrel of flour made from wheat grown in 1903 will not produce as many pounds of bread as that from wheat grown in 1902. No reason has been definitely assigned for this, but possibly it is due to the more moist condition of the wheat, and hence of the flour now in use. The difference in the wheat of these two seasons is a good illustration of the influence season may have on the quality of flour.

The change in the nature of the growth of grains when an exchange of seed from heavy to light soils, or vice versa, or from one locality to another, is so well known that it need not be referred to here, except to say that it is so pronounced that instances are on record where hard wheats have been changed to soft or soft into hard, with all the differences this entails, not only in the composition of the wheat and flour, but also in the manner the flour will work in the baker's hands.

The variety of the wheat, too, has a very decided influence on the nature of the flour. The accompanying illustration shows the size of loaf obtained from an equal quantity of flour from Manitoba wheat, Wild Goose, and the Michigan Amber.

The bread from the Manitoba flour has a good color, and made a large loaf, very fine in texture. Almost as large a loaf was obtained from the Wild Goose flour, but it was not so good in texture, and very dark. Because of its dark color, the flour from this variety of wheat cannot be used by bakers for breadmaking, yet there are few, if any, of our Ontario-grown wheats that will make a stronger flour or a sweeter loaf of bread. The bread from Michigan Amber, a fall variety of wheat, was a little darker in color, did not rise as well as the others, and dried out more quickly.

It will be seen, then, that there may be very wide differences in the quality of the flour from different varieties of wheat, and that the same variety will vary greatly in composition with the nature of the soil, the locality, and the season. Therefore, it is apparent that a baker, whether working on a large or a small scale, must become familiar with the peculiar character of the flour on hand before the best results can be secured. Moreover, it is quite possible that the miller is often blamed for turning out a poor flour when in reality the baker has failed to bring out the strength there is in it, because he is following exactly the same method of procedure as with the previous flour, which may have been of a totally different nature.

At the race-track money can be lost in more ways than won.

Even the young man who grows up with no expensive habits may acquire one when he takes a wife.

Anatomy plays quite a part in business, for in order to succeed a man must have backbone, a stiff upper lip, plenty of nerve and cheek.

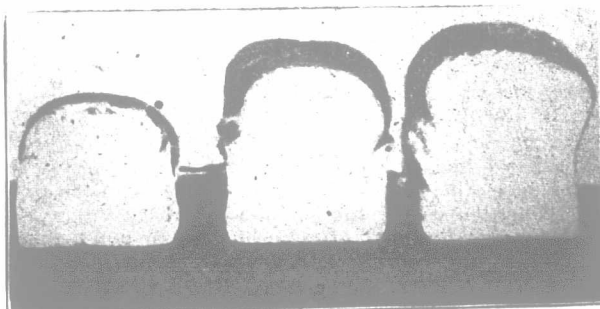


Fig. 6—Loaves of bread made from equal weights of "straight" flour from: 1, Manitoba wheat; 2, Wild Goose wheat; 3, Michigan Amber.

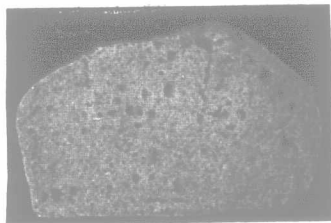


Fig. 4—Loaf of bread made from normal flour from which the greater part of the gliadin had been removed. Note the big cracks up through the loaf, from which the gases escaped without causing the dough to rise.

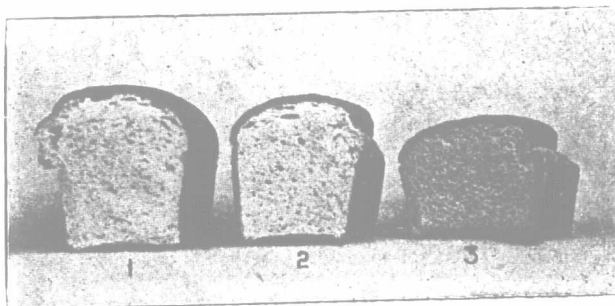


Fig. 5—Showing bread made from: 1, a patent; 2, a "straight"; and 3, a low grade of flour. Nine pounds of flour were used in each case.

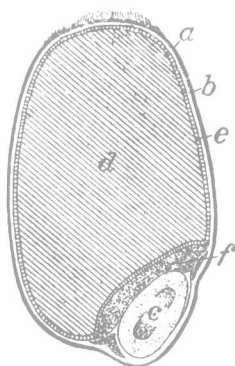


Fig. 1—Section of grain of wheat: a, skins and testa; b, membrane; c, embryo; d, endosperm; e, cereal or aleurone layer; f, scutellum.

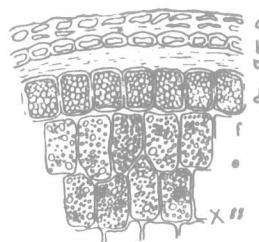


Fig. 3—Highly magnified section of portion of grain of wheat, as at X in Fig. 2; a, b and c, outer coats or bran of the grain; d, aleurone layer; e and f, floury interior starch cells of the grain.

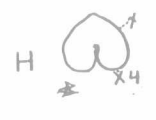


Fig. 2—Transverse section of grain of wheat.

of this material is obtained, even if the finest grades of flour be used.

The strength of a flour depends upon the quantity and quality of the gluten it contains. The amount and character of the gluten varies greatly with the variety of wheat, the soil, the locality in which it is grown, and with the season. With experience a fair idea of the strength of a flour may be found from handling it. For breadmaking it should have a gritty or sandy feel when rubbed between the thumb and forefinger, and an even granulation. When taken up in the hand, it should not pack, but run out between the fingers somewhat as sand does. If the gluten is washed out, it should not be soft and sticky, with no elasticity, but firm and springy to the touch, and so elastic that it may be drawn out in strings.

The quality of the gluten depends upon the relation between the gliadin and glutenin, the two substances which form the gluten. The gliadin is

bureau, with a path between. "There, father," said she—"there's all the room I've had to sleep in forty year. All my children were born there—the two that died, an' the two that's livin'. I was sick with a fever there."

She stepped to another door and opened it. It led into the small, ill-lighted pantry. "Here," said she, "is all the buttery I've got—every place I've got for my dishes, to set away my victuals in, an' to keep my milk-pans in. Father, I've been takin' care of the milk of six cows in this place, an' now you're goin' to build a new barn, an' keep more cows, an' give me more to do in it."

She threw open another door. A narrow crooked flight of stairs wound upward from it. "There, father," said she, "I want you to look at the stairs that go up to them two unfinished chambers that are all the places our son an' daughter have had to sleep in all their lives. There ain't a prettier girl in town nor a more ladylike one than Nanny, an' that's the place she has to sleep in. It ain't so good as your horse's stall; it ain't so warm an' tight."

Sarah Penn went back and stood before her husband. "Now, father," said she, "I want to know if you think you're doin' right an' accordin' to what you profess. Here, when we was married, forty year ago, you promised me faithful that we should have a new house built in that lot over in the field before the year was out. You said you had money enough, an' you wouldn't ask me to live in no such place as this. It is forty year now, an' you've been makin' more money, an' I've been savin' of it for you ever since, an' you ain't built no house yet. You've built sheds an' cow-houses an' one new barn, an' now you're goin' to build another. Father, I want to know if you think it's right. You're lodgin' your dumb beasts better than you are your own flesh an' blood. I want to know if you think it's right."

"I ain't got nothin' to say." "You can't say nothin' without ownin' it ain't right, father. An' there's another thing—I ain't complained; I've got along forty year, an' I s'pose I should forty more, if it wa'n't for that—if we don't have another house. Nanny she can't live with us after she's married. She'll have to go somewheres else to live from us, an' it don't seem as if I could have it so, noways, father. She wa'n't ever strong. She's got considerable color, but there wa'n't never any backbone to her. I've always took the heft of everything off her, an' she ain't fit to keep house an' do everything herself. She'll be all worn out inside of a year. Think of her doin' all the washin' an' ironin' an' bakin' with them soft white hands an' arms, an' sweepin'! I can't have it so, noways, father."

Mrs. Penn's face was burning; her mild eyes gleamed. She had pleaded her little cause like a Webster; she had ranged from severity to pathos; but her opponent employed that obstinate silence which makes eloquence futile with mocking echoes. Adoniram arose clumsily.

"Father, ain't you got nothin' to say?" said Mrs. Penn.

"I've got to go off after the load of gravel. I can't stan' here talkin' all day."

"Father, won't you think it over, an' have a house built there instead of a barn?"

"I ain't got nothin' to say."

Adoniram shuffled out. Mrs. Penn went into her bedroom. When she came out her eyes were red. She had a roll of unbleached cotton cloth. She spread it out on the kitchen table, and began cutting out some shirts for her husband. The men over in the field had a team to help them this afternoon; she could hear their halloos. She had a scanty pattern for the shirts; she had to plan and piece the sleeves.

Nanny came home with her embroidery, and sat down with her needlework. She had taken down her curl-papers, and there was a soft roll of fair hair like an aureole over her forehead; her face was as delicately fine and clear as porcelain. Suddenly she looked up, and the tender red flamed all over her face and neck. "Mother," said she.

"What say?"

"I've been thinking—I don't see how we're goin' to have any—wedding in this room. I'd be ashamed to have his folks come, if we didn't have anybody else."

"Mebbe we can have some new paper before then; I can put it on. I guess

you won't have no call to be ashamed of your belongin's."

"We might have the wedding in the new barn," said Nanny, with gentle pettishness. "Why, mother, what makes you look so?"

Mrs. Penn had started, and was staring at her with a curious expression. She turned again to her work, and spread out a pattern carefully on the cloth. "Nothin'," said she.

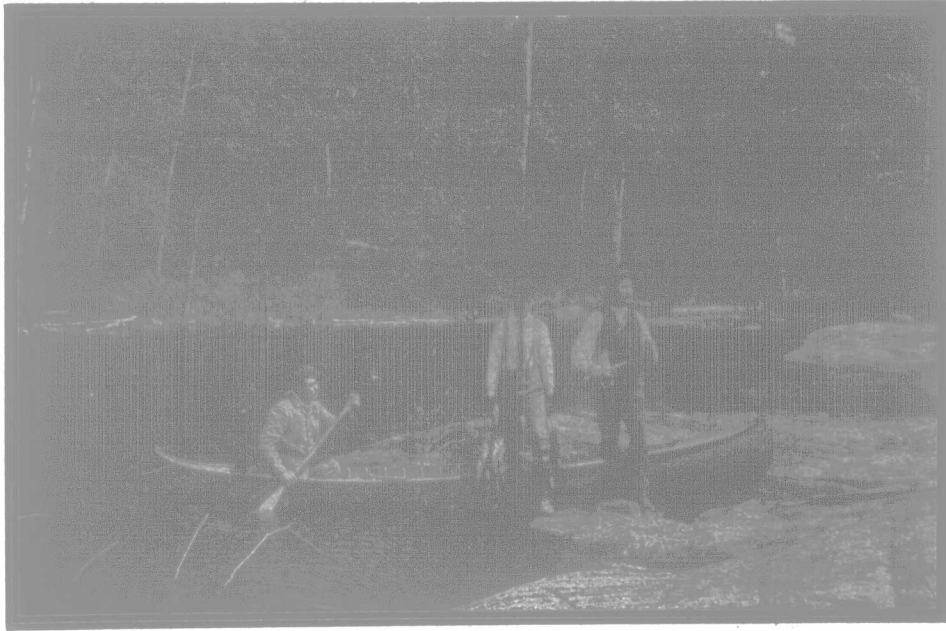
Presently Adoniram clattered out of the yard in his two-wheeled dump cart, standing as proudly upright as a Roman charioteer. Mrs. Penn opened the door and stood there a minute looking out; the halloos of the men sounded louder.

It seemed to her all through the spring months that she heard nothing but the halloos and the noises of saws and hammers. The new barn grew fast. It was a fine edifice for this little village. Men came on pleasant Sundays, in their meeting suits and clean shirt bosoms, and stood around it admiringly. Mrs. Penn did not speak of it, and Adoniram did not mention it to her, although sometimes, upon a return from inspecting it, he bore himself with injured dignity.

"It's a strange thing how your mother feels about the new barn," he said, confidentially, to Sammy one day.

Sammy only grunted after an odd fashion for a boy; he had learned it from his father.

The barn was all completed ready for use by the third week in July. Adoniram had planned to move his stock in on Wednesday; on Tuesday he received a letter which changed his plans. He came in with it early in the morning. "Sammy's been to the post office," said he, "an' I've got a letter from Hiram." Hiram was Mrs. Penn's brother, who lived in Vermont.



Pickeral Fishing on the French River, Parry Sound District, G. T. R. System.

"Well," said Mrs. Penn, "what does he say about the folks?"

"I guess they're all right. He says he thinks if I come up country right off there's a chance to buy jest the kind of a horse I want." He stared reflectively out of the window at the new barn.

Mrs. Penn was making pies. She went on clapping the rolling-pin into the crust, although she was very pale, and her heart beat loudly.

"I dun' know but what I'd better go," said Adoniram. "I hate to go off jest now, right in the midst of hayin', but the ten-acre lot's cut, an' I guess Rufus an' the others can git along without me three or four days. I can't get a horse round here to suit me, nohow, an' I've got to have another for all that wood-haulin' in the fall. I told Hiram to watch out, an' if he got wind of a good horse to let me know. I guess I'd better go."

"I'll get out your clean shirt an' collar," said Mrs. Penn, calmly.

She laid out Adoniram's Sunday suit and his clean clothes on the bed in the little bedroom. She got his shaving water and razor ready. At last she buttoned on his collar and fastened his black cravat.

Adoniram never wore his collar and cravat except on extra occasions. He held his head high, with a rasped dignity. When he was all ready, with his coat and hat brushed, and a lunch of pie and cheese in a paper bag, he hesitated on

the threshold of the door. He looked at his wife, and his manner was defiantly apologetic. "If them cows come to-day, Sammy can drive 'em into the new barn," said he; "an' when they bring the hay up, they can pitch it in there."

"Well," replied Mrs. Penn.

Adoniram set his shaven face ahead and started. When he had cleared the doorstep, he turned and looked back with a kind of nervous solemnity. "I shall be back by Saturday if nothin' happens," said he.

"Do be careful, father," returned his wife.

She stood in the door with Nanny at her elbow and watched him out of sight. Her eyes had a strange, doubtful expression in them; her peaceful forehead was contracted. She went in, and about her baking again. Nanny sat sewing. Her wedding-day was drawing nearer, and she was getting pale and thin with her steady sewing. Her mother kept glancing at her.

"Have you got that pain in your side this mornin'?" she asked.

"A little."

Mrs. Penn's face, as she worked, changed, her perplexed forehead smoothed, her eyes were steady, her lips firmly set. She formed a maxim for herself, although incoherently with her unlettered thoughts. "Unsolicited opportunities are the guide-posts of the Lord to the new roads of life," she repeated in effect, and she made up her mind to her course of action.

"S'posin' I had wrote to Hiram," she muttered once, when she was in the pantry—"s'posin' I had wrote, an' asked him if he knew of any horse? But I didn't, an' father's goin' wa'n't none of my doin'. It looks like a providence."

hay into the new barn?" she said, wonderingly.

"It's all right," replied her mother.

Sammy slid down from the load of hay, and came in to see if dinner was ready.

"I ain't goin' to get a regular dinner to-day, as long as father's gone," said his mother. "I've let the fire go out. You can have some bread an' milk an' pie. I thought we could get along." She set out some bowls of milk, some bread, and a pie on the kitchen table. "You'd better eat your dinner now," said she. "You might jest as well get through with it. I want you to help me afterward."

Nanny and Sammy stared at each other. There was something strange in their mother's manner. Mrs. Penn did not eat anything herself. She went into the pantry, and they heard her moving dishes while they ate. Presently she came out with a pile of plates. She got the clothes-basket out of the shed, and packed them in it. Nanny and Sammy watched. She brought out cups and saucers, and put them in with the plates.

"What you goin' to do, mother?" inquired Nanny, in a timid voice. A sense of something unusual made her tremble, as if it were a ghost. Sammy rolled his eyes over his pie.

"You'll see what I'm goin' to do," replied Mrs. Penn. "If you're through, Nanny, I want you to go up-stairs an' pack up your things; an' I want you, Sammy, to help me take down the bed in the bedroom."

"Oh, mother, what for?" gasped Nanny.

"You'll see."

During the next few hours a feat was performed by this simple, pious New England mother which was equal in its way to Wolfe's storming of the Heights of Abraham. It took no more genius and audacity of bravery for Wolfe to cheer his wondering soldiers up those steep precipices, under the sleeping eyes of the enemy, than for Sarah Penn, at the head of her children, to move all their little household goods into the new barn while her husband was away.

Nanny and Sammy followed their mother's instructions without a murmur; indeed, they were overawed. There is a certain uncanny and superhuman quality about all such purely original undertakings as their mother's was to them. Nanny went back and forth with her light loads, and Sammy tugged with sober energy.

At five o'clock in the afternoon the little house in which the Penns had lived for forty years had emptied itself into the new barn.

Every builder builds somewhat for unknown purposes, and is in a measure a prophet. The architect of Adoniram Penn's barn, while he designed it for the comfort of four-footed animals, had planned better than he knew for the comfort of humans. Sarah Penn saw at a glance its possibilities. Those great box-stalls, with quilts hung before them, would make better bedrooms than the one she had occupied for forty years, and there was a tight carriage-room. The harness-room, with its chimney and shelves, would make a kitchen of her dreams. The great middle space would make a parlor, by-and-by, fit for a palace. Upstairs there was as much room as down. With partitions and windows, what a house would there be! Sarah looked at the row of stanchions before the allotted space for cows, and reflected that she would have her front entry there.

At six o'clock the stove was up in the harness-room, the kettle was boiling, and the table set for tea. It looked almost as home-like as the abandoned house across the yard had ever done. The young hired man milked, and Sarah directed him calmly to bring the milk to the new barn. He came gaping, dropping little blots of foam from the brimming pails on the grass. Before the next morning he had spread the story of Adoniram Penn's wife moving into the new barn all over the little village. Men assembled in the store and talked it over, women with shawls over their heads scuttled into each other's houses before their work was done. Any deviation from the ordinary course of life in this quiet town was enough to stop all progress in it. Everybody paused to look at the staid, independent figure on the side track. There was a difference of opinion with regard to her. Some held her to be insane; some, of a lawless and rebellious spirit.

Friday the minister went to see her. It

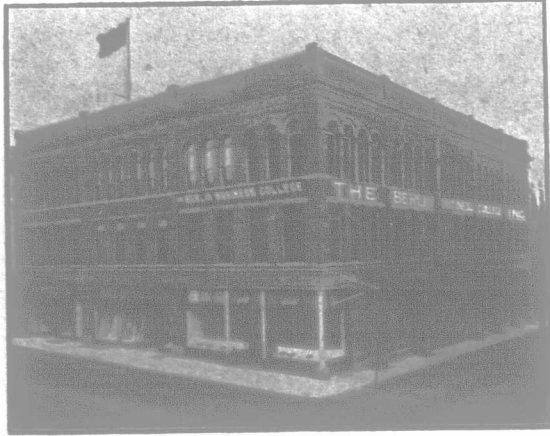
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was in the forenoon, and she was at the barn door shelling peas for dinner. She looked up and returned his salutation with dignity, then she went on with her work. She did not invite him in. The saintly expression of her face remained fixed, but there was an angry flush over it.

The minister stood awkwardly before her, and talked. She handled the peas as if they were bullets. At last she looked up, and her eyes showed the spirit that her meek front had covered for a lifetime.

"There ain't no use talkin', Mr. Hersey," said she. "I've thought it all over an' over, an' I believe I'm doin' what's right. I've made it the subject of prayer, an' it's betwixt me an' the Lord an' Adoniram. There ain't no call for nobody else to worry about it."

"Well, of course, if you have brought it to the Lord in prayer, and feel satisfied that you are doing right, Mrs. Penn," said the minister, helplessly. His thin gray-bearded face was pathetic. He was a sickly man; his youthful confidence had cooled; he had to scourge himself up to some of his pastoral duties as relentlessly as a Catholic ascetic, and then he was prostrated by the smart.

"I think it's right jest as much as I think it was right for our forefathers to come over from the Old Country 'cause they didn't have what belonged to 'em," said Mrs. Penn. She arose. The barn threshold might have been Plymouth Rock from her bearing. "I don't doubt you mean well, Mr. Hersey," said she, "but there are things people hadn't ought to interfere with. I've been a member of the church for over forty year. I've got my own mind an' my own feet, an' I'm goin' to think my own thoughts an' go my own ways, an' nobody but the Lord is goin' to dictate to me unless I've a mind to have him. Won't you come in an' set down? How is Mis' Hersey?" "She is well, I thank you," replied the minister. He added some more perplexed apologetic remarks; then he retreated.

He could expound the intricacies of every character study in the Scriptures, he was competent to grasp the Pilgrim Fathers and all historical innovators, but Sarah Penn was beyond him. He could deal with primal cases, but parallel ones worsted him. But, after all, although it was aside from his province, he wondered more how Adoniram Penn would deal with his wife than how the Lord would. Everybody shared the wonder. When Adoniram's four new cows arrived, Sarah ordered three to be put in the old barn, the other in the house-shed where the cooking-stove had stood. That added to the excitement. It was whispered that all four cows were domiciled in the house.

Towards sunset on Saturday, when Adoniram was expected home, there was a knot of men in the road near the new barn. The hired man had milked, but he still hung around the premises. Sarah Penn had supper all ready. There were brown-bread and baked beans and a custard pie; it was the supper that Adoniram loved on a Saturday night. She had on a clean calico, and she bore herself imperturbably. Nanny and Sammy kept close at her heels. Their eyes were large, and Nanny was full of nervous tremors. Still there was to them more pleasant excitement than anything else. An inborn confidence in their mother over their father asserted itself.

Sammy looked out of the harness-room window. "There he is," he announced, in an awed whisper. He and Nanny peeped around the casing. Mrs. Penn kept on about her work. The children watched Adoniram leave the new horse standing in the drive while he went to the house door. It was fastened. Then he went around to the shed. That door was seldom locked, even when the family was away. The thought how her father would be confronted by the cow flashed upon Nanny. There was a hysterical sob in her throat. Adoniram emerged from the shed and stood looking about in a dazed fashion. His lips moved; he was saying something, but they could not hear what it was. The hired man was peeping around a corner of the old barn, but nobody saw him.

Adoniram took the new horse by the bridle and led him across the yard to the new barn. Nanny and Sammy slunk close to their mother. The barn doors rolled back, and there stood Adoniram, with the long mild face of the great Ca-

nadian farm horse looking over his shoulder.

Nanny kept behind her mother, but Sammy stepped suddenly forward, and stood in front of her.

Adoniram stared at the group. "What on airth you all down here for?" said he. "What's the matter over to the house?"

"We've come here to live, father," said Sammy. His shrill voice quavered out bravely.

"What"—Adoniram sniffed—"what is it smells like cookin'?" said he. He stepped forward and looked in the open door of the harness-room. Then he turned to his wife. His old bristling face was pale and frightened. "What on airth does this mean, mother?" he gasped.

"You come in here, father," said Sarah. She led the way into the harness-room and shut the door. "Now, father," said she, "you needn't be scared. I ain't crazy. There ain't nothin' to be upset over. But we've come here to live, an' we're goin' to live here. We've got jest as good a right here as new horses an' cows. The house wa'n't fit for us to live in any longer, an' I made up my mind I wa'n't goin' to stay there. I've done my duty by you forty year, an' I'm goin' to do it now; but I'm goin' to live here. You've got to put some windows and partitions; an' you'll have to buy some furniture."

"Why, mother!" the old man gasped. "You'd better take your coat off an' get washed—there's the wash-basin—an' then we'll have supper."

"Why, mother!"

Sammy went past the window, leading the new horse to the old barn. The old man saw him, and shook his head speechlessly. He tried to take off his coat, but his arms seemed to lack the power. His wife helped him. She poured some water into the tin basin, and put in a piece of soap. She got the comb and brush, and smoothed his thin gray hair after he had washed. Then she put the beans, hot bread, and tea on the table. Sammy came in, and the family drew up. Adoniram sat looking dazedly at his plate, and they waited.

"Ain't you goin' to ask a blessin', father?" said Sarah.

And the old man bent his head and mumbled.

All through the meal he stopped eating at intervals, and stared furtively at his wife; but he ate well. The home food tasted good to him, and his old frame was too sturdily healthy to be affected by his mind. But after supper he went out, and sat down on the step of the smaller door at the right of the barn, through which he had meant his Jerseys to pass in stately file, but which Sarah designed for her front house, door, and he leaned his head on his hands.

After the supper dishes were cleared away and the milk-pans washed, Sarah went out to him. The twilight was deepening. There was a clear green glow in the sky. Before them stretched the smooth level of field; in the distance was a cluster of hay-stacks like the huts of a village; the air was very cool and calm and sweet. The landscape might have been an ideal one of peace.

Sarah bent over and touched her husband on one of his thin, sinewy shoulders. "Father!"

The old man's shoulders heaved; he was weeping.

"Why, don't do so, father," said Sarah.

"I'll—put up the—partitions, an'—everything you—want, mother."

Sarah put her apron up to her face; she was overcome by her own triumph.

Adoniram was like a fortress whose walls had no active resistance, and went down the instant the right besieging tools were used. "Why, mother," he said, hoarsely, "I hadn't no idee you was so set on't as all this comes to."

"This is the life-line," says the amateur palmist, who is reading the hand of the young woman. "It shows that you will live to a ripe old age. This is the head-line. You have wonderful talent for writing. This is the heart-line. Lots of romance and a happy marriage, with trunkfuls of fine dresses and things."

"How do you know about the dresses?"

"Why, here's the clothes-line. It runs right round your hand."

In answering any advertisement on this page, kindly mention the FARMERS ADVOCATE.

"School."

By the mantillas, costumes and general accessories, the scene is evidently Spanish, the subject of the lesson, or what looks more like "the discussion," is left to our imagination. The expressions on the faces are much such as might be seen upon those of senior students in any land. There is the argumentative, inquisitive girl, who has the courage of her convictions, and is not afraid to ask questions. She has caught the attention of some of her fellow pupils, as well as an indulgent hearing from the Padre or Professor. There is the young lady who pays no heed whatever, but looks ineffably bored and decidedly sleepy, whilst the maiden with the book prefers conning her lesson for the morrow to following the intricacies of a subject which fails to interest her. The patient attitude of the duenna or housekeeper betokens a resignation to which she is evidently accustomed; food for the body, which is her concern, having ever to await the moment when food for the mind has been duly administered. The little girl in peasant costume, trying to look as if she knew what it was all about, is probably her daughter and admitted to the class, of which she can hardly be a member, as a special privilege in consequence thereof. H. A. B.

A Woman's Life.

This woman never had the time
To any social place attend;
She seldom saw a neighbor's home;
For there were jagged rents to mend.

Her floors were tracked with muddy
prints.
The trampled weeds grew by her door;
The plant that in her window stood,
Untended, never blossom bore.

Unseen of her the world went by;
Those who, in state, had won renown
Passed down her way, she did not heed—
Small hands were tugging at her gown.

In after years, a strong, proud man
Was called the crowded hall to grace;
He looked to where, 'mid plaudits loud,
Was lifted up his mother's face.

—Cora A. Matson Dolson, in Good House-keeping.



The Good Physician.

Happy is the man whom God correcteth: therefore, despise not thou the chastening of the Almighty: For He maketh sore, and bindeth up: He woundeth, and His hands make whole.—Job V.: 18, 19.

Let us visit the hospital patients
In the wards on the upper floor,
Where the bodies are weak and afflicted
And the lonely spirits are sore.
Here the nurses are kindly, but busy—
On the rush from morning to night—
With no time for the friendly attentions
They gladly would give if they might.
Here the days are so long and so weary,
And it seems as though no one cares
For many poor hospital patients
In the free wards, away upstairs.
People talk of a loving Redeemer
Who is willing and able to save—
A poor Man Who toiled in a workshop,
Yet mighty o'er death and the grave.
"If He can help, then why is He
silent?"
One exclaims, with a weary sigh.
"If a word or a touch can heal us,
Then why should we suffer and die?"
But jewels of price must be polished
And cut, till each facet is bright;
And gold must be tried in the furnace
Till it shines and reflects the light.
Though the Master is cutting His jewels,
And purging the dross from His gold,
Still He loves every soul that He
chastens,
With a love that cannot be told.
"They are Mine!" He declares, "all
these jewels!
Each stone must be finished with care."
The free patients may think they're
neglected,
But the Good Physician is there—
With a hand that is tender and skilful,
And a patience that nothing can tire,
Giving always the very best treatment
Each case in the ward may require.
He could easily say to each patient,—
"Rise up from thy bed and depart!"

But through the weak, suffering body
He reaches right down to the heart.
Some day you will look back and wonder
How you ever could doubt his skill—
So won't you trust now, and be patient?
Feeling sure that He loves you still.
HOPE.

PERFECT THROUGH SUFFERINGS.

The verses given above were written to please my brother, who is a hospital chaplain, and seems to feel especially sorry for the "free patients." Perhaps some of the "Advocate" readers may also be prisoners in a sickroom, and even if they are surrounded by loving friends, they may be glad to be reminded that they, too, are patients of the Good Physician.

I don't often venture to speak particularly to the sick and suffering, feeling ashamed to preach patience to those who probably exercise more of that virtue in a week than I do in a year. And yet, my position is a responsible one, and when God gives anyone a message to deliver, and the opportunity to deliver it, what excuse can be given if the message be withheld? So I speak as His messenger, not as one who has bravely and patiently endured suffering, for my own experience of pain has been only sufficient to reveal glimpses of the depths of impatience which lie hidden in my nature.

When the Great Refiner places a soul in the furnace of pain, He intends to uplift and purify that soul, and it is worth while going through it, too, as those who have come out of great tribulation will bear witness some day. The writer of the epistle to the Hebrews even declares that the Captain of our salvation, who was already perfectly good, was made "perfect through sufferings." If

even He, the sinless One, was perfected by sufferings, no one need think that such an experience is unnecessary in his case. If even Jesus, the well-beloved of the Father, was called upon to endure unutterable agony, no one need fancy that God does not love him, because He sends the messenger of pain to draw the shrinking, trembling soul nearer to Himself.

"Who is this that cometh in the Lord's dear name?
Wan and drooping on his road, very faint and lame:
Pale brow overshadowed, eyes all quenched and dim—
It is Pain who cometh. Did the Lord send him?"

If God has sent His messenger to you, will you not try to receive him as an ambassador from the Most High? It is not easy to welcome such a visitor, but, at least, you need not fear him, for he brings to you precious gifts from the King. You may have to endure the pain, and yet miss the gifts, for pain may harden and embitter, instead of refining the soul. It all depends on the way it is received. God sends it in order to do great good, but it rests with the sufferer whether he gets good or evil from the pain he cannot escape. The Great Refiner is not dealing with dead things, like gold and silver, but with living men and women, who feel, as He Himself felt, every thrill of agonizing pain. Unless they co-operate with Him, the pain itself can never burn out the selfishness and worldliness which dim the brightness of the soul. Those who take the pain as a gift from the Master's hand, knowing that, if it is hard to thank Him for it now, they will some day own that it was good for them to have had it to bear, will surely find the precious gift hidden in the bitter cup.

There is a romantic story told of the discovery of the great fever remedy — Peruvian bark — which, whether it is true or not, is a beautiful parable. A man, nearly dead from fever, dragged himself to a stream in a South American forest, and drank deeply, as his throat was parched with thirst. But the water



(J. B. Burgess.)

School.

Domestic Economy.

COAL-OIL IN GETTING RID OF HOUSEHOLD PESTS.

The cheapest, deadliest preparation to every kind of insect life, and the one to be found in every house at any time, is ordinary kerosene, or coal-oil.

For bedbugs, get at them with an atomizer or a feather. Repeat the dose every week for three or four weeks, and the cure will be radical. Coal-oil poured on pools or any concavity containing stagnant water will effectually stop all mosquito-breeding. It is also vastly superior to whitewash to keep chicken houses free from lice. One remarkable thing about coal-oil is that while it hardly affects the human skin it will badly blister any animal's skin if applied pure. It will also destroy any foliage. To use it on plants or animals infested with lice, dissolve half a bar of soap in one pint of boiling water, then add one gallon of coal-oil, and churn it with a force-pump or an egg-beater until it forms a creamy emulsion. Of this take one part for eight or ten parts of water, and it will not injure animals nor the foliage. It is also an excellent remedy rubbed on the sting of a wasp or bee, for it relieves the pain instantly, and prevents swelling.

THE MULTITUDINOUS, MISCHIEVOUS MOTH.

The most effectual method of rendering a house moth-proof is thorough spring and fall cleaning. Two of the arch-enemies of moths are cleanliness and light. Attics and storage-rooms require light and ventilation. The cedar chest or closet ranks first as a preventive. Moth-balls are efficacious, but one prefers the moth almost. Furs especially fascinate moths. The preliminary step is a thorough combing with a dressing-comb; next, beat well, and air in the sunshine; next, sprinkle with gum camphor, cedar-dust or tobacco-leaves. Place the furs in paper sacks, turn the edges over, and paste down with a strip of muslin. Printers' ink is obnoxious to moths. Balls of cotton wadding saturated in oil of cedar are effectual in trunks. Remember this, oil stains. Carpets, if infested, must come up, be beaten and cleaned. Wash the floor with benzine, then sprinkle with cayenne pepper. Tack down the carpet, and sponge with a solution of one part of water to one tablespoonful of turpentine, changing the water frequently. A preventive is to press every inch of the edge of the carpet, first dampening, then pressing with a hot iron. Lay a damp towel on the carpet, over this a paper to retain the steam, then iron. Steam destroys.—[Woman's Home Companion.]

CARPETS.

An excellent carpet renovator to be used in the weekly cleaning is a half tumbler of spirits of turpentine in a basin of water. After the regular sweeping this should be applied by dipping the broom in the mixture and lightly brushing the carpet with it.

LAMPFS.

A daily wiping of lamp burners helps to prevent the collection of soot, but they require an occasional washing in hot water and soda. Use the soda in the proportion of one teaspoonful to one quart of water, remove the wicks and boil the burners for one-half hour.

CAKE-BAKING.

If a cake browns too quickly on top when baking, wet a piece of strong paper and lay it over the cake.

STAINS.

Before trying to clean a spot, free it from all dust. Often a stain which removes readily when fresh becomes indelible by long exposure to air and light. A pad of white cloth should be placed under the stain to prevent spreading and to absorb the liquid and the stain.

Three Cockneys, touring in Suffolk, were passing through a field in which a number of men were at work. One of the Cockneys, thinking of showing the superiority of his class, addressed the countrymen with: "Ah! my men, you have to work very hard tilling the ground, whilst we, who do no work, reap the benefit of your labors."
"It's very likely you will," replied one of them, "for jest now we be sowing hemp."



The Blind Man's Friend.

We offer prizes for the best and most interesting description of this picture, written by children under sixteen years of age. All MSS. must be post-marked not later than October 1st. Write on one side of the paper only, in ink, and don't forget to enclose your name, age and address. If you leave your envelope open—like a circular—and mark "Printer's Copy" in one corner, it will only need a one-cent stamp, unless it is unusually heavy, but be sure and leave it unsealed, or I shall have to pay double postage, as I have already done pretty often.

Look out for the results of the Puzzle Competition next week. There have been a great many puzzles sent in, and it will take some time to judge them. The stories describing the blind man's friend will, if possible, be divided into classes, according to the age of the writers. I say "if possible," because sometimes the younger children are afraid to try. I must repeat—what has often been said before—that we do not make a practice of paying for MSS. sent in to our "Home Magazine," as each department has its own editor. We cannot possibly give space to all that are sent to the Children's Corner, but try to keep as many as possible out of the waste-paper basket. To tell the truth, my basket is packed as full as it will hold now, but, of course, it is possible to have a bonfire.

If you have the story of Florence Nightingale, Cecilia, and I will send it to me, I will gladly publish it, or parts of it, in our Corner.

Maggie MacWilliams, Mount Royal, Man., (aged 14), and May or Dora Williams, White Oak P. O., Ont., would like to correspond with some of the Cornerites.

The following verses were sent in for our recent poetry competition, and are given space here, not because of their poetical merit, but because we appreciate the sentiments expressed by the young writer.

"The Farmer's Advocate."

I am a little girl of eight,
And as long as I can remember,
We have taken the "Farmer's Advocate,"
Till it seems like a family member.

It comes on Friday night, you see,
And when I come from school running,
The very birds, it seems to me,
Keep singing, "The 'Advocate's' coming!"

And when at home, my supper ate,
I sit on the doorstep, and—Oh, dear!
It seems so long I have to wait
Before someone says, "The 'Advocate's' here!"

And then I am only a child, you know,
So I am to sit as quiet as a linnet,
And the time goes by so awfully slow
Till they say, "Here, you can have it a minute."

Then I turn the pages quickly by,
Till "The Children's Corner" I do find,
Then I read and read—Oh, my!
I love every word: Cousin Dorothy is so kind.

All through the week I get it down for just another peep,
And put it back with a sigh of pain,
When I think it will be another whole long week
Before the "Advocate" comes again.
NETTIE CARMICHAEL (aged 13).

We hear very often about the affection of dogs, and we know they have often saved the lives of human beings, but it is a rare thing to hear of a cat acting as a life-saver. Here is a cat story which may interest you:
"During the Crimean war, a little cat, reared in his mother's cottage, followed a young French soldier when he left his native village. The lad's heart clung to this small dumb member of his family, and he gave puss a seat on his knapsack at night. She took her meals at her master's knee, and was a general pet in the company. On the morning that his regiment was first ordered into action, the soldier bade his little cat farewell, and left her in charge of a sick comrade. He had marched about a mile from the camp, when

what was his surprise to see Miss Puss running beside him. He lifted her up on her usual seat, and soon the engagement commenced. Twice did the soldier fall, but the cat clung fast hold. At last a severe wound stretched him bleeding on the field. No sooner did puss catch sight of the blood flowing from her master than she seated herself upon his body and began to lick his wound in the most assiduous manner. Thus she remained for some hours, till the surgeon came to the young lad, and had him carried off to the tent of the wounded. When he recovered consciousness, his first question was, "Shall I live?" "Yes, my good fellow," was the surgeon's answer, "thanks to your little cat; for if she had not used her tongue so intelligently, you would have been too exhausted by loss of blood to recover." You may be sure that puss was well cared for; and, contrary to all regulations, she was allowed to accompany the young soldier to the hospital, where she was regaled with the very nicest and the choicest morsels from his plate, and became a very distinguished character."

COUSIN DOROTHY.

Prize Poems.

Mabel Smail, who won a prize for the poem, "A Little Hero," published in our issue of August 11th, has written to tell us that her poem was not original, but was one she had memorized some time ago. Mabel apologizes for having made the mistake, and very rightly offers to return the prize. We again warn our competitors to always carefully read the conditions in our prize offers, and so avoid such unpleasant blunders.

Humorous.

Smith—"I woke up last night with a horrible suspicion that my new gold watch was gone. So strong was the impression that I got up to look."
Brown—"Well, was it gone?"
Smith—"No; but it was going."

"Remember this," said the primary school teacher, "a plural subject takes a plural verb—a girl is, a boy is: girls are, boys are. Now, do you understand?"
Every hand was raised in assent. "Well, then, who will give a sentence with girls in the plural?" This time only one little girl: "I can give a sentence. 'Girls, are my hat on straight?'"



The Blind Man's Friend.

With the Flowers.

Flowers at "Shows."

Did you ever attend a flower show, and just stand around a while and look, and, incidentally, take notes on the attitude of people to flowers and flower shows. Everyone attends—that goes without saying—but what a difference there is in people, and how readily you can pick out the true flower devotee or the interested botanist from the rank and file, such as he of whom it was said:

"A primrose on the river's brim,
A yellow primrose was to him,
And it was nothing more."

And how irresistibly funny it is to hear one woman exclaiming over the tremendous size of a "big marigold," which, by the way, proves to be a yellow dahlia, and another gravely informing her credulous spouse that a purple-blotched foxglove is a "Canterbury Bell."

However, to the more practical part of it. A visit to a flower show, such as one the writer had the privilege of attending during the latter part of August, is valuable both as an inspiration and as a guide in directing one to the choice of such flowers as one wishes to have bloom at the same season of the following year. At the August show, one finds the flower world at its richest and gayest. The flowers of spring may be more delicate in tint and more redolent with perfume; those of June more lovable, but for gorgeousness of color and variety of form those of later summer certainly bear away the palm.

Here are rows upon rows of gladioli in whose great spikes Dame Nature seems to have gone off, through pure love of frolic, into all the permutations and combinations of color—white, pink, yellow, crimson, blotched and streaked in every conceivable way—huge cream-colored blossoms with splashes of blood-red at their hearts, great white ones with cups purple as wine, and so on, ad infinitum. There are banks of golden glow and Russian sunflowers, with a flame of yellow marigolds, coreopsis and gaillardia below. Do you know the gaillardia? It is a very satisfactory plant, with flowers somewhat resembling those of the coreopsis, but very much larger.

Upon this table you find a grand display of perennial phlox, that boon to all hurried gardeners, thriving as it will with very little care. The newer varieties are very fine, possessing the richest variegations of crimson, pink and purple, and among all there is none more beautiful than the white with its immense trusses rising like masses of billowy cloud. The dahlia table is always a favorite. This year showed an increased number of single varieties, and very beautiful these undoubtedly are, the queen of the collection, perhaps, being the curious orchid-flowered species. A variety which was also much admired was the cactus dahlia, whose somewhat twisted petals give the blossom a very odd, spiny appearance, while detracting nothing from its size or color. In fact, the cactus-flowered dahlia was one of the largest and most brilliant on the table.

Passing by the grand old stand-bys, sweet peas, antirrhinums, stocks, nasturtiums, poppies, pansies and asters, which are, perhaps, too well known to need especial recommendation, we may pause at the more "aristocratic" portion of the exhibit. Go into all the raptures you choose over the tuberous begonias—they are worthy, with their great glowing blossoms, measuring often 3 inches across, of every word of praise you can bestow upon them. Adore, if you will, that stately auratum lily, pure white, with bands of gold and

speckles of purplish crimson, but if you plant one, remember that it is fastidious, both as to soil and care, and that you must find out its nature before you may hope to have much success with it. One successful plant, however, is worth three years' disappointment. And do not pass by the dainty little tuberose, half hidden by more showy beauties, but diffusing about it a perfume more delicate than if not so penetrating as that of the hyacinth.

The tritoma, or red-hot-poker plant, you cannot pass by if you will. Its curious, strikingly-handsome flowers and tropical foliage fairly challenge attention, and to attend is to admire. The tritoma is as yet not commonly seen in Canadian gardens, but as it is not very difficult to grow, one may bespeak for it a rapidly increasing popularity. Foxgloves, old-fashioned, but stately, rightly claim a place among the more favored flowers, and the agapanthus, with its irislike leaves and graceful clusters of delicate mauve, waxlike blossoms.

Space will not permit mention of any more of our midsummer beauties, but we shall be satisfied if this enumeration of the very best of our late summer flowers may guide anyone in making selections for next

year's garden. . . . Just a word in closing. In many places there is no especial flower exhibit, except that incorporated with the general fall fair. In such cases, lack of room effectually prevents the placing of blossoms in individual bottles, as at the regular flower shows, hence flowers must be massed in banks, or combined into "mixed bouquets." In such a contingency, if you have anything to do with the arrangement of the flowers for the fair, see to it that the greatest care is exercised in the placing of the different colors. Remember that a red flower, put close to a pink one, will kill the pink one completely; that red and blue seldom look well when placed in juxtaposition, and that, above all things, flowers arranged in bouquets should never be crowded together in stiff masses. It should be understood that prizes are to be given for the most artistic bouquets, not for those that crowd the greatest number of flowers into the smallest space, without regard to form or color. As a rule, a few flowers of one species, mixed with some of their own foliage, make the most beautiful bouquets. If, however, it is absolutely necessary that different varieties be combined, it should be remembered that large flowers should be placed with small ones, never large with large, nor small with small. Compare a combination of roses and "baby's wreath" with one of dahlias and golden glow, and you will see what I mean. Above all things, do not forget the bits of green. As far as possible, give the flowers their own foliage—do not mix iris leaves with fall phlox, nor peony

foliage with gladioli or nasturtium blooms—and, in their own way, in the sweetness and suitability of them, they will arise and call you blessed.

FLORA FERNLEAF.

"Farmer's Advocate" office, London, Ont.

Sprinkle Sunshine.

If you should see a fellow man with trouble's flag unfurled,
An' lookin' like he didn't have a friend
in all the world,
Go up and slap him on the back, and
holler, "How d'you do?"
And grasp his hand so warm he'll know
he has a friend in you.
Then ax him what's a-hurtin' him, an'
laugh his cares away,
And tell him that the darkest night is just
afore the day,
Don't talk graveyard palaver, but say
it right out loud,
That God will sprinkle sunshine in the
trail of every cloud.

This world at best is but a hash of
pleasure and of pain;
Some days are bright and sunny, and
some all slushed with rain,
And that's just how it ought to be, for
when the clouds roll by
We'll know just how to 'preciate the
bright and smiling sky.
So learn to take it as it comes, and don't
swear at the pours
Because the Lord's opinion don't coincide
with yours;
But always keep rememberin' when cares
your path enshroud,
That God has lots of sunshine to spill
behind the cloud.

—James Whitcomb Riley.

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Some Echoes.

MAINLY ABOUT RUSSIA.
No. I.

Just now the word "Russia," mainly in conjunction with that other word "Japan," is not only frequently upon the lips of all thinking people, but there are few issues from the press of nearly every quarter of the globe which have not some new fact to state or opinion to offer in connection with the mighty struggle between the two nations. But our "Home Magazine" does not presume to do more than give some echoes of the utterances of others, promising that those selected shall be mainly such as touch upon the national characteristics of ruler or people, or upon the environment which has so much to do with the shaping of their lives and bringing to a crisis an issue fraught with deep meaning to the whole civilized world. In a new work, lately published in Leipzig by Bresnitz Von Sydaroff, a long-time resident at the Court of St. Petersburg, there are given some most interesting details concerning the home life and simple domestic habits of the Czar and Czarina of Russia. Like most European monarchs, Nicholas II. is an early riser, entering his working room at 7 a.m. both winter and summer, and after a modest repast of tea and bread and butter, devotes his attention to the business papers and correspondence lying upon his table. Two meals of the day, we are told, both of the simplest fare, are taken with his family, the children often being served by their father's and mother's own hands, no luxuries or unnecessary sweetmeats being allowed. Whilst nothing is omitted to give a character of grandeur and opulence to the evening meal, which is usually recognized as a state affair, the Czar himself partakes with marked moderation of the dishes placed before him. "The Czarina," the writer tells us, "is in the first place a mother. Her children are her world. When Court duties do not detain her, she hears her daughters say their evening prayers, and not infrequently the Czar is present at this beautiful little service." With this touching

home scene before us, and connecting with it the fact that throughout his religious trend of thought there runs a vein of theological mysticism, it is easy for us to understand the Czar's attitude of mind towards the new gift which heaven has sent him after years of waiting, at a moment fraught with such import to Russia. To him the birth of an heir at such a crisis is an omen of hope, almost a promise of victory for the Russian arms, and as such he calls upon his subjects to rejoice with him. **WHAT JEROME K. JEROME SAYS ABOUT THE RUSSIANS.** "The individual Russian is one of the most charming creatures living. If he likes you he does not hesitate to let you know it; not only by every kindly action possible, but, by what, perhaps, is just as useful in this gray old world, by kindly speech. Now, we Anglo-Saxons are apt to pride ourselves upon being undemonstrative." By way of illustration, Jerome K. Jerome gives some incidents marking the national character-

istics. The first tells of the unexpected meeting of two Englishmen, brothers, one of whom has had wonderful escapes in Africa. "A man entered the restaurant at which my friend and I were lunching, taking a seat at a table near by. He glanced round, smiled and nodded. 'Excuse me a moment,' said my friend; 'I must just speak to my brother, haven't seen him for over five years.' He finished his soup, and leisurely wiped his moustache before strolling over and shaking hands. They talked for awhile and then my friend returned to me. 'Never thought to see him again. He was one of a garrison at that place in Africa—what's the name of it?—the Mahdi attacked; only three of them escaped. Always a lucky beggar, Jim.'" Jerome then says: "I thought of this scene one evening while dining with some friends at a St. Petersburg hotel. One of the party had not seen his second cousin, a mining engineer, for eighteen months. They sat opposite each other, and a dozen times at least during the

course of that dinner one of them would jump up from his chair, and run round to embrace the other. They would throw their arms about one another, kissing one another on both cheeks, and then sit down again with moist eyes, their behavior exciting no astonishment whatever." Now who is prepared to estimate the amount of real affection really existing in the breasts of brothers or cousins by the measure and manner of its manifestation?"

In further illustration of the fact that the Russian's anger is just as quick and vehement as his love, Jerome tells of two men, guests at a supper, who were apparently on the most amicable terms, suddenly springing up in a paroxysm of anger, one seizing the water-bottle, the other a heavy mahogany chair as weapons, and fighting until one was felled by a well-directed blow. A policeman appears, then another, but not to interfere, only to be bribed, and this part of the story exemplifies another Russian characteristic, which must be a veritable curse to the land. "That's going to cost them a pretty penny," said the host, who was calmly continuing his supper; "why couldn't they wait?" It did cost them a pretty penny. Each policeman claimed his bribe. Then they wished both combatants good-night, and trooped out in evident good humor; and the two gentlemen, with wet napkins round their heads, sat down again, and laughter and amiable conversation flowed freely as before.

THE STORY OF A DOG.

A friend had asked Mr. Jerome to take charge of a most valuable little dog. Now it is strictly forbidden to take dogs into railway carriages in Russia, the pains and penalties being extreme. "Oh! that will be all right," my friends assured me. "Have a few roubles loose in your pocket." "I tipped the station master, I tipped the guard, but I had not anticipated what was in store for me. The news that an Englishman with a dog in a basket and roubles in his pocket was coming, must have been telegraphed all along the line. At almost every stopping place some enormous official, gener-

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RESULTS

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ally wearing a sword and a helmet, boarded the train. At first these fellows terrified me. I took them for field-marshal at least. . . Anxious and trembling, I gave the first a gold piece. He shook me warmly by the hand. I thought he was going to kiss me. With the next one I was less apprehensive. For two roubles he blessed me, or so I gathered, and departed. Before I had reached the German frontier, I was giving away the equivalent of English sixpences to men with the bearing and carriage of major-generals; and to see their faces brighten up, and to receive their benedictions was well worth the money."

But I must reserve some of my "Echoes" for another time. H. A. B.

Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart.

Born at Salzburg, January 27, 1756. Died at Vienna, December 5, 1791.

Mozart received his first lessons in music from his father, Leopold Mozart, who, even at that early period, wrote a valuable and systematically arranged instruction-book for the pianoforte.

Unlike most prodigies, Mozart fulfilled the promise of his youth, and became a great composer. During his early childhood he travelled extensively in Europe, and, by his rare talents as a musician, astonished all the musical circles. When only fourteen years old he was made an honorary member of the Musical Academy at Bologna, Italy, where the famous Padre Martini was surprised and delighted at the manner in which the boy passed a most difficult and searching examination. In 1771, he settled in Vienna, devoting himself almost exclusively to composition.

Mozart had a high conception of his art, and the moral courage to live up to his ideas. His chief work was the development of the opera, in which field of music he became the undisputed master. The four-hand sonata owes its development to Mozart, as he aimed to make the bass part more than an unmeaning accompaniment.

It is not easy to play Mozart well; those who find it so will never succeed. The true artist in music considers everything difficult; the amateur finds everything too easy. The idea is to play the simple things well. Mozart's music requires a perfect scale and arpeggio, and how seldom we hear either! The great Reinecke of Leipzig built up a European reputation, delighting audiences in Berlin, Paris and London, just by playing Mozart's concertos, but by playing them well!

FOR PRACTICAL STUDY.

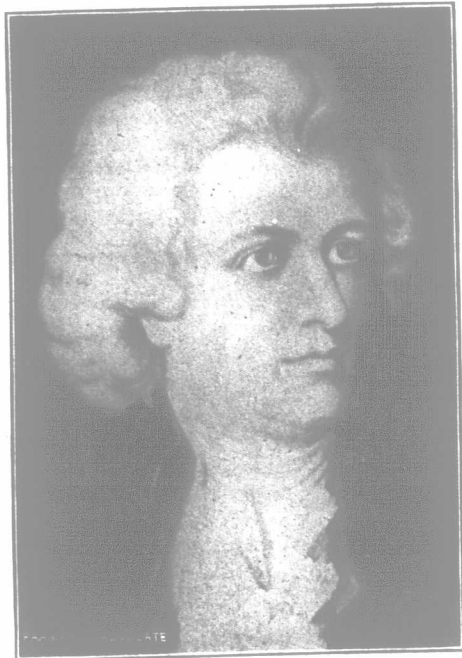
For the benefit of Mozart students, the following list will be of great benefit in helping to make a selection: The D minor Concerto and the Coronation one in D major. Sonatas Nos. 1, 2 and 6 entire; No. 8 first movement; No. 9, omit fifth variation and minuet; No. 10, omit second part; No. 14 entire; No. 16, omit second movement (numbers of Cotta edition). Rondo in A minor; Fantasie in C minor and Gigue in G. A pretty and easy piece is the march from "Figaro's Wedding"; another, the minuet from "Don Juan"; the Rondo in D major, and some of the most beautiful melodies are found in 1st movement of Sonata in F major. —[Adapted from "Great in Music."

Note from Editor.—In response to the request from several of our readers, we have arranged to publish once a month a short sketch of the life and compositions of some famous musician, each article to be accompanied by a picture of the artist. Many of these portraits are from famous paintings, and will, no doubt, be of much interest to our students in music.

I would strongly advise our young friends to save these musical sketches. Cut them out, and paste them in a small notebook for reference. An ordinary 5c. scribbler with a stiff cover will do nicely, and if you keep it with your music, you will always know where to get it when needed. Be on friendly and intimate terms with the great masters in music, and you will appreciate more their great work.



"Why is it that there is a musty smell in so many of your farmhouses?" This question was asked not long ago by an observant tourist, after a trip through some of our farming districts, and, though one would fain have parried the unsavory imputation, that could not be done. One could but acknowledge it to be a fact that, in all too many of our farmhouses, the front rooms are decidedly "stuffy." Going into them out of the pure, clear air of the country, redolent with ozone, one feels an irresistible desire to cast aside every conventionality, and, regardless of the frowns of the hostess, to throw open every door and window to the breezes of heaven. Unfortunately, all nostrils are not constituted like those of Thompson Seton's "Slum Cat," with a hankering for "smells," and to the sensitive nose a malodorous atmosphere is as positive a torture as is a repulsive flavor to an educated palate. Town and city houses are seldom musty. Being continually used, they are continually lighted, aired daily, and heated when necessary. In the country, a different condition obtains, especially during the summer, when



Mozart, 1756-1791.

people live for the most part—and rightly—out of doors. Yet, musty rooms should never be tolerated. Though a room be required but once a month, it should be daily "seen to," and such conditions forced upon it as will keep it at all times sweet and pure.

A musty smell, however, may be hailed as an angel in disguise. It is, in fact, but the danger signal of a condition of affairs which must be removed before an apartment is really habitable. It tells that there is dampness present, for a dry, thoroughly aired room cannot be musty. It tells, moreover, that certain low forms of vegetable life called molds, encouraged by the dampness, have begun to grow in the carpets, about the upholstered furniture, in the books, or on the walls, and that, if you would save your property, as well as your health, you will take the most immediate means of eradicating them. No matter if you cannot see the molds, they are present, although, perhaps, microscopic in size. If they were not, the place would not smell musty.

When one remembers that molds grow best in an atmosphere in which the air does not move freely, and that they cannot live without moisture, one cannot forget the method of

combating them. Thorough and frequent airing—best of all a good system of ventilation, such as is installed nowadays in all the apartments of the most modern houses, drying by exposure to sunlight, and, during damp weather, by occasional fires in the stoves or grates, both of which are, by the way, admirable ventilators in themselves—will effectually do away with molds and, with them, with the musty smell. Simple cleaning will not do—a room may be ever so clean, and yet musty—free ventilation and dryness must be secured.

One practice in particular should never be resorted to, that of papering walls anew without removing the old paper. Sometimes, with the mistaken idea of "making the house warmer," people keep on placing coat over coat, until, perhaps, as many as six or seven plies, with their accompanying complement of paste, have been applied to the walls. Now, were it designed to form an especial hotbed for the growth of molds and bacteria of all kinds, a more complete plan could scarcely be invented. All of these micro-organisms thrive upon just such organic matter as this mixture of paste and paper affords. At the first sign of dampness, they begin their work. Shut-up room and closely-drawn shades put the finishing touch to an element in which they delight, and they grow and multiply, a menace to health, as well as comfort, while the good housewife, wielding broom and dust-cloth with all her might, imply wonders why the room is so "stuffy."

By all means let us wage war upon mustiness in our homes, but let us wage it in the right way. Let our farmhouses be suggestive, as they should be, of the sweetness of new-mown hay and violets, rather than of the bottled-up vitiation of the catacombs. DAME DURDEN.

"Farmer's Advocate" office, London, Ont.

The following poem has been contributed by one to whom being "bereft" has been a matter of personal history. There are many in our Circle, who, reading it, will "understand."

"Bereft."
My darling's gone! No more I'll see her now.
I dream and try to call her back again,
But through the fleeting hours that come and go,
I call in vain.
I wander through the garden, where we spent
A bright succession of unwearied hours,
Sweet happy summer days with care unblent,
Among the flowers.
I sit alone beside the Ingle Nook,
And gaze upon her little empty chair;
Her treasured doll and childish story-book
Are lying there.

And when the twilight steals across the lee,
Methinks I hear her singing as of yore,
The night wind bears the echo o'er the sea
From yon bright shore.

But I must not repine, for God knows best,
He took our darling from this world of sin,
And whispers, "Follow me, that ye to rest
May enter in."

So patiently my Master's call I'll wait,
"Come unto Me, no more on earth to roam,
Thy child shall meet thee at the pearly gate
Of this bright home."
Fergus, Ont. MRS. D. MacH.

Several other contributions, for which our hearty thanks are due, lie in Ingle Nook pigeon-holes awaiting their turn. Some of our friends have been asking for Help-on-a-bit, Pacific and others. I have also been wondering what has become of Do-Your-Best, who promised to come again. Now that the busy summer is nearly over we shall hope to hear from these old friends once more. New friends are, of course, always welcome, but we do not want to lose the old ones. D. D.

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Veterinary.

UNTHRIFTY COLT, ETC.

1. Yearling colt is not thriving; he keeps very thin, and rubs his legs against manger, and bites them.

2. Several horses are attacked with typhoid fever. What causes it, and how should it be treated? J. F.

Ans.—1. The colt probably has worms. Give him fifteen grains each sulphate of iron, sulphate of copper, calomel and tartar emetic, night and morning, either in a little damp food or mixed with a little water as a drench. In about twelve hours after giving the last dose, give him a purgative of half a pint raw linseed oil. Dress his legs well once daily with a solution of corrosive sublimate, thirty grains to a pint of water.

2. I presume you mean influenza, which is quite prevalent, and is due to a virus in the atmosphere. As many complications may arise, it is wise to employ a veterinarian, for ordinary cases. Good care, stimulating the throat by rubbing it with equal parts oil of turpentine, sweet oil and spirits of ammonia twice daily until it begins to blister, and the administration of thirty grains quinine three times daily, is the treatment. V.

Miscellaneous.

TOMATO ROT.

Tomatoes are beginning to ripen, and are rotting in the bottom. What is the cause of it, and will it continue? If so, what can be done to prevent it?

SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—Tomato rot (macrosporium tomato) is a fungous disease that makes its appearance in the fruit when about full-grown or later. The preventive measures are spraying during the season with Bordeaux mixture, pruning of the vines to allow them to dry off rapidly after rain, and planting of varieties that are most immune from the disease. Vines pruned to a single stem and kept well thinned out, and those that are not heavily manured, are less liable to the disease than if otherwise treated.

COMPELLING PAYMENT OF NOTE.

I hold a promissory note, which the giver refuses to pay. He earns lots of money, but I'm not aware that he owns any personal property.

1. How can I compel him to pay the note?
2. In default of payment, can he be imprisoned? J. A. R.

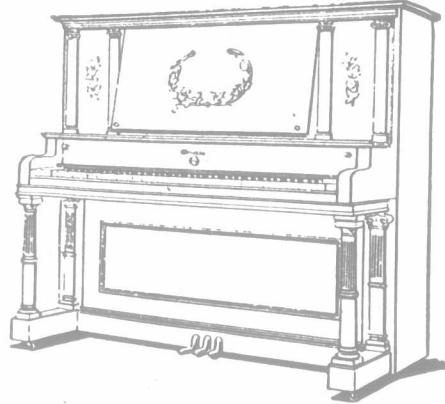
Ans.—Assuming that the amount is within the Division Court jurisdiction, the debtor should be sued for it, and eventually brought up for examination upon a judgment summons, and an order obtained against him for payment. In the event of his disobeying such order, he could be brought before the judge again, upon summons, and might thereupon be ordered to be committed to jail for contempt of court.

GOSSIP.

Seed wheat of some new varieties as well as several of the older and well-tried sorts are advertised in this issue of the "Farmer's Advocate" by the old and reliable seed merchants, John A. Bruce & Co., of Hamilton, Ontario. The present season is exceptionally favorable for fall wheat sowing, and the prospect is that high prices for wheat will rule for some time.

Mr. Geo. Raikes, of Barrie, Ont., having had the misfortune to have all his barns and stables recently burnt by lightning, has decided to sell by auction on Thursday, Oct. 6th, his entire herd of Scotch topped Shorthorns, headed by Golden Measure =39469=, bred by John Isaac, Markham, sired by Golden Measure (imp.), dam Golden Belle (imp.). Further notice will be given in Mr. Raikes' advertisement of the sale.

The **GOURLAY PIANO**



HIGH PRICED,

BUT WORTH ITS PRICE.

THE GOURLAY PIANO is not created for what is commonly termed "the popular demand"—a demand for an instrument at a low price—a limitation which prevents the achievement of the ideal. The buyers whose demand the GOURLAY anticipates, are those who realize:

FIRST—The importance of a piano being built not only on scientific principles, but thoroughly well constructed of the best materials and with the utmost skill and care.

SECOND—That approximate perfection is only attained through the highest degree of human achievement, and that this implies a relatively high cost.

The price of the GOURLAY is based on merit alone.

But it is not prohibitive, nor is it dear, when quality is considered.

If you are interested, write for our new illustrated catalogue.

If there is no agent in your district, you can buy direct from the factory. Our new payment plan is applicable everywhere. We ship subject to approval, paying the return freight if not satisfactory. Surely the purchase of a GOURLAY is a proposition easy enough for any one. Write us anyway. We welcome correspondence.

Gourelay, Winter & Leeming,

188 Yonge St.

TORONTO

Farmers, Attention!

Do you propose sending one of your boys to the Agricultural College this year? If so, write for circular at once.

G. C. CREELMAN, PRESIDENT AGRIC'L COLLEGE, GUELPH, ONT.

TRADE TOPICS.

AFTER HARVEST WORK.—Between the harvesting and threshing time, and gathering of the corn crop, comes a period familiarly known as "after harvest." Each season, in the rush of planting and cultivating of corn, the sowing and harvesting of grain, haying, etc., many important farm operations are put off for the "after harvest" period. There is hauling out and spreading manure, clearing the wood lot, removal of stumps, boulders, stones, etc., and the repairing of farm and pasture fences, marketing spring pigs, and filling of silos. Most of these operations bring the farm wagon into almost continued use. It is important, then, that the wagon be a good one. It should be as light as is consistent with required strength, low-down, so that it may be easy to load, have broad tires, in order to avoid cutting up and rutting meadows, pastures

and farm lands, and to reduce the draft to the minimum. These qualities and advantages are embodied in a high degree in the Electric Handy wagon, a low-down handy wagon in every sense, very easy to load, saving one-half the lift, is the part of the lift above the center of gravity (the last half) which requires the heavy straining in loading and hauling manure, stumps, logs, boulders and green corn for filling silos. Being heavy, the load will cut into the sod or other land badly, if it were not for the broad tires, which enable the load to be drawn smoothly and easily over the surface without injury to the land. Then, too, there is the great durability and lasting quality of this steel wagon in its favor. It is proof against decay of every form. The whole story of its worth, as well as details of construction, will be found in the illustrated catalogue of the Electric Wheel Co., Quincy, Ill. Write for the book, it is mailed free to all readers.

CANADA BUSINESS COLLEGE.—Mr. D. McLachlan, Principal of the Canada Business College, whose advertisement appears elsewhere in this paper, asks us to bring before our readers the fact that he has no connection with any other business college in Canada. His reason for asking us to mention this is, that a person of the same name is advertised as associate principal of another college, and as the public might be led to believe that he is the party whose name appears in connection with the institution referred to, he would like the fact brought before our readers.

Mr. McLachlan founded the college, over which he so ably presides, nearly 28 years ago, and it stands to-day as one of the leading commercial institutions of the continent. He has no connection with any other business school in Canada or the United States, except the McLachlan Business University of Grand Rapids, Mich.; these two institutions being owned and controlled by D. McLachlan & Co.

Mr. McLachlan is running a high-class school in Canada, a school which has made a reputation much wider than the continent, and we take pleasure in giving the above fact publicity.

Robert B. Mantell tells of a clergyman who went fishing. He was perched in a precarious position when he got a bite, and in his excitement he fell into the stream.

He yelled lustily for help, and a farmer came along and pulled him out.

"How did you come to fall in?" inquired his rescuer.

"I didn't come to fall in," replied the dripping preacher, "I came to fish."

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

GOSSIP.

A stone lifter and carrier is advertised in this paper by which it is claimed that very large stones, up to 40 or 50 a day, can be extracted and placed in a fence. See the advertisement, and write for particulars to John Amiraux, 40 Lansdowne Ave., Toronto.

At the annual August sale of Lincoln rams at Lincoln, England, last month, 25 rams from the flocks of Messrs. H. Dudding, Tom Caswell, S. E. Dean & Sons, and J. Pears, sold for an average of £43 7s. 8d.; the highest price, 130 guineas (\$687), being reached for each of two rams from Mr. Caswell's flock, both being purchased for export to Argentina.

Hampshire sheep sell high in England, where they are exceedingly popular as a profitable farmer's sheep. At the annual letting and sale of rams last month from the Chilmark flock of Mr. J. Flower, near Salisbury, Wiltshire, nine ram lambs were let for the season at an average of over \$300 each; one ram being taken at 180 guineas (\$945) for his use for one month. The average for the lamba sold was \$100; the highest price being \$200.

There were shipped by Messrs. Alfred Mansell & Co., of Shrewsbury, England, per S. S. Montfort, from Avonmouth to Quebec, on August 6th, a choice collection of Lincoln, Shropshire and Hampshire sheep for various Canadian breeders. The shipment comprised twelve Lincoln rams from Mr. H. Dudding and a Shropshire ram from Mr. P. L. Mills for Messrs. J. & R. Gibson, Denfield and Delaware, Ont.; two Lincolns, also from Mr. Dudding, for Mr. J. H. Patrick, Iderton, and four Hampshire rams and ram lambs to Mr. Robert Miller, Stouffville, Ont. Messrs. Mansell also sent by this boat a beautiful sable collie bitch to the order of Mr. W. S. Carpenter, of Simcoe, Norfolk Co., a well-known breeder of Shropshires.

CANADA WINS AT ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis Aug. 28.—(Special).—The championship classes in Hackney horses at the World's Fair were judged to-day and when the Waverly Farm horses of Mr. Robert Beith, M. P., of Bowmanville, Ont., were through no prizes were left for his competitors. Saxon won the championship for aged stallions, and Priscilla, the championship for aged mares. In the junior class, St. David was the champion stallion, and Bonibel the champion filly. As the crowning honor, the grand championship for Hackney horses of any age was awarded to the Canadian-bred Saxon, and the grand championship for mares of any age to Priscilla.

JUST THE THING FOR SPRAINS AND BRUISES.

Everts P. O., Medicine Valley, Alta., Canada, Feb. 3, 1904.
The Lawrence-Williams Co., Cleveland, Ohio:

I used your Gombault's Caustic Balsam on a mare that injured her hind leg so badly that she was unable to rise. I followed your directions and in three days she was on her feet again, and is now as strong as ever. I think it is just the thing for sprains and bruises, as it goes direct to the spot.

CHAS. LEIGH.

JUDGES AT ST. LOUIS.

Judges have been appointed for the live-stock show as below:

Cattle.—Shorthorns—W. A. Harris, Chicago; Red Polled—W. L. Carlyle, Fort Collins, Colo.; Hereford—Thomas Clark, Beecher, Ill.; Aberdeen-Angus—C. F. Curtis, Ames, Iowa; Jersey—W. R. Spann, Dallas, Tex.; Ayrshire—F. S. Cooley, Amherst, Mass.; Guernsey—T. L. Haecker, St. Anthony Park, Minn.

Sheep.—Oxford—B. F. Miller, Flint, Mich.; Southdown—W. T. Potts, Chicago, Ill.; Leicester—John Marshall, Cass City, Mich.; Lincoln—A. A. Arnold, Galesburg, Wis.

Swine.—Berkshire—W. E. Spicer, Bushnell, Ill.; Poland-China, Ed. Klever, Bloomingburg, Ohio; Chester White—B. J. Hargan, Glencoe, Ok. Ter.; Large Yorkshire—J. J. Ferguson, Chicago; Tamworth—W. N. Ball, Hamburg, Mich.

Combault's Caustic Balsam

The World's Greatest and Surest
Veterinary Remedy

HAS IMITATORS, BUT NO COMPETITORS!

Safe, Speedy and Positive.

Supersedes all Caustery or Firing.
Invaluable as a CURE for

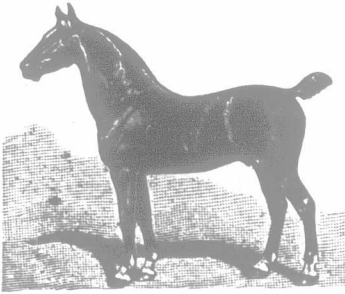
*Founder,
Wind Puffs,
Thrush,
Diphtheria,
Skin Diseases,
Ringbone,
Pink Eye,
Sweeney,
Bony Tumors,
Lameness
from Spavin,
Quarter Cracks,
Scratches,
Poll Evil,
Parasites,
Removes Bunches
or Blemishes,
Splints,
Capped Hock,
Strained Tendons.*

Safe for anyone to use.

WE GUARANTEE that one tablespoonful of Caustic Balsam will produce more actual results than a whole bottle of any liniment or spavin mixture ever made. Every bottle sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Write for testimonials showing what the most prominent horsemen say of it. Price, \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use.

The Accepted Standard Veterinary Remedy.

ALWAYS RELIABLE. SURE IN RESULTS.



None genuine without the signature of
Dr. J. M. Williams & Co.
Sole Importers & Proprietors for the
U.S. & CANADA. } CLEVELAND, O.

CAUSTIC BALSAM IS THE BEST

Your Gombault's Caustic Balsam is the best treatment I know of. I have bought four bottles for my neighbors, and two for myself. I have cured a sweetened horse with the Balsam—Louis Müller, Sharon, Wis.

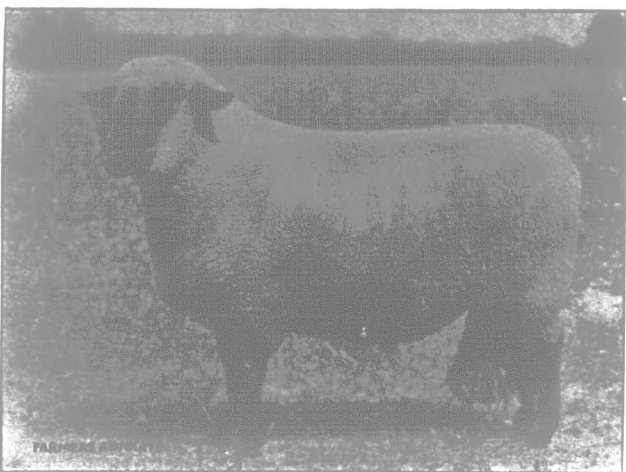
GOMBault's CAUSTIC BALSAM IS EXCELLENT.

Having read an advertisement in Wisconsin Agriulturist about your Gombault's Caustic Balsam, I have tried some of it and think it excellent.—J. M. Worzdosky, Big Flats, Wis.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA:

THE LAWRENCE - WILLIAMS CO.

CLEVELAND, OHIO. TORONTO, ONT. -om



HILLHURST FARM
(Established 40 years)

**Hampshire Down
DISPERSION**

The entire flock of 165 ewes, rams and lambs is offered for sale by private treaty. Particulars on application.

Shorthorn Bulls

Two reds, 13 and 14 months, by Imp. Lord Mountstephen, from imported dams; good individuals. Prices moderate.

JAS. A. COCHRANE,
HILLHURST P. O.,
COMPTON CO., P. Q.

22 PERCHERONS 22

Have just arrived from France with an importation of 22 high-class Percherons, a number of which we intend exhibiting at Toronto and other Canadian shows, and will be pleased to show them to intending purchasers. They are descendants of such noted horses as Brilliant, Besique and Romulus. We also have a few choice Hackneys and Clydesdales that are also for sale on easy terms. Visitors always welcome to our stables.

HAMILTON & HAWTHORNE, Props.
SIMCOE, ONT.

TRADE TOPICS.

ONTARIO VETERINARY COLLEGE.—The annual prospectus of the Ontario Veterinary College, of Toronto, for session 1904-5 has been issued. The fall term commences on Wednesday, Oct. 12, and we are pleased to learn that this well-known and popular college of in-

struction in veterinary science will open with exceedingly favorable prospects for a successful session.

A high-class 100-acre farm in Lobo, only 14 miles from the city of London, with good buildings and on one of the best roads in Ontario, is advertised on page 1162.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

COW NOT AS REPRESENTED.

While attending a stock sale in March I purchased a cow, which the owner said positively would calve by 1st June. As said cow does not show any sign of coming in yet, could I recover damages to cover loss? ONTARIO.

Ans.—We think so.

A WILD VIOLET.

Enclosed you will find a sample of a weed which I found in my barley. Please tell me its name and nature, and also the best way to destroy it. W. J.

Ans.—This is one of the violets probably escaped from gardens and become wild. It should not prove a troublesome weed, and should succumb to ordinary cultivation.

SEED WHEAT.

A discussion has arisen here as to which wheat it would be best to use for seed this fall, that of this year's growth, which is generally a somewhat light and inferior grain, or last year's grain of first-class quality. J. P.

Ans.—We should much prefer using the better-developed grain of last season's growth. Wheat seed will remain vital for four or five years at least.

ELDERBERRY WINE.

A. J. M. asks for a recipe for elderberry wine. The following has been recommended: Mash the berries, which should be quite ripe. Just cover them with cold water, and let stand for nine days, stirring well every second day. At the end of this time strain, and put one cup of granulated sugar to two cups of juice. Stir till dissolved, and let stand nine days more, skimming every second day, then bottle.

TITLE TO INDIAN LANDS.

Grandfather bought the Indian right of a certain island in Canada. Since his death, the Government leased the island to outside parties. Had they any right to do so, there being no debt on the land? What steps should I take to gain possession again? I understand the deed is registered in Ottawa. What steps should I take to find out in whose name it is registered? ONT.

Ans.—These are matters calling for investigation by a solicitor in the regular way, and one should be instructed in respect of same to do what is needful.

LOST TIME.

I have hired a man to work eight months, from March 15th, for \$150. His mother took sick and died, and he lost a number of days in July. In August he was sick himself for over a week, and was at his own home both times.

1. Can he collect wages for time lost during both occasions?
2. Will I be compelled to allow him to pur in his lost time at the expiration of the eight months?
SUBSCRIBER,
Frontenac Co.

Ans.—1. It depends upon the circumstances, and it would be necessary for us to know much more of same in order to answer this question.
2. No.

SETTLEMENT DUTIES.

A owns 160 acres of land in N. Ontario. B buys the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of A's lot, two years ago, and receives a bond to convey; A and B to perform each half of the remaining settlement duties. B has performed his duties, but A has not started his yet. The bond reads that A "shall perform with due diligence his part of the duties, and deliver deed of same as soon as possible," which will be in November, if A's duties were performed. In measuring lots, should they be measured from stake to stake or from stake to stake, minus the road allowance? How can B compel A to perform his duties, and convey deed to B, according to bond?
J. E. M.

Ans.—It is open to B to propose to A to bring an action against him to compel performance of duties, if same not attended to in due course; and, if necessary, to proceed to suit accordingly. We are unable to speak with regard to the matter of measurement, as we have not sufficient data from which to form an opinion.

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

GOSSIP.

At the Missouri State Fair, at Sedalia, last week, the Canadian-bred Shorthorn two-year-old heifer, Fair Queen, bred by Mr. H. Fairbairn, Thedford, and shown by E. W. Bowen, Delphi, Ind., was awarded the female championship of the breed, as she was at the International at Chicago in December last.

We welcome to our advertising columns a new importer of Clydesdales in the person of Phillip Herold, V. S., of Tavistock, Ont. Mr. Herold lately added to his stud a pair of imported stallions, personally selected by himself. The three-year-old is Prince of Coral (12285) (imp.), bred by Geo. Watt, Coralhill, Somnay, Scotland; sired by Merry Hampton 9615, dam Little Rose (15336), by Cairnbrogie Stamp (4274). This colt is of excellent quality, nicely marked, with a very gentle appearance, a horse that should give a good account of himself. The two-year-old, Charlesfield Chief (imp.), Vol. 27, is sired by Prince of Balmanno (9976), dam by Prince of Johnstone (9986). This is a colt that will make a big one. King Thomas (10216) (imp.), bred by Mr. Walker, North Moor, Sunderland, and imported by Dalgety Bros., is also one worthy of commendatory mention. His sire was Sir Thomas (9681), dam Rosmary, by Crusader (6650). There is also a very good registered two-year-old colt, by King Thomas. This colt is a chestnut, with plenty of good flat bone and good feet, and he is also a good mover. Mr. Herold is also into trotting Stock on a small scale; Grand Sentinel Jr., being the only trotting-bred stallion on hand just now. This horse is getting up in years, and has been in the same community since he was a two-year-old. This Hambletonian was sired by Grand Sentinel 865 (2274), sire of eighteen with records of 2.30 and under. His dam, Money Musk, was also a mare of great speed. The fact that he has been able to do business in the same locality so long is sufficient proof of his good qualities as a sire. These stables, known as the Palace stables, are managed by Thos. Leriner, V. S., and are not more than two minutes' walk from Tavistock Station, G. T. R., seven miles south of Stratford. See his advertisement in this issue.

IN THE LEAD



INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD

"INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD" is a scientific, medicinal preparation, manufactured from nature's remedies, consisting of roots, herbs, seeds, barks, etc. It is fed to stock in small quantities for the purpose of aiding digestion and insuring perfect assimilation. The average farm animal, as you know from observation, wastes a large amount of the grain fed. You have to pay for the grain whether your stock digest it or not. If the use of "INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD" will save you this wasted grain, it will certainly pay you to use it. Our experience has proved to us that it will, and therefore, we place before you every pound of "INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD" sold, our positive guarantee. If "INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD" does not save you money, it will not cost you one cent. "INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD" is very strongly medicated, and the amounts fed are very small, and its use will cost you only "3 FEEDS FOR ONE CENT." Remember it is harmless even if taken into the human system, and we will pay anyone \$100.00 who will prove that a single poison enters into its manufacture. "GENUINE INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD" will give you paying results, while imitations claiming to be "AS GOOD AS INTERNATIONAL" will not.

WELL PLEASED WITH RESULTS

INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO., TORONTO, ONT.
Gentlemen—On the recommendation of Mr. W. G. Mackay, your agent at Cookstown, I bought and used your International Stock Food, and found it an excellent food for all kinds of animals. I am so delighted with the results of feeding the Food that I purpose in the future to have an ample supply in my stables.
I can heartily recommend International Stock Food to any and all who wish to increase the appearance of their stock, and to obtain beneficial and lasting results.
(Sgd.) HENRY LEADLEY.

A \$3,000.00 Stock Book Free
IT CONTAINS 183 LARGE ENGRAVINGS

This book is 6 1/2 by 9 1/2 inches and the cover is a beautiful live stock picture printed in six brilliant colors. It cost us over \$3,000 to produce. It gives description, history and illustrations of the various breeds of horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, goats and poultry. The illustrated Veterinary Department alone will save you hundreds of dollars, because it describes and tells how to treat the common diseases to which stock are subject. The veterinary illustrations are large and reliable. We can afford to give this valuable book because we believe it will induce you to try "INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD." We will pay you \$10.00 cash if book is not as described.

We will mail Book to you FREE, postage prepaid

If you will write us at once, letter or postal card, and answer these two questions:
1st, HOW MUCH STOCK? 2nd, NAME THIS PAPER.

ADDRESS AT ONCE

International Stock Food Co.
Toronto, Canada.

GOSSIP.

Dairy men should look up the advertisement in this paper of a new patent automatic milk aerator, and see the exhibit at the Toronto and Ottawa exhibitions.

F. H. WEESE, specialist, whose advertisement of a cure for rupture appears in this issue, gives notice of change of address, which is now 72 Queen St., West, Toronto, Manning Chambers.

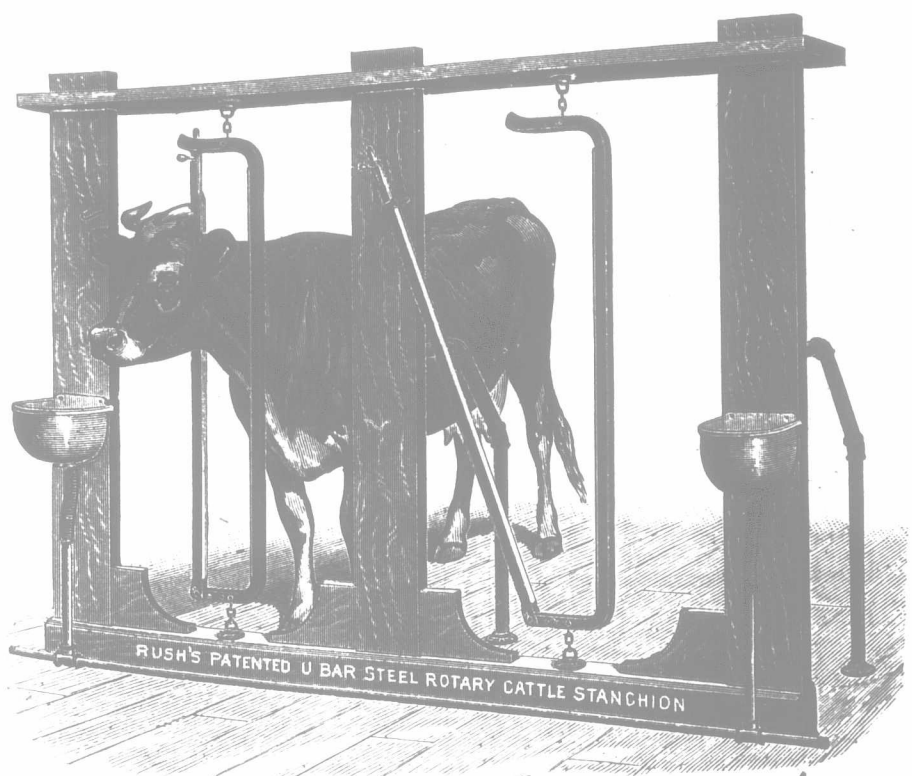
A shocking fatality occurred recently at Glasgow on board the S. S. Athenia, bound for Montreal. A boar being shipped to a dealer at Malton, Ontario, near Toronto, became furious. One of the dock hands entered his pen to quiet him, when the boar put his head down and with a fierce upward jerk of his tusks ripped the man's thigh in a frightful manner, so that before a doctor could be secured he bled to death. "I'm done for," he said, when his comrade dragged him out of the boar's reach, and he never spoke again.

There are few men better known in business circles and none more highly respected than Mr. W. Doherty, of Chilton, Ont., where a good many years ago he established the fine factory in which the famous Doherty organs are manufactured, said to be the largest reed organ factory in the British Empire, a business that has grown until the output of organs is about 150 per week. As a side-line, he has also established an up-to-date herd of Scotch Shorthorns, several of which are hard to beat, viewed from the standpoint of breeding and individuality combined. The first one we noticed in the handsome catalogue is Winsome Beauty 3rd, imported in 1901 by Mr. Edwin Bettey, Gore Bay. She is all her name indicates; and Winsome Belle, her daughter, by Royal Emperor (imp.), is a beautiful roan six-months-old heifer that should make a show calf. Wimple Blossom, from Wimple's Gloster 24988, and by Village Squire 24993, is another wonderfully thick cow. Rosedale 18th 27047, by Baron Camperdown (imp.), is one of the Kinellar Isabella family, and one of the best producers in the herd. Matchless Royal 45988, by Royal Don (imp.) =17105-, is another choice one of the Cruickshank-Matchless tribe that has produced so many prize-winners. Commendable notes might be made about the representatives of the Nonpareil, Waterloo, Lavinia and other families in the herd, did space permit. Suffice it to say, Mr. Doherty is using the best sires procurable, and in this he is more fortunate than some, having two choice imported bulls within a reasonable distance, viz., Scottish Peer (imp.), owned by Jas. Snell, and Broadhocks Golden Fame (imp.), the property of A. H. Jacobs, which are the sires he is using principally. See Mr. Doherty's advertisement in "Farmer's Advocate," and send for his catalogue.

Lamb Fence and Gates

Strongest because it is made of the strongest and best grade of High-carbon Steel Wire. No. 9 has a tensile strength of over 2,400 lbs. Look out for cheap wire when buying cheap fence.

The H. R. LAMB FENCE CO., London, Winnipeg, Ont. Man.



Cut illustrating Stanchion and "Water Bowls" in place, and connected to supply pipe.

Improved Barn Fixtures
For Fastening and Watering Stock

In Rush's Patent Stanchion, we have a construction much superior to anything heretofore offered, as they give an animal every liberty they would have if not fastened. They are not tiresome, do not chafe, are easily adjusted, and are always in place.

We are now manufacturing a Galvanized Steel Water Bowl, and are prepared to instal systems complete for any number of cattle, affording a constant supply of water regulated automatically from the supply tank.

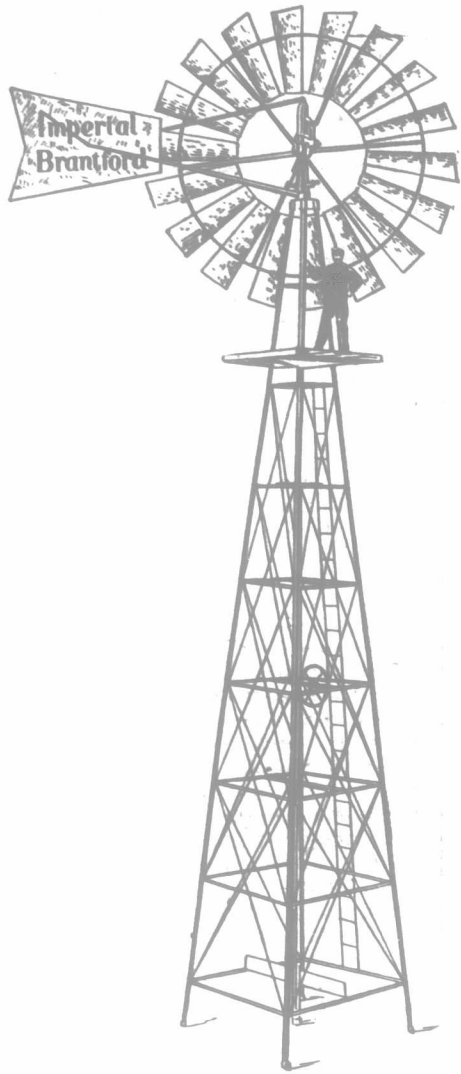
Every stockman is interested in these goods, and should write immediately for our catalogue, which fully illustrates and describes these goods, and explains their advantages.

AGENTS WANTED IN UNREPRESENTED TERRITORY.

The Metal Shingle & Siding Co.
PRESTON, ONT. LIMITED.

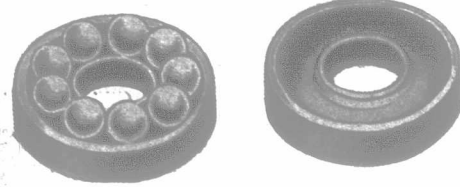
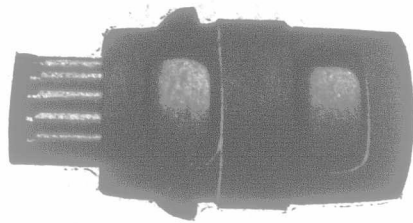
In answering any advertisement on this page, kindly mention the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

Brantford Galvanized Steel Windmills



POWER or PUMPING

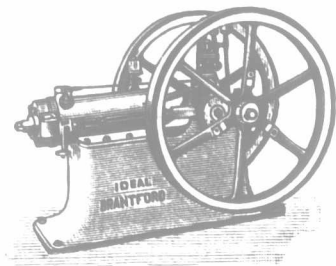
Are the best in the world. Proven so by trial held by Royal Agricultural Society in England in 1903, in which 21 of the leading makers of the world competed.



Bearings used in our Windmills.

Ideal Gas and Gasoline Engines

Stationary and Mounted.



See our exhibit at Toronto, London and Ottawa.

Goold, Shapley & Muir Company, Limited
Brantford, Canada.

GOSSIP.

Mr. T. H. Hassard, Millbrook, Ont., in a note to the "Farmer's Advocate," writes: "I have just closed a deal with William Cathcart, of Yellow Grass, N.-W. T., for 20 fillies and two stallions, for ranching purposes; price, \$7,000."

Mr. Jas. Dalgety, not to be behind as an importer of high-class horses, has just arrived from Scotland a few days ago with a consignment of Clydesdales of the usual good quality, which he intends to have on exhibition at the Toronto and London shows. Parties wishing to see them are invited to do so by visiting barn No. 5 at Toronto Exhibition. See his advertisement in this issue.

A WONDERFUL HORSE.

The remarkable horse named Hans is attracting increased attention in scientific circles. As has been previously reported, he is able to perform simple sums in arithmetic, giving the answers by stamping one of his feet on the ground. He can count up to a hundred, has an eye for colors, and ear for music, and can spell words of one syllable.

Prof. Moebius, director of the Zoological Museum, Berlin, who is one of Germany's highest zoological authorities, devotes a column to the horse to-day in The National Zeitung. He says that he asked the horse how many sevenths added to five-sevenths would make a whole number. The horse stamped his foot twice.

Prof. Moebius judges that Hans possesses the capacity to distinguish clearly impressions received by the eyes and ears and to keep them permanently in his memory and to express them exactly. It is stated that Hans will be produced before Emperor William, who is taking the greatest interest in the animal. This will be after Hans is examined by the Minister of Education and prominent experts.

Prof. Moebius lays special stress upon the fact that the achievements of the horse are undeniably real mental work, and not the result of mere training.



HECLA FURNACES

Defy the blasts of Winter

Ask your dealer for
DESCRIPTIVE BOOKLET,
or write direct to the manufacturers,
CLARE BROS. & CO. LIMITED, PRESTON, ONT.

TRADE TOPICS.

EDUCATIONAL.—The Elliott Business College, Toronto, opens for the fall term on September 6th, and the prospects are exceedingly bright for a very successful year. Thoroughness is the keynote of this institution. Write to the Principal, W. J. Elliott, for a catalogue, if you are interested in a first-class business education.

THE BERLIN BUSINESS COLLEGE, one of the largest in Western Ontario, ranks high among the best institutions of its kind in America. Its location, "Busy Berlin," generally acknowledged to be the best town in Canada, is convenient for students from a wide range of country, and the teaching staff, with Principal W. D. Euler at its head, is one of the most efficient and thorough-going. The constantly-increasing number of students availing themselves of its training is accounted for by the readiness with which its graduates find first-class positions, the school being conducted in their interest as well as that of the faculty. Young men and women contemplating a thorough business course or a short course in stenography and typewriting should note the advertisement of this school, and send for its prospectus giving full particulars.

Secretary Shaw told this story the other day as to the propriety of extending clemency to violators of the customs laws who furnish evidence against their associates. It was at a school in Mr. Shaw's native State of Iowa, and one of the boys had committed some grave infraction of discipline. The teacher announced that he would thrash the whole class if some one did not tell him who had committed the offence. All were silent, and he began with the first boy and thrashed every one in the class, until finally he reached the last one. Then he said:

"Now, if you will tell me who did this I won't thrash you."

"All right, sir, I did it," was the reply.

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

GOSSIP.

In the list of seven private butter tests, accepted by the American Jersey Cattle Club, August 18th, are four cows which, in seven-day tests in May and July this year, are reported to have made from 18 lbs. 3 ozs. to 20 lbs. 7 ozs. butter. The highest of these records was made by a cow named Gelatine 3rd, estimated weight, 1,100 lbs.; age, 8 years old; owned by F. O. Pattison, Monroe, Wash.

Mr. W. H. Ford, Maple Shade Farm, Dutton, Elgin Co., Ont., has a very nice herd of Shorthorns. The sire at the head of the herd is Abbotsford Star (imp. in dam), sire Evening Star, dam Lady Bess (imp.), by the Duthie-bred bull, Abbotsford 2nd. This is a very stylish red-and-white yearling bull, weighing 1,800 lbs. Like his dam, he is nicely covered with a velvety coat, and is a mellow-fleshed fellow that is bound to make a choice bull, and an impressive sire. The females, also of good breeding, are in calf to this bull. Several of the last crop of calves are by Royal Prince, an imported bull that is leaving a lot of good stock, mostly reds. In addition to the Shorthorns, Mr. Ford is breeding Lincoln sheep, Berkshire pigs and Barred Rock fowl. The Lincoln flock was founded on selections from the well-known Ilderton flock of Graham Walker. An imported Dudding ram is being used upon them with gratifying results. The crop of lambs, which are for sale, are a good-quality lot. As with the stock above mentioned so with the Berkshires, they are quite up-to-date, and we are informed that the Barred Rocks are from one of the greatest-laying strains in existence. See Mr. Ford's advertisement in this issue.

Elgin County, Ont., has a very enthusiastic breeder of pure-bred stock in Mr. W. B. Roberts, of Glenavon Stock Farm, Sparta. Baden Powell =38790=, by Elgin Chief =16243=, by Indian Chief (imp.), heads the herd. This good-quality bull is leaving excellent stock, the produce of females of the Victoria family, which strain comprises most of the cows. The aged cow, Daisy Ann =25636=, by Lula Bell's Duke =2399=, is still giving her owner good returns. She belongs to a heavy-milking family, and has a good bull calf at foot now, viz., Sparta Bobs, Vol. 21. Glenavon Lass =41418=, by Oscar =25314=, is also a daughter of Daisy Ann. Queen of Glenavon, Vol. 21, is by Baden Powell, and out of Glenavon Lass. Several other good females are also included in the herd. Mr. Roberts is also breeding Berkshire swine on a moderate scale. A good young boar bred by Jas. McEwen, Kertch, Ont., winner of first prize in group of four, under six months, at the Western Fair, 1903, is at the head of the herd. Among the sows is Queen 13111, by Hazel Dell King 9917, dam Island Queen 2nd. Parties in want of such should write Mr. Roberts, or call on him.

WESTERN FAIR

LONDON,

September 9th to 17th, 1904.

Entries positively close Sept. 8th.

Only a few days left to book entries.

A successful exhibition is assured.

The new Dairy Building will be filled with the largest exhibit of dairy products ever shown in London. Big entry in live stock.

ATTRACTIONS will include Looping-the-Gap, the sensation of the day; Royal Jap Troupe; 5 Flying Russians, Samayoa on the "Corde Volante," The Todd-Judge Family Acrobats, Ceballos Twins, Wire Artists; Johnston, Davenport and Lorella, Comedians, and others of equal merit.

Fireworks on a grand scale, including "Bombardment of Port Arthur."

LOW RATES AND SPECIAL TRAINS OVER ALL ROADS.

For Prize List and Programme address

LT.-COL. W. M. GARTSHORE,
President.

J. A. NELLES,
Secretary.

EXHIBITION VISITORS

ARE INVITED TO CALL ON US AT OUR FACTORY



THE HOME OF THE CANADIAN AIRMOTOR (MADE IN CANADA)

Our Works are adjacent to the Exhibition Grounds.

WE SHALL BE GLAD TO SEE Those who have bought. Those who intend to buy. Those who have no notion.

WINDMILLS, PUMPS, GRINDERS, WATER BASINS, ETC.

Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Co., Ltd.

TORONTO, Atlantic Ave., just west of King St. Subway (first street).

MAKE MONEY AT HOME

by taking subscriptions for the FARMER'S ADVOCATE. For terms, etc., apply at once to

THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY, LONDON, ONTARIO.

THE SPICE OF LIFE.

Daniel Webster liked to make remarks of a character intended to puzzle simple minds. Stopping to dinner one day at a country inn on his way to Marshfield he was asked by the hostess if he usually had a good appetite. "Madam," answered Webster, "I sometimes eat more than I do at other times, but never less."

There is a health resort in the west of Scotland near which is a gunpowder factory. A visitor one day asked a native if the place was really so healthy as was generally represented. "Healthy!" exclaimed the native; "man, if it werena for the powder factory we wudna need to keep a cemetery ava."

An Irishman was charged with a petty offence. "Have you anyone in court who will vouch for your good character?" queried the judge.

"Yes, sorr; there is the chief constable, yonder," answered Pat.

The chief constable was amazed. "Why, your Honor, I don't even know the man," protested he.

"Now, sorr," broke in Pat, "I have lived in the borough for nearly twenty years, and if the chief constable doesn't know me yet, isn't that a character for ye?"

MAKING BOTH ENDS MEET.

The old saying, "His head will never save his hands," has many illustrations, and in this story it has a most forcible application.

"Well, Caleb," said Captain W., of Massachusetts, years ago, "what will you ask a day to saw wood for me? I've got several cords that I want sawed in two for the fireplace."

"I should charge you about half a dollar a day if I had a saw," replied Caleb, "but I ain't got none, captain, so I don't see how I can accommodate you."

"If that's all that's lacking I guess we can manage it," said the captain. "I've got a prime new one, keen as a brier, and I'll let it to you reasonable. How would ninepence a cord do for the use of it?"

"I reckon that's a fair price, captain. I'll be over in the mornin'."

Bright and early that next July morning Caleb was at work, and he kept at it so faithfully that he finished before sunset, when he went to the house to settle.

"Let's see," said the captain, "you were to have half a dollar a day; we'll call it a day, although it ain't sundown yet. That's 50 cents for you. And you were to pay me ninepence a cord for the use of the saw. There were three cords and a half in the pile; that makes 48 1/2 cents due me. Somehow, Caleb, you don't have very much coming to you."

"How unfortnit," said Caleb, after scratching his head dubiously for half a minute, and then looking up quickly, as if a new light had broken in upon his mind. "How unfortnit that you didn't have half a cord more, for then we'd a come out jest square!"



JOSEPH WILSON.

Maybee & Wilson

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION DEALERS **TORONTO.**
WESTERN CATTLE MARKET

ALSO UNION STOCK-YARDS, TORONTO JUNCTION.

All kinds of cattle bought and sold on commission. Farmers' shipments a specialty.

DON'T HESITATE TO WRITE OR WIRE US FOR INFORMATION OF MARKET CONDITIONS, or send name and we will mail you our weekly market report.

References: Bank of Toronto and all acquaintances. Represented in Winnipeg by H. A. Mulline, ex-M. P. P.

Address communications Western Cattle Market, Toronto. CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

E. MAYBEE.

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BEATS ALL BARGAIN DAYS

Premiums given our Old Subscribers and Agents for securing New Subscribers to
The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine.

52 ISSUES IN THE YEAR.

Why take inferior Journals when you can get the Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine,

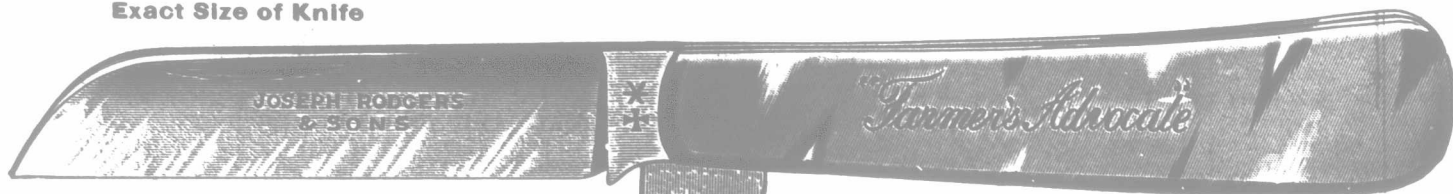
THE BEST AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE WORLD, FOR \$1.50

Your Choice of any two of the following articles (except Knife) for sending us one NEW Subscriber :

MICROSCOPE, READING GLASS, MARINER'S COMPASS, BRASS BAND HARMONICA.

No one of these articles can be purchased retail for less than from 50 to 75 cents each.

Exact Size of Knife

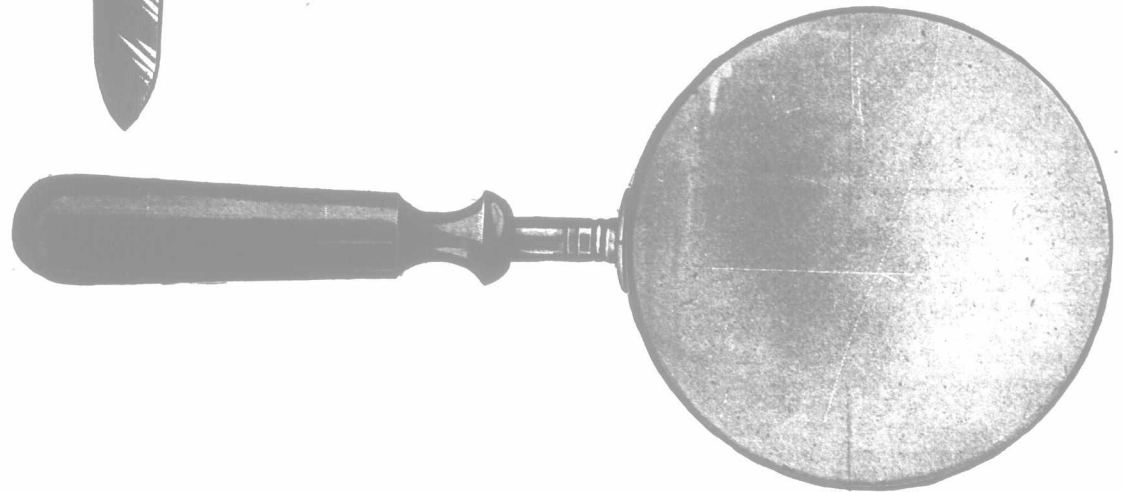


For one new Subscriber, an A 1 Farmer's Knife. Finest Steel Blades. Strong and Durable. Beautiful Nickel Handle. Manufactured by JOS. RODGERS & SONS, Sheffield, England. CANNOT BE DUPLICATED. Every Farmer and Farmer's Son should have one of these Knives. **Worth a Dollar.**



Mariner's Compass

(Two inches in diameter), Nickel Plated; Ring Attachment for convenient carrying. A useful article, and when you want it, you want it badly.

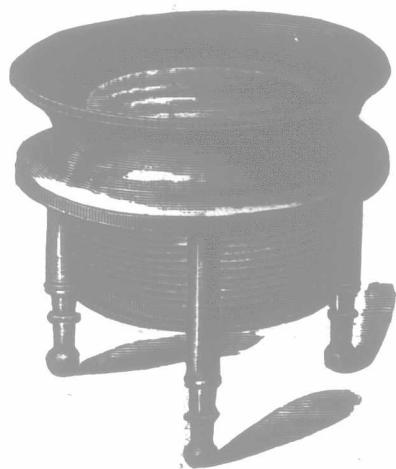


(Cut two-thirds size of Glass.)
Reading Glass, Powerful Lens, Nickel Mounted. Useful in every home.

The Microscope.

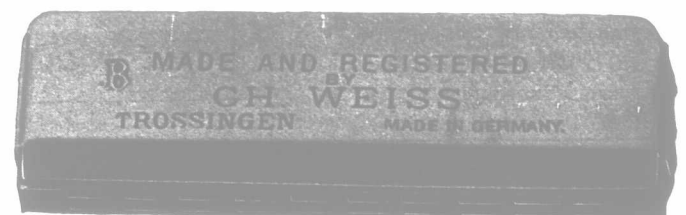
Tripod Microscope, with strong magnifying lens, useful for examining weed and other seeds, insects and other small objects.

Is a means of great entertainment and instruction in the home and out of doors.



The Brass Band Harmonica

Finest instrument in the World, extra full tone. Equal to a Silver Cornet. Every Boy and Girl should have one.



WHAT OUR SUBSCRIBERS SAY ABOUT THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE :

Would Not be Without for \$5.00 a Year.

Dear Sirs:—I would not be without the FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE for \$5 per year.
 GEO. A. DEWER, Kertch, Ont.

Dear Sirs:—I have been a subscriber to your valuable paper for the last four or five years and am well pleased with it.
 AND. GILCHRIST, Ceylon, Ont.

Gentlemen:—May say I like your paper very much, and would not like to be without it. It is No. 1.
 ALEXANDER KELLY, Wingham, Ont.

Gentlemen:—I went around the meetings and offered specimen copies of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE. All appeared to be subscribers already. I suppose this may be accounted for by the well-known fact that only the best farmers attend the Institute, and they are the readers of the farm papers. I am well pleased with its weekly publication, and find it very much improved.
 CHAS. SMITH, Port Nelson.

Gentlemen:—I have been a subscriber to your valuable magazine for the past thirteen years. It has been a welcome visitor semi-monthly and is still more so as a weekly. I am sending you two new subscribers with my own renewal for 1904. Trust your subscription list will be greatly enlarged.
 W. L. DAVIDSON, Bethel, Ont.

Gentlemen:—I am very much satisfied with your paper, and find it a great help to a farmer.
 N. L. MARSHALL, Binbrook, Ont.

Gentlemen:—I believe the FARMER'S ADVOCATE is unexcelled in every department, and a great boon to every farmer in Canada who receives it.
 REV. W. W. CONRAD, West New Annan, N. S.

Dear Sirs:—I enclose herewith my subscription, \$1.50, to your splendid magazine. It seems to be improving in every department. I find more instructions in the weekly than I have time to follow up, but will wish you every success in your work of distributing information through the country.
 MARSHALL J. HUNT, Carlisle, Ont.

START TO-DAY AND GET THE NEW SUBSCRIBERS

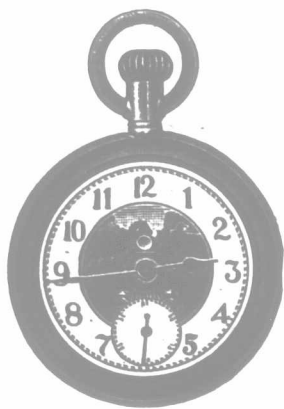
THE WILLIAM WELD CO., Limited, London, Ontario.

VALUABLE PREMIUMS Given to our present subscribers for securing New Subscriptions to the
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The Greatest Offer Ever Made by Any Paper in Canada

We must have honest workers. Changing the name from one member of the household to another, or deception of any kind, will not be allowed. If discovered, the premium will be withheld.

Every premium we are giving can be relied upon as being strictly first-class. We positively will not send out cheap, trashy articles.



HALF SIZE

Lady's Watches

No. 1.—Sterling silver, open face, with genuine American jewelled movement, engraved, plain or engine-turned case, and stem winder. SIX NEW SUBSCRIBERS. Retail price, \$8.50.

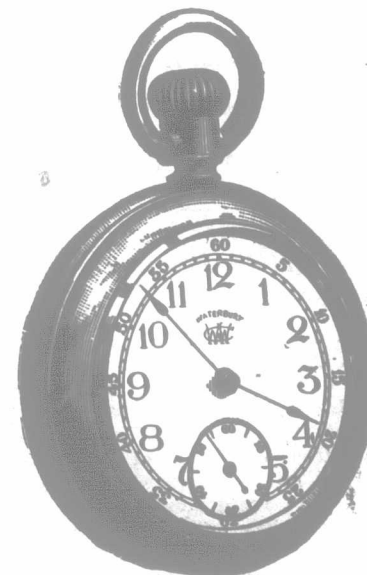
No. 2.—Gold-filled case, guaranteed for 15 years, with genuine American jewelled movement, very finely timed and stem wind. NINE NEW SUBSCRIBERS. Retail price, \$11.50



Gent's Watches

No. 3.—Nickel, open face, strong case, with thick glass and genuine American movement, with fancy dial. 3 NEW SUBSCRIBERS. Retail price, \$3.25.

No. 4.—Genuine Elgin or Waltham 7 jewelled nickel movement in 14-karat, twenty-year guaranteed, gold-filled, open-faced, screw back and bezel case. TEN NEW SUBSCRIBERS. Retail price, \$15.00.

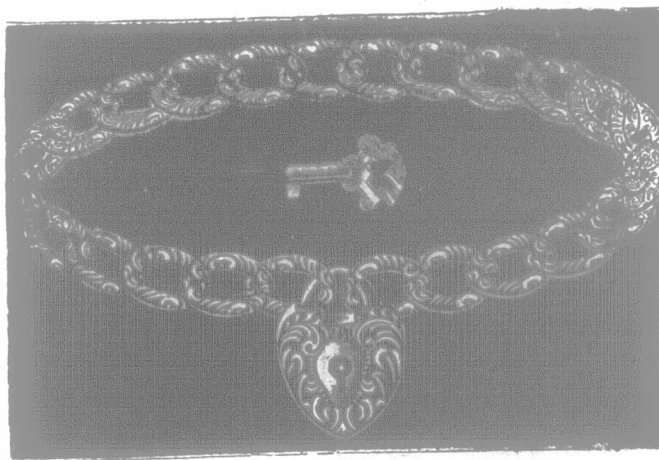


The subscription price of

THE Farmer's Advocate AND HOME MAGAZINE

Is Only **\$1.50** Per Year

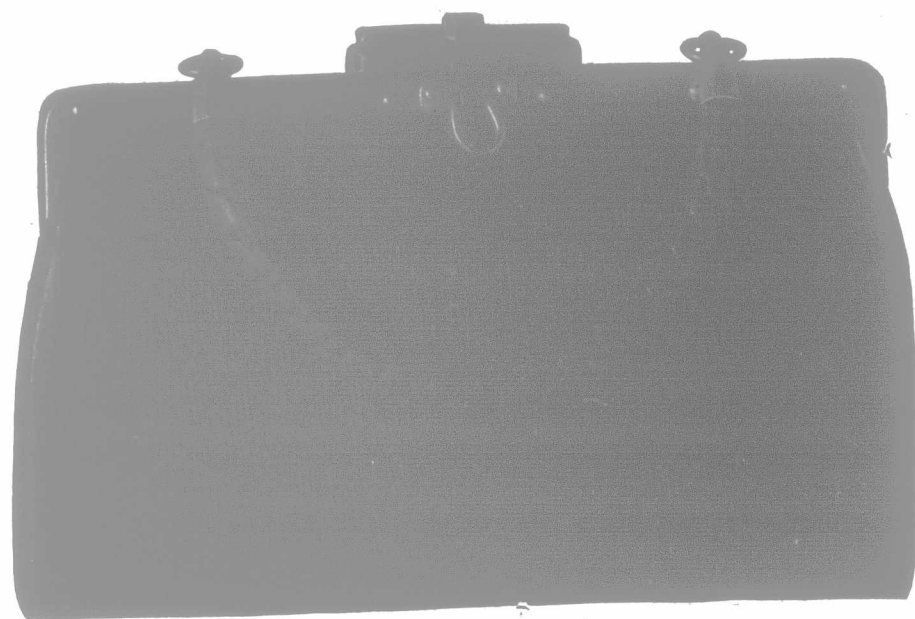
Cash must accompany all subscriptions. Premiums sent immediately upon receiving the new names.



Handsome Curb-link Sterling Silver Bracelet and Two Sterling Silver Friendship Hearts for Two New Subscribers

Remember, these premiums are given to our present subscribers for their trouble in getting up the club. The new subscriber is not entitled to any premium.

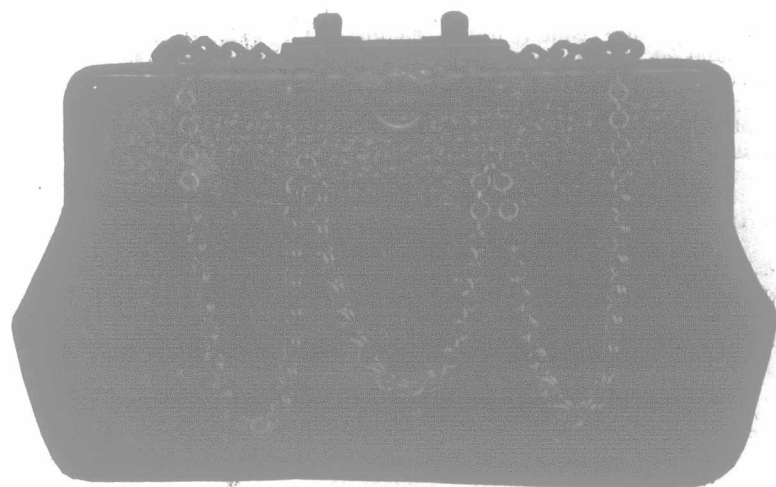
Every new subscriber to count in getting a premium must be a farmer (freeholder or tenant), not minors or employees.



Lady's Hand-bag

SIZE, 4½ x 7½ inches.

Just what every lady wants. A magnificent leather Hand-bag, leather-lined, leather handle, nickel-plated clasp, for TWO NEW SUBSCRIBERS. Retail price, \$1.50.



Lady's Wrist-bag

SIZE, 3½ x 6 inches.

This handsome pebbled-leather Wrist-bag, also leather-lined, nickel-plated clasp and chain, for ONE NEW SUBSCRIBER. Retail price, \$1.00.

THE WILLIAM WELD CO., LIMITED,

London, Ont.

GOSSIP.

"Does your husband take as much interest in horse racing as he used to?"
 "Yes," answered young Mrs. Torkins, "Charley can always tell the day before a race which horse ought to win and the day after why he didn't."

Not long ago the genial superintendent of a public school was asked by one of his youthful friends to listen to the latter's rehearsal of a lesson, in which there was a reference to Atlas.

"Do you know who Atlas was?" asked the superintendent.

"Yes, sir. He was a giant who supported the world."

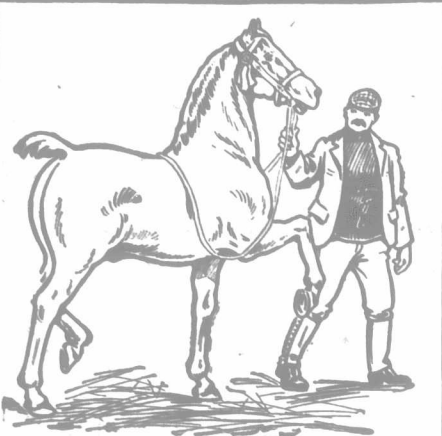
"Ah! Supported the world, did he!" went on the superintendent. "Well, tell me who supported Atlas?"

The little fellow looked as though he had not given the subject any particular attention, but showed immediate willingness to think it over. The superintendent stood looking on, trying hard to keep back a smile; but the youngster finally brightened up and answered:

"Well, I think he must have married a rich wife."

Mr. A. C. Hallman, Spring Brook Stock Farm, Breslau, Ont., breeder of Holstein cattle and Tamworth hogs, writes: "Owing to the lateness of the harvest and scarcity of help, I shall not exhibit at Toronto, or any large fair this fall. I have some very nice things in both Holsteins and Tamworths. My herd of Holsteins consists of over 20 head, after disposing of over 30 head since last fall. I have some very choice young bulls ready for service, sired by my sweepstakes bull, Judge Akkrum De Kol 3rd, which is still in the herd and looking as fresh as ever. I have greatly strengthened my herd by the importation of the very choice young bull, Nanuet Pietertje Paul, a rare good one, both in style, quality and breeding, as will be readily seen by the following description. In color, mostly white, with numerous black spots, he is low-set, very straight and stylish, and his breeding is gilt-edge. He has a dash of and is closely related to nearly all the most noted performers of the breed, with a splendid out-cross of the Nanuet family, which is rapidly coming to the front. His sire, Jr. De Kol 80880 is an exceptionally richly-bred bull, and there is not an ancestor for generations that is not recorded in the Advanced Registry; grandsire Paul De Kol Jr. 24762, whose dam is Sadie Vale Concordia, one of the World's champion butter cows, with an official seven-days' butter record of 30 lbs. 10.2 ozs.; 30 days, 123 lbs. 10.7 ozs., and 60 days, 220 lbs. 8.4 ozs. butter; and 5,093.6½ lbs. milk in 60 days. Sire's dam, Hartog Netherland Inka Pietertje, A. R., has a three-year-old butter record of 17.87 lbs. butter in seven days. This cow runs right into the celebrated Inka, Pledge, Aaggie, Netherland, and other equally noted families. The dam of this young bull is Nanuet Pietertje Mechthilde 51424, a very beautiful young cow, with an official butter record of 16½ lbs. in seven days; 65.5 lbs. milk in one day, at three years old. She has milked since January 3rd (the date of birth of calf) until June 27th, less than six months (as a three-year-old), 7,842.5 lbs. milk; average per cent. fat, 3.73; dam's sire, Sir Pietertje Mechthilde, sire of a number of A. R. O. cows; dam's dam Nanuet Pietertje, with a milk record of 87 lbs. in one day, she by Duke Netherland Pietertje."

The farm of Mr. D. Hill, Staffa, Ont., lying between the Dublin and Seaforch stations on the Stratford and Goderich branch of the G. T. R., is noted for the good quality of its Clydesdale horses and Shorthorn cattle. Twenty-five Shorthorns are in stock, headed by two good bulls, viz., Imp. Prince of Banff, a two-year-old, by Sirdar (82326), dam Fairy Queen 5th. This bull, bred by Mr. Craigie, of Aberdeen, Scotland, is very thick-fleshed, strong in the bone, and when more fully developed will make a large, good one, that will make his mark in the world. Most of the young stock is by the 3-year-old Cruickshank bull, Defiance. Mr. Hill, having used this sire as long as he can, intends to let him go



Getting the Horses Ready for the Fall Fairs?

Here's something for you to think over!
 In 1902, "EQUITY" (2.12½) was sold for \$750 because he was a blemished horse. A. E. Perrin, of Buffalo, bought him, determined, that with proper treatment, he would be sound. Mr. Perrin cured him with

Absorbine,

after Blistering and other treatment had failed.

In 1903, at Cleveland, "EQUITY" and the "MONK" made a new World's Team Record of 2.09½. Afterwards "EQUITY" was sold to Mr. C. K. G. BILLINGS for \$10,000, and reduced the record to 2.08 at Memphis.

HE COST \$750 AND SOLD FOR \$10,000 AND

ABSORBINE DID IT.

Have you any blooded stock that would be prize winners if they were not blemished? Absorbine removes Bog Spavin, Thoroughpin, Soft Bunehes and Swellings, Cuts, Sprains and Bruises—without blistering or removing the hair—and the horses can be kept at work.

It adds from \$50 to \$500 to the value of a horse, and in the case of "EQUITY" it made a difference of \$9,250.00.

Let Absorbine put your stock in "Blue Ribbon" condition.

\$2.00 a Bottle

And worth its weight in gold. Sold by all dealers. **LYMAN SONS & CO.**, Montreal, P.Q.—Canadian agents.

Write for my booklet "How to Remove Blemishes." It's full of horse sense and facts worth knowing. I send it FREE to any address.

W. F. YOUNG, P.D.F.,
 166 MONMOUTH STREET,
 SPRINGFIELD, MASS., U.S.A.



IMPORTED Clydesdale Stallions

For sale, reasonable. Come and see them or write to

Phillip Herold, V. S., Tavistock.

FOR SALE: Emperor Wilkes, a first class blood stallion. Registered pedigree No. 932: a bay, 3 years old; weighs nearly 1,000 lbs., and 15½ hands high. He is gentle, has beauty, style and speed. He is a horse of commanding appearance, and is everything that the most exacting critic could demand. His full sister, Jessie Wilkes, was shipped to England a few years ago and sold at Richmond Fair for \$5,000. Emperor Wilkes is likely to be better than her. For further particulars address

A. F. CAESCADDEN, Bowmanville, Ont.

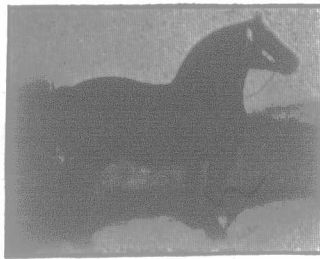
Advertise in the Advocate

this fall for slaughter, if no one wants him for stock purposes, and it seems to the writer a shame to let such a good individual go to the butcher, when there is so much room for improvement in some pure-bred herds as well as grade herds. Some of Mr. Hill's heifers are by Tweedside, an Isabella, from the herd of J. & W. Russell. There are several females in the herd that combine superior individuality with good breeding. Among the young bulls that are for sale are a few reds of good quality that should suit almost anyone. The Clydesdales are also up-to-date in breeding and quality. Among the brood mares is Highland Mary 2072, by His Lordship (imp.) 1925, 5077, dam Fern (imp.). This mare has a fine bay filly at foot, by Pride of Glassnick (imp.) 2978, 5249; this being the sixth colt this mare has raised from this horse. The yearling is a stallion colt, same color, well coupled-up, has excellent feet and legs, and every appearance of growing into a good one. Another of the brood mares is Dewey's Duchess 9161, by Home Secretary (imp.), dam The Duchess 9160. Dewey's Duchess is a large, roomy mare, of good quality, and of the best of breeding; her fourth dam being by Prince of Wales 676. This mare is producing good stuff from the same sire. Her foal is a filly, and her yearling a stallion, both good ones. Any-one wanting Clydesdale colts, either sex, or Shorthorn bulls should call and see this lot.

Mr. H. J. Davis, Woodstock, Ont., who has been in England and Scotland looking up another importation of Shorthorns and Yorkshires, writes, on board the S. S. Athenia, under date of August 18th: I have on board sixteen Shorthorns, four of which are for the herd of the Hon. John Dryden, Brooklin, Ont.; also seventeen Large White Yorkshires, from the herds of Earl of Rosebery, Dalmeny; Mr. Gunn, of Graigleith, and four fine young gilts from the herd of F. W. Hood, Bushon Farm, Tatbury, Staffordshire. Among the lot are several yearling, in-pig sows, and some very choice young boars of the best breeding, suitable for heading herds, as they comprise in their make-up good length and deep sides, with plenty of quality. They will be offered for sale at reasonable prices.

Among the Shorthorns will be found seven very superior young bulls. Two of the yearlings are of the famous Broadhooks family. Spicy Broadhooks was bred by William Anderson, Saphook, Old Meldrum, and is a rich red, sired by Spicy King (75717); he by Spicy Robin (69638). Broadhooks Prince, also a red, bred by Mr. John A. Hood, Braugan, Banffshire, sire Border Raider (80530), he by Prince of Sanquhar. Another very strong promising yearling is Village Earl (bred by Wm. Craigie, Penan, Aberdeenshire), of the Village Maid family, sired by Moonstone; he by Lord Lovat's renowned bull, Royal Star. This bull is a red, of large size, and of the best quality. Scottish Hero, a ten-months-old red-roan, of the Rosemary family, by Proud Champion, he by Scottish Champion, is a calf of the low, blocky type so much sought after at the present time. Strathcairn Conqueror, a red November calf, bred by Duncan Stewart Milhills Crieff, is a very promising calf, of the Cruickshank-Julia family, sired by Strathenon Lad; he by Newton Stone (75129). Butterfly 32nd, a fine roan four-year-old cow, purchased from the Earl of Rosebery, has a good, thick-set January bull calf at foot, sired by the noted stock bull Villager, which, from present appearances, will make the right kind of a sire. Bertha 7th, red roan, first-prize two-year-old Shorthorn heifer at Aberdeen, 1904, is also suckling a strong bull calf, bred by J. & A. Milne, Nether Cairnhill, Muchalls. The other females include a very thick, fleshy Roan Lady two-year-old heifer, bred by John Young, Tilbouries, Maryculture, Aberdeenshire, sired by Scottish Prince (73593). Scottish Rose 3rd, a two-year-old red heifer, is of the Jilt family, and was also bred at Tilbouries, and sired by Lord Methuen. Scottish Queen 2nd, by Scottish Prince (73593), is a very thick two-year-old red-roan heifer, from the above herd. These heifers are all bred, and with the bulls will be offered for sale by private treaty, and will be due home from quarantine about October 15th. The Yorkshires will be home in a few days.

PERCHERONS



We have a choice lot of pure-bred Percherons for sale, ranging from 2 to 4 years of age, with size and quality. 1 colt not 2 yet, weighs 1,600 lbs. He won 3rd place at Chicago.

last fall with colts nearly 4 mos. older. Other prizewinners in our bunch. Prices right; terms easy. All horses guaranteed. Come and see us or write. Address:

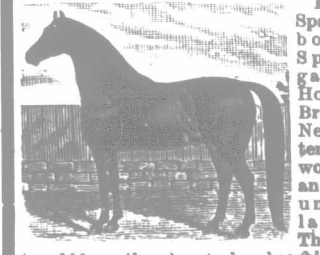
I. A. & E. J. WIGLE, Kingsville, Ont.

Clydesdales

AYRSHIRES and POULTRY. R. NESS & SONS, HOWICK, QUE.,

importers of Clyde, Percheron and Hackney Stallions, Ayrshire cattle, and poultry, have for sale 5 Clyde stallions, sired by Baron's Pride, Sir Everitt, and Royal Carrik; 1 Percheron, and 1 Hackney, winners. Ayrshires, both sexes, and poultry.

Dr. Page's English Spavin Cure

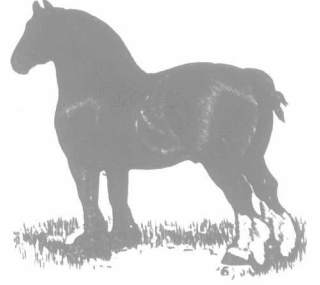


For the cure of Spavins, Ringbone, Curbs, Splints, Windgalls, Capped Hoof, Strains or Bruises, Thick Neck from Distemper, Ringworm on Cattle, and to remove all unnatural enlargements. This preparation

(unlike others) acts by absorbing rather than blistering. This is the only preparation in the world guaranteed to kill a Ringbone or any Spavin, or money refunded, and will not kill the hair. Manufactured by DR. FREDRICK A. PAGE & SON, 7 and 9 YORKSHIRE ROAD, LONDON, E. C. Mailed to any address upon receipt of price, \$1.00. Canadian agents:

J. A. JOHNSTON & CO., DRUGGISTS, 171 King Street East, - Toronto, Ont.

IMPORTED Clydesdales



My lot of selected stallions and fillies just landed were got by such noted sires as Senator's Heir, Lord Lovat, Prince of Caruchan (815), Moncreiffe Marquis (9853) and others noted for their individual quality.

GEO. STEWART, Howick, P.Q.

2 Registered Clydesdale Stallions FOR SALE.

For price and particulars write to **R. & C. PALING,** Caledonia Stn. & Tel., - North Seneca

CLAYFIELD STOCK FARM

Clydesdales, Shorthorns and Cotswold Sheep for sale. For prices and description write to **J. C. ROSS, Jarvis, Ont.**

KINELLAR LODGE STOCK FARM

Clydesdales, Shorthorns, Cotswolds and Berkshires. Special offering at present of young stock. Cotswolds of all ages and Berkshire pigs. **J. I. BALSODN, Box 64, Markham P. O. & Stn., Ont.**

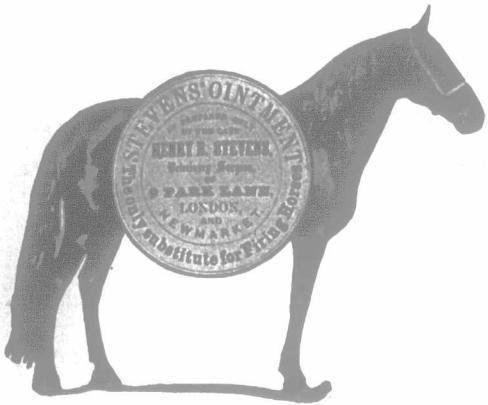
PATTERSON BROS.

IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS OF **CLYDESDALES** Present offerings imported and home-bred fillies. For particulars write to above firm. **MILLBROOK, ONT.**

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

WHY NOT IN CANADA?

STEVENS' OINTMENT has had over half a century's success with horses in England and other parts of the world.



AUSTRALIA alone uses over 6,000 bottles a year. **CURES:** Splint, Spavin, Curb and all enlargements. Retailed by chemists at a low price, 75c. small, \$1.50 large box. A little goes a long way. Get a box now. If your local chemist cannot supply you, write direct to

EVANS & SONS, Ltd., Montreal
Agents for Canada.

"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.

CLYDESDALES and HACKNEYS.

Have just returned home with new importation of 13 Clydesdales and 2 Hackneys. Have now on hand 22 Clydesdale stallions and 4 choice Hackneys from such noted sires as Baron's Pride, Hiawatha, Clan Chattan, McGregor, Maines of Airies, etc. Will be sold on small profits. See our exhibits at Toronto.

T. H. HASSARD,
Millbrook, Ont.

IF YOU BUY

S. & H. HARRIS'
HARNESS REQUISITES.

Harness Composition
Saddle Paste Saddle Soap
Jet Black Oil
Black Dye For staining leather Hoof Oil
Ebonite Waterproof Blacking
British Polishing Paste
For Metals and Glass

Sold by all Saddlers and Ironmongers.
Manufactory: London, Eng.

AGENTS FOR CANADA:
B. & S. H. THOMPSON & CO., Ltd.
MONTREAL.

YOU HAVE THE BEST

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

POTATOES ROTTING.

Please inform me through your valuable paper of the best method of treating potatoes for the prevention of blight or rot. A. McD.

Ans.—See August 11th issue, page 1084.

BOOKS FOR BUILDERS.

Please give me the name of a good work on painting and carpentering for a farmer's use. J. P. P.

Ans.—Everybody's Paintbook and Carpenters and Joiners' Handbook are two useful works on these subjects. Price, through this office, seventy-five cents each.

ARTICHOKES.

How and when should artichokes be planted? Will they live in the ground from one year to another without planting every year? Where could I get the seed for about one-half acre? T. H. J.

Ans.—Plant the tuber as potatoes are planted, then let the hogs dig all they want in the fall. There will be enough left for seed the following year. You might get the seed from some of the seedsmen advertising in these columns.

WHO BRED MAYFLOWER 3RD?

Can you inform me through the "Farmer's Advocate" if Sir Wm. Van Horne bred the champion Shorthorn cow at the Winnipeg Exhibition, Mayflower 3rd, or, if not, who did raise her? A SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—As stated in the report in our August 4th issue, page 1060, Mayflower 3rd was bred and raised by Wm. McDermott, Living Springs, Wellington Co., Ont. She was sold by him last winter to W. D. Flatt, Hamilton, and by him to Sir Wm. Van Horne.

WILD WHITE OATS.

You will find enclosed an oat much like wild oats, but it is white. I find a few every year when I am pulling wild oats; shall I destroy it?

YOUNG FARMER.

Ans.—Although this oat is white, and has fewer soft downy hairs upon it than the black wild oat, still it has many other characteristics of the wild variety. Probably the flowers of a variety of white oats have been fertilized by wild oat pollen, and a cross originated. If the new variety persists as a weed, and shells out as soon as ripe, it should be prevented from growing.

TUBERCULOSIS IN FOWL.

Can you give me any information in regard to what is the matter with my hens? I have had quite a lot die, and cannot make out what is the matter. They seem to be sick for about a month, and sometimes a little longer. Their combs get light in color, and they get very thin and weak. They won't eat very much. I have opened several of them, and I find that the liver is enlarged and covered with white spots about like peas. Their lungs seem to be wasting away. J. S.

Ans.—The disease which your birds are suffering from is probably tuberculosis. The symptoms are only noticeable in advanced stages. The bird becomes very thin, a condition which is usually noticed by examination of the muscles of the breast. The bird frequently crouches from weakness, and in some cases walks lame. The comb is usually pale, and the voice weak. The attitude and condition of the feathers constitute features by which a bad case of tuberculosis can usually be recognized.

The post-mortem indications are very typical. The lesions are most frequently shown by the liver and spleen. The liver may be more or less enlarged, lighter in color, and sprinkled with gray, yellowish tubercles. The spleen may show tubercles, or may be distended to several times its normal size by tuberculous growths.

In your case its existence in the flock probably constitutes a kind of epidemic, and the only remedy that you can apply is to destroy all affected birds and thoroughly disinfect your premises. There is no remedy for this disease. F. C. HARRISON.

O. A. C., Guelph.

Sheet Steel Ceilings

have many advantages over those of wood and plaster.

There are no expenses for repairs due to leaking roofs and the moving of heavy furniture. They never crack or warp. They are both fire and water-proof.

PEDLAR STEEL CEILINGS combine these valuable features with handsome, artistic designs, light and elegant appearance, simple and practical construction, and the highest form of ornamentation. Joints are unnoticeable—use of panels avoided.

Special drawings are made for each ceiling, showing exact position of every piece, without extra charge.

We will send catalogue to those interested in house construction on request.

THE PEDLAR PEOPLE, Oshawa, Ontario.

Varicocele Cured to Stay
Hydrocele Cured in 5 Days
No Ointment 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. Is what you want. I give a **Legal Certainty of Cure** Guarantee to cure you or refund your money. 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.**

H. J. TILLOTSON, M.D.
The Master Specialist of Chicago, who Cures Varicocele. Established 1880.
(CORRESPONDENCE.)

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.

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THE IMPROVED U. S. SEPARATORS

HAVE LOW SUPPLY CAN AND MAKE MORE MONEY

by getting more cream—
Hold World's Record
for clean skimming

SAVE MORE MONEY

by wearing longer and costing less for repairs than others, therefore are the

MOST PROFITABLE TO BUY

Handsome illustrated catalogue free for the asking.

We have transfer houses at many different Canadian points thus insuring prompt delivery to any section.

Vermont Farm Machine Co., Bellows Falls, Vt.

CLYDESDALE STALLIONS and FILLIES

Dalgaty Bros., London, Ont., have just landed a choice lot of Stallions and Fillies, the best that money could buy. They will be on exhibition at Toronto and London. See our horses and prices before buying elsewhere. Address all correspondence to

JAMES DALGETY, London, Ont.

SECURE THE BEST RESULTS BY Advertising in the Farmer's Advocate.

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

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.
Veterinary.

LAME COW.

Cow went lame in front. I found a small crack at the top of hoof, and put tar in it. She got worse, and the coronet swelled a little, and crack got deeper. I called a veterinarian and he probed the crack, and put some ointment in and left directions, which I followed. She got no better. It has broken out in two places. S. A. F.

Ans.—There is doubtless matter imprisoned in the hoof, and the sole should be pared down until the pus is reached; then poultice with warm linseed for a few days, or until the acute lameness has disappeared. It is possible the pus may be in the soft tissues above the hoof. You can locate the seat of pus by probing the openings through which it is escaping. Keep her in a clean box stall, and poultice. V.

LUMP JAW.

Yearling steer has three lumps on the side of his face. They are from an inch to an inch and a half in diameter. They are all hard, and all but one movable. E. B.

Ans.—It is very probable this is actinomycosis or lump jaw. The best way to treat is to dissect the loose lumps carefully out. Where the bone is affected this cannot be done. Stitch the skin neatly, and dress with a five-per-cent. solution of carbolic acid until healed. In the meantime give the iodide of potassium treatment. Commence by giving thirty grains three times daily, and increase the dose ten grains each day until his appetite and desire for water fail, tears run from his eyes and saliva from his mouth. When any of these symptoms appear, cease giving the drug. Repeat treatment, if necessary, in five or six weeks. V.

DEHORNING.

Sawed horns off cow in February. She caught cold in her head, and discharged continuously out of the wounds. She became stiff, and died in the spring.

1. What should I have done for her?
2. When is the proper time to dehorn, and how?
NO NAME.

Ans.—1. You should have kept her in a comfortable box stall, turned her head so that the fluids would run out of the cavity three or four times daily, injected the cavities with a four-per-cent. solution of carbolic acid, and then held the head so that the fluid would escape again. This should have been done three times daily. Of course, she should have been excluded from extreme cold following the operation.

2. The proper time for dehorning is in moderate weather, during either spring or fall, when it is too cold for flies, and not cold enough for severe frosts. The removal of the horns by dehorning clippers in preference to a saw is practiced by most operators, but either method gives good results in most cases. V.

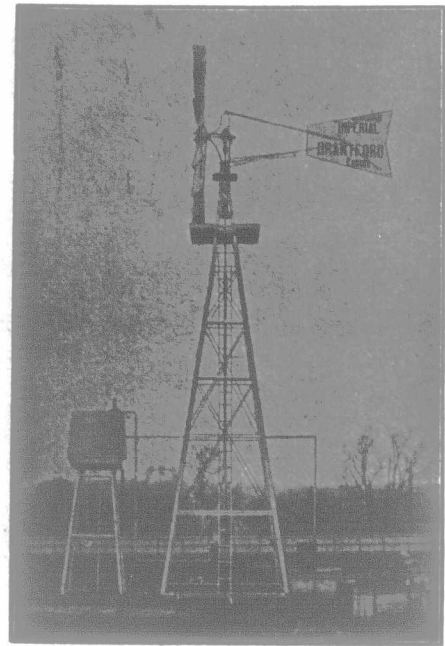
FATALITY IN MARE-SKIN DISEASE IN SHEEP.

1. Aged pregnant mare, with heaves, was on good pasture. She was quite full when brought to the stable for the night. In an hour she was found sick, on her side with rectum inverted. She got up, went out, fell, and expelled all her bowels and died.

2. Last year one or two sheep had a scurf on their skin and were very itchy. They got better in cold weather, but now are affected again. S. G. F.

Ans.—1. The mare suffered from indigestion, due to overloading the stomach with grass. Animals with heaves suffer more in such cases than sound animals. The rectum became inverted from pressure, which being continued was followed by inversion of the floating colon, and death. It is possible, if the rectum had been returned, and the mare given large doses of chloral hydrate, say two ounces, every four or five hours, as long as necessary, and the bowels acted on by one and a half pints raw linseed oil, she might have recovered, but it is very doubtful.

2. This is evidently not scab, or the others would become diseased. It is eczema. Dress every day with Little's sheep dip, as per directions on the package until itchiness ceases. V.



CUT OF
"IMPERIAL" PUMPING WINDMILL

Outfit which won the CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE WORLD against 21 American, British and Canadian manufacturers, after a two months' thorough trial. Made by
GOULD, SHAPLEY & MUIR CO., Limited.
Brantford, Canada.

CENTRAL
CANADA
FAIR



AT OTTAWA

Sept. 16th to 24th, 1904

A GREAT EXHIBITION
For the Farmer and Breeder.

MANY NEW FEATURES

Write the Secretary for all information desired.

W. HUTCHISON, E. McMAHON,
President. Secretary.

NEW PATENT

The Automatic
AERATOR

Driven by water-power Will operate during the whole pight, and will insure the milk its natural quality.

NOTICE to Buyers, Sellers, Exporters, and Farmers.

This Automatic Aerator will be to our Cheese and Butter industry a great a-sistant, and will bring a foremost reputation to our Milk products, besides increasing the revenue upwards of 20%. This new Patent will be sold at a very low price, as the proprietor is not in a position to carry it in the present circumstances. Address to

LA CIE SAVOIE ET GUAY,
Plessisville, Que.

RUPTURE.

Write for particulars as to how to cure it with out a risky operation. Invaluable advice FREE
C. H. Dorenwend, R. S., Toronto, Ont.
State your case when writing. 393 Yonge St

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.
Veterinary.

CLOSURE OF OS UTERI, OR STRICTURE OF VAGINA.

Mare foaled in May, and has showed regular periods of oestrum since, but the passage to the womb is so constricted about six or eight inches from outside that she cannot be bred again. W. W.

Ans.—If the vagina is constricted by a bony growth, nothing can be done; if by a tumor, a veterinarian can remove it. If the os or neck of the womb is closed, it can be dilated by an operation by a veterinarian, or by the groom, if he has sufficient knowledge and practice, and the mare bred in about an hour afterwards. From your statements I infer that the vagina is the seat of the trouble. You had better get a veterinarian to examine her, and he will be able to tell you whether the obstruction can be removed. V.

SWOLLEN LEG.

Mare has had swollen leg since spring. She is not lame. The swelling subsides during exercise, but reappears during inaction. J. M.

Ans.—Feed bran only for twelve hours. Then give her a purgative of from six to nine drams aloes and two drams ginger, according to her size. Feed bran only until purgation commences; then feed a little dry food. As soon as purgation ceases, put her to work or give regular exercise, and give one dram iodide of potassium night and morning in damp food. If you notice a failure in appetite, reduce the dose of potash to forty grains. Hand-rub the leg long and often, and apply a bandage when you fetch her to the stable after exercise. If not exercising remove the bandage three or four times daily. Give the limb a good hand rubbing, and reapply the bandage. V.

ABSCESS.

Heifer had lump on throat between jaw bones. It burst and healed, with the exception of a hole the size and depth of my little finger, the edges of which are firm and hard. The lump is now small, hard and free. The skin of throat, neck and shoulder has become thick and hard, and exudes a dark-colored fluid. J. K. D.

Ans.—The sinus or hole mentioned, along with the lump, should be carefully dissected out, and the wound dressed three times daily with a five-per-cent. solution of carbolic acid until healed. Dress the parts that are exuding the liquid with the same, until all eruptions cease; then dress with sweet oil, twenty-five parts; and carbolic acid, one part. Give, internally, twenty grains iodide of potash twice daily every alternate week, as long as necessary. V.

MISCELLANEOUS AILMENTS.

1. Filly hit her jaw on the bar in the car during a railway journey, and as a consequence there are bony growths, one as large as a pigeon's egg. Other horses have similar growths of smaller size from same cause.

2. Stallion with slightly-capped hocks kicked in stall, and one of them became greatly increased in size. There is no heat or lameness, just a large lump that feels full of fluid.

3. How often do you think a mare should be bred during one season of oestrum? K. B. C.

Ans.—1. Repeated blistering will probably reduce the lumps to some extent by absorption; but the only manner of removing them quickly and completely is to secure the patient, skin the part carefully, and remove the enlargements with a bone-cutting forceps or a chisel, stitch the skin neatly, and treat as an ordinary wound.

2. This is also a case that requires an operation. The tumor is a serous abscess, and where serum exists in considerable quantities it is a very slow process to cause absorption. None but a veterinarian should attempt to operate, as there is so much danger of involving some of the bursal sacs. If you decide to not operate, get the following prescription, and rub well with it once daily: Iodide of ammonium 4 drams, iodide of potassium 4 drams, glycerine 4 oz., alcohol 4 oz.

3. My experience and observation has taught me that once is sufficient. V.

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. No trouble—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 blemishes of cattle and horses. Write for it today.
FLEMING BROS., Chemists,
45 Front Street, West, Toronto, Can.

ELM PARK
Angus

Angus Grades have topped the highest markets in North America for 14 years, and 13 times out of 20 at the greatest fat-stock show of the world at Smithfield, England. Since 1883 either an Angus or Angus grade has been the champion. We have a grand lot of bull calves closely related to some of those champions. Call and see us at Toronto Exhibition.

JAMES BOWMAN, GUELPH, ONT.

WILLOW BANK STOCK FARM
Established 1855.
SHORTHORNS AND LEICESTERS.
Young stock, by Rosicrucian of Dalmeny (imp.) and Christopher (imp.); heifers bred to Scotland's Challenge (imp.).
JAS. DOUGLAS, Prop., Caledonia, Ont.

J. WATT & SON

Herd numbers about 40 head of such prize-winning families as English Lady, Strathallans, Misses, Crimson Flowers, Miss Ramsdens, Bessie, Duchess, Countess, etc. 1 imp. yearling bull, and a superior bull calf, from imp. sire and dam. Young stock always for sale.
P. O., Salem, Ont. Elora Stations, G. T. R. & C. P. R.

Shorthorns, Cotswolds, Berkshires
FOR SALE.

Bull and heifer calves two to nine months; also cows and heifers. In Cotswolds and Berkshires we have young stock of both sexes.

CHAS. E. BONNYCASTLE,
Campbellford (Ontario) P. O. and Station.
SHORTHORNS, YORKSHIRES and
GLYDESDALES

Young stock of either sex from Imp. sires and dams, for sale. For prices, etc., write to
JOHN HILL,
Wellesley Stock Farm. Wellesley P. O.
Waterloo Co.

D. Bartlett & Sons
SMITHVILLE, ONT.

Breeders of Choice Shorthorns. At present offering two good young bulls ready for service; a number of cows and heifers in calf. Also Dorset sheep and Yorkshire swine.

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

Young stock, either sex, for sale, from Beauchamp (Imp. 32053) and Kinellar Stamp, a Golden Drop show bull, and from dams of rich breeding. For price and particulars write to Solomon Shantz, Plum Grove Stock Farm, Haysville P.O., Baden Sta.

MY IMPORTATIONS OF SHORTHORNS AND SHROPSHIRE

are now in quarantine and the sheep will be home on the 6th of August. Have a few very high-class rams from the best breeders that I can sell at fair prices. Have also good home-bred rams and ewes. Write for particulars and prices. ROBERT MILLER, Stouffville, Ont., Representative in America of Alfred Mansell & Co., Shrewsbury, England.

Forest Hill Stock Farm

Scotch Shorthorns, young cows, heifers and young bulls for sale. For particulars apply to
G. W. KEAYS, Hyde Park.

Queenston Heights Shorthorns

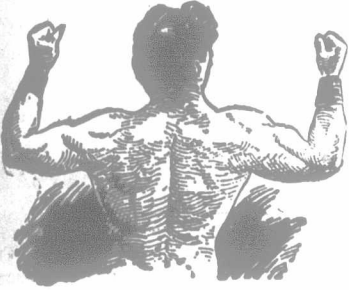
FOR SALE.
2 strictly high-class bulls, fit to head any herd.

HUDSON USHER, Queenston, 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 Stn., G. T. R. o Tyrone P. O.

HIGH-CLASS Shorthorn Cattle AND OXFORD CLASS DOWN SHEEP
Present offerings: Young stock, either sex. For prices and particulars write to
JAS. TOLTON & SON, Walkerton, Ont.

FREE TRIAL FOR 90 DAYS



Not a penny down, simply drop me a postal with your name and I will forward you at once, one of my latest Improved High-Grade Electric Belts Free. You can use it three months, then pay me if cured, and the price will be only half what others ask. If not cured, you return the Belt to me at my expense and Your Word Will Decide. I am willing to trust you entirely, knowing that I have the best and most perfect Belt ever invented, and nine men in ten always pay when cured.

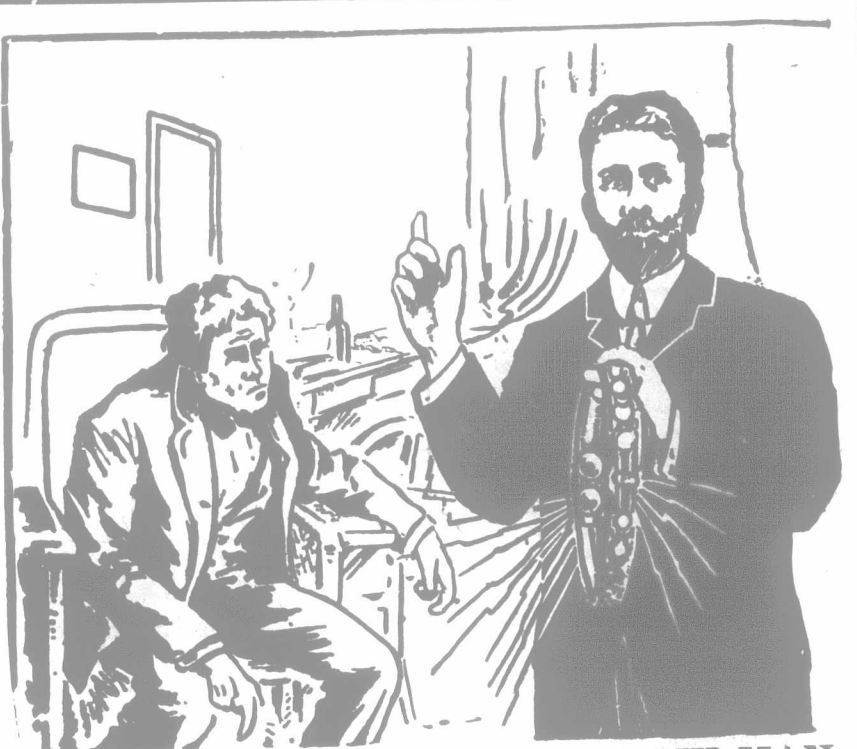
I WILL TRUST YOU

This modern Belt is the only one that generates a powerful therapeutic current of electricity without soaking the battery in vinegar as other belts do, and it is guaranteed never to burn. It is a certain and positive cure in all cases of Rheumatism, Varicocele, Dyspepsia, Losses, Weak Back, Nervousness, Kidney, Liver and Stomach Troubles and weakness brought on by abuse and excess.

I WILL GIVE FREE

to each person writing me one copy of my beautiful illustrated Medical Book, which should be read by all men and women. Drop me a postal and I will send it to you FREE in sealed wrapper. If you are weak in any way, delay no longer, but write to-day for my splendid book and Belt free. Write to-day.

DR. J. Q. MACDONALD
2362 ST. CATHERINE ST., MONTREAL, QUE.



IT MAKES YOU FEEL LIKE A NEW MAN.

I WANT TO TALK TO MEN WHO HAVE PAINS AND ACHES, WHO feel run down physically, who realize that the old "fire" and energy which was so evident in youth is absent now; men can't stand the amount of exertion they could years ago. I want you—if that means you—to see what I have done for others who were just as badly off. That's my introduction. If a friend in whom you had confidence presented some one to you and said, "Jack, here's Brown; he has made good with me, and I trust him," wouldn't you trust him, too?

"Your Belt has done for me what \$100 of medicine and doctors could not do."—James E. Jones, Teulon, Man.

I have cured thousands of men who have squandered the savings of years in useless doctoring. My Belt is easy to use; put it on when you go to bed; you feel the glowing heat from it (no sting or burn, as in old style belts), and feel the nerves tingle with the new life flowing into them. You get up in the morning feeling like a two-year-old.

An old man of 70 years says he feels as strong and young as he did at 35. That shows it renews the vigor of youth. It cures Rheumatism, Sciatic Pains, Lumbago, Kidney Trouble. Banishes the pain in a night, never to return.

"It is a great blessing to feel as I do after being so miserable for three years. My sleep is perfect."—Robt. Boak, Linton, Ont.

What ails you? Write and tell me, and no matter where you are I think I can give you the address of some one in your town that I have cured. I've cured thousands, and every man of them is a walking advertisement for my Belt.

Every man who uses my Belt gets the advice and counsel of a physician free. I give you all that any medical man can give, and a lot that he can't. Try my Belt.

FREE BOOK. Write me to-day for my beautiful illustrated book, with cuts showing how my belt is applied, full of good reading matter for men who want to be "The Noblest Work of God"—A MAN—and I will send this book, sealed, free.

CALL TO-DAY—If you can, call and see me and I will show you how you can be cured and give you a free test of my Belt. **CONSULTATION FREE.**

DR. M. S. McLAUGHLIN, 139 Yonge St., Toronto. Office Hours:—9 a.m. to 6 p.m.; Wednesday and Saturday till 8.30 p.m.

TRADE TOPICS.

THE CHARMS OF MUSIC.—Pianos are no longer a rarity in the farm homes of Canada. The modern farmer realizes that life is worth living, and that, in order to make it so, every accessory to comfort and happiness should be obtained. Not the least of these accessories is music; but how can one have music that is music without a good piano? The Gourlay Piano comes up to the mark, both as regards purity of tone and reasonableness of price. Kindly look up the advertisement of the Gourlay, Winter & Leeming Co., shown elsewhere in this issue, before purchasing.

THE CENTRAL BUSINESS COLLEGE, TORONTO.—Reports come to hand from time to time of the excellent work done by this school in training young men and women for responsible positions in the great commercial field. We learn that this college attracted more than twelve hundred students to its various departments last year, and that fully ninety per cent. of them stepped out of the college into suitable positions in business houses. We understand the fall session of the college will open on Sept. 1st, next, and that those who propose to spend a term in it should apply early for registration. A request for particulars, addressed to the principal, Mr. W. H. Shaw, C. B. C., Toronto, will doubtless receive prompt attention.

Settlers' Low Rates West.

Via the Chicago and North Western Ry. every day from Sept. 15th to Oct. 15th, settlers' one-way, second-class tickets at very low rates, from Chicago to points in Utah, Montana, Nevada, Idaho, Oregon, Washington, California, also to Victoria, Vancouver, New Westminster, Roseland, and other points in the Kootenay district. Correspondingly low rates from all points in Canada. Full particulars from nearest ticket agent, or B. H. Bennett, General Agent, 2 King St., East, Toronto, Ont.

GOSSIP.

Percheron stallions and mares from two to four years old, pure-bred of high-class quality, are advertised in this paper by Messrs. I. A. & E. J. Wigle, Kingsville, Essex County, Ontario. See the advertisement, and write them for particulars.

The first day horseflesh was served out in the officers' mess during the siege of Kimberley, the Colonel said:

"I am sorry, gentlemen, that we were unable to get our ration of beef to-day, and had to take part of it in horseflesh. This which I am carving is beef; the horse is at the other end, and anyone who prefers it can help himself."

Nobody did prefer it, and so they all ate beef, and had a good dinner. When they had finished the Colonel said: "Gentlemen, I find I have made a mistake in the joints. This is the horseflesh, and the other is beef."

A young farmer at Baldur, Man., tells how he lightened the work of harrowing. He says: "Walking after the harrows all day is hard work. I took the hind wheels and axle of an old buggy, left the reach and spring on, bolted a scantling to the reach, put a small clevis into the end of the scantling and fastened this into the big clevis in front of harrows. The scantling must be long enough that the cart comes about two feet behind the harrows, for if shorter it would catch on the harrows when turning. On top of the spring fasten a board or anything that will serve for a seat."

HORSES AND PROFANITY.

An owner of race horses, not at all a sentimental person, recently made an order forbidding his employees to talk in loud tones or to swear in the stable. "I have never yet seen a good-mannered horse," he says, "that was being sworn at all the time. It hurts the feelings of a sensitive horse, and I'll keep my word good to discharge any man in my employ if I catch him swearing within the hearing of any horse in this stable."—[Country Life in America.

MERTOUN Shorthorns, Clydesdales

4 choice young Shorthorn bulls for sale, all sired by Prince of Banff (imp.) 45212; also two Clydesdale stallions. Prices right. Come and see me or write. **D. HILL, STAFFA P. O. SEAFORTH, G. T. R.**

Scotch Shorthorns & Berkshire Swine AT VALLEY HOME STOCK FARM.

For Sale—Stock of all ages, of both sexes. Our Shorthorns are the thick-fleshed sort, of choice breeding and quality. Also young Berkshires of A1 breeding. Stations: Meadowvale or Streetsville Junction, C. P. R., and Brampton, G. T. R. Visitors welcomed. **S. J. PARSON, SON & CO., Meadowvale P. O. and Telegraph.**

SHORTHORNS AND SHROPSHIRE. **FOR SALE:** Young bulls and heifers from best blood. Shearlings and lambs bred from imp. stock on side of sire and dam. Prices reasonable. **E. H. FUGER, Clarendon P. O. and C. F. R. Sta.**

IMPORTED SHORTHORNS AND CLYDESDALES

15 imported Scotch Shorthorn heifers, all in calf or calves at foot; 2 imp. bulls; both in pedigree and individually these animals are gilt-edged. Four three-year-old imported Clydesdale fillies, very large and A1 quality.

ALEX. ISAAC, Cobourg P. O. and Station

SHORTHORNS for sale **IMPORTED AND BRED.** Cows, Heifers and young bulls. Finest quality Scotch breeding. Prices low. **W. DOBNEY, Glen Park Farm, Clinton, Ont.**

PROSPECT HILL FARM High-class SHORTHORNS

FOR SALE: 4 bulls, from 7 to 12 months old; 2 sired by Aberdeen Hero (imp.), 2 by Royal Duke, he by Royal Sailor (imp.). Also some heifers bred to Wandering Count. **J. R. McALLUM & SON, Iona Sta., Ont.**

W. G. PETTIT & SONS FREEMAN, ONT., Importers and Breeders of Scotch Shorthorns

110 head in the herd, 40 imported and 20 pure Scotch breeding cows. Present offering: 3 imported and 6 pure Scotch from imported sire and dam; 6 Scotch-topped from imported sire; also imported and home-bred cows and heifers of the most popular type and breeding. A few choice show animals will be offered.

Present offerings: Roan Robin 29575, a Watt bull; Prince Charlie 5412, a Russell bull. Also a few good females. For price and particulars write **W. H. WALLACE, Woodland Farm, Mount Forest, Ont.**

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

SHORTHORNS, CLYDESDALES and SHROPSHIRE FOR SALE. Bulls and heifers of the most approved breeding and quality. Clyde fillies, imported and Canadian-bred. Shearling and Ram Lambs, imported Mansell stock. Prices moderate. **G. A. BRODIE, Bethesda, Ont., Stoutville Sta.**

SHORTHORNS FOR SALE

One grand young bull, 18 months, a dark, rich red-roan, and a show animal; also some good cows and heifers. Come and see them. **Hugh Thomson, Box 556, ST. MARY'S, ONT.**

Rose Cottage Stock Farm SHORTHORNS Royal Prince = 31241— at the head, assisted by Sir Tatton Sykes = 49402—, Royal Prince, the sire of Fair Queen, winner over all beef breeds at Chicago International Fat-stock Show, 1903. We have 8 heifers and 4 bulls for sale. **H. K. FAIRBAIRN, Theford, Ont.**

FOR SALE: STOCK BULL

Captain Bruce, quiet, active and sure. Also four young bulls, three roans and one red, from 10 to 16 months, of the low-down, thick-fleshed sort. Anyone wanting a first-class animal should come and see them, or write for prices. **WM. McDERMOTT, Living Springs, Ont., Ferguson Station.**

Shorthorns, Berkshires and Leicester. **FOR SALE:** Choice two-year-old heifers, well grown in calf; also yearling heifers, bull calves. Mares and sows fit for breeding, and young pigs. **ISAAC GROFF, ALMA, ONTARIO.**

BARREN COW CURE

makes any animal under 10 years old breed, or refund money. Given in feed twice a day. Particulars from **L. F. SELLER, Morrisburg, Ont.**

High class Shorthorns—Two bulls ready for service. Also young cows and heifers of different ages, of the Leville and Louise families. For prices and particulars apply to **BROWN BROS., Lakeview Farm, Orton P. O. Newcastle Station, G. T. R.**

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

GOSSIP.

Mr. L. Rogers, Emery, Ont., breeder of Yorkshire hogs, writes: "Our imported sow, Nottingham Lady Sarah, referred to in Gossip in July 21st issue, has now a litter of choice pigs of fashionable type, ready to ship, sired by Weston Lad (imp. in dam)."

Clydesdale breeders, the world over, will be pleased to learn that Sir John Gilmour's celebrated champion mare, Moss Rose (6203), dropped a colt foal last month. Both mother and foal are doing well. The veteran mare is now twenty-three years old.

Mr. H. K. Fairbairn, Thedford, Ont., reports the sale to W. B. Watt's Sons, Salem, Ont., of the ten-months Shorthorn heifer, Queen's Ideal, full sister to Fair Queen, first-prize two-year-old and grand sweepstakes female of the breed at the International show at Chicago in 1903. Mr. Fairbairn has for sale some excellent bull calves under a year old, got by Royal Prince, the sire of the above show heifers; also five heifers, some in calf to Sir Tatton Sykes, a show-yard winner.

Mr. A. C. Hallman, Breslau, Ont., breeder of Tamworth swine, writes: "I have greatly strengthened my herd with the addition of some very fine sows and a splendid boar. I have over 50 head of all ages; some boars ready for service. I would like to announce to visitors at the Toronto Exhibition, that although I am not exhibiting this year, I am still in the business, and able to supply stock of best quality and breeding. I expect to be at Toronto the days the dairy cattle and hogs are judged, and will be pleased to meet my friends there."

Messrs. W. H. Taylor (M. P. P.) & Son, of Parkhill, Middlesex Co., Ont., are owners of a fine herd of 45 Shorthorn cattle, also a good flock of Lincoln sheep, 60 in number. The Shorthorns, some of which are imported, are headed by the imported Scotch-bred bull, Alpine Fame. There are on hand at present several young bulls, nearly ready for service, mostly sired by Chancellor Boy, a Crimson Flower, by Imp. Prime Minister, bred by Wm. Duthie, and out of large, sappy dams. The following noted sires have been used on this herd with success, viz.: Nonpareil Chief, a World's Fair winner; British Chief; Warrior (imp.); Guardsman (imp.); Chancellor Boy and Blue Ribbon 2nd, by Imp. Blue Ribbon. Imp. Flower Princess, an excellent roan four-year-old, bred by Mr. Reid, of Cromleybank, Scotland, and sired by Morning's Pride, has a promising heifer calf by Blue Ribbon 2nd; and the young cows and heifers in the herd show in their type and character the beneficial influence of the succession of richly-bred Scotch bulls that have been kept in service for many years upon a useful class of females, representing a number of excellent families.

Among Canadian breeders of Yorkshire hogs, few have a better quality than Mr. Geo. M. Smith, of Haysville, Ontario. His herd is headed by Summer Hill Dalmeny Topman 2nd 9051, by Barrowfield Topman, imported by D. C. Flatt & Son. This is a smooth, well-proportioned hog, with plenty of length, but not extreme. A bunch of good sows are in the breeding lot, among them being Summer Hill Stella, imported in dam. This is a sow of good length, and especially deep-sided. There are several young sows from Stella and Summer Hill Member (imp.), whose sire was Bottesford Wonder (imp.), bred by D. R. Daybell, that are going to make good ones. Some of these are bred to a young boar, imported by the Dominion Experimental Farm at Ottawa. Woodstock Lassie—14668—, bred by H. J. Davis, is another good sow that has lately been added to this herd. She was sired by Ruddington Ensign, an imported P. L. Mills boar, dam Zorra Girl. Woodstock Lassie is bred to a choice imported boar. Mr. Smith has a bunch of good young boars and sows ready to ship, and a few about ready to breed. With such foundation stock for a herd, there is every reason why Mr. Smith should have a share of the trade in the best type of Yorkshires.

THOROLD CEMENT AND PORTLAND CEMENT

FOR BARN WALLS AND FLOORS, ROUSES, SILOS, PIGEONS, BARNHOUSES, AND SEWERS, TILE, ABUTMENTS AND PIERS, FOR BRIDGES, GRANOLITHIC SIDEWALKS; IN FACT, FOR ALL WORK THAT CAN BE DONE WITH CEMENT.

Estate of John Battle THOROLD, ONT. WHOLESALE IN CAR LOTS ONLY.

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. Grengill Victor, a Princess Royal, bred by W. S. Marr, and one of greatest bull-getters living. Also can sell a number of choice Scotch heifers, in calf. If you want a herd header, or cows that will produce them, write us. Herd numbers 75. Bull catalogue on application.

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

SHORTHORNS and CLYDESDALES

Present offerings: Spicy Count (imp.), Duthie; 15 bulls and heifers of his get, from 10 to 18 months old; also a few cows in calf to S. C. Pair heavy draft, rising three years old.

J. S. MCARTHUR Pine Grove Stock Farm. GOBLE'S, ONT.

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

Twelve blocky, sappy young bulls, 10 to 14 months old, reds and roans, sired by the Princess Royal bull, Imp. Prince of the Forest—40499—, and out of high-class Scotch and Scotch-topped cows. Also ten thick-fleshed heifers, in calf to Imp. Prince of the Forest, placed at head of herd at cost of \$650. Come and see, or write for prices.

J. & E. OHNNICK, Chatham, 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

CEDARDALE FARM.

For Sale, two richly-bred bulls, 9 months and two years old, one sired by Lord Gloucester 29995, the other by Royal Standard 27134; also some good cows in calf, and heifers, all good Scotch blood.

DR. T. S. SPROULE, Markdale P. O. and Station, O

Ridgewood Stock Farm.

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS.

Present offerings: Young stock, either sex. For price, etc., apply to:

E. C. ATTRILL, GODERICH, ONTARIO, Breeder of Shorthorns, Shire and Hackney Horses

FLETCHER SHORTHORNS

Our herd of breeding cows, both imported and home-bred, are of the most fashionable Scotch families. Among the really good sires which have been used are Spicy Robin 28259, winner of 3rd prize at Dominion Exhibition, Toronto, and Joy of Morning (imp.) 32070, winning 1st prize at same exhibition, 1904. Stock of either sires for sale. GEORGE D. FLETCHER, Binkham P. O., Ont. Erin Shipping Station, C. P. R.

R. & S. NICHOLSON SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

Young stock of either sex for sale. Reasonable, considering quality. For particulars write to above firm.

Parkhill Sta. and Telegraph, Sylvan, Ont.

SHORTHORNS and LINCOLNS

For sale: Choice bulls and heifers; also a few ram lambs, at reasonable prices, from imported and home-bred stock. Write for prices at once. J. K. HUX, Rodney P. O. & Stn., M.-C.R. O

SHORTHORNS, LINCOLNS, BERKSHIRES

Choice stock of different ages always on hand. Herd headed by Bandolier 40106. Heavy milking cows in herd. Also offering a few ram lambs. F. MARTINDALE & SON, Caledonia Stn., York P. O.

GOSSIP.

Messrs. Joseph Featherston & Son, Streetsville, Ont., breeders of Large Yorkshire hogs, in ordering a change in their advertisement, write: "We have had a great deal of enquiry of late for pigs old enough for breeding purposes, which we have not been able to supply until now. We have a goodly number of young boars and sows for sale now, fit for this fall's breeding, from imported and home-bred sows, and sired by the imported boars, Dalmeny Joe—13557—and Broomhouse Bean—14514—. The latter is the best imported boar we have had in our herd, being very long, with very deep sides and good, strong loin, standing on four good legs, of right type for endurance. He is covered with a very long silvery coat of hair. We don't intend exhibiting any of my breeding stock at the fairs this fall, but will have a goodly number of young animals, which will be for sale at the Toronto Fair."

Mr. George Rice, of Annandale Stock Farm, Tilsonburg, Ont., noted breeder of Holstein cattle, writes: "I have recently made the sale of a fine Holstein bull, named Perfection Posch, to Mr. J. B. Wyke, Almonte, Ont. This young bull has for sire Sir Pietertje Posch, one of the greatest sires of the breed, and he was sold from this herd at a very high price. His dam had a world's record for age, viz., 27 lbs. butter a week under three years old. The dam of the young bull, Lady Alice, is also an Advanced Registry cow. She has made in official record an average of 3.7 per cent. fat. We were never in better shape to supply dairymen with finely-bred young bulls, as we have many of our own breeding from the great sire, Sir Pietertje Posch, and also from the cows we imported last spring, and other bull calves that were selected with these cows, to have the very best, and that there is virtue in sweet skim milk with some other feed is shown by the grand condition in which our young stock is at this time."

Three important shipments of Clydesdale stallions and mares, says the Scottish Farmer, were recently made from Glasgow to Canada. The shippers were Messrs. Adam Dawson, Cannington, Ont.; John Boag, Ravenshoe, Ont.; and T. H. Hassard, Millbrook, Ont. Mr. Dawson shipped two horses, Whiteside Duke and Lord Rufus (12229), purchased from Mr. Peter Crawford, Dargavel, Dumfries. The former is a very useful colt, well bred, and pretty sure to be readily sold in Canada. The latter was bred in Wigtownshire, and got by the old Top Gallant horse, Boy in Blue (5578), which bred useful stock in many places. The dam of Lord Rufus was got by the Prince of Wales horse, Prince of Galloway (8919), whose stock have won prizes at the principal shows in Scotland. Mr. Boag had seven fillies purchased in Annandale, and got by Dumfries premium horses, and other horses of note in the locality. The breeders were Messrs. Armstrong, Jamieson, Roundbush; Muir, Rockhall Mains; Kennedy, Luce, Broatch, jun., and John Wilson, Tinwald Shaws, Dumfries. One of the fillies was in the prize list at the Dumfries Show—all of them are such as may reasonably be expected to take prizes in Canada, and breed the most useful kind of stock. Mr. Hassard's grand shipment is described elsewhere in this issue.

FIDELITY OF THE COLLIE DOG.

The intelligence and faithfulness of the collie dog is well exemplified in the record of the pretty pair appearing in the photograph on another page in this paper, which were instrumental in saving the life of their young master, whose likeness is also in the picture, when he was attacked and being gored by an angry bull. The dogs, attracted by his shouts, coming to the rescue by a vigorous application of their teeth to the heels of the infuriated brute, succeeded in driving him away, and winning the lasting gratitude of an affectionate family. A similar case occurred in the same county a couple of years ago, when a prominent Shropshire sheep-breeder was attacked by a Jersey bull, and would doubtless have been killed, as he was alone in the barnyard, had not his collie dog, at the house, hearing his cries, hastened to his rescue, driving the bull away.

Tired, Weak and Helpless.

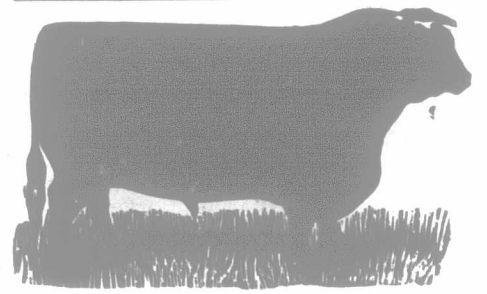
Health all Run Down—Was Discouraged and Discouraged—But New Hope and Strength Came with the Use of

DR. CHASE'S NERVE FOOD.

Mrs. M. A. Clock, Meaford, Ont., writes: "Three years ago I became very much run down in health, and suffered from weak, tired feelings, indigestion and rheumatism. At times I was so badly used up that I required help to move in bed. While sick and downhearted I received Dr. Chase's Almanac, and sent for some of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

"Under this treatment I soon began to improve, and by the time I had used eleven boxes of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food I was happy to find myself strong and well again. I often think of what a lot of money I spent for medicines, which did me no good, and believe I owe my life to Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. I hope women who suffer as I did will benefit by my experience, and use Dr. Chase's Nerve Food."

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, 50 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto. To protect you against imitations, the portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous recipe-book author, are on every box.



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

SHORTHORNS

Some extra good young bulls for sale. Catalogue.

JOHN ULANCY, Manager.

H. OARGILL & SON, OARGILL, ONTARIO.

OAK LANE STOOK FARM.

Shorthorns Cotswolds Yorkshires and Barred Rock Fowls.

Imported and Canadian-bred Shorthorns. Open to take orders for N.-W. trade. Write for prices. Satisfaction guaranteed.

GOODFELLOW BROS., MCVILLE, ONT.

SHORTHORNS.

Importer and breeder of choice Shorthorns. Scottish Hero 156726 at the head of herd. om JAS. A. OREAR, Shakespeare, Ont.

Shorthorns, Clydesdales, Yorkshires

Special offering at present: Young Yorkshire pigs, either sex; pairs not akin, and of right type.

A. E. HOSKIN, Cobourg, Ont., P. O. and Station.

BELL BROS., Cedar Stock Farm, Bradford, Ont.

Breed Shorthorn Cattle and Shropshire Sheep Present offering—Shorthorn cows and heifers, all ages; 2 young bulls. Shropshire ewes, all ages; also a fine crop of ram lambs om

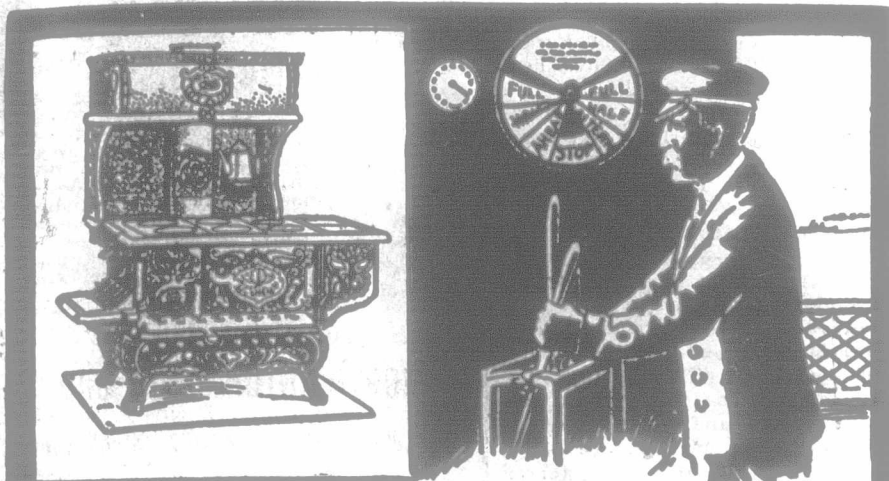
SCOTCH AND SCOTCH-TOPPED

SHORTHORNS

Present offerings: 10 young bulls; also some heifers of choice breeding. For particulars write to o

W. H. TAYLOR & SON, Parkhill, Ont.

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



Pandora Range

Managed Like an Engine.

One-third of a housekeeper's life is spent in her kitchen. One-half the labor of housekeeping is at the cook stove. Your range can double or halve the cooking slavery of housekeeping. A poor range adds worry as well as work, and worry multiplies the housekeeper's care.

Get a range that reduces the work and eliminates the worry. The Pandora Range is as easily and accurately managed as an engine—it responds to the touch as quickly and certainly as the huge engine obeys the hand of the engineer.

The Pandora Range saves worry, and because worry kills, it prolongs life. Sold by enterprising dealers everywhere. Write for booklet.

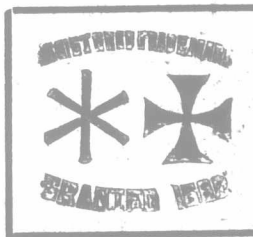
McClary's

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

Joseph Rodgers & Sons
Limited,
SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND.

Please see that this EXACT MARK is on each blade.

James Hutton & Co., Montreal, SOLE AGENTS IN CANADA.



FORMAL ANNOUNCEMENT

We shall present for purchase this season



Three Imported Bulls

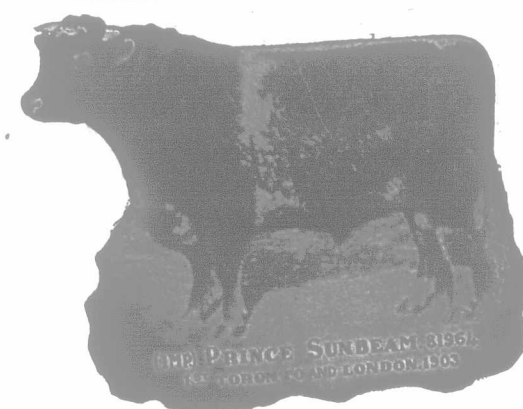
in addition to the best lot of our own breeding we have ever offered.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

In Shropshires we offer a limited number of imported Field Ewes, selected in person from the best flocks. Also your choice of ten imported Shropshire rams. Finest quality, finest breeding. A selection may be seen at the Toronto Exhibition.

FIRST COME FIRST SERVED.

JOHN DRYDEN & SON, Station and Post Office, BROOKLIN, ONT.



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. Send for Catalogue.

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

W. B. Watt's Sons

BREEDERS OF SHORTHORNS AND CLYDESDALES

Herd headed by Scottish Beau (Imp), Valasco 40th and Aberdeen Chief. Choice animals of all ages for sale.

Elora Station, G. T. R. & C. P. R. Salem P. O. Telephone Connection.

GOSSIP.

The young stockman, or the more-experienced farmer who is anticipating further improvement in his cattle, should not fail while at the exhibitions this fall to note the excellence of the Aberdeen-Angus stock from Elm Park Farm, Guelph, Ont. Mr. Jas. Bowman has been breeding the "doddies" for some years, and can furnish some of the best bulls for beef production to be found in the breed, and the A.-A. are, if anything, first-class meat-producers. Note the offering and the large herd from which to select at Elm Park, and write Mr. Bowman for particulars.

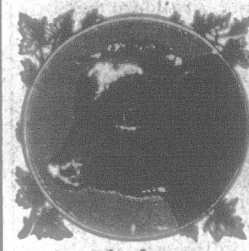
Representatives of the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association (the largest live-stock record association in Canada) have just returned from the West. This Association had a representative at the Winnipeg and Brandon exhibitions, and had also an office at these shows. They report a very good exhibit of Shorthorns at both these shows. This Association contributed \$250 in cash, as prizes, at the Brandon Fair, and also \$1,200 towards the prize list of the Dominion Exhibition at Winnipeg. They are also giving \$1,500 in cash to the National Exhibition at Toronto towards the prize list for Shorthorn cattle. This Association has given over \$17,000 in cash at the different exhibitions in the past few years from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean. They will have an office at the exhibition ground, Toronto, during the coming National Exhibition, where registrations may be made. Entry forms are supplied free of charge.

Mr. R. J. Hine, Linden Farm, Dutton, Ont., the well-known breeder and importer of Oxford Down sheep, has found sales so brisk this season, and having sold several of his fitted sheep for show purposes across the lines, that he has decided not to exhibit at Toronto or St. Louis this year. The three rams that were imported from Mr. Treadwell's flock last fall are doing well. They have not been put under high-pressure feeding, and are, therefore, in the very best condition to reproduce, strong, thrifty lambs. Mr. Hine has quite a large flock, imported and bred direct from imported stock. They are an up-to-date lot, and there are several on hand yet for sale, good enough for laying a foundation flock, or for flock-headers. Mr. Hine also has a very nice herd of Scotch-topped Shorthorns, reds and roans. Abbotsford 2nd and General Roberts = 32385 =, by Scotland Yet, are the sires in use; most of the calves being by General Roberts. Among the best things are Linden's Jess, Vol. 18, by General Roberts from Linden's Lily 35746, an extra good heifer. Linden's Lady Annie, Vol. 17, by Hutton Chief 28810, from Linden's Blossom 32378, is a handsome dark roan. Royal Warden, a bull of the Kelsie family, bred by Arthur Johnston, is also represented in the breeding of the herd.

The Huron herd of Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorns, owned by A. E. Jacobs, of Blyth, Ont., on the London and Wingham branch of the G. T. R., although not large in numbers, is good in quality, consisting of 16 head of the Strathallan, Missie and other popular families. Broadhooks Golden Fame (imp.), a wonderfully good roan two-year-old Broadhooks bull, heads the herd. He was sired by Golden Fame (76786), dam Roan Rose 43611, by Abbotsford 2nd, Mr. Duthie's breeding. This bull, weighing about 1,700 lbs., now in ordinary flesh, thick, smooth, and mellow, cost his owner nearly \$1,000 by the time he got him into his own stable. He has never been shown at the large exhibitions, but was shown several times at smaller shows, beating Toronto winners. He is proving himself a sure getter, and it was the good quality of his last year's calves that induced Mr. Jacobs to pay the price he did for him, and it was money well spent. Several other good bulls have daughters in the herd. Dixie Duke is represented by three low-down, blocky cows. The other bulls having been used with success are Pride of Huron, Clinton Champion, and Prince Misty. There are two good bull calves on hand, by the last named bull, bred from imported sire and dam, that will be sold very reasonably.

Spring Grove Stock Farm

SHORTHORN CATTLE & LINCOLN SHEEP.



First herd prize and sweepstake, Toronto Exhibition, 3 years in succession. Herd headed by the imported Duthie-bred bull, Easy Killing, and White Hall Ramsden. Present crop of calves sired by Imp. Prince Sunbeam, 1st Toronto, 1903. High-class Shorthorns of all ages for sale. Also prize-winning Lincolns.

Apply

T. E. ROBSON, ILBERTON, ONT.

T. DOUGLAS & SONS,

STRATHROY STATION & P. O.

Business Shorthorns and Clydesdales
OF
25 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.

Shorthorn Cattle and Lincoln Sheep

Scotch Heifers for sale: Clippers, Miss Ramsden, Maids, bred to imported Governor-General = 28285 =, and imported Proud Gift (34211). They have both breeding and individual merit.

J. T. GIBSON, - Donfield, Ontario.

PINE GROVE SHORTHORNS,

High-class SCOTCH SHORTHORNS and SHROPSHIRE SHEEP.

Herd won 1st prize, open to all ages, and for herd under 3 years, Dominion Exhibition, Toronto, W. headed by imp. "Marquis of Zouza," bred by Marr; imp. "Village Champion," bred by Duthie; "Missie Champion," son of imp. "Missie 153rd," and "Clipper King," a Cruickshank Clipper. Imported and home-bred bulls and heifers for sale.

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

MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM, 1854

An offering of a very superior lot of **Shorthorn Bulls and Heifers** as well as something VERY attractive in **Leicesters.**

Choice ones got by imported "Shanty" and bred to imported "Winchester." Excellent type and quality.
on A. W. SMITH, MAPLE LODGE, ONT.

Sunnyside. **JAMES GIBB,** Brookdale, Stock Farm, Ontario.

Breeder of high-class SHORTHORN CATTLE (imp.) "Brave Titan" at head of herd. Stock for sale.

FOR SALE:

HOLSTEIN BULLS

from 1 to 9 months, and a few HELPER CALVES

that are bred right, and feed right to obtain the highest development of dairy qualities from GREAT SIRES and GRAY COWS. (All improved breeds have been made so by improved methods of breeding and feeding, and to attain progress the breeders must keep pushing.) We have every facility for breeding and developing stock at Annandale and can sell YOU stock that will give you results. Write for just what you want, and do it now.

GEO. RICE, Annandale Stock Farm, Tilsonburg, Ont.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS at RIDGEDALE FARM

6 bull calves for sale, from 3 to 4 months old, bred from rich milking strains. Special prices to quick buyers. For Sale: G. T. R., and Maple, C. E. R. Shipping Stations, Ontario, Canada. R. W. Walker, Utica F. O., Ont.

Riverside Holsteins

30 head to select from. 3 young bulls from 6 to 10 months old, whose dams have official weekly records of from 17 to 21 lbs. butter; sired by Imp. Victor de Kol Pletertje, C. A. R. of M. No. 3, and Johanna Rue 4th Ltd. **MATT. BISHOPSON & SON,** Haldimand Co. Oshonosis P. O., Ont.

SPRING BROOK HOLSTEINS & TAMWORTHS Will not exhibit this fall at Toronto. Have some rare good bulls ready for service. Also some nice cows now ready. A splendid lot of Tamworths of all ages. Visitors to the Exhibition will bear in mind that I can supply best quality at reasonable prices. A call or correspondence solicited. **A. C. HALLMAN,** Waterloo Co. Breslau, Ont. G. T. R. main line, 9 miles west of Guelph.

For Sale (to avoid inbreeding) **MISS JOHANNA BESSIE** (calved Nov., 1901) one of the choicest bred Holstein-Friesian bulls living; bred in Wisconsin, registered in Canada and U. S. Average official record of his dam and two grandams, 23 lbs. butter in 7 days. Right in every way; large and handsome; inbred to Imp. Johanna and De Kol 2nd; full pedigree on request. Write now, this notice will not appear again.
M. PATTERSON, Box 157, Almonte, Ont.

GOSSIP.

A richly-bred Holstein bull is advertised for sale in this issue by Mr. M. Patterson, Almonte, Ont. If big butter records of the dam and grandam add to the value of a dairy bull, this one is well worth looking after, and those interested should look up the advertisement.

Mr. Henry Wade, registrar of live stock, intends to have an office in the live-stock association's tent during the coming National Exhibition at Toronto, where registrations for the following live-stock associations will be attended to: Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association; Canadian Ayrshire Breeders' Association; Canadian Hereford Breeders' Association; Canadian Clydesdale Horse Breeders' Association; Canadian Shire Horse Breeders' Association; Canadian Hackney Horse Society; Canadian Pony Society; and the Harness, Hunter and Saddle Horse Society; also sheep and swine pedigrees. Entry forms, application blanks, transfers, etc., will be supplied at this office, and all information in regard to pedigrees or membership in the above associations will be given free of charge. This will, no doubt, prove a great convenience to live-stock breeders from the different provinces who will be in attendance at this year's show. Mr. Wade says that the registrations of horses, cattle, sheep and swine this year have been very satisfactory.

Twenty-five head of up-to-date Scotch-topped Shorthorns are to be seen contentedly grazing on the farm of Mr. J. K. Hux, at Rodney, Elgin County, Ont. The chief families are Bostons, Floras and Darlingtons, a milk and beef or dual-purpose class, such as best suits the general farmer. On the above mentioned families there has been used, with marked success, the noted show bull, Abbottsford, and latterly that choice imported bull, Aberdeen Hero, that is now offered for sale by Mr. A. D. McGugan, of Rodney. Most of Mr. Hux's young stock now for sale is by these two grand bulls, and he has a few good, young bulls to dispose of, among them being one rising three years, Chief Pride, by Scottish Pride, a grandson of 'Scottish Pride' (imp.), from Boston Queen. This bull is a rich roan of good quality, and we are informed is a good stock-getter, and will be sold cheap, considering quality. Several of the females of this herd have been prizewinners at county and township shows, and would do no discredit in any show-ring. Lincoln sheep, imported and bred direct from imported (Dudding) sires and dams, are also kept. One imported Dean ewe we noticed had a fine ram lamb at foot, by an imported Dudding ram. Collie dogs are also bred for sale. They are descendants from Col. McEwen's stock, and are said to be good workers. Let Mr. Hux know your wants in these lines, and probably he can supply.

CARE OF STALLIONS.

A noted horseman and breeder gives the method he employs in the care of his stallions as follows:

"I pull their shoes off in the fall, and every fine day they run in the paddock a couple of hours, and I let them go this way till about March 1. Then I take them up, and commence just as if I were getting them ready to race, whether they get to a race or not. They get systematic training right through the stud season, and by the time they are done covering mares, they are as hard as nails, and most generally about ready to race.

"To my mind it is all foolishness that a horse must not serve mares while in training, and must not be in training while serving mares. That is where most stallion owners fall down when they attempt to race a stallion and make a stud season with him too. They don't give him hardly enough exercise during the stud season to make him eat well, and along about July 1 he is fat and soft, and they try to get him ready to race, crowd him a little too hard, and he goes wrong.

"A horse should have plenty of good, strong exercise while in the stud, and what is training but strong, systematic exercise? Then why should you not kill two birds with one stone, and get your horse ready to race while giving him the exercise he needs to make him successful in the stud?"—[Ex.]

Sharples Tubular SEPARATORS

The Only Modern Separator Bowl

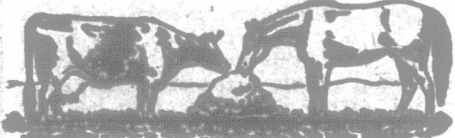
Why buy a separator filled with bottomless cake pans, punched and bent sections of stove pipe, or other complicated parts?

The only modern bowl has no contraptions; is as simple, light and easily handled as any woman could wish. The illustration shows it.

Write for catalog K-128 and learn about the best and most attractive separator ever built—the Tubular.

Canadian Transfer Points
Winnipeg, Toronto, Quebec,
St. John, N. B., Calgary, Alberta.
Address

The Sharples Co. P. H. Sharples
Chicago, Ill. West Chester, Pa.



SOOK SALT for horses and cattle, in tin and one lb. Toronto Salt Works, Toronto.

SPRINGHILL AYRSHIRES

Our offering of bulls consists of 3 one-year-olds (both imp.), 3 from 8 to 10 months old, 1 five months old, and a few of this month's calves; also females all ages.

Robt. Hunter & Sons, Maxville, Ont.
Farm one mile from Maxville station on C.A.R.

HOME CROFT

Don't you want an Ayrshire bull fit for service now, or one for next year? Now is your time. You won't do better, whether in quality or price, than to buy of us. Or is it Chester Whites you are looking for? We have quite a supply ready to ship, \$5 each, if you order now. We can furnish one or two older males. Again, we will sell our entire stock of B.R. fowls, all one year old, for one dollar each, at once. Write us.

J. F. PARSONS & SONS,
BARNSTON, QUE.

AYRSHIRES

From winners in the dairy test five years in succession. Dairyman of Glenora, bred young bulls fit for service and bull calves and females for sale.

o N. DYMENT, OLAPPISON, ONT.

For Sale—Ayrshires, all ages, and eggs for hatching from Leghorns, Hamburgs, Dorkings, ducks and Bronze turkeys. Also five Collie pups. For further particulars write to **W. STUART & SON, Manie, Ont.**

SUNNYSIDE AYRSHIRES.

Are prizewinners as well as enormous producers. I have for sale 4 young bulls, sired by the Pan-American winner, Leader of Meadowbank; females all ages, of true dairy type. JOHN W. LOGAN, Allan's Corners P.O., Que. Howick St., G.T.R.

STOCKWOOD AYRSHIRES are bred for size, beauty and profit, from imp. and home-bred stock with high milk records and extra high test. Young stock always on hand. Prices right. David M. Watt, Allan's Corners, Que. Brysons, G.T.R., 4 miles; St. Louis St., C.A.R., 2 miles.

High-Class Ayrshires

My offering of bulls consists of one August, 1906, calf and three spring calves, including one from imported Daisy of Auchenbrain, with a record in her 13th year of 12,773 lbs. milk in 9 months. All sired by imp. bull.

W. W. BALLANTYNE,
Stratford, Ont.

If you want a **BARGAIN** of a young Ayrshire Cow, Heifer, Heifer or Bull Calf

of choice dairy type, size and breeding, write to

D. LEITCH, Cornwall, Ontario.
SIXTY TO CHOOSE FROM.

GOSSIP.

Mr. W. R. Bowman, Mount Forest, Ont., writes: "Our Shropshires have done extra well this season, and our present offering includes a number of show animals. Our shearlings will weigh from 150 to 200 pounds, and lambs from 90 to 120 pounds. These are the best we have ever offered to the public, and they will soon go at the price."

The photogravure of the family of pups on another page conveys better than words can express the characteristics of the collies Mr. Andrew Weir, of Masonville, Ont., has to sell. This lot is from a pure-bred bitch that has proved her worth as a worker and breeder, and by Tennant & Barnes' crack dog, one whose breeding is gilt-edged, and as a worker can scarcely be improved upon. His sire was Champion Ellwyn Astrologer, winner of championship at New York Kennel Show, and a sire of more prizewinners than any other dog in America. His dam, Logan's Heather Blossom, is one of the very best bred and show bitches in Canada. Pups of such breeding are undoubtedly cheap if bought for the price of a good cow; but Mr. Weir is offering some real snags, as this is the first lot he has advertised. There are eight in the batch; but they will go fast; secure one early.

Mr. Jas. A. Cochrane, Hillhurst, Que., has an important announcement in the advertisement of his noted herd of Shorthorn cattle and flock of Hampshire sheep. In a letter of recent date, Mr. Cochrane writes: "I have a good demand for Shorthorn bulls, sold all I had fit for service this spring. The promising Frontenac went to Gilmour & Hughson, up the Ottawa, whose manager, Mr. Robb, came to make the selection, and spoke in highest terms of the fine steers and deep-milking cows, got by Oxford Prince, a son of 35th Duke of Oxford, which they had in the early 80's from Hillhurst. The two, by Lord Mountstephen, which I am now offering, are Lord Mountroyal, out of Imp. Doris 3rd All Scotch, and Mountaineer, out of Alpine Beauty 2nd, winner of diploma at Sherbrooke, and from Mr. Garne's well-known old "P." tribe, of dual-purpose type. The Hampshires are a fine lot, and it is with great regret that I am giving them up. No breed seems so well adapted to our wants in this section. This year's lambs are the best crop we have yet had, though lambing began a month later than usual (February 1st), most fortunately, as January was so severe. We are cutting a bumper hay crop, and pastures are extra. Oats are heavy, the Black Tartarian has done well with us for some years, standing well."

Messrs. Robt. Hunter & Sons, Maxville, Ontario, importers and breeders of high-class Ayrshire cattle, ordering a change in their advertisement, write: "The bull mentioned in our advertisement, Garclaugh Royal Edward, imported last spring, is a grand bull. He won third in his class at Winnipeg, but was thought by very good judges as worthy of a higher position. The next yearling is Kirkland Ringleader. This is a very nice young bull, imported in dam, and showing under the year at Winnipeg, was first in his class. His dam is Kirkland Sparrow, who, as a three-year-old, was second at Ottawa last fall, being second only to the champion female. In bulls under the year, we have Lessnessock Blucher, imported in dam. This is a grand type of a dairy bull; his dam is Lessnessock Queen of Bloom, the second-prize two-year-old at both Toronto and Ottawa last fall. Next in line comes White Lad of Springhill, which will yet be heard from. His dam is Dewdrop of Springhill, the second-prize dry cow at Toronto and Ottawa last fall. Prince of Springhill, is out of Imp. Wee Jenny of Holehouse. White Prince of Springhill, dam White Rose of Springhill, is about five months old, and was third as bull calf of calendar year at Winnipeg. The last three bulls mentioned are sired by Lord Dundonald of Springhill, whose grandsire was that noted stock bull, Comrade of Garlaff (imp.). We also have five young bull calves just dropped from our best cows, and all sired by Lessnessock King of Beauty. We also have a number of females of different ages. It is our intention to exhibit at both Toronto and Ottawa this fall, at which fairs the most of the above mentioned stock will be on exhibition."

Appointed Canadian Agents.

Having secured control of the old reliable McDougall's Sheep Dip and Cattle Wash, manufactured by Messrs. McDougall Bros., London, England, for Eastern Canada, our territory including the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island, we will be in a position to supply this well-known Sheep Dip direct through the trade at prices much below any such preparation at present in the market.

THE
WORTHINGTON DRUG CO.,
Mrs. Worthington's Canadian Stock Tonic,
AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTS,
Guelph, Ont.

Ayrshires and Yorkshires

After Toronto and London Exhibitions we will sell the grand breeding bull, Prince of Barcheskie (imp. in dam). Other choice young bulls and heifers. A Nov. boar and April pigs. All in good fit, and prices very reasonable.

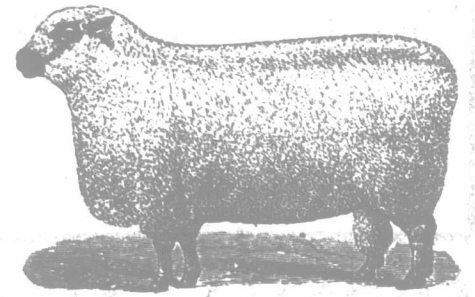
ALEX. HUME & CO., Manie, Ont.

JERSEY CATTLE & REG'D COTSWOLD SHEEP
Some very fine heifers, all ages; 2 bull calves, 14 months and 8 months. Also some very fine ewes. WILLIAM WILLIS & SON, om Pine Ridge Farm, Newmarket, Ont.

JERSEYS at the exhibitions. Our herd will be represented as usual at Toronto, London and Ottawa Fairs, and we invite all Jersey breeders and fanciers to inspect our stock. We have bulls and females of all ages for sale. Write for particulars to B. H. BULL & SON, Brampton, Ont. Phone 68.

LINDEN OXFORDS AND SHORTHORNS

Young stock of either sex, both imp. and home bred, for sale; also young cows due to calve in October, November and December. For particulars write to
R. J. HINE, Dutton, Ont.



HILL HOME SHROPSHIRE.
Yearling rams and ram lambs by above sire. Write for description, etc., to
J. G. HANMER, Brantford, Ont.

Sheep Breeders' Associations.

American Shropshire Registry Association, the largest live stock organization in the world. Hon. John Dryden, President, Toronto, Canada. Address correspondence to MORTIMER LEVERING, Secretary, Lafayette, Indiana, om

Lincoln Sheep and Shorthorn Cattle

Choice Lincoln Lambs of both sexes. Several carloads choice yearling rams and two carloads of one and two-year-old ewes, ready for Sept. and Oct. delivery. Also some choice young bulls, cows and heifers, which will make good herd foundations.

F. H. NEIL, PROP.
Telegraph and R.R. Station, LUCAN, ONT.

FARNHAM OXFORDS

We had the champion flock of Oxfords in 1903. Importations annually. Animals of all ages and sexes, both imported and Canadian-bred, for sale at all times at reasonable prices.

HENRY ARKELL & SON
ARKELL, ONTARIO.

WOODSIDE FARM

Southdown Sheep

Write for what you want to
JOHN JACKSON, Abingdon, Ontario

BARGAINS IN SHROPSHIRE.
We have ready for shipment shearing rams and ewes, \$12 to \$15 each; lambs, either sex, at \$10 to \$12 each. The above are of excellent breeding and quality. Plymouth Rock cockerels, \$1. W. R. BOWMAN, Mount Forest, Ont. o

**"MODEL FARM"
SHROPSHIRE**

Do you want an imported ram or a home-bred one to improve your flock? Our offerings will please you. 10 imported rams and many home-bred ones (from imported stock) to choose from—massive fellows, all wool and mutton and the type that pleases. Stock of all ages for sale. Prices consistent with quality. Long-distance phone No. 84.
W. S. CARPENTER, Prop., SIMCOE, ONT.

COTSWOLDS

Shearling ram, shearling ewes, Ram lambs and ewe lambs from 450-lb. ram, winner of silver medal, Toronto.
ELGIN F. PARK, Box 21, Burgessville, Ont.

LEICESTERS

Shearlings, rams and ram lambs, shearling ewes and ewe lambs, bred from a Stanley ram and B 10 ewes. DUNNETT BROS., Clabbaesall P. O., Haldimand Co.

SHROPSHIRE

20 yearling ewes, 45 lambs, both sexes included, from Imp. ram. For particulars write to GEO. HINDMASH, Ailsa Craig P. O., Ont.

LEICESTER SHEEP FOR SALE

Lambs and yearlings, either sex. For description write to JAS. SNELL, Importer and Breeder of Clydesdales, Shorthorns, Leicesters and Berkshires, Hayne Barton Farm, Clatou, Ont.

For sale: Southdown Ram Lambs.

Pure-bred. Apply to H. FERGUSON, Sale d'Urte, P. O. The Lodge.

HASTINGS BROS. CROSSHILL P. O.

Breeders of **Leicester Sheep.** Young stock, either sex, for sale.

American Leicester Breeders' ASSOCIATION.

A. W. Smith, Pres., Maple Lodge, Ont. Pedigrees now being received for Vol. 5. For information, blanks, etc., address:

A. J. TEMPLE, Sec., CAMERON, ILL., U. S. A.

60 Dorset Sheep and Lambs

of choice breeding. For particulars write to R. H. HARDING, Thorndale, Ontario.

W. W. CHAPMAN,

Secretary of the National Sheep Breeders' Association, Secretary of the Kent or Romney Marsh Sheep Breeders' Association, and late Secretary of the Southdown Sheep Society.

Pedigree Live Stock Agent, Exporter and Shipper. All kinds of registered stock personally selected and exported on commission; quotations given, and all enquiries answered.

Address: **NOWBRAY HOUSE, NORFOLK ST. LONDON, W. C., ENGLAND.**

Cables—Sheepote. London.

HAMPSHIRE DOWN

SHEEP.

"RESERVE" FOR CHAMPION IN THE SHORT-WOOL CLASSES, SMITHFIELD, LONDON, 1901.

Splendid Mutton, Good Wool, Great Weight.

This highly valuable ENGLISH BREED OF SHEEP is unrivalled in its wonderfully early maturity and hardness of constitution, adapted to all climates, whilst in the quality of mutton and large proportion of lean meat it is unsurpassed; and for crossing purposes with any other breed, unequalled. Full information of

JAMES E. RAWLENCE, SECRETARY HAMPSHIRE DOWN SHEEP BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION, SALISBURY, ENGLAND

THE RIBY HERD and FLOCK

OF SHORTHORN CATTLE AND LINCOLN SHEEP

The largest of each in England. Established 150 years, with world-wide reputation both in the show ring and sale yard. Holders of the 100-guinea champion prize at Smithfield Show, London, 1902, against all breeds, and breeder of the two 1,000-guinea rams, and also the heaviest sheep at Chicago Show, 1903. Selections for sale.

Cables—Dudding, Keelby, England.

GOSSIP.

Messrs. Matt Richardson & Son, Caledonia, Ont., report the following sales of Holsteins from their Riverside herd: To the West River Agricultural Society, Antigonishe Co., N. S., the twelve-months bull Totilla Echo De Kol Prince; dam Totilla Echo De Kol; official record at four years old, 511 pounds 4 ounces milk, 20.21 pounds butter in seven days; best day's milk, 77 pounds 4 ounces. Second record at five years old: 522½ pounds milk, 21.52 pounds butter in one week; and a prizewinner each year in official authenticated Holstein-Friesian lists. To M. L. Haley, Springfield, Ont., a pair of two-year-old heifers: Lady Aaggie De Kol, a sister of Aaggie Iras, official record at three years old, 18 pounds 1.8 ounces butter, 497 pounds milk, one week; and Aaggie Pietertje De Kol, dam A. R. cow, Aaggie of Riverside, official record at three years old, 440½ pounds of milk, 16.27 pounds butter, one week, best day's milk 66 pounds. To C. E. Clowes, Maugeville, N. D., to head his herd, the choicely-bred young bull, Sir Wayne De Kol of Riverside, whose dam, an A. R. cow, Hulda Wayne's Aaggie, has two A. R. daughters. To The Rathun Co., Ltd., Deseronto, Ont., to head their large herd, the fine yearling bull, Cassy's Jansen De Kol, whose grandsire and dam are A. R. of Merit stock. To Holbert Jerome, Glanford, Ont., three females, Stratford's Aaggie of Erie 2nd, who has two A. R. of Merit daughters with official records of 16 and 18 lbs. butter each in one week at three years old; Clarabell Mercedes Queen and daughter. She has a yearly record of 15,904 lbs. milk, made while in the herd of the late E. D. Tilson. Thos. Baird, Jr., Ormstown, Que., for a foundation herd secured Riverside Tensen, a two-year-old heifer of much merit, and backed by heavy-producers; also the young bull, Prince Maxie De Kol, a choice animal, sired by the imported bull, Prince Yonintje Clothilde De Kol, with large official backing, forming a good combination. D. A. McPhee, Vankleek Hill, Ont., three years ago secured a bull from here to head his dairy herd, and now has secured three head for foundation stock. The two females purchased are of much merit, and from heavy-producing dams. Their sire is Prince Yonintje Clothilde De Kol, mentioned above. The young bull selected, Johanna Tensen Lad, is one of the best-bred bulls sent out from Riverside, tracing on dam's side back to Cornelia Tensen, champion show cow of Canada for several years. This youngster is sired by Johanna Rue 4th Lad. To D. B. Kirby, Chute a Blondeau, Ont., a choice heifer calf, Woodland Rue De Kol, dam the A. R. of Merit cow, Woodland Molly De Kol, official record at four years old: 427 lbs. 10 ozs. milk, 18.02 lbs. butter in one week. Her sire, De Kol Artis, is sire of eight A. R. O. daughters. He has eight A. R. O. sisters, whose combined records average over 19 lbs. 7 ozs. To Joseph Kerr, Bronson, Ont., Johanna Pietertje Lad, a choicely-bred young bull, whose dam is sired by Victor De Kol Pietertje, sire of six A. R. of Merit daughters; 2nd dam by Stratford's Black Bird Aaggie, with five A. R. of Merit daughters. To John Tweedy, Earncliffe, P. E. Island, to head his fine herd, the young bull, Prince Mechthilde Johanna Lad. His dam A. R. of Merit heifer, Daisy Mechthilde De Kol, official record, made under two years old: 272 lbs. 14 ozs. milk, 11.13 lbs. butter, in seven days; best day's milk, 42 lbs. 7 ozs. Her sister and dam are also A. R. of Merit cows, with good records. The last four mentioned are all sired by our herd bull, Johanna Rue 4th Lad, whose breeding is looked forward to most confidently among the greatest breeders in Canada and the U. S. He has few equals in form and conformation, and is a son of Gillett & Son's great herd-header, Sarcastic Lad, already the sire of eleven A. R. O. daughters, and three famous sons who have sired eight A. R. O. daughters. His dam, Johanna Rue 4th, 19 lbs. 2.7 ozs., is the dam of two twelve-pound two-year-olds, and she has twelve A. R. O. sisters, seven of which have records of over twenty pounds in one week.

FOR



MEN

Dr. KOHR'S RESTORINE

The Remedy of the New Century—the most wonderful Medicine ever discovered. It is astounding the medical world. 10,000 cases cured in one month in Paris. The National Medical Board has recommended this remedy for use in the Insane Asylums, where, as is well known, a majority of the male inmates are victims of lost vitality in its most terrible form. In Europe the remedy is endorsed by all governments and is now used as a specific in the great standing armies of both France and Germany. Stops losses in from seven to ten days so that they never return. Drains entirely cease after a few days' treatment. The skin becomes clean, the eyes bright. Headaches disappear. No more weak memory, the mind becomes bright and active. A food for brain and blood.

A PERMANENT CURE

no matter how chronic the case. Just send us to-day your name and address plainly written, and a five days' treatment of Restorine will be sent

FREE

in plain sealed package. Do not hesitate a moment. We will treat you with success and with honest confidence.

DR. KOHR MEDICINE CO., P. O. DRAWER 2341, MONTREAL.

NEW IMPROVED

Grain - Grinding

Mills

Suitable for all kinds of power.

Send for a Catalogue.

Plows, Harrows, Pulpers, Grinders, Blowers, etc.

PARIS PLOW CO., Ltd.

PARIS, CANADA.



Hillcrest Herd of English Berkshires

IS UP-TO-DATE IN ITS METHODS.

WHEN WE PURCHASE we select the best from leading breeders, and WHEN WE SELL, endeavor to give purchaser good value for the price, as well as giving him registered pedigree and guarantee to replace animals failing to prove breeders. Have now for sale a lot of growthy youngsters of good length with extra good bone.

JNO. LAHMER, Vine P. O., Ont.; Vine Station G. T. R., near Barrie.

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

American - Abell E. & T. Company

LIMITED

Toronto

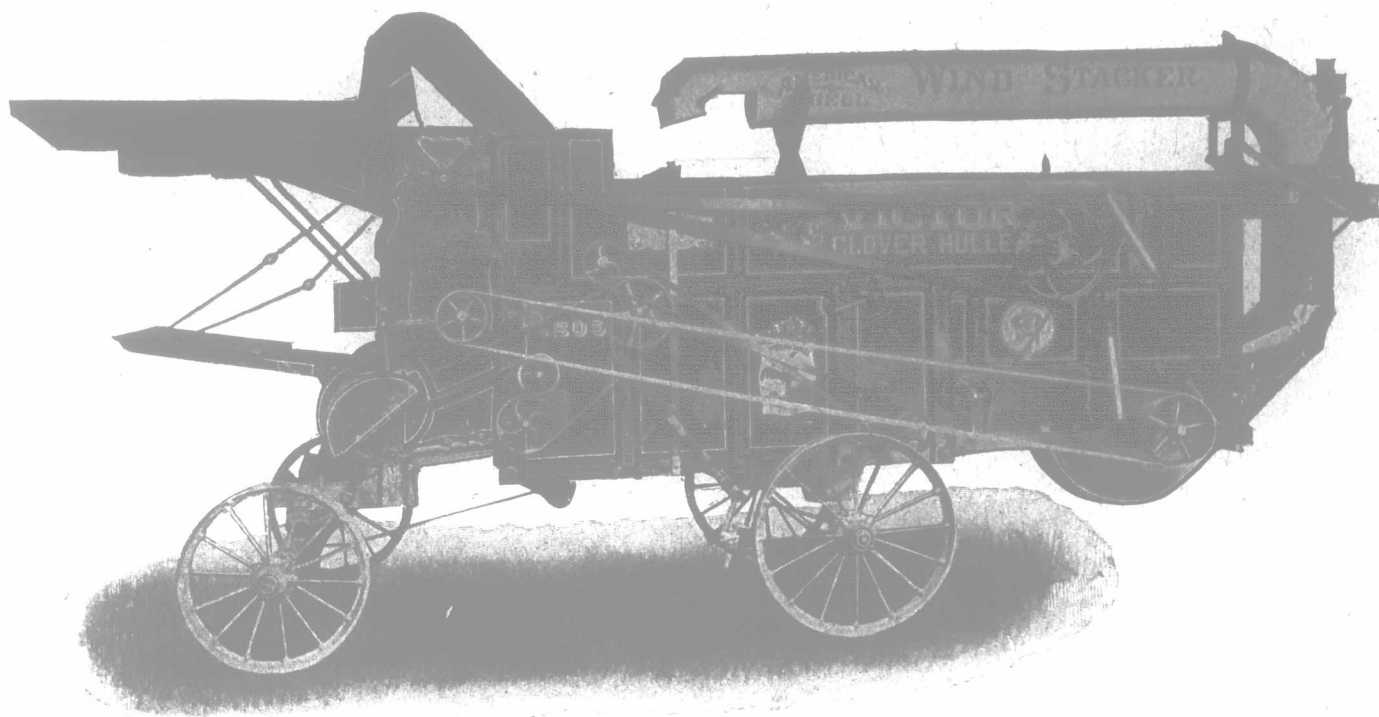
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Canada

The Gelebrated **VICTOR
GLOVER HULLER**
STILL FAR IN THE LEAD

If you have not seen the New Toronto Combination Thresher,
do so before placing your order.

Head Lights, Tank Pumps, Oil Pumps,
and a Full Assortment of all Threshermen's Sup-
plies always on hand.



Above illustration represents our VICTOR HULLER with new patented AMERICAN-
ABELL STACKER attached. Place your orders early that you may secure one.

Our prices are moderate, and our goods are unquestionably the best. **WRITE US.**

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

THE CROWN BANK OF CANADA

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

Head Office,
Toronto

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Capital Authorized
\$2,000,000.00

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Jeffrey H. Burland

Edward Gurney, President
Charles Adams

John L. Coffee
John M. Gill

John White

R. Y. Ellis

C. de C. O'Crady, General Manager

BRANCHES: Toronto, 34 King St. West; Ottawa, 99 Sparks St.; Ottawa, 117 Rideau St.; Burford, Port Dover, Woodbridge, Comber; Aylmer, Que.; Bracebridge; Woodstock, Ont., about Oct. 1st; Brockville, about Oct. 1st.

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Interest added to accounts at regular intervals, at the highest current rates paid by the Chartered Banks, without the formality of Depositors presenting their Pass Books.