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

PUBLISHED AT LONDON, ONTARIO. AUGUST 17, 1905. WINNIPEG, MANITOBA. No. 673

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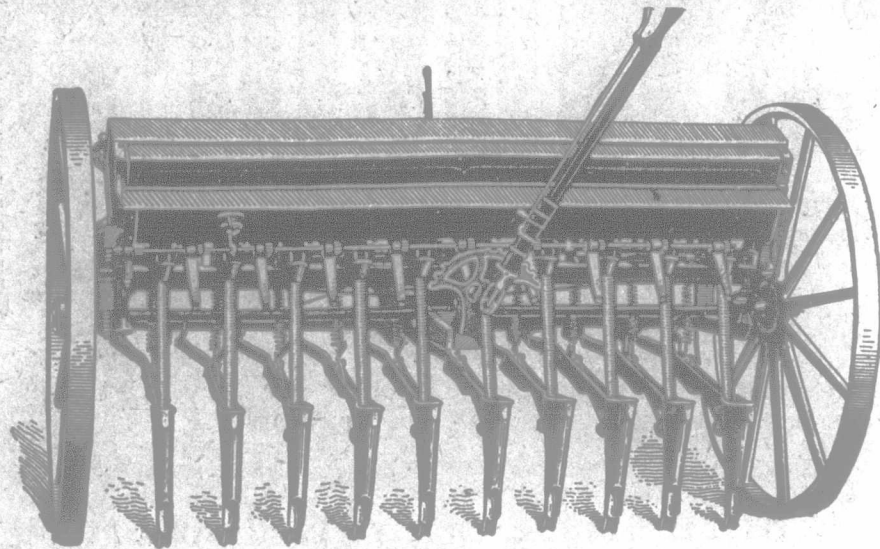
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No. 673

EDITORIAL.

Why Doesn't the Farmer's Son Marry?

In a recent issue of the "Farmer's Advocate," in the breezy letter from "Jonas," mention was made of the bachelor farmers who seem to say they are wiser than their Maker, and who are trying to run their farms without a wife. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis, in his little work, "Right Living as a Fine Art," severely censures those who are postponing marriage just to increase their earthly gain. Marrying or never marrying, is a question always of real interest, however it may be belittled or made the subject of joke. Meeting, the other day, a young man whom we had known as a boy in the country, but who has for some time been working in town, he spoke incidentally of his wife. Had he remained in the country, one hundred chances to one he would have been single still. It does seem that in towns people marry and begin housekeeping at an earlier age than they do in farming communities. It seems to be the fashion—the thing expected—that when a young man is assured of steady employment in town or city, that he should without delay settle down. His weekly wage is all that he has, probably, but with it he can keep a wife and pay house rent, and generally he proceeds to do it. The proportion of young married people in cities and towns is, without question, far greater than in the country. When we look at the conditions we cease to wonder that such is the case. There is little or no difficulty to secure in town a house to suit an income of any size. A young man does not need to wait until he has saved up enough money to buy a place before he sets up for himself. With the liberal wages of the present day, he is independent as soon as he secures a job. Under such conditions the wrench of separating from his people and of starting a new home is comparatively slight.

What a different state of things surrounds a country boy who is a wage-earner. If he should think of getting married, as probably most boys do, where can he get a house. Must he wait till he can buy a farm, and start in the style of the well-to-do people of his community?

Marriage among private soldiers of the British army is severely discouraged, but scarcely more so than among Canadian farm servants. He is almost forced to become a day laborer—no enviable lot—or stay single until he is forty. Not so much brighter, matrimonially, is the prospect for the fairly well-to-do farmer's son. Here is a farmer's family in moderate circumstances. One or two of them have married and gone away, but the most of the children are at home. Children, no doubt, still to their father and mother, though their hair is getting gray. Many of our readers in all parts of the country will think that they know just the family meant, such instances are so common. Leaving out of count the girls, what encouragement was there for the boys to set up house for themselves? There was no other house on the place, and not many young wives would relish the prospect of living with a father-mother-brothers-and-sisters-in-law, even if they were willing and the house was large enough. The farm, of course, might have been divided and another house built, but many fathers seem more anxious to increase the size of their farm and to keep control in their own hands than to share up with their sons. This feeling on the part of many successful farmers has probably hindered many a young man in his desire for a separate home, but even where no

hindrance of this sort existed, the trouble and expense of putting up a new set of buildings and dividing the property has doubtless often kept in check the natural ambition of a young man for a home and a place of his own. Let things go as they are for a while, he will think, something may turn up. It is easier to let things drift quietly on than to make a fuss. And the time passes by, and with it his chances of domestic bliss. For that, and possibly other reasons, he strikes off to town some day; and so the drift continues, and the farm-labor question grows more acute.

There are, it is true, many farmers who have wealth and wisdom enough to buy farms for their sons as they grow up, and it is to be noted that such young men usually get married at a reasonable age. But it is the few, and not the ordinary run, who have obstacles so nicely removed.

Even when it is an only son or an only remaining son who gets married, the turmoil occasioned is sufficiently worrying for ordinary nerves. The break-up of the home for the old people, and the changes brought about, it takes years to become used to.

Whether because of these unfavorable conditions, or whether from the prevalence of selfish, boorish manners, so graphically described by "Nurse," or from some other cause or causes, the fact remains that there are a great many first-rate men among us unmarried, and a correspondingly large number of Canadian farmer's daughters—the finest women in the world—many of them choice women, who would grace and bless the home of any man, growing old in their fathers' houses. This is a condition of things far from satisfactory, and one from which many evils spring. The question which we leave with our readers and which we hope they will discuss is: "Is there a remedy? If so, what is it?"

A Carnival, Not a Fair!

[From the "Farmer's Advocate," Winnipeg, Man.]

One of the reasons advanced for the existence of the Winnipeg Industrial is that it is a splendid testimony of the resources of Western Canada; another that it is a source of enjoyment and education to the Westerner—neither of which purposes or ideals it fulfilled in the effort of 1905. As a collection of lewdness and discord, filth and crookedness, it deserves the palm; and it may have been only a coincidence that for some time the sewers at the grounds went on strike.

If the directorate are satisfied with their efforts we feel sorry for them, and we do not claim to be ultra-puritanical. The Industrial seems to exhaust its energies in posters, fake racing and a Midway; that some extra good specimens of live stock happen to be there is an incident, and due to the bait of pretty fair money prizes. This year the Midway had its usual quota of lewd performers, whose coarse jokes and suggestive actions caused, probably, in some a laugh, to be followed later, on sober second thought, with a feeling of disgust. This year, however, there was a slight improvement to be noted in the fact that a spasm of decency, short-lived though it was, affected some of those responsible for the admission to the grounds of those poor creatures whose transfer from the jungles of Africa or elsewhere has not civilized them. The presence of such a tough gang is hard to account for, unless it is that they have a partner on the board who takes toll of the bestial efforts of the wretched tribe, guaranteeing them protection from the police in return.

It may be retorted that the attendance belies the statement that the fair was decidedly off color; the out-of-town crowd happened there; they had come to see Eaton's, and other sights of our growing city.

The complaints re the condition of the grounds may and will likely be transferred to the shoulders of the city council, and if the maudlin group of aldermen seen at the stockmen's banquet last winter were responsible, the quagmires and muskegs are easily accounted for. Dame Nature did her best the second week of the show to clean and dry things up.

Many people object to racing at the fairs; others get a great deal of enjoyment out of clean straight racing, but only crooks or grafters can really get enjoyment out of a class of sport dished up in front of the grandstand.

As Westerners, we are all too ready to use the term "effete East," but if the advertisement of Toronto's fair is any criterion of the show there, the sooner we have a directorate and manager with similar tastes and ideals, the better. Barring the live-stock exhibit—nature pure and undefiled—the machinery and the small exhibit of grains and dairy products and fruit by the B. C. people, and that splendid piece of art, Holman Hunt's Light of the World, the remainder was cheap, gaudy and nasty, decidedly un-Western and unsatisfactory, and something for all honest people to be ashamed of, and far removed from being a source of pride to show to the visitors from the East and South, or the stranger within our gates.

The "Farmer's Advocate" would only be too pleased if it could honestly praise the efforts of the directors; as it is they have succeeded in besmirching a fair city and befouled the minds of many whose memories will bear the taint for a long time. A show that debases women and whose barkers yell "This is no Sunday-school performance," and other equally (witty!) epigrams, can well be left out of our fair grounds.

It may be asked why say so much about the dirt at the fair? As it was the most prominent feature, the first to be seen on entering the grounds and the last on leaving, the picture of it can well be expected to bulk large in anybody's mind. In years gone by the Winnipeg Industrial has been considered an exemplar for other fairs; we regret it has fallen from that high place. The odor of the mephitic mephitica (the skunk) will be as a perfume in the nostrils of all decent people, compared to the miasma of the 1905 Industrial.

The Demand for Drafters.

The keen demand for good heavy-draft work horses continues, and, as shown by the horse-markets reports, becomes more urgent as the months go by. The unprecedented activity in expanding business enterprises in every direction, the marvellous growth of our cities, the opening up of new country for farming purposes, the building of new railways, the active prosecution of the timber business to meet the demand for building and pulp-making purposes, all contribute to increasing the demand for good strong teams of horses. Tempted by the high prices offered, farmers have sold horses which they needed for their own use, and are trying to get on with unsuitable teams, and in many cases getting behindhand with their work for lack of sufficient horse-power. The horses they have are growing old and will be played out before a new generation are able to take their places, and the only hope for a renewal of the supply lies in breeding and raising young

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stock, for the scarcity is as great in other countries as in our own, and with the facilities we have for producing suitable feed, it is cheaper and more satisfactory to breed than to buy, even if we could secure in the markets the stock we need. Enterprising importers and breeders have, with commendable public spirit, provided the necessary sires for breeding the class of horses needed, and farmers have patronized them fairly well in most districts, breeding such mares as they have, but these are generally of an inferior class, as, during the depression of a few years ago, most of the best mares in the country were sold for export or for city dray purposes, and now it is a rare thing to see a good draft mare on the road, except those harnessed to railway lorries in the large cities, which have been secured from farmers by the offer of tempting prices, and are not being used for breeding. The prospect, therefore, is that there will be for many years yet a shortage of good breeding mares and a scarcity of good draft geldings to supply the assured demand at high prices.

To wait till the produce of the filly foals of this year and next are matured and fit to sell for work or breeding purposes, means a wait of four to five years, though a good colt of the right type will generally sell for a good price at any age, even if it be only a grade in breeding, while a pure-bred filly of the best stamp will bring a big price, and it costs as much to raise an inferior horse as one that will sell for \$200 or more.

With the present outlook, there would, therefore, appear to be no better opening for investment offering in any line of live stock than that of the pure-bred mares and fillies being brought out by enterprising importers and offered for sale by auction or private contract, and though the number of such may seem considerable, they are really but as a drop in the ocean of openings and of demand for such stock in this great country which is choke-full of feed that cannot be used to better purpose than in raising young horses of

the best-selling sorts. Men who have the means at their disposal should lead the way in providing the necessary stock of breeding mares, and this some of them are doing with praiseworthy public spirit, by importing the right class of stallions and mares, with no prospect of more than a moderate profit, as prices are high in the Old Country and the risks and expenses of importing by no means small. Farmers who have the facilities for keeping and breeding horses have here the opportunity to select from these importations, and may well avail themselves of the offering, for it is certain they could not import the same class of stock singly or in small numbers at the cost at which these may be bought, to say nothing of the risks to be run in shipping.

HORSES.

Handling Horses in the Show-ring.

It seems to me that the most important matter in showing horses is to tend directly to your own business and let the other fellows alone. Watch your own horse, and study if there be any point on which you can improve, and try to get all out of the horse there is in him.

We will assume that your horse is in good condition, and that he has been properly "schooled" or mannered before leaving home, then we will try to give a few general hints or rules which may be of service. In the first place, we must divide the classes into those shown "on the line" or halter, and those shown in harness, and again subdivide by adding saddle horses, roadsters, draft and heavy-harness horses. We will take the juvenile classes first, or those shown "on the line," which include most every kind up to three years old. On fixing these up to show, a neat halter or bridle is generally all that is necessary, preferably of white webbing, or leather, and surcingle to match, with a side-line on the "off" side, from the bit to the surcingle, to help the colt carry his head straight, and consequently "go" straight without "plaiting" his legs or turning out his toes; no horse can "go" straight with his head carried to one side.

Any judge that knows his business will get out behind, or before, every horse, to see if your especial entry does or does not have these objectionable faults. If it be a draft colt that is to be shown, a little "color" in his mane and tail will help his appearance, but in any other kind decorations are out of place and in bad taste.

On entering the show-ring remember you are subject to the ring-master's orders, and it never hurts to pay attention to what he says, although many seem to think it "smart" to ignore his orders as much as they dare. It is usual to parade around the ring in single file at a walk, and then (at his order) at the trot, keeping up the last-named gait long enough to enable the judge or judges to compare the different entries and make selections, subject to further examination when "pulled in." When standing, see that your horse does not "loll" around in slipshod fashion, but stands firmly on all his legs at once, like a soldier at "attention." All these things count. Give the horse every advantage possible; most of them need it, and more especially when the poor ones have been weeded out and it comes to a close thing. You may then be called upon to show out your colt again, and this time by himself, so that any peculiarity of gait may be observed and the judge may be sure there was not something he had overlooked; so try to make him walk his best and trot his best, then you can rest assured that you have done all you could to obtain the coveted prize. The judge should do the rest and put the ribbons where they belong, and usually does so, notwithstanding all the nonsensical talk to the contrary.

Heavy-harness horses should be shown in heavy harness, hitched to an appropriate vehicle—most premium lists specify what kind at the head of each class. You will serve your own interests by conforming to the conditions named. It does not do to show a heavy-harness horse to a light road wagon, any more than it does to show a light roadster to a "gig," or other heavy-harness horse "hitch"; in other words, horses of this class should wear heavy leather and be hitched to a good substantial rig; otherwise they do not look properly balanced, and these things mean a great deal in the show-ring. The same rules apply as to parading on entering the ring, only in this class it is usual to show at the trot until called in, when animals are more closely examined by the judges, who then make their short list, and afterwards have these animals again shown out for their final awards. High action is one of the essentials of a heavy harness horse, so have your horse wear the shoes he goes highest and best in. Drive

him carefully, and when on his stride let him go at that, with always a trifle in hand, so you can make an extra spurt if need be; also have your horse so he will "back" if you are asked to put him to this test—nothing looks worse than a horse that just opens his mouth and refuses to budge when asked to "back." Such things make a big difference, and, besides, are essential in all high-class horses.

How can anyone reasonably expect to sell a half-broken horse for a large price? And these are indications either of the disposition or the poor handling of the horse—both very undesirable, and in the one case, at any rate, not easily remedied, and in the other taking more time and patience than the average "user" has at command.

Roadsters should, of course, be shown to light wagons, wear light harness—the neater the better—and be able to show a good, free, frictionless road gait, and speed when required. The latter being the essential feature in a road horse, it should never be lost sight of, and to do the trotting-horse men justice, I may say it scarcely ever is. Promptness is also a very desirable qualification; show your ability to "speed" at any moment, and that you really have a road-horse and not a "lobster." The same general rules on showing apply in this class as in the ones mentioned above.

Saddle horses need to have a good man on their backs. I want to emphasize this point—it makes so much difference that some men can go into a ring and bring out the first prize, where some others, with the same horse, would scarcely be considered for 1st, 2nd, 3rd or 4th place. They should show a good flat-footed walk, a well-balanced trot, and a nice easy slow canter; they should also show they are handy in turning and in changing from one gait to the other, also "back," if required. There is only one recognized way of equipping a saddle horse, and that is with a plain, good English saddle and double-reined bridle; breast-plates, martingales, etc., are, of course, a matter of taste, but savor too much of the hunting-field or breaking paddock. Manners are of paramount importance in any saddle horse, and without them no horse has any right to the name, however perfect he may be in fineness of wither, slope of shoulder, length of neck, or stoutness of back and loin.

Heavy-draft horses may wear all the decorations you may wish to put on them—Scotch collars, brass buckles, and newly blackened harness, with bright ribbons in mane and tail, coupled with newly-painted wagons, certainly make a draft horse or pair look attractive. They should be paraded at the walk, which is, in this class, of the first importance; then at a moderately slow trot. Good shoeing helps in this, as in every other class. Have your horses well shed, well groomed, and "fit" to be able to show they can haul a good load when asked. In pairs, have them closely matched both as to color and markings, and have them "handy," so they respond promptly, either to "back" or go forward at a moment's notice. Details of harnessing or hitching are largely a matter of taste, and no hard-and-fast rules can be given. All I can say is, have everything as good as you possibly can, and above all, have it clean; be consistent, and have your harness and vehicle balance in whatever class you show. Then ride or drive the best you know how and let the rest take care of itself; if you have the "goods" you will get the ribbons. Self-interest sometimes blinds a man to the shortcomings of his own horse. It is only on comparing with others that he may find out he has not got as good a one as he thought before he left home. Horse shows are great educators, not only to the general public, but to owners as well.

New Jersey. R. P. STERICKER.

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WE DEPEND UPON OUR OLD SUBSCRIBERS TO INCREASE THE CIRCULATION OF THE "FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE"; THEY KNOW THE WORTH OF A FIRST-CLASS FARM PAPER. NEVER RECOMMEND A FRIEND TO TAKE A LOW-PRICED, UNRELIABLE SHEET: THEY ARE DEAR AT ANY PRICE. THE BEST IS NOT TOO GOOD FOR THE FARMERS OF CANADA. FOR THE PURPOSE OF INTRODUCING OUR JOURNAL TO NEW READERS, WE WILL ACCEPT 50 CENTS FOR NEW SUBSCRIPTIONS FROM DATE TO 31st DECEMBER, 1905, INCLUDING THE XMAS. NUMBER. SUBSCRIBE AT ONCE. FREE SAMPLE COPIES WILL BE SUPPLIED TO SHOW TO FRIENDS NOT ACQUAINTED WITH THE MERITS OF THE PAPER. ADDRESS: FARMER'S ADVOCATE, LONDON, ONT.

Preparing and Showing Foals.

As the show season is approaching, the following hints by a contributor to the Live-stock Journal may be helpful to intending exhibitors of foals:

"Some excellent judges of young horses hold the opinion that a foal will show himself off to the best advantage if left alone—that is, allowed to run loose—which may be all right in his owner's field, but is hardly advisable or safe when a big class is being judged, which are all strangers to each other. Loose foals at such a time cause a good deal of confusion and annoyance, at least, and the writer once got rather a bad kick from one, so that for the sake of safety and convenience it is better to have all foals led into the ring, and it may be mentioned that the judging can be got through much more expeditiously than when the judges have to wait while one or several of the candidates run hither and thither between other mares and foals before they will or can be properly seen.

"If tackled soon enough and treated kindly, the average foal will do himself justice in a halter, but it must not be expected that he will do so if the day of the show, or the one previous, is the first time he has had a halter on. There is another reason why foals should be thoroughly tractable, and able to eat dry food, before being shown, viz., that many breeders look forward to foal shows for making sales, and as often as not the purchaser comes from a distance, involving a railway journey for the youngster. In such a case, the one which has been led and handled is by far the easiest to get into a horse-box, and there is less risk of its getting excited and rushing into danger, which it is quite easy to do at a busy railway station. It is, therefore, desirable that foals which are worth showing—if not every other—should be taught three things, viz., to lead so that it will go where wanted without making objections; to eat crushed oats and bran, and thus be able to take care of itself and give its new owner satisfaction when sold away from its dam; and, to drink out of a bucket, so that it will not, or need not, be parched with thirst during a hot day in a showyard or on a long railway journey. The advantages of possessing a foal which will permit its legs to be washed and its feather to be brushed out has also to be taken into account by those who try to show these animals in the best possible trim—and who does not in these competitive days?"

STOCK.

Sheep and the Tariff.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

I read with interest the article in your paper of July 20th, on the scarcity of sheep. The writer was very mild on the price quoted for unwashed wool. In the United States, Shropshire, Southdown, Oxford and Hampshire started at 28 cents per pound, and in June rose to 32 cents. What a difference to the price here, where 15c. was the ruling price? The writer infers that the cause of the difference in the price is the tariff or duty of 11c. or 12c. per pound, imposed by the U. S. Government, which we will admit, as far as the price of wool is concerned in the United States, but what has that to do with wool being cheap in Canada? Why, it is the Canadian Government that is to blame for not putting a duty on wool as high as that of the U. S. Government. Why should American fine wool, and wool from all over the world, come here free? They can grow wool cheaper than we can. We import about two million pounds of wool a year.

The manufacturers have the free wool to manufacture their goods, and are protected on manufactured goods by about 30%. Is it reasonable to think that the U. S. Government should or will lower its tariff on wool to injure its wool-growers, in order that we may get more for our wool? When this wool can come in free, is it not more reasonable that we ask our Government to put a duty as high on wool as they have against us, and let us have the same prosperity they are having?

It is the same on sheep and lambs. The duty on sheep by our Government is only 20%, and that of the U. S. Government 75c. and \$1.50 on lambs and sheep, respectively. There are annually about one hundred and twenty thousand sheep imported to Canada from the U. S. for mutton, so we have not even got our home market, and the woollen manufacturers are combined, and we are not getting as much for our wool as they must pay for the same wool in England. I have it from good authority that there are more men who have made their fortunes in sheep in the U. S. than any other line of live stock. The sheep-breeders of Canada have just cause to complain. JOHN LLOYD-JONES.
Brant Co., Ont.

Robt. Holland, Huron Co., Ont., writes: "I noticed in your paper someone asking how to stop horses gnawing trees. If you rub tallow on the tree that will stop them. Ashes spread three inches deep over bindweed will kill it."

The Season and Farm Stock.

The present summer has, so far, been an exceptionally favorable one for farm stock, pastures having, in most districts, been kept fresh by timely rains. This condition has been especially fortunate, owing to the fact that more than the usual number of beef cattle were purchased to put upon the pastures, and at high prices because of the scarcity of suitable short-feeders, while the market price of finished heaves for the export trade has ruled lower during the summer months than for several years past. Had the pastures failed as early as in the average of years, these cattle would have been forced upon the market at a considerable loss to the feeders. As it is, the abundance and freshness of the pasturage has enabled farmers to hold their cattle longer than usual without loss of condition, but probably some gain, while waiting for a possible rise in market values, which is indicated by an upward tendency for first-class cattle at least.

The weather conditions which have tended to keep the pastures fresh, have also contributed largely to the returns from dairying. This summer's work in the production of butter and cheese should prove very satisfactory, as the milk supply has been well maintained, while prices for both these products have been higher than usual, and the export demand and prices for Canadian butter have reached a higher mark than at any previous period. It is gratifying, also, to learn that Canadian butter is gaining favor in the British market. Our buttermakers will study their own interests by being careful to keep the quality up to a high standard, and thus secure



Lady Garnet (14636).

Clyde-dale mare. First at Royal Show, England, 1905.

and hold a market that may be relied upon to pay a good price for a satisfactory article. The bumper crop of hay stored, and the excellent prospects for corn and roots ensure a bountiful supply of winter feed, notwithstanding that the heavy crop of oats which promised a large yield will be somewhat discounted, owing to lodging, which will have prevented the filling of the grain to a considerable extent and caused some loss in the harvesting. On the whole, the present aspects and prospects of the live-stock industry are very satisfactory, the price prevailing for sheep, hogs and poultry products being also higher than for the last year or two.

The Scrub Bull.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

I read with interest the different letters some time ago regarding compulsory dehorning, and while I am in favor of dehorning, I think there is another question which does more to hamper the stock-raisers of Ontario than the growth of horns, and that is the use of the scrub bull. There are a lot of farmers who will walk a mile to a scrub bull, because they can get the use of him for 50c., when they could get the service of first-class registered bulls for \$1 to \$2. Their principal plea is, "I only want to renew my cow for dairy purposes," but at the same time they sell the calves to someone else to raise, even if they don't raise them themselves, and the result is to be seen in the inferior cattle in the stock-yards everywhere. If anything concerning a man's own stock is made compulsory, I think the compulsory castrating of all scrub bulls would be a very important step, and would do more to insure better prices than anything else. A YOUNG FARMER.

Long-fed Cattle.

A good many cattle were received at Chicago this week, with weights ranging from 1,500 to 1,700 lbs. Most of these steers had been fed a year, and though they met with a pretty good demand, considering their extreme weight, there is only a very limited demand for such cattle. A talk with the owners of some of them brought out the fact that they were fed with the intention of being marketed earlier in the season, but after the sharp break in the market about the middle of April feeders waited for an upturn which never materialized. The corn fed these cattle was worth around 45 cents, and they consumed so much of it during the time they were fed that the owners were obliged to admit that there was nothing in it for them except the fun of seeing the cattle grow in weight. The general opinion among cattle feeders is that it doesn't pay to feed longer than six months. A well-known feeder says that there is a decided tendency to favor summer feeding because of grass, which helps to economize in feed. —[Live-stock World.]

FARM.

Sugar Beets in Wisconsin.

Bulletin No. 128, just issued by the University of Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station, contains much information of interest to beet-growers in the vicinity of beet-sugar factories, or in districts where the idea of establishing such factories is in favor. It gives a complete history of the development of the industry in the State, placing emphasis upon the difficulties which have been encountered, and whose enumeration may be of value in preventing the repetition of such mistakes elsewhere. In especial, it warns against the foolishness of building factories nearer than fifty miles apart, or of rushing into the building of them at all until the farmers of the vicinity are prepared to grow a sufficient tonnage of beets to provide for a good trade.

In Wisconsin four factories have been established. Of these, one at Menominee Lake is already on a flourishing basis, and the other three are fast attaining a satisfactory footing. The farmers, on the whole, are well satisfied. Out of one hundred and fifty, chosen indiscriminately, who were asked to express an opinion, the great majority asserted that, under proper conditions and with proper cultivation, beets were amongst their best-paying crops, not only the proceeds from the factory being placed to their credit, but also the benefits reaped from feeding the tops to the cows and the small beets to the hogs. The facts that the money from the factory comes in at a good time of the year, and that the necessary cultivation of the crop is a good way of getting rid of weeds, were also mentioned as advantages to be gained from beet-growing.

In Wisconsin there were, last year, 6,775 patrons, to whom was paid the sum of \$688,462 for the year's output. The total acreage was estimated at 14,400 acres, and this year 20,500 acres are under cultivation. The average yield of beets, grown by farmers in 1904 was 16.5 tons per acre, the lowest being 6.5 tons, and the highest 30.7 tons per acre. At the Station where the best conditions were available, 17 tons per acre was the average.

A difference in the sugar content was also noted. The average quality of the beets sent in by farmers during the time in which they were tested was 13 per cent. sugar in the beet, while at the Station 14 per cent. was the average. In both quantity and quality the difference was, in every case, due to difference in soil and cultivation. To this cause, also, must be attributed the difference in proceeds, which, among the farmers, covered a range of from \$24.07 to \$138.67, with an average of over \$70 per acre. As regards expense, the figures ranged all the way from \$12.40 to \$50.00 per acre; but it is believed that the use of special machinery, which is becoming general, will reduce the average materially.

At the Wisconsin factories the total output of sugar for last year was 27,000,000 pounds of white sugar, about one-fifth of the total amount

consumed by the State. In addition to this, by-products—beet molasses and beet pulp—were also made a source of revenue, the two latter being sometimes combined and dried to form a cattle food, which has been highly commended. . . . The bulletin, on the whole, represents the outlook of the beet industry as bright, and expresses the hope that the State will before long be able to raise its own supply of sugar.

Points in Plowing.

A Haldimand Co. subscriber enquires: 1. What is meant by shallow plowing? Is four inches too shallow? In sod plowed shallow, how do you prevent the sods bothering and the grass growing from the sods? Does the fertility gained by shallow plowing counter-balance losses occasioned by the sods and by inferior drainage? Does it make any difference as to wisdom of plowing shallow or deep for what crop the land is intended, and what has been grown on the land before?

2. Which is preferable for clay lands, wide or narrow lands—how wide or how narrow? Does the preceding or following crop make any difference, or whether the land is rolling or flat? Would a crop which is poor in the furrows of a field plowed in narrow lands have been better or worse if the lands had been wide?

Ans.—1. Four inches would generally be considered mere skimming; five inches is shallow; six or seven inches deep is moderate. It is not quite correct to speak of fertility gained by shallow plowing, though by deep plowing more may be lost by leaching. Grass will grow worse in sod plowed shallow in spite of all that can be done, but light repeated disking is probably as good treatment as can be given. As to whether deep or shallow plowing is best depends somewhat on the crop to be grown, but much more on the time of year. Plow deep in fall, shallower in spring. Where the surface is clean and fine it is often better not to plow at all, simply stir the soil.

2. For hard, level, undrained clay lands, 14 feet wide answers well, whatever the crop to be grown; but where land is rolling, or has porous subsoil, or is well underdrained, narrow ridges occasion loss, and are a good deal of a nuisance in working machinery.

Preparation of Sod for Corn and Roots.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

We find that by plowing our sod as soon as possible after haying and harvest we can get it in much better condition for the growing of crops the next season than by leaving it until fall. Our method is as follows: We plow the sod about four inches deep, keeping it disk-harrowed as we plow, to prevent baking. Cultivation is then kept up at intervals of two weeks, and after every heavy rain, to prevent the soil from drying out and to induce the sod to decay. At the time of fall plowing the soil is given a deep working with the spring-tooth cultivator. Any manure we may have is then hauled and spread, and the soil "ribbed" up for the winter. This ribbing is most easily done by the use of a double-mouldboard plow. We, however, have done it with a common walking plow. When finished the field will resemble one prepared for sowing turnip seed. In the spring we begin cultivating early, by first giving the ribs a stroke with the harrow, and following with the spring-tooth cultivator. At the proper time this soil is planted with corn, roots, potatoes and peas; these crops being followed the next season by oats and barley.

Summarized, the advantages of this method are:—
1. Allows the sod to decay and weed seeds to germinate before planting time. 2. Prevents surface washing, by leaving a large number of runways for the surface water. 3. Minimizes the waste of manure, by covering it up within the ribs. 4. Allows earlier cultivation in the spring. 5. Exposes more surface to the pulverizing and oxidizing action of the frost. B. J. WATERS.
Middlesex Co.

Thorough Tillage Advised.

It must not be thought that tillage is a complete substitute for manures, for it is not, but that it will take the place to some extent and produce heavy crops on any fairly good soil has been proven time and again. If there is any question about this in the mind of the reader, let him try the plan on his fields that are being prepared for winter wheat. After they have been prepared as usual, take a cultivator and work the fields over again, both ways; then roll down firmly. Then go over it in the same manner once or even twice more, being sure to roll firmly before drilling in the wheat. By way of comparison, leave one field as you ordinarily prepare it. The results of the field prepared by thorough tillage will surprise and make a convert of you.—[Farm-stock Journal.

Tell Your Wants

TO OVER 30,000 OF CANADA'S BEST FARMERS BY ADVERTISING IN THE "WANT AND FOR SALE" COLUMN OF THE "FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE," LONDON, ONT.

Dairying.

Dairy Cow Records at Mallorytown.

The following is the record of individual cows for the 30 days ending July 31st, 1905, at Mallorytown, Ont., under the direction of the Dominion Dairy Division:

Herd No.	No. of cows.	Average per cow.			Highest per cow.			Lowest per cow.		
		Milk lb.	Fat %.	Fat lb.	Milk lb.	Fat %.	Fat lb.	Milk lb.	Fat %.	Fat lb.
51	9	688	3.8	24.7	990	3.5	34.6	400	3.9	15.6
52	13	882	3.9	32.8	1140	4.0	45.6	690	3.8	28.5
53	17	664	4.1	28.7	1020	4.1	41.8	480	4.3	19.7
54	9	838	3.8	31.9	980	4.0	39.2	740	3.6	26.6
55	18	709	3.8	26.9	830	4.1	34.0	690	2.6	16.3
56	13	794	3.6	28.7	1126	3.5	39.8	690	3.3	22.4
57	17	680	3.5	24.1	1060	4.1	43.4	370	3.3	12.2
58	17	802	3.5	28.5	970	4.3	41.7	480	4.0	19.2
59	16	766	3.8	29.6	1180	4.1	46.8	565	3.6	21.0
60	60	989	3.8	35.7	1160	4.2	48.7	720	3.8	23.7
		Average of 159 cows: 762 lbs.; 3.8% ; 29.7 lbs.								

Pointers for Users of Babcock Test.

In the O. A. C. Bulletin No. 143, entitled "Dairy-school Bulletin," some useful cautions and hints on the use of the Babcock test are offered by J. A. McFeeters:

1. Always make sure that the pipettes and test bottles are clean before using.
2. Be very careful to measure the exact amount of milk for a test. A 17.6 c. c. pipette will deliver about 17.5 c. c. of milk. This measurement of milk of average quality will weigh about 18 grams.
3. A partially-churned sample of milk may be prepared for sampling by heating it to about 110 degrees F., and pouring it from one vessel to another, to mix it thoroughly. When it is thus prepared, take a sample as quickly as possible, and cool to about 60 degrees F. before adding the acid.
4. In sampling frozen milk, it is necessary that both the liquid and the frozen part be warmed and mixed thoroughly. The unfrozen part is richer in fat and solids than the frozen.
5. A sample of milk that has soured and thickened may be prepared for sampling by adding a small amount of some alkali to neutralize the lactic acid and cause the curd to redissolve. A small amount of powdered concentrated lye is very suitable. Add just a small amount of lye at a time, and pour the milk from one vessel to another to mix the lye with the milk, which causes the casein to be dissolved.
6. The amount of acid used must be varied to suit its strength. The right amount is being used when the fat presents a bright golden appearance. Acid that is much too strong or too weak should be discarded, as satisfactory results cannot be obtained from its use. Acid a little weak is to be preferred to very strong acid. Carboys or bottles containing acids should be kept well corked to prevent the contents from becoming weakened by absorbing moisture from the atmosphere.
7. Avoid pouring the acid directly on the milk. The test bottle should be held at an angle so as to cause the acid to follow the side of the bottle and go directly underneath the milk. After the addition of the acid to the test bottle the milk and acid should be in two distinct layers, without any charred matter between them. A

thorough mixing by means of a gentle rotary motion should be given at once.

8. If using a hand tester in a room at a low temperature, it may be necessary to keep sufficient hot water in the machines to maintain a temperature of from 120 to 140 degrees F. in the test bottles.

9. The water added to the test bottles should be soft or distilled. If hard water is used, add a little sulphuric acid (half an acid measure or a little more to a gallon of water) to soften it; this will prevent foam above the fat.

10. If there are several readings to take, always set the samples in hot water (120 to 140 degrees F.) extending to the top of the fat before reading.

11. It is well to use a pair of dividers or compasses for measuring the column of fat. The points of the dividers should be placed at the upper and lower limits of the fat column; then, if one point be placed at the zero mark of the scale, the division at which the other point touches will show the percentage of fat in the sample tested.

12. Burnt or cloudy readings may be caused by:

- (1). The use of too much or too strong acid.
- (2). Allowing the acid to fall directly on the milk.
- (3). Having the milk or acid at too high a temperature—the higher the temperature the less acid is required.
- (4). Allowing a sample to stand too long after adding the acid, before mixing the milk and acid.

13. Light-colored readings and floating particles of curds are usually due to:

- (1). The use of too little or too weak acid.
- (2). Having the milk or acid at too low a temperature—the lower the temperature of either, the more acid is required.
- (3). Insufficient shaking of the bottles to unite the milk and acid thoroughly.
- (4). Lack of required speed or time in whirling.

14. A convenient method of testing the accuracy of the graduation is to test the same milk in the different test bottles and compare the readings. A bottle that differs by more than .2 (2-10) in its reading from the rest should be discarded. As the capacity of that part of the neck over which the scale extends should be 2 c. c., the accuracy of the scale may be tested by filling the bottle to the bottom of the scale with water at the temperature of the room, and then adding 2 c. c. of water at the same temperature by means a 2 c. c. pipette or a finely-graduated burette.

15. Care and exactness in every detail are absolutely essential requisites for reliable results in milk-testing. There is more to learn in care than in principle. Carelessness on the part of the operator has frequently thrown suspicion on the Babcock test.

Wants to Make Homemade Cheese.

A. G. A., a Wetaskiwin, Alta., reader, asks for information on making homemade cheese. In response to his request we publish the method outlined by Prof. Dean, of the Ontario Agricultural College. The whole operation may be carried out in about four hours, or in a forenoon, when the proper utensils, a list of which follows, are used:

1. A clean vat, tank, tub, or can of some kind, to hold the milk. A small vat, holding from 200 to 600 pounds, according to the size of the herd, is most convenient; and where there is a small steam boiler on the farm, the milk and curd may be most conveniently heated in a vat. However, a clean vessel of any kind may be used for the purpose. A clean wash-boiler is satisfactory.
 2. Some method of cutting the curd. A regular curd knife or knives is best; but failing this, a long butcher-knife may be used for cutting the curd into small particles.
 3. A hoop, or hoops, is needed to hold the curd. A convenient size is one from seven to eight inches in diameter, and eight to ten inches high, made of heavy tin or steel, with a perforated bottom. It must have a wooden follower which will fit neatly on the inside, and two handles on the outside. A hoop of this kind, made of heavy tin, should not cost more than a dollar.
 4. A tin bandager, for putting the cotton bandage on the cheese before filling the curd into the hoop, saves time and patience, but is not essential, as the bandage may be put on after the curd is pressed into shape.
 5. Some form of press is needed. A press made of a piece of scantling for a lever, having one end fastened under a partition, and the other end weighted with iron or a pail of water, has been used with very satisfactory results. The hoop containing the curd is placed on a smooth board, and then the lever is put squarely on the follower, and the weight is put on the farther end of the lever.
- In addition to the utensils named, it will be necessary to have on hand some rennet, preferably a commercial extract, salt, and cheese-cotton

bandage. Some means of heating or cooking the curd will also be needed. This may be done on an ordinary kitchen stove, by setting the vessel containing the curd and whey on the stove, or by heating some of the whey to the desired temperature, and adding it to the whole mass.

MAKING THE CHEESE.

The milk for cheesemaking should be clean, sweet, and of good flavor. When at a temperature of 84 to 86 degrees, add the rennet at the rate of six to eight ounces per 1,000 pounds of milk, or at the rate of about four to six teaspoonfuls per 100 pounds (10 gallons) of milk. The rennet should be diluted in about a cupful of cold water, and then be thoroughly mixed through the milk by stirring with a dipper for three to five minutes. The milk should not be allowed to stand perfectly still until coagulation takes place. This is determined by inserting the forefinger carefully into the curd, then break on top with thumb, and raise the forefinger carefully. If the curd breaks clean over the finger it is ready to cut. If using curd knives, cut once with the horizontal knife and twice with the perpendicular, so as to have the curd in cubes. When cutting with an ordinary knife, cut the curd as carefully and evenly as possible into small pieces. In about five minutes after cutting commence stirring the curd very gently, and continue this for five or ten minutes, when heat should be applied and the whole mass cooked to 94 or 96 degrees. It is important to keep the curd in motion while heating to prevent scorching of the curd, and in order to secure uniform cooking. In about two hours after the rennet has been added the whey may run off the curd, or the curd may be dipped out of the whey and placed on some sort of a wooden rack to drain. If no rack be available, the draining may take place in the vessel used for making the cheese. The whey should be removed as fast as it accumulates. During this time the temperature of the curd should be from 90 to 92 degrees. When the curd is somewhat firm and shows a tendency to meatiness, it may be broken into small pieces, and the salt applied at the rate of one to two pounds per hundred pounds of curd, or at the rate of two to four ounces for 100 pounds of milk. Use the larger weight of salt on a soft, wet curd.

Thoroughly mix this salt with the curd, and as soon as it is dissolved, which will be in about fifteen minutes, the curd may be carefully packed in the hoop, and pressure applied gently. At the end of half an hour or more the curd should be taken out of the hoop and the bandage pulled neatly up about the cheese, allowing about one-half inch to lap over each end. A cotton circle may be placed on each end, and the green cheese be put under pressure again for twenty-four to forty-eight hours. The cheese may then be removed from the press, and be placed in a cool room, at a temperature not above 60 degrees. They require turning every day for about a month. When from two to three months old they should be in good condition for eating. They will ripen sooner if at a higher temperature, but it will be at the expense of the quality.

Square hoops which mark the cheese into pound and half-pound blocks may be used instead of the circular hoop, if the maker prefers this style. Owing to the large surface exposed it is very important to coat these cheese, or ripen them in a cool, moist atmosphere to prevent drying. It is somewhat difficult to secure the blocks of correct weight, owing to the variation in curds.

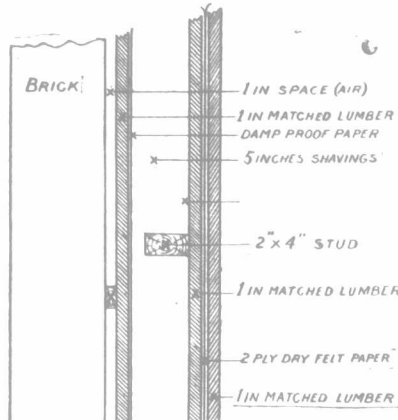
Harrietsville Factory and Curing Room.

In the "Farmer's Advocate" for August 3rd, in an article on "Cool-curing and Paraffining," reference was made to the Harrietsville cheese factory, where a modern curing-room, patterned after that of the Illustration Station at Woodstock, has been installed. As Harrietsville is one of the first Western Ontario factories to be thus equipped, and as the present plant has been remodelled from a factory such as many existing throughout the country, our readers will be interested in a description of it, particularly the curing-room. Last year the proprietor, Mr. S. E. Facey, transformed his old curing-room into a making-room, and built a new curing-room according to specifications and advices offered by Mr. J. A. Ruddick, Commissioner of Dairying in the Dominion Department of Agriculture. The main building, containing the making-room, is a substantial white brick structure, outside dimensions 48 feet by 72 feet. It is well supplied with windows, has a cement floor sloping towards a central gutter, and accommodates eight vats, six of which are equipped with modern agitators. In this room, also, is a 12-h.p. engine which is run by a 20-h.p. boiler. Everything is clean and convenient. The capacity is easily 45,000 lbs. of milk a day. Butter is made in winter, and the creamery equipment is utilized in summer by making butter out of the Saturday evening's milk. A system of proportioning the whey had been in vogue there a couple of years, but the automatic weigher became inaccurate, owing, ap-

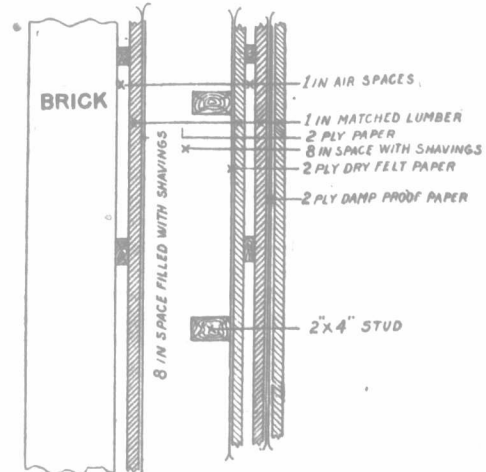
parently, to too light construction, and had to be discarded.

INSULATION OF CURING-ROOM AND ICE-CHAMBER.

The curing-room-and-ice-chamber annex is a 40 by 60 feet hollow brick structure running out from the south end of the main building. It is roofed with pitch and felt. On a close sheathing over the joists was spread a layer of special brand of thick roofing felt. A coating of hot pitch was swabbed on with a whitewash brush, and gravel was spread over that.



Plan of insulation submitted by Mr. Ruddick for curing-room walls, and closely followed by Mr. Facey.



Plan of insulation of ice-chamber walls.

The curing-room proper adjoins the making-room, and its inside dimensions are 43 feet by 36 feet by 9 feet. Its walls are insulated. Regarding this, Mr. Ruddick advises using on the inside a single instead of double coat of lumber, his idea being that another ply could be put on later if necessary.

The ceiling of the curing-room is similar to the walls, only that there is an 8-inch instead of a 6-inch layer of planer shavings, and, of course, there is no brick. It may be noted here

that the object of the damp-proof paper is to protect the shavings from dampness, as their effectiveness depends upon their being kept dry. The floor is cement concrete, about six inches thick, and the cheese racks run across the room, the ends facing the row of windows along the west side.

The shelf capacity of the curing-room is about 1,000 boxes.

The ice-chamber is 26 feet long, 12 feet wide and 10 feet high inside. At the west end of it is a little ante or storage room about 8 feet

across; this occupies the south-west corner of the building. Excepting the brick, the ceiling is constructed on the same plan as the walls. The floor consists of a bottom layer of six inches of coal cinders, a layer of hollow brick, and on top of all four inches of cement. A few pieces of boards thrown in serve to keep the ice off the cement.

CIRCULATION OF AIR.

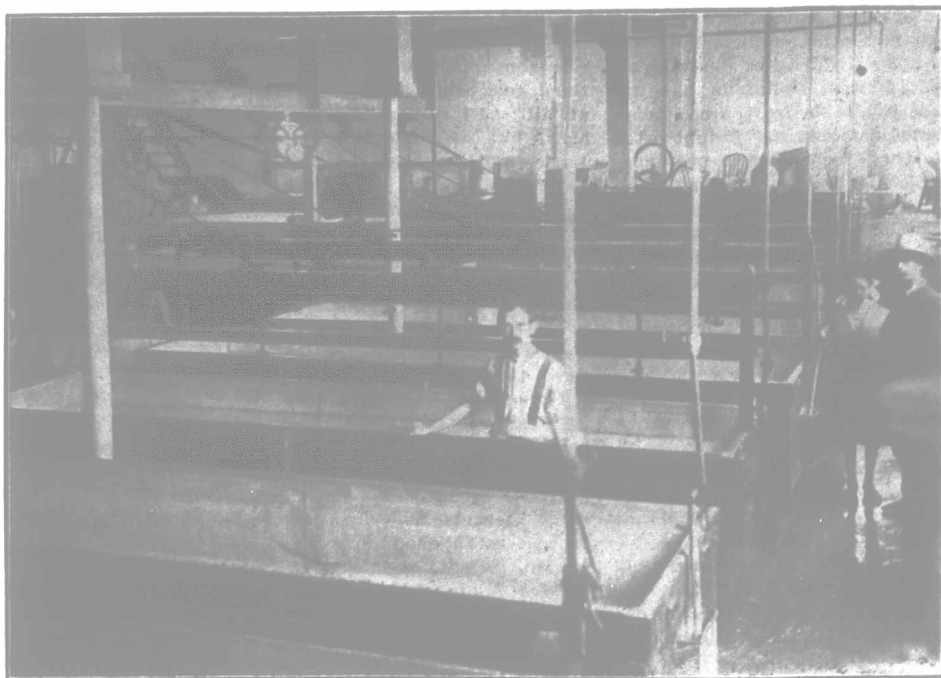
The two inlet flues through which the cold air passes from the ice-chamber are about the same as those described at the Woodstock Station, but the return flues, instead of starting at the opposite end of the curing-room, are merely conducted from openings in the ceiling almost directly above the intakes. Mr. Facey reasons that this will give a more uniform circulation than the other and more expensive method, and states that he has found no difficulty whatever in keeping an even temperature of about 60 degrees all over the room. The writer had the satisfaction of testing this for himself. The thermometer was taken from its usual position along a side wall and hung for an hour at a corner remote from intake and outlet flues. Examination showed that the mercury had remained at exactly the same place, viz., 59 degrees. Certainly, so far as sensation was concerned, we could detect no variation and no unequal draft, though a perceptible current was continually pouring through the vents.

SOME RESULTS OF COOL-CURING.

As the proof of the cheese is in the eating, we tried a number, including some made on the



The Modern Cool-curing Room at the Harrietsville Cheese Factory.



The Old Curing Room is Now a First-class Making Room.

two hottest days of the year, days when a great many makers failed to come up to their usual standard. But those at Harrietsville were as fine as anything could be, the texture being silky, the body close and the flavor A 1, although at the time of our visit the cheese were not yet fully ripened. The quality is attributable to skillful manufacture, of good milk in a first-class making-room, and to curing at a low temperature, which prevented the development of any incipient troubles that might have been lurking in the curd.

Mr. G. H. Barr, secretary of the Western Dairymen's Association, was enthusiastic in praising to the "Farmer's Advocate" the season's output of this factory.

As for shrinkage, Mr. Facey thinks that, although the cheese are being held little over a week, a saving of one pound in weight per box is being secured by the patrons. On the estimated season's make of 225 tons, this would mean something like \$500. And in an ordinary year, when the cheese remain two or three weeks before shipment, the difference would be greater. Asked about prices, Mr. Facey complained, justly, it seems to us, about the inconsistency of the buyers in refusing to pay a premium for cool-cured cheese, although they praise the quality highly. It would seem that the dealers, who have surely much to gain by an improvement in quality, could afford to encourage it by at least a small margin in price.

COST OF IMPROVEMENTS.

The total cost of renovation and building last winter was about \$2,500. This allows nothing for considerable old lumber that was used. The capacity of the ice storage is about 65 tons, filled at a cost of about that many dollars.

As Mr. Facey owns the factory, and charges \$1 per cwt. for making, the patrons receive most of the benefit, though it is to be hoped the proprietor will reap an indirect reward for his enterprise by an increased make. At any rate, he expresses himself as well pleased with his investment.

In erecting his new building, he paid the expenses of a carpenter to go and visit a curing-room built much as he wished his to be, and any others thinking of remodelling would be well repaid by visiting the Harrietsville or a similar factory in company with a mechanic. Pointers may be gained, slight errors avoided, improvements effected, and a good idea obtained of how to go about the job. It would also pay to write Mr. Ruddick, at Ottawa, for plans and hints based upon his experience with the Government stations.

Cool-curing is evidently the coming thing in cheesemaking, and it will pay factory owners to get quickly into line. Those who do not will eventually find their product discounted, especially in seasons of plenty, and, as an insurance against loss in such years, a cool-curing equipment would, it seems to us, be well worth the cost.

GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

Fruit Trade in the Northwest.

(Ottawa correspondence.)

At the final meeting of the Agricultural Committee of the House of Commons, Alex. McNeill, Chief of the Fruit Division, gave evidence on the "Northwest fruit trade, with special reference to packing and packages." The subject occupied two sittings of the committee, both of which were well attended, notwithstanding the hot weather and the rush of business at the close of the session. Mr. McNeill referred to the enormous waste of fruit that goes on, especially in apples and plums, and to the constant increase in the imports into the Northwest of fruit which might be supplied by British Columbia and Ontario. Several causes contributed to this condition of affairs. British Columbia has yet only a small portion of her available fruit area under cultivation. Railway accommodations and freight rates are far from being satisfactory from either province. The relations of the wholesale distributors and the producers are not altogether harmonious. Cold storage depots for early fruits are needed at Winnipeg, and still more urgently at shipping points. Even the commendable systems of mixed farming militated somewhat against the highest excellence in fruit-growing. But no one of these causes has as much influence as the present inferior method of packing fruit, and the kind of packages used by fruit-growers in Ontario. It is a pleasure to note that British Columbia fruit-growers are using the most approved packages for their long distance trade, and are disposing of their entire crop at good prices, but it is the testimony of the Northwest fruit dealers that even British Columbia fruit is not to be compared in point of grading at least to the American fruit.

A careful analysis of the criticisms of the Northwest fruit dealers will show that their complaints may be classed under four heads: (1) Packing and packages; (2) grading; (3) keeping qualities of fruit; (4) business methods.

Ontario packages are quite suitable for exportation by markets, but are too large and weak for long distance shipments. The ordinary two-piece berry box

if made of somewhat heavy veneer, with a neat wooden rim, is a fairly satisfactory package, but the crate must be made much more carefully than at present. The division boards are not sufficiently supported, and frequently slip down so as to throw the whole weight of the upper boxes on the lower tier.

Cherries, peaches, plums and grapes are shipped in the six and eleven quart baskets. These packages are somewhat less than five and six inches deep, respectively. So large a mass of fruit not only generates heat, but the bottom layers are crushed by the fruit above. The American and British Columbia cherries are packed in boxes holding about 20 lbs., but only about half the depth of our baskets—the cherry-box having a partition in the middle. The western peaches are always neatly wrapped in paper, which in itself is a great protection. Plums are packed in tiers, with paper between each tier, in five-pound tin-rimmed veneer boxes, four of these being crated together. Western apples are never shipped in barrels. The box is the universal package. Great skill is used to secure a full box without resorting to packing material, like excelsior or paper shavings, to fill vacant spaces. As the size of the box does not vary, it is apparent that a slightly different arrangement is needed with each size of apple. When the box is finished the top and bottom is slightly bulged, but this is protected by a narrow cleat across the ends. Pears are sometimes shipped in boxes, but more frequently in half cases, which are boxes just half the depth of the apple box.

These packages are all well adapted to load in cars, so as to resist ordinary motion of the train as well as shocks in shunting. To secure proper ventilation, as well as to fix each box rigidly in place in the car, narrow strips are placed between each tier of boxes, and carefully tacked into the end piece of each.

In the matter of grading, Canadian fruit is particularly deficient. No package is wanted with more than one variety in it, and every lot should show freedom from blemishes. Two apples may be equally good, but if they differ in size or color they should be placed in different packages. Dealers claim that it is a great advantage to be able to secure solid car lots of one variety, every package being alike. Even though it may not be possible to secure this ideal condition, much improvement might be worked if growers in particular districts would grow the same varieties. It should be noted, too, that it is a violation of section 6 of the Fruit Marks Act, to grade any package No. 1 that has more than one variety in it.

It must be admitted that if the same variety of peach, for instance, is grown in Ontario and on the Pacific Coast, the latter will be the better shipper and keeper. But Eastern growers may choose a variety that will meet the exigencies of the distant market, and all varieties will keep and ship better if they are picked at the right time and carefully placed in proper packages. Of course, we are still at the mercy of the transportation companies, but the first duty of the fruit-growers is to make their own work perfect; then they can with better grace demand improvement from others.

The question of business methods is an important one. A large portion of the American fruit comes in through duly accredited agents who are on the spot to advertise the goods, make sales, note the condition of the fruit on arrival, and at once adjust any Canadian fruit that comes on consignment, a system which fails most lamentably at long distances. The fruit-grower and the commission merchant have no personal knowledge of each other. There is no check on the statements of either, and there can be no proper audit of the commission man's business; even where sales are made f.o.b. in Ontario. Winnipeg merchants complain that the fruit shippers lack in business method. A case was cited where a car of strawberries was contracted for, to be delivered in Winnipeg, Thursday, June 29th. A day or so before they should have been shipped the shipper asked for a delay of one day, which was granted. The first telegram was followed by a second, asking for further time, which was granted, though it brought the date of delivery to a holiday—the first of July. The merchant adjusted all his outside consignments to this new date, when he received a third telegram, stating that the car could not be sent at all. Of course the merchant had a case for damages, but he preferred, he said, to drop the Ontario trade, and go where he could get fruit in car lots without fail.

In answer to Mr. Cochrane, member for East Northumberland, Mr. McNeill gave an opinion on the relative merits of the box and the barrel as an export package for apples. Canadian apples have been shipped almost universally until recently in barrels. The brokers and middlemen are not familiar with Canadian apples in any other package. It is quite natural, therefore, that Canadian fruit in boxes should be viewed with suspicion. It is not to be expected that boxes will take their proper place in the market until they go forward in sufficient quantities to impress the market. Shippers, therefore, to be successful with boxes must be prepared to make continuous shipments to the same markets, suffering possibly a loss till the package is well established.

Mr. Schell, member for South Oxford, and an extensive apple shipper, confirmed this view. He said the tendency was to use boxes for the finest fruit. Glasgow market accepts Canadian apples in boxes, and pays a higher price for boxes than for barrels relatively. The same is true of Hamburg. Liverpool is in a state of transition, with a preference possibly in favor of the barrel. The London market, although it will

accept Tasmanian, Californian and Oregon apples in no other package, will not accept Canadian apples in the box.

Drying Peaches and Apricots in California

(Extract from private letter, July 28rd, 1905.)

We are into our peach gathering and drying. The process is interesting. The fruit is gathered in boxes, holding about sixty pounds, hauled to the packing sheds and there cut, pitted and placed on trays, 3x6 feet, with the cut side up. In cutting, the tray is placed across a stand about the height of a table, at each end of which, and forming part of it, is a place to hold two boxes, so made as to bring the top of the box nearly on a level with the trays. The cutters stand in the corners where it is convenient to reach the fruit with one hand and place it on the tray with the other. When a tray is ready it is placed on a truck, about twenty being piled on it, each being placed so that one end projects about three inches over the one below, and the other end about the same distance short of the other end. This is for the purpose of letting the sulphur smoke get at all the peaches. The truck with its load is then wheeled to the sulphuring house, where it is run into one of the closed bins over about a gallon of sulphur, which has been placed on a sheet of paper and ignited. The doors are then closed, and it is left there for three or more hours, after which it is taken out and wheeled to the drying ground, where the trays are spread out and left there till the fruit is dried. The object of the sulphuring is to prevent the fruit from becoming black in the drying. The need of grassy drying ground is to prevent dust from being blown on the fruit while juicy. You will see the necessity of a rainless climate for the process. Much work is saved by selling the fruit fresh for shipment or to the canneries, but there is more risk, as a few days is the limit of its keeping time in that condition, and you are compelled to sell at any price that is offered. The apricots have all been gathered about two or three weeks. The process with them is the same as with peaches.

The crop of Crawfords is generally rather light, ours considerably better than the average. The Muirs are a fair crop. The price is pretty good. My neighbor was dealing with two parties yesterday for his whole crop, at 6½c. per pound, they to take all grades. I think they would come to terms, and I told him if they did to include ours in the sale. We were offered 5½c. some time ago, and a good many around here have sold for 6c., so that we think if we can get 6½c. we are doing pretty well.

The Royal Horticultural Society.

The council of the Royal Horticultural Society, on the suggestion from the official representatives of several of the colonies, have decided to hold four further exhibitions of colonial fruits and vegetable products, lasting two days each, on December 5 and 6, 1905, and March 22 and 23, June 6 and 7, and December 4 and 5, 1906. The object in fixing these dates is to suit as far as possible the season which is most likely to find the produce of Canada and the West Indies, of India and the Cape, and of Australia, Tasmania and New Zealand, in the greatest perfection in London. Opportunity is afforded for each colony to make collective exhibits, in addition to the exhibits of individual firms. No entrance fee or charge for space is made, and tabling is also provided free of expense. If desired, any produce may be consigned direct to the society, and it will be stored in the cellars at Vincent Square and staged by the society's officials, but the secretary cannot undertake to re-pack and return any exhibits. Medals and other prizes are offered by the council in each of the many classes, which include apples, pears, pineapples, mangoes, grapes, oranges, limes and other citrus fruits; peaches and nectarines, plums, melons, tomatoes, nuts, yams and various tubers, and other colonial fruits and vegetables. There are also classes for preserved fruits and vegetables, whether dried, bottled, tinned, jellied, or otherwise treated. The schedule and other particulars may now be had of the Secretary, Royal Horticultural Society, Vincent Square, Westminster, S. W.

Spraying Grapes.

It is getting to be that spraying is as necessary for grapes as for any other kind of fruit. A St. Catharines grower told us recently that he had sprayed his vineyard six times this year, the first application being of copper-sulphate solution, and the remaining ones of Bordeaux mixture—four pounds bluestone, four pounds lime, and forty gallons water. Eternal vigilance is the price of clean fruit.

Advertise to Sell.

THE "FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE" EXHIBITION NUMBER WILL BE ISSUED AUGUST 31st. REMEMBER, THE BEST FARMERS CANNOT BE REACHED IN ANY OTHER MANNER AS WELL AS THROUGH THE ADVERTISING COLUMNS OF THE "FARMER'S ADVOCATE." SEND IN YOUR ORDERS FOR SPACE AT ONCE, OR, IF YOU WISH OUR REPRESENTATIVE TO CALL UPON YOU, ADVISE US. ADDRESS: THE WILLIAM WELD CO., LONDON, ONT.

Government "Model Orchards" in Nova Scotia.

In 1901 the Government of Nova Scotia passed an Act authorizing the establishment of a number of model orchards in the different counties of the Province, more particularly in those lying outside of the recognized fruit belts. The specified object of these orchards was to encourage the growing of fruit in the different sections by the introduction of better methods, and by ascertaining, if possible, what varieties of the various fruits were best adapted to each locality.

In order that the plan should encourage fruit-growing, it was felt that the Government ought not to give much aid to the man having the model orchard, otherwise his neighbors would say: "Well, it is all right for Jones to have a good orchard for he has the Government back of him, but we can't afford it." It was, therefore, decided that the "Government assistance" in the establishment of the orchards should consist only in furnishing the nursery stock for the orchard, in overseeing the setting of the trees, and in superintending the future care of the orchard, inspecting it once or twice yearly and furnishing written directions for the balance of the year.

The work of carrying out the provisions of the act was entrusted to B. W. Chipman, Secretary of Agriculture for the Province, and the writer, and up to date twenty-seven of these orchards have been established—one in every county and two in half of the counties of the Province. The owners of the orchards, with addresses, are as follows: Chas. R. Marshall, Falkland Ridge, Annapolis Co.; F. R. Trotter, Antigonishe, Antigonishe Co.; John Brown, West Lochaber, Antigonishe Co.; Peter S. Lewis, Cox Heath, Cape Breton Co.; Charles Fulton, Upper Stewiacke, Colchester Co.; Geo. McLellan, New Annan, Colchester Co.; W. R. Slade, Oxford, Cumberland Co.; Alcide Saulnier, Meteghan River, Digby Co.; H. M. Rice, Bear River, Digby Co.; J. A. McMasters, Boyleston, Guysboro Co.; Thos. A. McKeen, Aspen, Guysboro Co.; John W. Reid, Upper Musquodoboit, Halifax Co.; Jas. W. Mitchell, Cook's Brook, Halifax Co.; Joshua A. Wallace, Gore, Hants Co.; Lewis L. Smith, Blackstone, Inverness Co.; Rev. Donald McPherson, Glendale, Inverness Co.; Daniel Durland, New Germany, Lunenburg Co.; H. T. Hebb, Bridgewater, Lunenburg Co.; H. F. McDonald, Avondale, Pictou Co.; Andrew McPherson, Rocklin, Pictou Co.; C. E. Beck, North Brookfield, Queen's Co.; Donald Urquhart, West Bay, Richmond Co.; Jas. A. McKay, Clyde River, Shelburne Co.; Howard A. Harris, Welshtown, Shelburne Co.; M. E. McKay, Baddeck Forks, Victoria Co.; Jos. M. Porter, Deerfield, Yarmouth Co.; Judson Moses, Hebron, Yarmouth Co.

Add to these a similar orchard set upon the Agricultural Farm at Truro, and an experimental orchard at Wolfville, and we have a total of 29 orchards established in the Province.

The results have varied, of course, in the different sections, but as a whole they have been very satisfactory. New orchards have been set out in many places as a direct result of the establishment of the model orchard. Old orchards have been better cared for, and a very general revival of interest has been shown in most places. Some very interesting data has already been secured in reference to the varieties which are hardy in each section, and more information will be forthcoming with each year. Up to date the most promising varieties of apples for the trying sections of the Province are Stark, McIntosh Red, Baxter, Ribston, Wealthy, Yellow Transparent, Wolfe River, Hurlbut, Gano and Ben Davis. Among the plums, Lombard, Fellenberg, Shropshire Damson, Magnum Bonum or Yellow Egg, Reine Claude de Bavay and Bradshaw, Bartlett and Clapp's Favorite stand best among pears.

Altogether, though mistakes have been made and discouragements have been met with, yet the general result has been most emphatically hopeful, and so far the object of the act has been accomplished, viz., the encouragement of fruit-growing. F. C. SEARS.

Low Vitality in Fruit Trees.

Owners of fruit orchards (especially peach) in vicinities in which winter-killing has given trouble, will do well to note the conclusions reached by investigators from the Ohio Experiment Station after examination of several orchards so decimated. Invariably it was found that trees and orchards of low vitality suffered most. Where trees were kept in good condition, and, by frequent spraying, free from fungous disease and San Jose scale, the frost was resisted much better. In addition the report states: "No injury of trees was found where stable or barnyard manure had been used upon the ground within the last year or two; rarely was an injured tree found standing in sod; no injury was done where the surface of the soil beneath the trees had been covered with even a light mulch; little injury was done when the trees stood in fairly well-drained soil containing a moderate amount of fertility and humus. No injury was found where the trees were under the grass mulch method of culture. No injury was observed in

any case where the stems of trees had been slightly banked or mounded with a few shovelfuls of soil, peat, or manure. Very few trees, on the other hand, which had been affected with leaf curl, San Jose scale or borers, or trees existing upon infertile or exhausted soil, remained uninjured."

The San Jose Scale in Lincoln County.

"What about the San Jose scale?" is a question asked, as a matter of course, by the visitor in the fruit districts. The reply is less pessimistic than it was a few years ago, because means have been found to keep the scale in check and prevent it from killing infected trees. The lime-sulphur wash, put on in the spring, has been employed by many with satisfactory results. A Niagara Township grower tells of a very encouraging case. He had a plum orchard badly infested, and set to work to clean it with the lime-sulphur wash. Last spring's treatment cleaned the scale out, and now there is not one infested plum to be found.

Mr. W. H. Bunting, of St. Catharines, however, takes a different view of the situation. He thinks that while the above mixture is to be highly commended as a means of keeping the scale in check, extermination, even in well-cared-for orchards, is not to be looked for. He, also, has an experience to relate: In 1901 he bought a piece of orchard in town and sprayed thoroughly with the mixture every year until 1904, which season he skipped. This spring it was sprayed again, yet the fruit is so badly infested that it will be necessary to apply a summer wash.

"Those who think they have San Jose scale under control," he remarked, "are like the ostrich hiding its head in the sand." It cannot be exterminated, but the vigilant grower who sprays thoroughly will be able to save his trees from serious injury and reap good crops of fruit, on which he stands, ultimately, to realize higher prices, on account of the scale reducing production. Red currants afford a case in point. They were particularly hard hit, and as the price used to be low, growers did not think it worth while to save them and they were torn out wholesale. As a consequence the price is soaring away up this year, and those who have any are reaping a rich harvest.

Besides the lime-sulphur wash, a local pro-

Give the Apple Orchard a Chance.

A poor outlook for apples is the general complaint this year, and a good deal of talk is heard in some quarters about tearing out the trees. It is superfluous to say that the ones who talk most are those whose orchards are uncultivated, unsprayed, and frequently unpruned. The apple orchard has a hard time of it, truly. When the crop is good the farmer points to his yield as evidence that his orchard can grow both fruit and hay, or fruit and grain, as the case may be. When the crop is unsatisfactory he talks about cutting the trees down. Really it is almost the exception in most parts of Ontario to find an apple orchard well cultivated according to modern methods. The apple industry in this Province has never had a fair chance, and the orchard-owner who destroys a good bearing orchard is simply sacrificing something he has never learned how to utilize. It were well, also, before doing anything rash, to consider the red-currant business. A few years ago red currants were flatter than pancakes, and consignments to the commission men in Toronto and Montreal were sometimes acknowledged with requests for remittance to cover the freight. Everybody got discouraged, and a great many tore out their bushes; this year the price of red currants is away up. "What everyone else does, avoid," is a motto the apple-grower would do well just now to bear in mind. There are many bits of orchard of ill-arranged, ill-assorted, unhealthy trees that would be more remunerative as firewood than as fruit-bearers, but the man who has a reasonably good block of well-selected standard sorts would be extremely foolish to plunge with the crowd. An apple tree doesn't grow in a night.

POULTRY.

The Moulting Period.

The moulting or shedding period for poultry generally extends from July to December, and at this season of the year, while the hens are passing the most critical period of their lives, it is well to repeatedly call attention to the care hens ought to have. It requires about ninety days for the hen to complete the moulting process. Some hens will begin to moult much earlier than others, and finish before cold weather sets in. This is very desirable, as the hens seldom lay during the moult, or the larger part of it; therefore, if they begin early it will be a decided gain, for they can then be got

in laying condition before cold weather; chicken feathers are composed largely of nitrogen and mineral matter. The first process of moulting is the loosening stage, when the feathers loosen and drop out, at times leaving the birds almost naked. Hens should be carefully housed during this period if the weather is at all cold or damp, as cold and disease are likely to follow. When the new feathers begin to come in it causes quite a drain on the hen's body, especially of such substances as go to furnish nitrogen and mineral matter. Corn, wheat, etc., furnish the hen principally with carbon (fat), etc., while grass, bugs, worms, etc., furnish the nitrogen and mineral matter. Thus it is seen that the foods best adapted to the moulting period are nitrogenous foods. If the weather is favorable the hens should have unlimited range, so they can gather a supply of such articles as they need. During this period it is advisable to add a tonic to the drinking water—say one teaspoonful of chloride of iron to a gallon of



Meteor (86631).

Two-year-old Shorthorn bull. First and reserve champion, Highland Show, Glasgow, 1905.

prietary recipe, called the Carlson mixture, has been tried rather extensively this year. It has been prepared and patented by a St. Catharines blacksmith named Walter Carlson, who owns a small-fruit lot. It is an oily substance, and when applied as spray it will spread and cover the surface. The lime-and-sulphur, on the other hand, will not spread in this way; hence, unless very thoroughly applied, some scale is pretty sure to be missed. If a better and cheaper treatment than lime and sulphur can be found there will be money in the patent. Meantime, let us be thankful for the remedy we have.

Good Prospect for Peaches.

Barring untoward disaster, peaches ought to be one of the farmer's luxuries this year. The crop in the Niagara District is very promising, and within a few weeks many trees will be bending with their loads. Without wishing the growers bad luck, we hope that the price may bring this luscious fruit within reach of the common people.

water. Sometime before the moulting season the hens should be fed up and put in good condition, for poor hens are usually slow to commence to moult. This forcing food should contain, in addition to the regular soft feed, linseed meal, cottonseed meal, fresh meat and fresh cut bone. The object, of course, is to supply the fowl's body with such material as the feathers are composed of. Commence this food now if you haven't commenced it before, and keep it up all during the moult. As the new feathers mature the hen may be found to be overfat, especially if she has too much corn or other hearty food. If this is the case, which is not often, withhold all grain and feed on bran, meal and oats, withholding the oats as she nears the laying period. Oats should not be fed, usually, oftener than three times a week. Give plenty of cool water during the moult. It is best to kill off and sell all the late moulting hens, for they seldom commence to lay before spring. All hens should be through moulting by December, and I would not advise anyone to keep those which are not moulted completely by the fifteenth of November, as they will only take up the room of layers, and yield no decided profit. J. W. DORAN.

Renfrew Co.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Canadian.

The total eclipse of the sun on August 30th will be seen entire from Labrador, and will last 2 min. 38 sec.

On August 4th Rodolfe Paquet, of Montreal, died after a week's intense suffering. The doctor has since pronounced the cause of death as nicotine poisoning.

The Bruce Copper Mines, on the north shore of Georgian Bay, have been purchased by an English syndicate, who have formed the Copper Mine and Smelter Company, with a capital of £200,000.

A St. Petersburg despatch says that a party of 185 Doukhobors from Yakulsk territory passed through on their way to Canada. These eat meat, although they prefer a vegetarian diet; many smoke; some drink wine.

The Public School Board, of Cobourg, Ont., is rejoicing in the gift of \$10,000 for Cobourg schools, the donor being Mr. Thomas Gillbard, an esteemed citizen of that town.

British and Foreign.

Owing to the ill-health of Lady Roberts, Lord Roberts, it is said, will not visit Canada this year.

Mr. Cameron Corbett has given over to the city of Glasgow, Scotland, 9,000 acres of land along Loch Long and Loch Goll, as a recreation park for the city.

Berlin, Germany, is building the largest hospital in the world. It will accommodate 2,000 patients, and employ 650 doctors, nurses and attendants.

The fact of a private loan of \$2,500,000, to the Sultan of Morocco, made by German banks, seems to indicate that Germany desires to have an interest in the political fortunes of the empire of Morocco.

Guy M. Bradley was shot to death on Oyster Key, Florida, while trying to save a colony of white egrets (a handsome plumed bird) from being exterminated by hunters, who kill the bird to supply plumes of the hats of women.

At Riga, a Russian city on an arm of the Baltic Sea, a serious strike is in progress. Twenty thousand men are out, some of whom are willing to work, but fear the Socialists, who have threatened them with death.

The preliminary procedure of the Peace Conference, which was to meet at Portsmouth, N. H., on August 9th, seems to be filled with obstacles. Firstly, there is no one to preside, to direct and keep in order the proceedings.

A Bank Manager's Estimate.

The manager of the Winnipeg branch of the Bank of Commerce has forwarded to the general manager this statement of the crop prospects in Manitoba and Territories.

Table with 4 columns: Acres, Bush. per acre, Total bushels, and a sub-column for Manitoba. Rows include Wheat, Barley, and Oats.

THE FARM BULLETIN

One-third of the area of the United States is still public land.

The Canadian Horticultural Society will hold their next annual meeting in Guelph. At a meeting in Montreal these officers were elected: President, William Fendley, Brampton; Vice-presidents, William Hunt, Guelph, and John Walsh, Montreal; Secretary, A. H. Ewing, Woodstock; Treasurer, Hermann Simmons, Toronto.

Mr. J. A. McLean, of this year's graduating class in the Animal Husbandry Department of the Iowa Agricultural College, has just been appointed Professor of Animal Husbandry in the Colorado Agricultural College, at Fort Collins, Colorado, at a salary of \$1,500 per year.

Making New Friends.

Have you a friend or neighbor who is not a subscriber to the "Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine?" Life on the farm is not complete without it.

To new subscribers sending us their name and address with fifty cents, we will send the "Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine" (weekly) the balance of the year.

It is only necessary to become accustomed to our paper in their home to realize its unequalled worth. It teaches you how to handle the farm and stock so as to make the most money in the easiest way.

SUBSCRIBE AT ONCE. The earlier persons subscribe the more they will have for their money. Remember our regular price is \$1.50 per year, and you may have from now until the end of the year for 50c., including the Christmas Number.

Let us hear from everyone who is not yet enjoying this rich treat every week of the year. Address, "FARMER'S ADVOCATE," London, Ont.

Fair Dates for 1905.

- Canadian National, Toronto Aug. 26-Sept. 12
Dundas Co., Morrisburg Aug. 30-Sept. 1
Eastern Exhibition, Sherbrooke, Que. Sept. 2-9
East Elgin, Aylmer, Ont. Sept. 4-8
Ohio, Columbus Sept. 4-8
Minnesota, Hamline Sept. 4-9
Western Fair, London, Ont. Sept. 8-16
Central Canada, Ottawa Sept. 8-16
New York State, Syracuse Sept. 5-10
Wisconsin, Milwaukee Sept. 11-15
Indiana, Indianapolis Sept. 11-15
Michigan, Pontiac Sept. 11-16
Central, Guelph Sept. 12-14
Nova Scotia Provincial, Halifax Sept. 18-21
W. Michigan, Grand Rapids Sept. 18-22
Kentucky, Lexington Sept. 18-23
Fullarton and Logan, Mitchell Sept. 19-20
North York, Newmarket Sept. 19-21
Prescott, Prescott Sept. 19-21
Lewis & Clark Exposition, Portland, Oregon Sept. 27-Oct. 7
Illinois, Springfield Sept. 30-Oct. 7
Sussex, N. B. Oct. 2-6
International, Chicago Dec. 2-9
Ontario Provincial Winter Fair, Guelph Dec. 11-15

Judges at Fredericton and Halifax.

The following have been appointed live-stock judges for the Nova Scotia Provincial Exhibition, at Halifax: Horses, Dr. H. G. Reed, Georgetown, Ont., and R. Ness, Howick, Que.; sheep, John Campbell, Woodville, Ont.; dairy cattle and swine, W. F. Stephen, Huntingdon, Que.; beef cattle and swine, C. M. McLae, Ottawa, Ont.

Convention of Ontario Veterinary Medical Association.

About fifty of Ontario's veterinary surgeons met in convention, August 8th and 9th, in the Masonic Temple, London. Attempts have been made in the past to hold meetings in Toronto at exhibition time, in addition to the annual convention held about Christmas, but these have been but poorly attended, and were largely failures.

The rank and file of the meeting were practical, business-like, young-looking men, with a few gray-beards sprinkled in. The President opened the convention in a short address, outlining the work before them.

The first paper on the programme, subject chemistry, was read by Dr. W. R. Kincaid, of London. It was a very able and well-prepared paper, illustrated by numerous charts, but as it dealt with subjects of an abstruse nature, no full report need be given.

Prof. Reed, of Guelph, though not on the programme, was asked to address the convention. He took for his subject, "Why we are here." He believed it was not so much to discuss matters of veterinary practice as ways and means to secure legislation for the protection of the profession.

An interesting discussion followed a short paper by Dr. R. Barnes, of London, on "Carbuncle of the corona." This was spoken of as a rare but very severe disease of the tissues above the foot, death sometimes resulting in 24 hours.

Dr. W. J. Wilson, London, recited some cases of swelled tongue and lips in horses, for which he had been unable to discover the cause. None appeared able to enlighten him.

Dr. J. G. Rutherford, of Ottawa, Director-General for the Dominion, on being called on spoke of the benefits which come from professional men meeting one another in conventions such as this.

Dr. Elliott, Chairman of Legislation Committee, gave in detail the work the committee had done since its appointment two years ago.

At the beginning of the second session a lengthy and animated discussion took place, on the recommendations to be made to legislation committee, which issued in the following resolution, moved by Dr. Barnes, seconded by Dr. Wilson, and unanimously carried:

"Resolved, that we recommend that a board selected by this association be a board to conduct examinations at the end of each term; college course to be three terms;

that junior matriculation be asked, and that all examinations for Ontario practitioners be under the control of this association."

Dr. Campbell, mayor of the city, gave a very pleasant address of welcome, making neat reference to similarity of work in which they were engaged, and the need of continued progress.

Professor Sweetapple read an instructive paper on the treatment of tetanus (lockjaw), both in human beings and animals, recommending large doses of carbolic acid and glycerine, given hypodermically, quoting many authorities who had seen good results from this treatment.

A paper on "Thrombus," which was well received, was read by Dr. Wilson, of London.

Richard Gibson, of Delaware, referred to the early days, when the cradle and scythe were the farmers' implements, and when there were no veterinary surgeons, though many who were called "hoss doctors," and went about with fleams in their pocket, which were generally used. He spoke of the great change which had taken place in both callings, and how diseases whose cause was formerly unknown were now successfully combated.

A valuable paper on "The Veterinarian," by Dr. C. H. Higgins, of Ottawa, was read by the local secretary. He should remember the dignity of his calling, and to perfect himself in it he well read, and strive by his own observation to advance knowledge in his own science. He should not place too low an estimate on his own services. He should interest himself in the community in which he lives, and be ready to advise regarding ventilation, sanitation, water supply, etc.

Capt. T. E. Robson, Ilderton, also addressed the convention, showing the importance of the association and the necessity of co-operation between the veterinarians and stock-breeders. He blamed the latter for sometimes tinkering with a case until too late, and then finding fault because the vet. could not then effect a cure.

Before closing it was decided, on motion, that the midsummer meeting of the association be continued, time and place to be decided at the annual meeting in Toronto.

Maritime Rainfall and Crop Notes.

Summer climatic conditions, so far as rainfall is concerned, is quite variable in the Maritime Provinces. Some sections may have plenty and to spare of rain, while others suffer from drouth. The local distribution is variable also in different sections, and places having a superabundant supply one season may lack the necessary amount for a maximum crop the next. The spring and fall rains are quite general, and in the main are evenly distributed throughout the provinces. The summer rains are inclined to be more local; therefore, the rainfall at the Experimental Farm, Nappan, for the month of July does not accurately represent the precipitation from a Maritime standpoint, for very few places have had a little rainfall during the month as obtained at Nappan.

Owing to our proximity to the sea, one would naturally suppose that there would be little likelihood of crops suffering for want of rain. Such, however, is not the case, and, as a general rule, crops are very materially reduced on this account. As compared with the past two years, the rainfall at the Experimental Farm, Nappan, has been during the past three months as follows:

	1905.	1904.	1903.
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
May	3.02	1.76	.68
June	3.30	1.74	2.29
July	1.56	2.15	2.07

Experiments have been carried on here during the past two years to determine the moisture contents of soils when growing crops, as compared with that given clean cultivation. This work was undertaken for the purpose of obtaining information as to how much grain or grass crops would be liable to injure the fruit tree and crop owing to the ground being dried out by these growing crops. The results from last year's work in this line were quite striking. The cultivated plot contained on the 21st July, 20.54 per cent. of moisture, and that where winter rye was grown, 7.46 per cent. Where oats were sown June 20th, the soil contained on August 4th, 9.45 per cent. of moisture, as compared with 18.11 per cent. at the same date in the cultivated plot. The results this year are quite as conclusive, so far as the work has progressed. On the 17th of July the cultivated plot contained 15.65 per cent. of moisture; where oats were growing 11.02 per cent., and where timothy and clover were growing, 8.08 per cent.

The hoed crops where proper cultivation was given, even with this dry July, have not suffered materially. The trouble, however, seems to be to get this matter of cultivation and its importance clearly before the farmer. It will be seen from the above that orchards in grass or grain crops would necessarily suffer from lack of sufficient water to make proper wood growth, and for a proper development of the fruit. Knowing as we do how very materially a dry spell will reduce our hay or grain crop, why should we take chances of a reduced root, vegetable, corn or fruit crop by neglecting to give proper cultivation, when cultivation, as shown by these experiments, will overcome a shortage in rainfall by conserving the soil moisture, through producing a fine earth mulch, which prevents its evaporation.

W. S. BLAIR.

August 8th.

Agricultural Lectures at Toronto Exhibition.

Lectures will be given each afternoon, beginning August 30th and ending September 8th, inclusive, in the dairy building, at the Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto. Most of these lectures will be delivered by representatives from the Agricultural College, Guelph. The Professors have not the opportunity which they should have to address gatherings of farmers, and this is an occasion that the Department is glad to take advantage of, to bring their work before the farming community. Arrangements will also be made, through the kindness of Mr. A. McNeill, Dominion Fruit Commissioner, for demonstrations in the packing of apples, peaches, pears and plums, on the 4th, 5th and 6th of September at the exhibition, either in the dairy building or the fruit building.

LECTURES IN DAIRY BUILDING (2.30 p.m.).

- "Bacteria in Agriculture"—Prof. F. C. Harrison, O. A. C., Guelph; Wednesday, August 30th.
 - "Cattle Feeding"—W. P. Gamble, B.S.A., O. A. C., Guelph; Thursday, August 31st.
 - "Drainage of Farm Lands"—Prof. J. B. Reynolds, O. A. C., Guelph; Friday, September 1st.
 - "The Fruit Industries of the Dominion"—A. McNeill, Chief, Fruit Division, Ottawa; Saturday, September 2nd.
 - "Farm Forestry"—E. C. Zavitz, Lecturer in Forestry, O. A. C., Guelph; Monday, September 4th.
 - "Our Live-stock Interests"—Prof. G. E. Day, O. A. C., Guelph; Tuesday, September 5th.
 - "Advanced Practical Agriculture"—Prof. C. A. Zavitz, O. A. C., Guelph; Wednesday, September 6th.
 - "The Duties of the Patrons of Factories and Creameries"—G. H. Barr, London; Thursday, Sept. 7th.
 - "The Requirements of the Dairy Markets of the Old World"—Prof. H. H. Dean, O. A. C., Guelph; Friday, September 8th.
- Monday, 4th—Mr. Boies in fruit building.
Tuesday and Wednesday, 5th and 6th—Mr. Boies in dairy building.

TENT FOR AGRICULTURISTS.

A tent will be erected on the exhibition grounds this year as usual, for the accommodation of members of farmers' institutes, live-stock associations, agricultural societies, fruit-growers' associations, etc. The location will be the same as last year; all agriculturists should use it, as in past years. On September 6th and 7th a convention of farmers' institute officers and lecturers will be held, most of the time being devoted to discussions. Each institute is requested to send at least one delegate, and all officers and members will be welcomed whether they have been appointed to represent their respective districts or not. Hon. Mr. Monteith, Provincial Minister of Agriculture, will address the convention, and Superintendent Putnam will review the institute work of the past two years, and outline proposed work. Among the subjects for discussion and addresses will be the following: "The best way of advertising institute meetings and canvassing for members"; "The formation of classes or branches in each township, for the holding of meetings, to be conducted and addressed for the most part by local talent"; "Demonstration classes, with special reference to live-stock judging classes"; etc.

The records show that the meetings in some ridings during the past year were more largely attended than ever before, and the interest taken was greater than usual. The membership in such institutes is as great, and in some cases greater, than that of former years. In other instances, however, there seems to be a lack of interest on the part of those for whose benefit the meetings are specially arranged, and the Department is anxious to have the opinion of the institute officers as to the best methods to be adopted to further the interest of this itinerant agricultural educational work.

The secretaries of institutes should send the names of delegates appointed at once, in order that programmes of the convention may be mailed to them. It is to be hoped that every farmer will take a personal interest in a work which has done so much to bring science and practice into closer relationship, and has been a means of disseminating lessons of value to the farmer. There is no doubt but that the improved methods in agricultural practice are due in a great measure to the work of the institutes, and there is no reason why these organizations should not be as potent a factor in the future as in the past. Come prepared to discuss ways and means for improvement.

The Ottawa Exhibition.

The Central Canada Exhibition, at the Capital City, comes off this year on the dates September 8th to 16th. Entries close Sept. 6th, and live stock must be on the ground on Monday, Sept. 11th, at 10 a.m. Entries should be addressed to the secretary, Mr. E. McMahon, 26 Sparks Street, Ottawa, who will mail prize-list and blank entry form on application.

The prize-list for this year is, as usual, a liberal one. Substantial cash prizes are being provided in a long list of sections for all the principal breeds of horses, cattle, sheep, swine and poultry, as well as for a great variety of other farm products. Besides the generous cash prizes, a list of over 35 gold medals, as special prizes, donated by private individuals and business firms, are offered in the live stock and other classes. The accommodation at Ottawa is second to none in Canada for the comfort of stock, for the convenience of exhibitors, and for the satisfaction of visitors in viewing the exhibits, while the kindness and

courtesy of the officers and the superintendents of the departments is acknowledged to be unsurpassed, if equalled, by those of any other of the leading exhibitions. Ottawa is a beautiful city, growing more attractive every year, as in addition to its grand natural scenery, its pleasure parks and drives are being improved by an expenditure by the Government of over \$60,000 a year. The Parliament and departmental buildings, the Central Experimental Farm, the great lumber and other manufacturing concerns, are sights well worth seeing, and a visit to the Capital and the exhibition is an education to a young person which should not be denied to any, since the railway excursion rates for the return trip are within the reach of all. Look out for the announcement of these special rates, and plan to take in the Ottawa Exhibition.

Turnip Culture in New Brunswick.

The glorious month of July is gone. It brought all the heat we so much needed, but very little rain—none but thunder showers, and they have been somewhat partial. The heat has brought the crops well forward. If August be nearly as good, the cold spring will be quite forgotten. About half of the hay is cut. I should say it will be about 75 or 80 per cent. of a good crop. Wheat looks well, but rather thin. The experimental farms are doing good work in finding seed suited to our short season and moist climate. The Local Government gave a thousand-dollar bonus towards the building of a first-class flour mill in each county in the Province. These mills are a great improvement on the Old Country flour mills, and have done much to encourage the growing of wheat. Unfortunately, the Victoria County mill was burned lately. This will be a great loss to the farmers in this district, unless quickly replaced. After hay, oats are our great crop. Early and late sowings are thin, and the late generally short. Middle sowings are good crops. Barley is getting every year more into favor. It looks well—some pieces nearly ready for harvest. Peas are an extra crop. Buckwheat promises fairly well. There is every appearance of a great crop of roots of all kinds. Turnips, carrots and potatoes always do well.

If the institute lecturer had spent the time instructing the N. B. farmer as to the cultivation and storing of turnips he spent on the cultivation of corn and the silo, every farmer would have seen at once he was on practical grounds, and that he understood what the country was adapted for. Only the scarcity and cost of labor, and the difficulty men struggling with new farms have in getting sufficient cellarage to store the turnips, prevents this becoming a rich beef country. Buchan, in Aberdeenshire, Scotland, sends, or used to send, to London the highest-priced Christmas beef sold there, fattened entirely on turnips and oat straw. Animals with knobs of fat on each side of the tail were classed there as the old style hog is here, fit food only for sailors going to the Arctic. Turnips, I think, is the only crop we grow that will quite equal the same crop in Scotland; which became one of the most advanced agricultural countries with the advent of the turnip. The first thing that one who decides to farm a certain piece of land would be supposed to do, would be to find out what that certain soil in that particular climate would grow best, and set to work to cultivate that. Well, we knew what crops we could grow best, but having to contend with the difficulties mentioned, we were willing to try anything recommended by good authority; being assured by such that corn and wheat bran were the best feeds, especially corn, which we were assured we could grow if we went right about it. It was soon proved that our season was too short for corn, and the atmosphere sometimes too much moisture with the heat to make good wheat. Some few imported these feeds, but generally found the cost beyond the profit. Some have good meadows, and feed quite a number of cattle on hay and oats; and there are, of course, many farmers who make very comfortable homes by feeding all that grows on their farms to sheep and cattle upon it—some dairying, some principally feeding beef cattle and sheep. But the greater number just makes a shift to live by feeding a few cattle on the oat straw, with a bite of hay now and again, when it looks doubtful of their being able to come through on the straw. The hay is intended to be sold, all that can by any means be saved from "the brutes"; and as animals so fed don't pay for much care or time spent on them, the winter is generally spent lumbering.

Those who have seen the numbers of the finest cattle in the world fed on the turnips and straw grown on a hundred acres in Scotland, cannot but be impressed with the idea that we should be able to come nearer that high standard, seeing we can do pretty nearly as well in these crops as the Scottish farmer can. Cattle are bringing good prices; lambs in great demand. We usually sell our lambs about the 20th July at \$3.25 all over. Eggs have not gone under 15 cents; over a few days this season. There is a very poor crop of fruit of all kinds. Notwithstanding the great appearance made at blossoming time, apples will not be one-fourth of a crop in this neighborhood.

In these letters there will no doubt be a good deal of grumbling; some may think painting of the worst side. When one is presenting the case in the "Farmer's Advocate," it is his duty to give it without reserve.

W. L. McPHEAIL.

N. B.

Prince Edward Island.

Haying is getting pretty well through. The yield is about an average, but the weather has been so wet that part of the crop has not been saved in the best condition. We have had abundance of rain all through the growing season, and our grain crops are over an average. Oats are especially strong, and are filling well. Wheat is good, except in some places, where it has been attacked in the joint by a fly, and we hear of some fields that are completely destroyed. But the damage is not general, and the wheat crop will be a good average. Potatoes and roots promise well. We will have a bumper turnip crop. The cutworm has not done much damage this year. Pastures are holding out well, the frequent showers keeping them fresh. Fodder corn is doing well, as our season has been warm, and from present appearance it will mature into good fodder. Cattle are in excellent order, and grass beef will soon be plentiful. The dairy stations are getting a good supply of milk, and were it not that dairy cows are scarce—as many were sacrificed last fall on account of scarcity of feed—we would have a large dairy output. As it is the moist season and the good price of cheese will help to revive our waning dairy industry.

The cattle purchased in England by our enterprising stock-breeder, John Richards, Esq., last spring, arrived on the Island a short time ago from quarantine. The lot consists of two Aberdeen-Angus, a bull and a heifer, and four Shorthorn cows and three calves, of the dairy type. The Aberdeen-Angus bull weighs about a ton, and has been a noted prizewinner. The Angus heifer is said to be a first-class specimen of the breed. The dairy type Shorthorn cows will be appreciated here, as there are many of our farmers that strongly believe in the dual-purpose cow, and stock from this importation ought to give them the best of that kind of animal they have ever had. We hope to see these cattle at our Provincial Exhibition, after which we will be better able to speak of their quality.

The Farmers' Institute of Lots 49 and 50 has imported from John Hunter, Ontario, five ewes and one ram of the Dorset Horn breed. These are the first specimens of that breed ever brought to the Island. Some of our institutes are doing good work in introducing new and improved breeds of domestic animals, and if they could persuade our farmers to again take to sheep-raising, which so many of them have dropped during recent years, they would be doing a good work, as sheep-raising was formerly our most profitable branch of stock husbandry. The apple crop, though nothing like last year, will be considerable. Cherries are a failure; plums about half a crop. Cultivated strawberries and wild fruits are plentiful; large shipments of the former have been made to Boston. W. S. August 8th.

Oxford County Notes.

A lady from the Eastern States, where the land is worn out, remarked: "Your land in Ontario will get run out, as ours has done in Massachusetts." I replied that it is at the present time yielding very much heavier crops than it did 30 years ago, and as long as we keep a heavy stock and feed them well, and take care of the manure, and apply it judiciously and cultivate the soil well, and read the "Farmer's Advocate," and keep up to the times, I have no fear of the results. We have got the fall wheat and barley safely in the barn, both very good crops. We got a new binder this season with a bundle carrier, which I think is a great saving of labor, especially where the crop is not too heavy. Part of our wheat was so long and heavy loaded that the sheaves did not stay on very well, but in a moderate crop of wheat, or in barley and oats, it works well. I would estimate that on a 100-acre farm in ordinary seasons, the bundle-carrier would save \$3 or \$4 in labor, and perhaps \$1 from the saving of the horses tramping sheaves in turning at the corners, which can be entirely avoided with the bundle-carrier.

I don't understand why some of the firms who manufacture wire goods do not make a good, serviceable muzzle to be used on the horses that are working on the binder. It is a great comfort, and a saving as well, to have both horses muzzled when going round the field the first time. We cut the grain on the corners of the field for a little over a rod with the cradle; this makes a good place to turn without tramping the grain; then we cut the outside first, and have the man follow with a pitchfork and throw the sheaves to the fence, and then we turn around at the gate, where we also cut a space with the cradle large enough to turn, and then we go once more around the field before we put on the third horse and the bundle-carrier. When we are cutting in a field far from the barn, we take out a milk can full of water, and feed for the horses on the light wagon, and at noon we draw the wagon up in front of the horses, put the tailboard of the wagon under the tongue to take the weight off the horses' necks, then water and feed, and I think the horses are much better rested than if they walked a long way to the barn. We eat our dinner picnic fashion, and oil up our binder and rest a few minutes, and all feel refreshed to start up again. From some of our fields it takes 15 minutes to walk to the barn, so by our method the horses get 30 minutes longer time to rest and eat.

We omitted to sow salt on our barley this year, and it went down rather badly; especially where the potatoes were the year before. I think barley and other crops of soil should always receive at least 100 lbs. per acre of salt, sown broadcast when the grain is 3 to 4 inches high. Our roots are doing well, and corn will

be good if it gets enough hot weather to mature it properly.

The threshers have commenced their work, and grain is turning out very well. The most of our men have windstackers or blowers and self-feeders, and charge \$12 to \$13 per day; there is no threshing done by the bushel in this district. A man has bought a complete new outfit, which I understand is to cost \$2,600. I believe it is much more satisfactory for a private individual to own the threshing outfit than for a syndicate to manage it; that is, where a capable man with the necessary capital takes hold of it. The most of farmers have all that they can do in managing their own farms without spending very valuable time at this busy season looking after a threshing outfit. The farmers here are well satisfied to allow men to purchase and run the separators.

The rains that we have had recently have been a blessing to the roots and pasture, as well as helping very much to retard the ripening of the late oats and peas, and thus have the grain very much better filled out. Peas look splendid so far, and I have not heard much complaint of the pea bug.

The milk is not flowing so well from the cows now, but we always expect it to be checked a little by this date, even under the most favorable circumstances.

Apples are not, apparently, going to be a good crop in our neighborhood. I think it will largely be the off year in the orchard with us, and I see the prospects are similar on the continent of Europe, so that likely prices will rule higher when we have very few to sell.

New wheat is bringing about 75 cents, and good authorities say that they do not expect the price for this season's crop to rule higher than 70 cents.

Hogs are selling at 7 cents, and cheese at 10½ cents. Clauver Ha Lea, Aug. 7th. "JONAS."

Judges at Toronto.

The following are expected to act as judges in the different departments of the Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto:

Horses.—Thoroughbreds—Major F. A. Dangerfield, Castleton, Lexington, Ky. Roadsters—Dr. Elliott, St. Catharines; Dr. H. Sinclair, Cannington. Standard-breds—W. H. McCleary, Cleveland. Carriage and Coach—Dr. J. F. Quinn, V.S., Brampton. Hackneys—W. West, Charlotte, Vt. Clydes—Prof. Carlyle, Fort Collins; Col. Alex. Galbraith, Janesville, Wis.; Geo. Moore, Waterloo, Ont. Heavy Draft—Prof. Carlyle. General-purpose—Robt. Beith, Bowmanville, Ont.; Alex. Galbraith, Janesville, Wis. English Shires—Samuel Bell, Wooster, O. Ponies—W. West, Charlotte, Vt.

Horses in Harness.—Roadsters—Dr. J. Sinclair, Cannington; W. H. McCleary, Cleveland, Ohio. Standard-breds—W. H. McCleary, Cleveland, O. Carriage and Coach—R. F. Carman, Huntingdon, L. I.; T. A. Maitland, Mamaroneck, N.Y. Delivery or Express Horses—R. F. Carman and T. F. Maitland. General-purpose—Robt. Beith and Alex. Galbraith. Heavy Draft—Prof. Carlyle. High-steppers—R. F. Carman and T. F. Maitland. Saddlers—Harding Cox; Wm. Letauer, Mt. Morris, N. Y. Ponies—W. West, Burlington, Vt.; R. F. Carman, Huntingdon, L. I.; J. A. Maitland, Mamaroneck, N. Y.; Polo Ponies—Wm. Letauer, Mt. Morris, N. Y. Children's Turnouts—R. F. Carman, T. F. Maitland and W. Letauer.

Cattle.—Shorthorns—T. E. Robson, Ilderton; F. R. Shore, White Oak; Prof. Day, Guelph. Herefords—R. J. Mackie, Oshawa; R. W. Stutt, Forest. Aberdeen-Angus and Galloways—John Miller, Jr., Balsam; Geo. A. Brodie, Bethesda. Grade (beef)—J. M. Gardhouse, Weston; Geo. T. Porter, Humber. Fat Cattle—Jesse Dunn, City; E. Snell, Toronto Junction; W. H. Pugsley, Richmond Hill. Ayrshires—A. McD. Drummond, Petite Cote, Que.; W. F. Stephen, Huntingdon, Que. Jerseys and Guernseys—R. Reid, Berlin; H. G. Clark, Norval. Holsteins—R. S. Stevenson, Ancaster, Ont.; H. Bollert, Cassel, Ont.; W. Shunk, Sherwood. Grade (dairy)—W. W. Ballantyne, Stratford; H. G. Clark, Norval.

Sheep.—Cotswolds—Val. Ficht, Oriol. Leicesters—Robt. J. Garbutt, Belleville. Shropshires—J. C. Duncan, Orchard Park, N. Y. Oxford Downs—Jas. Tolton, Walkerton; L. Parkinson, Eramosa. Southdowns—J. C. Duncan. Lincolns—W. H. Beattie, Wilton Grove. Dorset Horn—Arthur Danks, Allamuchy, N. J., and J. C. Duncan. Hampshire and Suffolk—H. N. Gibson, Delaware, Ont. Fat Sheep—John Campbell, Woodville; D. Rowitree, Weston. Sheep Shearing—Jas. Beattie, Brougham.

Pigs.—Berkshires and Any Other Variety—H. G. Clark, Norval, Ont.; Geo. Green, Fairview, Ont. Yorkshires and Tamworths—Thos. Teasdale, Concord, and J. C. Nichol, Hubrey.

Fruit.—Commercial Packages—A. McNeill, Ottawa. Apples—R. J. Graham, Belleville, Ont. Plums—John G. Mitchell, Clarksburg. Pears—R. Cameron, Niagara Falls, S. Peaches—E. Morris, Fonthill. Grapes—A. Hamilton Pettitt, Grimsby. Collections of Fruit—Walter Dempsey, Trenton. Hothouse Grapes—J. McP. Ross, 36 Toronto St., City.

Montreal's Heavy Live-stock Shipments.

From market reports Aug. 4th we quote: "There was a large amount of business done in the export line (cattle and sheep) during the past week, the total shipments being 12,968, which was the largest in many weeks. More than half of this number—6,786 cattle and 130 sheep—were exported from Montreal. Boston sent 2,533 cattle, 1,214 sheep; New York, 1,799 cattle; Baltimore, 740 cattle; Portland, Me., 791 cattle and 400 sheep."

Sheep-dog Trials at Toronto.

A great deal of interest is being exhibited all over the country in the sheep-dog trials, which takes place at the Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, on the mornings of September 5th, 6th and 7th. Mr. E. Bjorkeland, of Compton, Quebec, who will have control and judge the trials, writes at some length to the chairman of the committee, Mr. J. G. Kent. He says: "Your suggestion about giving exhibitions in sheep driving is a good one, but has its drawbacks. I have given a number of such exhibitions at our local fairs, Sherbrooke, Quebec, St. John's, and other places, and can depend fairly well on any of my dogs. I would suggest that I give some points on the training of a dog after each day's trial, and illustrate this by bringing out a green young dog or puppy in the field. Could we get the young men interested in this, you would notice a great increase in entries from year to year, as such men would take to this work, and, incidentally, it would bring about a demand for good collies. The pure-bred dog is, and always will be, superior in that line of work for which nature and many generations have developed him, to the cross-bred; or, more correctly, the mongrel. In 1884 I was largely instrumental in starting the Danish Pointer Club, and organized and superintended the field trials there for years. In 1887 and 1888 I was employed in Russia, and found there a number of splendid contest dogs. We organized the first sheep-driving contest there, and I am proud to say that this has been held every year since. I have also done my best to start such contests in Sweden. I brought the first collie to Compton, and now we can count them up to one hundred. I shall do my best to make your field trials interesting and in every way a success."

Wants Mail Service Improved.

I am pleased to see the "Farmer's Advocate" take up the subject of rural mail service. If I should judge by your articles of April 27th and May 25th, I should say you have little idea of the deplorable condition the rural mail service is in. Only two or three years ago, at a point between the Miniota Branch and the M. J. N. W. railways, at a post office established over twenty years, the Winnipeg papers were delivered the same day they were delivered in northern B. C. But I am pleased to say this state of affairs has been remedied by a service twice a week, and the people along that route feel in town now. I have in mind a town with three elevators, two general stores, blacksmith shop and implement warehouse, and I know for a fact that quite frequently as much as \$20,000 will change hands in a week there. This town has been in existence for over three years, yet, would you believe it, Mr. Editor, the people of that town have to go nearly two miles to a post office.

I live in a fairly well-settled district, six miles from the nearest post office, and twelve miles from the nearest town post office. We have petitioned the Department over and over for a service into our district twice a week, only to get turned down. A few days ago I was told we had very little to complain about. We could get mail by going only six miles, and there were lots of people who would think themselves well off if they could do that. Now, Mr. Editor, you are complaining because the farmers have not got a daily service, while we are on our knees begging for a service twice per week and can't get it.

I hope you will hammer away at this until you bring the Department to see the error of its ways, so that it may be able to distinguish between penury and economy. There are a few men in this district who are compelled to take two one-half days per week to attend to mail, or, in other words, it costs the people of this district between \$200 and \$300 per year to get their mail brought in here.

Man.

W. I.

A Bulletin on Apple Culture.

"Apple Culture" is the title of Bulletin 144, of the Ontario Agricultural College. It is prepared by H. L. Hutt, B.S.A., Professor of Horticulture, and comprises just the comprehensive, practical information on this subject which the Ontario orchardist requires. Among other features is a page containing a monthly calendar of orchard plans and operations, and on another page is a season's spray calendar. The bulletin will be found valuable for reading and reference.

Do You Want to Sell Your Home?

THE "WANT AND FOR SALE" COLUMN OF THE "FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE" IS THE PLACE FOR YOUR ADVERTISEMENT. SEE RATES UNDER THAT HEADING IN THIS PAPER. ADDRESS: FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE, LONDON, ONT.

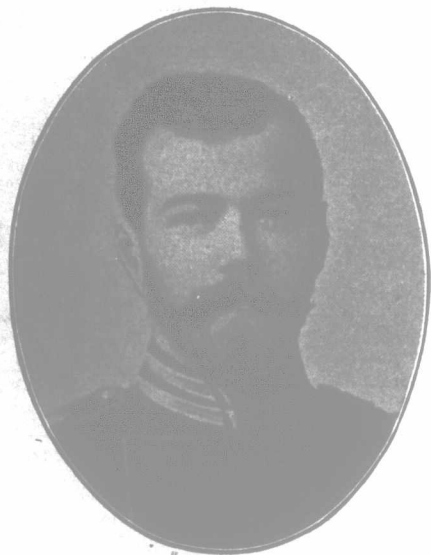
Important Sale of Clydesdales.

Remember the great auction sale of imported Clydesdale mares, at the Hamilton Stock-yards, on Wednesday, August 23rd. Take a day off and see a good representation of the best type of the modern draft horse, the sort that sell for big prices at all times, and pay a profit for their raising, for it costs no more to raise a horse that will sell for \$200 than to raise one that will not bring more than \$100.



Life, Literature and Education.

"What They Fought Each Other For."



The Czar of Russia.

Since peace negotiations are at last under way, a short recount of the causes which led to the great war which has been raging since the 8th of February, 1904, may not be at this time amiss.

Russia in Asia, it will be remembered, is composed of an immense territory, extending from the Arctic on the north to the Altai mountains on the south, and from Europe on the west to the great Pacific Ocean on the east. But with all this vast territory, there was, for many years, no available stretch of sea-coast. Ice-bound for the greater part of the year, and possessed of no sheltered harbors, Russia's Pacific coast was of little value. To the southward, along the east of Manchuria and around the Korean Peninsula, on the other hand, there were many harbors, and many towns which only needed development to make them strong factors in the commercial world, while to the south of Manchuria, again, the Gulfs of Corea and Hootung crept up alluringly, yet, to the Russians, like the lake of Tantalus, distractingly. Ports and harbors there were in plenty, with a traffic lasting, not during a short summer, but all the year round, with but one limitation—they did not belong to Russia.

Russia, however, could find it politic to be patient. There was then no great Siberian railway for rapid transportation of troops, and to arouse China's hornets' nest of 400,000,000 under such circumstances would have been madness itself. There were other means of attaining the desired end, and to these the big Northern Bear lent ear, following them out by an insidious policy of creeping, which for persistency and cunning had seldom been equaled in the history of the world.

OPPORTUNITIES APPEAR.

The first opportunity of obtaining a foothold offered itself in 1860, when, at the price of pretended

favors to China, the stretch of territory which contains Vladivostok was ceded to Russia. Russia now had one fine harbor, useful during the summer, but hermetically sealed during the long winter. A harbor clear all the year round must be secured—and, again, Russia could wait.

The next big opportunity was afforded by the events which immediately followed the occupation of Corea and Manchuria by the Japanese in 1894. Japan, then, it will be remembered, for the furtherance of her interests in Corea, attempted to enforce certain reforms upon that kingdom, just as, recently, for similar reasons, France attempted to enforce reforms upon Morocco. Neither in the case of Japan or France, it may be granted, was unadulterated selfishness the motive power. When one nation becomes overly-zealous for the good health of another, it may usually be surmised that a big plum is to be picked out somewhere. Corea, backed by China, resisted, just as Morocco, backed by Germany, has done, and straightway Japan landed troops, imprisoned the king, pushed on to Port Arthur and up through Manchuria, making a clean sweep at every turn, and finishing up by the capture of Wei-hai-wei, across the gulf from Port Arthur.

China now became alarmed, and the foxy old statesman, Li Hung Chang, made haste to make peace, without, it may be necessary to say, having the slightest intention of letting the matter rest there. Immediately on its conclusion he hurried to Peking, and applied to the Ministers of Russia, France and Germany there such forcible, and it may be surmised, profitable arguments, that these powers advised Japan, "in the interests of peace," to give up all her newly-acquired territory. Japan evidently knew how the wind was blowing. She had at this time an available army of only 67,000 men, and no battleships; hence, without a struggle, she handed over every acre of land she had won, receiving only an indemnity as compensation. Japan, too, could afford to wait.

As a reward for this little transaction, France obtained the right to build a railway in China, Germany got certain mining privileges, and Russia secured permission to carry the Siberian railway (which had been begun in 1891) across Manchuria to Vladivostok, also the right to extend the Manchurian branch down to Port Arthur, with permission to introduce troops for the protection of the line. As may be imagined, no fewer troops than necessary were brought in, and so the camel had its head, shoulders and fore feet into the tent of the Arab.

THE RUSSIANS LEASE SOUTHERN MANCHURIA

Before long events occurred which still further precipitated matters. China became embroiled with Germany over the murder of some missionaries, and as an indemnity was granted a piece of territory in Manchuria. This again was the signal for a game of grab. Russia, now thoroughly suspicious in 1897 sent ships into the harbor at Port Arthur, upon the pretext that she

wished them to remain there for the winter. Britain, suspicious of both Russia and Germany, but Russia in particular, also sent a couple of warships, which, however, Lord Salisbury, rather weakly, had withdrawn upon Russia's demand for an explanation. Russia's next step was to obtain a lease of the southern part of Manchuria, similar to that granted to Germany, with the added concession that only Russian and Chinese men-of-war should be permitted to enter the harbor at Port Arthur. This agreement was signed in March, 1898, and on July 1st of the same year England leased Wei-hai-wei, with its adjoining strip of coast, the lease to remain as long as the Russians were in occupation of Port Arthur.

JAPAN'S EYES ARE OPENED.

As may be imagined, the news of the Russian lease of Port Arthur and vicinity—the very spot Russia had advised Japan to give up—caused the greatest indignation among the Japanese, who were led to watch still more jealously the sliding advance of the Russians.

The next revelation came when, while the attention of the world was distracted by the Boxer rebellion in China, Russia attempted to make a deal with Corea for the lease of Masampo. Japan, realizing that such an arrangement would imperil Japan herself—just across the straits from the coveted town—objected so strongly that Russia gave up for the time. Nevertheless, Japan now knew that the eyes of the Russians were upon Corea, and that the day was approaching upon which she herself must fight for her existence.

THE ATROCITY OF BLAGOVESTCHENK.

In the meantime, the Legations at Peking were being besieged, murders of foreigners were occurring daily, and the force of British, Americans, Japanese, Russians, French and Germans were starting on their way from Tientsin to raise the siege, and while all this was occurring, an event was also occurring in the Far North, which as an example of ferocity stands almost unparalleled in the history of civilized nations. Near the boundary between China and Siberia, stood the town of Blagovestchenk, made up of Russians and Chinese, about one-fourth being the latter. On news of the terrible doings in China, the Russian Governor of this town ordered the Chinese to cross the swollen river on pain of death. This the Chinese, with neither bridge nor boats, could not do; but the Russians, nevertheless, drove them down—4,500 people—to the river, forced them in, and when they attempted to swim back bayoneted them on the spot. Fearing vengeance, the Governor's next step was to send for help. This was despatched, and the combined forces passed on into Manchuria, burned the town within a radius of fifty miles, and added a fresh strip to Russian territory.

Certain timber rights on the Yalu, which had been taken advantage of by the erection of Russian fortifications, were still further indications of Russia's extension policy, and, although, at the close of the Boxer war, Russia was compelled, under pressure of Britain and the United

States, to admit that her occupation of Manchuria was only a temporary one, it was well understood that she had no intention of relinquishing her hold on the territory.

THE ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE.

In 1902, however, an unexpected event occurred. The Anglo-Japanese Alliance was formed, and straightway a new face was put on affairs in the Far East. Ready by this time, by long preparation, for the struggle which had long been foreseen, confident now with the support of Britain, who had promised to back her in case of a third party stepping in, in event of war, Japan now became firm in her demands towards Russia, who, immediately on the forming of the alliance, had promised to withdraw her troops from Manchuria, but had failed to do so.

Consequently, in the spring of 1903, the Mikado addressed a note to Russia asking when the troops were to be withdrawn. Delay after delay followed, and finally the demands of Japan, (1) that the independence and territorial integrity of China and Corea should be assured; (2) that the interests of Japan in Corea should be recognized, as also her right to protect those interests, similar concessions to be granted in regard to legal Russian interests in Manchuria; (3) that each should be at liberty to develop their industrial and commercial activities without interference from the other; (4) that Russia should bind herself not to oppose eventual connection of the Korean and Manchurian railways; in event of disturbance, only sufficient troops to quell the disturbance should be sent, said troops to be recalled as soon as their purpose was accomplished—these demands were presented for the last time.

Russia would not agree to all these terms, and counter proposals which Japan would not accept were presented. Japan waited, Russia still dallied; then war was declared, and the first shot was fired on the 8th of February, 1903. Russia's long policy of aggressive greed and duplicity was met by force of arms, and on sea and land alike Japan has triumphed.

Cultivating Conversation.

Nature has dealt kindly with some people by endowing them richly with the qualities that make for excellence in conversation. To this end she has given them good memories, alert faculties, distinct, good voices, abounding health and strength that laugh at weariness, and withal, a personality that creates an epidemic of good-comradeship. To those thus blessed conversation comes as naturally as heather to a Scottish hillside.

Yet, proficiency in the art of conversation is not wholly nor even largely dependent upon natural endowment. Indeed, there are cases where nothing but preparation stands one in stead. The garrulous must be restrained without offence, the timid must be encouraged without his being aware of it; company must be piloted away from a dangerous topic. The funereal silences of

dinner parties, when nothing is heard but the ghastly clicking of knives and forks, must be avoided. Those awful pauses at social gatherings, when the clock ticks as solemnly and as audibly as at a watch-night service, must be broken up. Some of these, or kindred contingencies are sure to come, and happy is the man who anticipates them and is prepared. An apt remark or a well-told story, or a happy suggestion, are the pure gold for such emergencies. Natural ability goes a great way, to be sure, but the conversationalist burnishes his wit and freshens up his stories as carefully as the orator or after-dinner speaker. What seems natural in him is really the perfection of art. And the home is where he takes his first lessons. It is there he learns to talk, and a little daily guidance will enable him, after a while, to talk well. He should be encouraged to describe what he has observed, to tell what he has read in the newspaper or in his story-books or histories, or to relate as clearly as he can anything interesting in his experiences. Doing this will make him not only a better talker, but a more observant and finer-mettled man, and fit him for conversation in the world of men.

Now, one person cannot make a conversation. One man can make a speech, or preach a sermon, or indulge in a soliloquy, but at least two are required for a conversation—the more who take part, the better. This implies that all present are willing to take a sympathetic interest in any subject that may be brought forward. The conversationalist is keen to seize upon any topic that may be broached, and gladly does his part by question, suggestion or discussion to see that the tide of conversation shall know no ebb.

The task of raising the level of conversation is akin to the work of raising the level of social life, and rests ultimately upon the capable shoulders of our wives and mothers. In the typical home in civilized countries, the wife or mother reigns supreme. There are special and sad instances when this is not the case, but in the home where the atmosphere is wholesome, the mother's rule is undisputed. If, therefore, civilization should be blessed with a generation

of wives and mothers who would set themselves, without excuse and without evasion, against whisperers, and tattlers and backbiters, objectionable remarks and vulgar conversation would soon come to be as rare and as strictly quarantined as smallpox or yellow fever. The chilly silence, the marble stare or the push of the cold shoulder would soon prove to be too much for even the most brazen.

Finally, it must be borne in mind that conversation is merely a way by which character makes itself known. "Out of the fullness of the heart the mouth speaketh." Speech is a window through which one's soul shows itself to the world. The silent man may be a philosopher, but when once he has spoken, the world forthwith sits in judgment upon him. Further, the lion is not afraid to trust himself among the beasts of the forest, and the man whose mind is furnished, who, like Burns, has learned to love all things that delight good men and women, and whose daily motto is the Golden Rule, need not fear to trust himself in any company, whether it be made up of princes or of plowmen. The full, sweet spring has solved the question of a wholesome overflow.

CONTRIBUTOR.

Keep in the Sunshine.

Be sunny, cheerful, amiable, tranquil. Keep out of the deadly doldrums. There's no breeze for the sails of the human craft that drift into the doldrums. No use to carry all the burdens and derelictions of frail and fallible humanity. No use to waste the years in worry over the poor devil who is determined to go down the toboggan-slide to perdition. Help him if you can. Contribute to the extent of your ability to ameliorate the condition of the destitute and the oppressed. But don't be grumpy, sour and glum. Keep out of the dark shadows. Nothing grows in them. Flowers don't flourish in the cellar. Keep in the sunshine, and if you do that you can't help but be "sunny"—and that means long life.

He—"I think a woman's club, to be successful, should aim at something far removed from 'Female Suffrage.'"

She—"I don't agree with you; that should be its sole aim."

He—"Yes, but if it aims at something else it is more likely to hit that."



One Can Always Trust.

Ye shall not need to fight in this battle: set yourselves, stand ye still, and see the salvation of the LORD with you. . . . fear not, nor be dismayed; to-morrow go out against them: for the LORD will be with you.—2 Chron. xx. : 17.

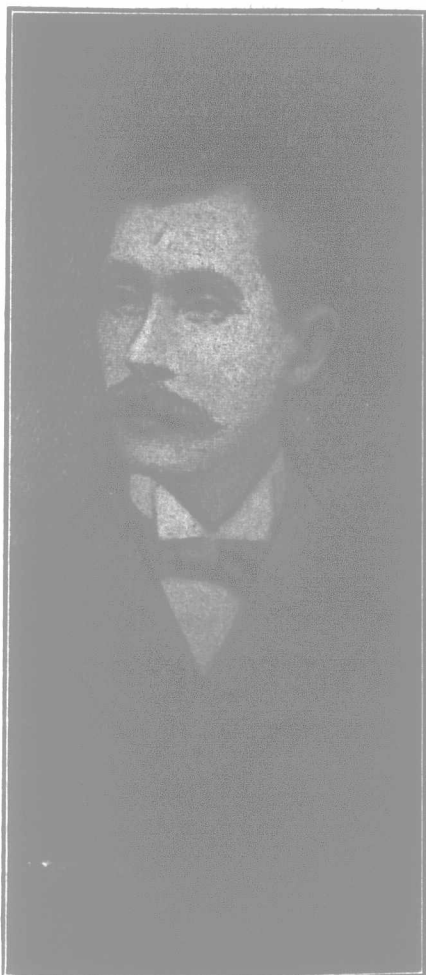
"One sweet word of holy meaning
Cometh to me o'er and o'er
And echoes of its music
Linger ever—evermore:
'TRUST—' No other word we utter
Can so sweet and tender be,
Turning all Life's jarring discords
Into heavenly harmony."

"One can always trust!" was the confident answer once made by a friend of mine to my remark that it must be a terrible grief to see one who was dearly loved drifting recklessly down the Niagara-like stream of evil. And what a splendid answer it was! It has been ringing in my ears ever since. We have indeed good reason to put perfect trust in a God who is both all-loving and all-mighty. He who came not to condemn but to save the world, was able to discover sufficient reason for trusting in the underlying good which He saw even in the souls of the brutal men who nailed Him to the Cross. He would hardly have extended to them His royal forgiveness unless His eyes, which are as a flame of fire, saw in them some faint sign of repentance—though it might be invisible to other eyes. And even those despairing women who had parted with their most priceless possession, were attracted rather than repelled by the awful purity of the Master. He is not only willing—surely anyone would be that—but also able to work a wondrous miracle. He and He only can restore the lost beauties to His lilies which have been trampled under foot of man and lie crushed, stained and utterly hopeless. The leper showed

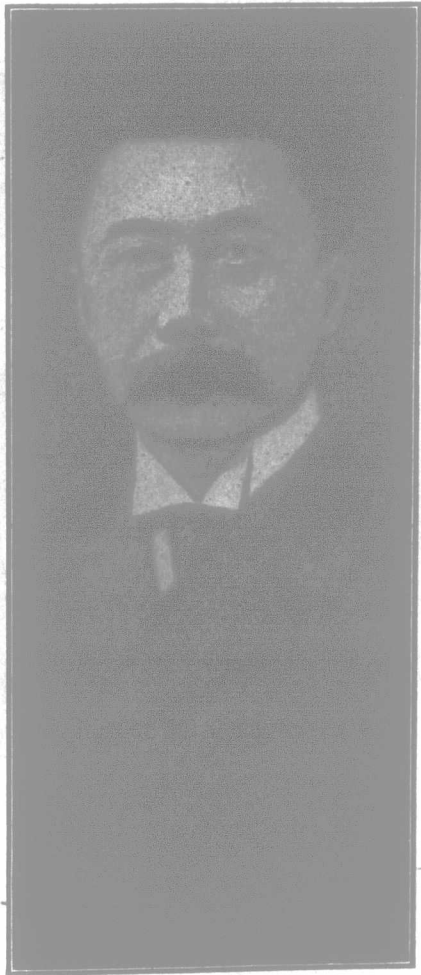
wonderful faith when he declared that the Good Physician could make his loathsome, ulcerated flesh clean and fair as the flesh of a little child; but far greater faith is required to believe that God can heal a leprous soul when "from the sole of the foot even unto the head there is no soundness in it; but wounds and bruises and putrefying sores." Man can often perform marvels in the way of bodily cures, but it hardly seems possible that even Almighty power can cure the leprosy of sin, can set not the punishment, but even the sin itself, as far off from the sinner as the east is from the west, can fulfill the wonderful promise: "Though your sins be as scarlet, they shall be as white as snow; though they be red like crimson, they shall be as wool." Forgiveness is not enough to satisfy a penitent soul that aspires to be arrayed in fine linen, clean and white: for the fine linen is the righteousness of saints." And no one need despair of being some day clothed with this wedding garment.

"Then marvel not, if such as bask
In purest light of innocence,
Hope against hope, in love's dear task;
Spite of all dark offence.
If they who hate the trespass most,
Yet, when all other love is lost,
Love the poor sinner, marvel not:
Christ's mark outwears the rankest blot."

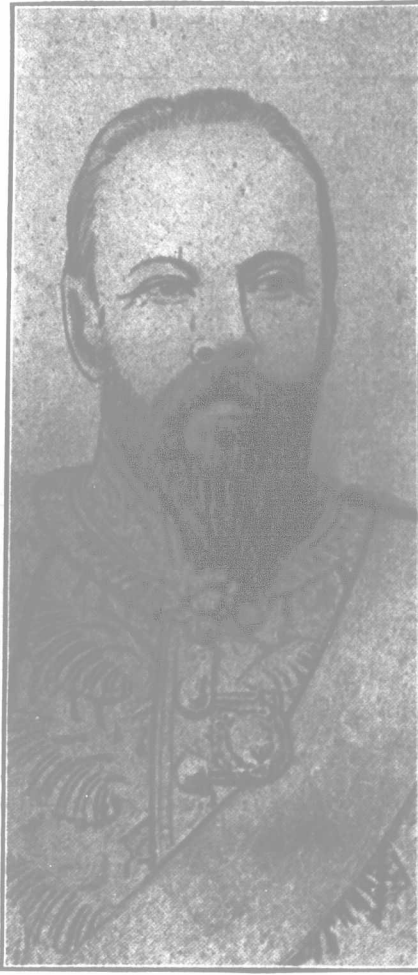
"One can always trust;" and woman, who has most need of trust, seems to have a special capacity for trusting. She may not—even in imagination—be able to stand on the height of Abraham's bold, aggressive faith; but at least she can lie quietly on the altar, with the light of a fearless trust shining in her eyes, if the sacrificial knife be in the hand of One she loves. Yes, she can trust and be really happy, even though she has to face, not a short agony, but a weary, lifelong desire



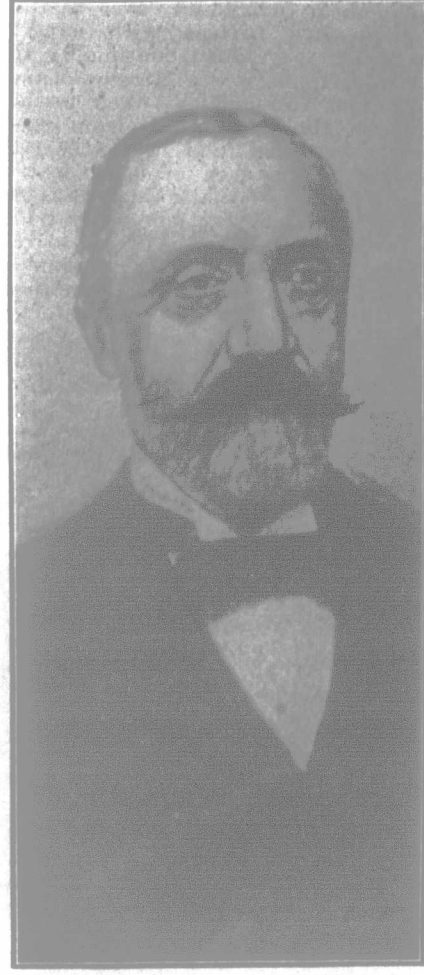
BARON KOMURA,
Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs.



KOGORO TAKAHIRA,
Japanese Minister to the United States.



M. WITTE,
Russian Foreign Minister.



BARON VON ROSEN,
Russian Ambassador to the United States.

The Russo-Japanese Peace Commissioners who Assembled last Week at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, on the Initiative of President Roosevelt of the U. S.

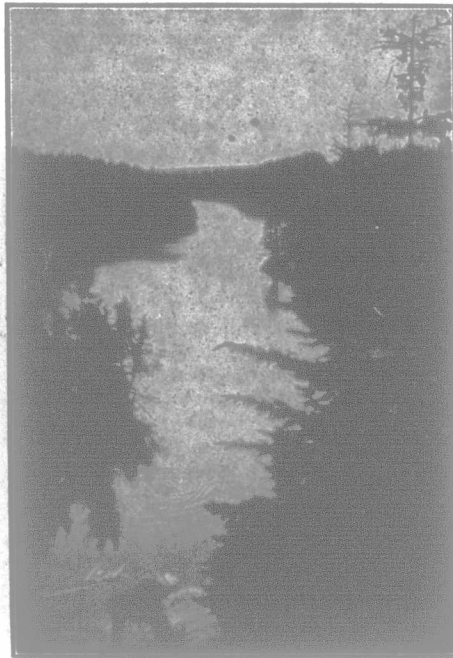
for something without which she feels that her aching heart can hardly live. Why should she not be glad in the midst of pain, when she knows that God is cutting and polishing for her eternal adornment the priceless jewel of a meek and quiet spirit, which is too costly to be won easily? Though Sarah was not called to offer the sacrifice on Mount Moriah, she was called to stay quietly at home, leaving her only son confidently in stronger, wiser hands. She could do that, and so can other mothers—though not easily—and we can always trust God not to ask impossible things of any of us.

But there is another side to this question. We should not only try to trust God, both in sunshine and in darkness, but we should also be worthy of trust ourselves. It has often been said that women, as a rule, have not such a fine sense of honor as men. If this be true—and I am neither admitting nor denying it—let us see to it that the rule has numberless exceptions. Woman's very weakness often tempts her to secure by underhand methods what she can't obtain openly. Rebekah is not the only woman who has schemed to deceive her husband, and has obtained by wrong means something which she considered was hers by right. And yet, true loyalty should make her even more careful to be trustworthy out of sight than she would be if every action were suspiciously watched. Of course, Rebekah's disloyalty was made even more dishonorable by the fact that Isaac was blind—she actually traded on his infirmity. To put confidence in anyone who thinks that the only disgraceful thing about a dishonorable action is the "disgrace of being found out," is like trusting in a bruised reed, "on which, if a man lean, it will go into his hand and pierce it." And yet, to trust a person is generally the best way of rousing all that is best in him. This is certainly true in dealing with children; distrust them, and they will probably try to deceive you; but show that you have confidence in their honor, and they will soon anything of the nature of deception.

I have lately been giving special study to the Wilderness Journey of the Israelites, which is such a wonderful allegory of our journey through this wilderness, and the great lesson of trust stands out in bold relief as the one which God tried patiently to teach them over and over again. Brought face to face with danger and want, they failed continually to put any confidence in His power and willingness to supply all their needs; although He saved them from enemies, gave them food in the barren wilderness, and even brought water out of a stony rock. He also took care to provide for their most trifling everyday needs. As Moses reminded them: "Thy raiment waxed not old upon thee, neither did thy foot swell these forty years." And yet, how weak was their trust! In every fresh difficulty they looked only at their own weakness, and saw no way of escape. Our Lord was disappointed also because his closest disciples failed to trust Him. On one occasion He said to them, "How is it that ye do not understand?" when, as He sadly reminded them, they ought to have remembered how easily the wants of great multitudes had been supplied a short time before. Instead of trusting their Lord they were troubling about the fact that their bread supply was rather scanty. How often He might say to us: "How is it that ye do not understand?" Each breath we draw is a proof of His watchful care over us, and yet how very quickly we are dismayed when danger or difficulty confronts us. We can always trust, but how seldom we do it, unless we can see a way out of the difficulty—and that, of course, is not really trusting at all.

The text that I have chosen is part of the message to the men of Judah, sent by God in answer to their request for help against a triple alliance. Though Edom, Ammon and Moab were banded together

against them, they were forbidden to be anxious about the matter, as it was in safe hands: "The battle is not yours, but God's." And how pleased He must have been with the implicit confidence they showed on this occasion. They did not even wait until the promise of help had been fulfilled, but at once began to praise God for His great deliverance, taking it for granted that the victory was already theirs. And what was the result? Why, when the singers which went before the army began to sing and to praise, their



Scene near Montague.

three enemies started to fight among themselves, and when Judah's hosts arrived on the field the battle was already over. All that was left to be done was the easy work of taking away the riches and jewels: "They were three days of gathering of the spoil, it was so much."

If we could—or would—trust God like that, we also should rejoice; we also should fear not, nor be dismayed. God is constantly testing us in small ways or in great, and if we study this great lesson of trust every day, we shall soon learn to rest in untroubled peace on His everlasting strength. Those who wait on the LORD will surely find that He is "their arm every morning," not only in the times of great need.



An Autumn Day in Victoria Park, Charlottetown, P. E. I.

Then their peace shall be like the river of Ezekeel's vision, which flowed from God's altar and steadily grew deeper and more mighty until it was a river that could not be passed over, a river that brought healing and renewed life wherever it went.

I have chosen it could be thus—
With my mouth to know
Happily if Thy peace without

One ripple in its flow;
Without one quiver in the trust,
One flicker in its glow."

I must again express my earnest thanks to those of our readers who have sent so many kindly words of encouragement. God has been very good in giving me this glad work which brings me into living, quickening fellowship with many of His friends, and which also forces me to go to Him constantly for seed to sow. To hear that He has really allowed me to help any of you is indeed a joy.

Mrs. Hayward has excelled herself in her latest poem, "The True Lady," which certainly holds up a high ideal for all women to strive after. A King's daughter will not only be careful to keep herself as far as possible outwardly fresh and dainty, but will set her heart on becoming "all glorious within," where only God's eye can see her. Even if the time of the Bridegroom's coming were not so uncertain, His Bride—the Church—would still sacredly hold herself always in readiness to be "brought unto the King." Her glad duty is to be always listening for the voice of her Beloved, ever standing in readiness to obey His call, "Rise up, My Love, My Fair One, and come away!" Good reason has she to obey his command: "Fear not, nor be dismayed!" when she is leaning always on Him who has said, "Thy Maker is thine husband; the Lord of Hosts is His Name." Christ, who is "altogether lovely"—with a spotless soul loveliness which inspires us to purify ourselves, even as He is pure—says of His Bride: "As the lily among thorns, so in My Love among the daughters"; and, because the Bridegroom is fairer than the children of men, each virgin soul that waits for His coming delights to prepare herself, as Esther did, that she may obtain grace and favor in His sight, and that the King may greatly desire her beauty. As it has been beautifully said:

"My duty as a Lily of the Lord is:

1. To rejoice in the strength of my white purity;
2. To drink in the dew of heaven and bathe in its sunshine;
3. To shed abroad the fragrance of a blameless life."

HOPE.

A Holiday in Prince Edward Island.

WE VISIT THE CONSOLIDATED SCHOOLS.

Amongst the many kind arrangements made for the pleasure and instruction of the members of the National Council of Women assembled in Charlottetown from every point of the Canadian compass, so to speak, was one especially looked forward to by them, viz., a visit to the consolidated schools, built, equipped, and to be in a large manner supported for three years by the munificence of that patron of Canadian education, Sir William Macdonald.

The press had made the outing known, carriages were ordered, the ferry company had kindly provided free passages for all, our Monday morning's session had been taken in advance, upon what was meant to be the previous Saturday afternoon's holiday, so that everyone might be free to enjoy the lovely drive for several miles through scenery of typical beauty to Hillsboro', where the children of six districts had already begun to meet daily for education on lines more complete and comprehensive than it had been possible previously to provide for them in small schoolhouses with just one teacher in charge of each. Well, the teachers expected us! The children were on the lookout for us! The vans were marshalled for our inspection and probable use, but the skies frowned upon us and sent down such a deluge of rain that the drive had to be given up on that occasion at least. However, the sun in Prince Edward Island apparently does not hide its glory in summer, whatever it may do in winter, for many hours at a time, or if it does, the farmers know the reason why and are content with the results, and so it came about that although in greatly diminished numbers, the remnant of our goodly company, who still lingered upon the island, drove out upon a day of exceptional beauty to pay the postponed visit to the Hillsboro' district schools. And such a day it was! A day not only of sunshine, but of vivid tints and delicious scents. Sometimes the scent would come from the rich clover of the fields, then from the hawthorn still in bloom in the hedges, whilst between both crept the wholesome lung-strengthening odor of the pines, with whiffs of ozone from the ocean itself, of which we could catch occasional glimpses through the spruce and silver-barked birch trees which lined our road, or both roads, I should say, for our return trip was taken by another route quite equaling, if not surpassing, the former one in beauty. We found the school at the crown of the hill, or rather rising ground, a well chosen site for healthfulness as well as for its appeal to the natural love of beautiful surroundings, which is not without its seed root in the mind of every child.

Disappointment seemed again to await us, for no hum of children's voices, no peep through the windows showing a curly-headed girl or sunburned boy rewarded our enquiring eyes. Holidays had not begun surely! We were unexpected visitors, it is true, but we had counted upon seeing the youngsters at their tasks, and there were no youngsters to see! The fates were unpropitious indeed.

"We will go inside and investigate," said Dr. Anderson, our host and cicerone. "We shall soon find the reason why," and so we did, for on the programme slate for the day was marked the cause of the exodus, viz., an excursion to the woods for botanical specimens, and, more prosaically, "for pea-sticks" for the children's gardens. These gardens we had examined previously with great interest as a very wise provision for developing individuality of taste in the pupils of the school. Whether to the praise of their practical common sense (in view, perhaps, of the probable exigencies of their future lives), at the expense of the more æsthetic side of their natures, I may as well here remark that cabbage plants, peas, radishes and cress rather prevailed over the pansies and mignonettes which occasionally showed their modest little heads between them. Some of us, who, remembering the early days, when we thought that we almost owned creation when a small plot in the home grounds was allotted to us

Recipes.

Ginger Sponge Cake.—1 cup molasses, 1 cup butter, 2 cups sugar, 4 eggs, 3 cups Five Roses flour, 1 cup milk, 1 teaspoon soda, and 1 tablespoonful ginger.

Ginger Cookies.—1 cup sugar, 1 cup butter, 1 cup molasses, 1-3 cup vinegar, pinch salt, 1 teaspoon soda, 1 tablespoon ginger, 1 egg, enough Five Roses flour to make into dough. Roll thin.

as our "very own," felt much sympathy for the little embryo market gardeners. Cress and radishes grow so much more quickly than flower seeds. The sense of proportion would come to them as we fondly believed it had come to us in the course of life's long journey; at present, they could afford to wait. Just then the door opened, and the women from British Columbia, Ontario, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, etc., etc., walked into the large six-roomed, well-ventilated and perfectly-equipped building, to which 160 children are brought from their scattered homes to be classified and instructed upon every subject likely to be helpful to them in their future careers. To this end special provision we found was made for manual training and domestic science, whilst the kindergarten, with its many pretty surprises, was already a little paradise to be desired of the Tinies who lived within a radius of four and a half miles, from which the vans fetched them; not to school! Oh, no! It was to play, beautiful play, but play with a meaning, play which slipped so gradually

into lessons, that the "lessons didn't bother you one bit." Then there was the fun of the ride in good comradeship. Perhaps that had something to do, just at first, with the immense increase in the number of pupils who now came to school so gladly, whereas they had not gone at all under the previous condition of things. The long distances, the one teacher for children of all ages and sizes, the necessarily more meagre equipment of the small, scattered school-houses, and the non-enforcement of the Provincial law for compulsory attendance, had kept many at home who now rejoice to go, and wait with fun and frolic at the entrance to their home fields for the coming of the vans, space being allotted them according to age and distance—all little ones under seven years old being taken in the vans the whole way, as a matter of course.

And here, to my regret, I must make another break, leaving the remainder of my story, once more, to "another time."
H. A. B.



No doubt, the result of the "Ingle-nook" competition has been eagerly looked forward to, particularly by those who have taken part in it, for where your work and thought is there is your interest also. Many sent creditable essays in response to the question: "At What Age Should a Girl Marry?" and beside the three whose letters we publish, we must congratulate these upon their letters, and give honorable mention: Fraulieu, York Co.; Busybody, Chatsworth, Grey Co.; Alegra; Mrs. S. E. L., Hastings Co.; Miss R. J., Hamilton; Mrs. W. B., Grey Co.; D. B., Bruce Co.; Miss A. R. M., Waterloo Co.

Depends Upon the Girl.

Dear Dame Durden,—I was delighted on seeing the announcement of your new competition, as, even when not competing, I am always interested in these contests. This time, the subject seemed peculiarly attractive, as I know all the girls will be interested, and feel certain also that the boys will be no less concerned as to their (the girls') opinion on this matter.

At what age should a girl marry? This may be differently and correctly answered by different people, as much depends upon the character of the girl. Some are developed, both mentally and physically, at a much earlier period than others, and, certainly, all require as much growth as possible in both these lines before that important event. But as we must decide upon a particular age, I consider that twenty-three should fill all the requirements.

Before marriage, every girl should have as liberal an education as possible, and at the age stated, she may have attended school until eighteen, taught, if she desired, for three years, and still have two years in which to learn the mysteries of housekeeping. And in these varied experiences she had a better chance to choose a suitable companion. Again, since a girl is not physically developed until she reaches the age of twenty, and so not fitted for matrimony, she has had, during the three following years, both time and opportunity to ascertain just the qualities she would desire in her husband, and also to make herself worthy of the best man living.

Wishing the competitors every success in their letters, and in their marriages, I remain,

OLIVIA.

An "O'd Maid's" (?) Opinion.

Dear Dame Durden,—So the girls want to know at what age to marry, oh? Bless their hearts, I wonder if that is to decoy the old maids into airing their views? If so, it has succeeded in one case, at least, for this old maid, beaming benignly at you through her "specs," is trying to get a word or two in edge-

wise among the learned comments of a host of chatterers.

Now, I think a girl of seventeen is quite as marriageable as one of thirty-seven, if she is prepared to undertake the duties of her new life. If she is not, that's a different story. Love, no doubt, is very nice, but you can neither eat nor wear it.

But, girls, see the happy girlhood years which are forfeited by an early marriage. Yesterday, I heard a girl say that there is never any fun after marriage, you become old at once. That's exaggerated, but, like coffee, it has grounds. Honestly, I would wait till twenty-five, at least, before enrolling among those who sign their names with a "Mrs."

When the great event occurs, if you send me an "invite," I'll help wash the dishes after you have gone on your honeymoon, followed by the best wishes
AUNT JUDY.

Not Under One Hundred Years.

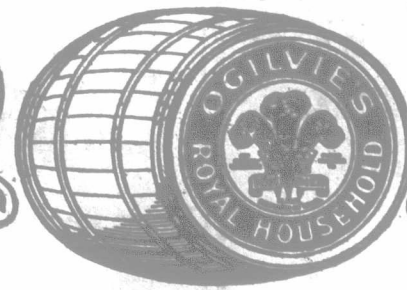
So many things enter into the question of the age at which a girl should marry, it is very hard to decide. Health, capability, knowledge, and the girl's circumstances, are all factors in the case. No sickly girl should get married before the age of one hundred years, at least; but a healthy, capable girl, with sensible ideas of the duties of a homemaker and willing to make allowances—at times—for the inherent crankiness of man, such a girl at twenty-four should make some deserving man happy. Now, my reasons for thinking twenty-four the best age for a girl to marry are:

In the first place her silly giggling stage (if I may so express it) is over, and she has attained the more sensible, but none the less happy, part of her girlhood. Young enough to be pleasing and bright, still ready for fun, but with a great many new ideas, and very different and much-improved ones in comparison with the stock she had on hand at twenty. Secondly, a girl of twenty-four has got over her first little love (?) affairs, which last, on an average, about six months each. She has probably rejected a few callow youths, who didn't know whether they needed a wife or a prolonged dose of early-to-bed and early-to-rise, and when a real man asks her, she knows how much love she has for him, and whether she can be happy putting in a "life sentence" with him or not.

I have other reasons, but two hundred and fifty words is the limit.

CANADA FIRST.

Particular mention must be made of the very interesting and readable letter received from "Sunlight," but, unfortunately, too late for the competition. Not having forgotten the charming description of "Sunlight's" lakeside garden, given some time ago, we can only hope to hear from her again soon.



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Did it Really Happen? If Not, Why Not?

"Milly! Where are you, Milly?"
shouted an eager voice, as a little girl
of nine years old dashed through a frame
house on a squalid back street in To-
ronto. "Oh, what a big ironing you
have done to-day," she added, stopping
short in the door of the tiny kitchen as
Milly, who was only eighteen and had
"mothered" the whole family for four
years, lifted a hot, tired face and said
wearily, "Well, what's the matter, Susy?"

"Oh, Milly, what do you think!" ex-
claimed Susy, dancing wildly round the
room and upsetting little Geordie, who
was standing on a very shaky chair try-
ing to help himself to sugar from a
chipped cup which stood on the table.
There was a wild howl of fright as he
went suddenly through the cane-bottomed
chair and rolled with it on the grimy
floor.

Milly dropped her iron and flew to pick
up the indignant child, and, as soon as
it was possible to make herself heard
above the noise and confusion, Susy went
on excitedly. "Milly, can I go to the
country next week? Miss Madison says
that the Fresh-air Mission will pay for
my ticket, and Lucy Rogers and me can
go to the same house and stay two
weeks. Perhaps, if we are very good,
the people will let us stay a month; Miss
Madison says so!" she finished triumph-
antly, with another wild war-dance round
the bewildered Milly, who was sitting on
the floor with her little brother in her
thin, tired arms. Poor Milly! no one
offered to give her a country holiday; but
she would have been indignant if anyone
had told her that she had a hard life.
Her warm, motherly heart found a world
of happiness in the clinging touch of
Geordie's baby arms around her neck—he
was just four, and small for his age—and
her days were too full of unselfish work
for any time to be wasted in self-pity.

She turned her little brother out in the
tiny yard, with an old
tin pan, and an iron
spoon for hanging pur-
poses; and then picked
up the iron and went on
with her work of press-
ing out patched and
faded pinafores and
dresses, while she
listened attentively to
Susy's explanations.

"I don't see how I
can make you fit to
go," she said at last,
doubtfully, "you have
grown out of all your
dresses but the pink and
white gingham."

"Oh, that will be all
right, for the Fresh-air
people have promised to
give us all the clothes
we need," answered
Susy, crushing that ex-
pected objection instan-
tly, "and besides, it
doesn't matter about
having a lot of clothes—
old things will do if
they are clean, and not
ragged—Miss Madison
says so."

This settled that
troublesome matter in
Susy's opinion, but
Milly thought differ-
ently. However, she planned, and turned,
and made over, with those brown hands
which were so rough and hardened with
work, and yet so gentle, and the conse-
quence of all this thoughtful sisterly kind-
ness was that Susy started off from the
Train Station a week later, looking very
fresh and trim in a new navy duck sailor
suit with white linen front and collar.
Lucy, who was eleven, felt quite able to
look after herself and her small play-
mate, and the good-natured conductor
promised to keep an eye on them both.
He helped them off the train when they
reached their destination, slipping a
quarter into the hand of each as he said

good-bye and swung himself on the train
again.

The children stood forlornly on the
platform, looking after the departing
train, feeling as though they had lost
their only friend, and almost wishing
themselves back in Toronto, when a jolly
voice behind them made them jump.

"Are you the chicks from the city?"
were the words they heard, and turning
round they saw a big man with a long
brown beard and merry blue eyes. One
look into his kind face was enough—
children are quick to recognize a friend
when they see one—and the homesick feel-
ing vanished instantly, as he stooped to
kiss Susy's sweet little upturned face, and
then shook hands with the more dignified
Lucy.

"I think we belong to each other," he
went on, briskly picking up the two neat
telescope valises which the children were
carefully guarding. "My name is Wel-
come, Frank Welcome, and another Wel-
come is waiting for you at home; in
fact, you will find several lively little
Welcomes and a very nice big one. My
horse wouldn't stand still until the train
got well out of sight, or you wouldn't
have had to wait so long for this one."

Then followed a lovely drive in the
comfortable covered Luggy, and at last
the white horse was pulled up in front
of a green and white gate in a green and
white fence. The house was white, with
green shutters, and a wide veranda
covered with green vines and climbing
roses. Everything seemed to be green
and white, for nearly all the flowers were
white, and the lawn was beautifully
green; a sweet-faced lady dressed in white
stood in the vine-shaded doorway, and
two little girls in white were swinging
on the gate, waving green maple boughs,
and shouting, "Hello, daddy! Have the
Fresh-air children come?"

"Have they come? I should rather
think so!" exclaimed Mr. Welcome, as he
got out and held out both arms to Susy.
"Come, little girl, jump down," he said,



helping himself to another kiss as he held
the excited child for a moment in his
arms. "Now, Lucy, won't you spare
me a kiss too?" he asked, as he lifted
the half-shy little maiden out of the
buggy. She hesitated a minute, but the
kind smile won her heart, and the kiss
so reverently asked for was given
gravely but quite willingly.

"They've come, mother!" shouted
Maggie and Mary Welcome, dragging their
guests up the gravel walk between the
long beds of sweet-smelling flowers. Shyness
vanished very quickly as the dear
mother stooped with a loving smile to
gather all four children into her arms at

once. To Susy that warm embrace
seemed like heaven, and made her fancy
that she had found her own mother again—
the mother she could just remember.

"Now you must come and see the
calves and our dear little colt," said
Maggie, "we've just heaps of things to
show you." And so they had. Susy
was wildly excited over a lot of little
pigs with queer curly tails, and Lucy
went into raptures over the white rab-
bits and tame pigeons. As for the
"dearest little kittens in the world,"
and the "cunningest" mites of puppies
that rolled and tumbled about in their
own funny, dumpy fashion,—well, I can't
begin to tell you what was said about
them. Then there were any number of
ducks and chickens of all sizes and colors,
and a fine pair of peacocks. Mary, who
had quaint little ideas of her own,
showed the visitors her very latest pet—
a bumblebee, which she kept in a card-
board box, with a pane of glass in front,
and a little window at the back covered
with another bit of glass.

"I sprinkle water on him to refresh
him when he seems miserable," she re-
marked, giving her favorite a poke with
a straw to stir him up. "I think he
looks pretty miserable now," said Lucy,
"don't you think he would like it bet-
ter if he could fly about? It seems
rather cruel to shut up a thing with
wings."

Mary stood with her eyes shut for a
minute or two—a way she had when
thinking out a problem—then she opened
them, gave a big sigh and lifted the
glass so the unhappy prisoner could go
free. Mary Welcome was not at all
willing to make any creature miserable
if she knew it. Then the sound of a
bell startled the children, and they
rushed into the house to tidy themselves
for tea, which was all ready for them
under a big maple tree on the lawn.
How pretty it looked, with the white
cloth and pink and white plates and cups,
with the bowl of pink roses and trailing
vines in the center; the bread white and
brown, and a pat of firm, golden butter.
There was a big glass dish quite full of
the freshest of red berries, and a china
pitcher of real yellow cream. There was
also a plate of ham sandwiches—Mrs.
Welcome knew what hungry children liked
best—and another plate of lettuce sand-
wiches to eat with the ham ones. Mrs.
Welcome told the children to stand up
while she thanked God for His many
good gifts, then she left them to eat and
chatter as fast as they wanted to. After
tea they carried in all the empty dishes
—at least, they were nearly all empty—
then they "helped" to milk the cows
and water the horses. All the little
folks in the neighborhood joined in this
latter bit of the "chores," and nobody
enjoyed it more than the steady old
horse you see in the picture—not the
lively horse that was afraid of trains—
and at eight o'clock the bell rang for
prayers. They all gathered round the
parlor organ and sang, "There's a
Friend for little children above the
bright blue sky." Then Mr. Welcome
read the wonderful story of Jesus walk-
ing on the sea, after which all knelt down
and repeated together the General Con-
fession from the Prayer-book, and the
Lord's Prayer. A few words of quiet
prayer followed, making the children feel
that Mr. Welcome was really speaking to
the children's Friend, and asking Him to
stay with them that night. "Now, you
must be off to bed, little folks," he said,
as they rose from their knees, "you'll
want to be up early to-morrow to help
with the haying."

But Maggie clasped both arms round
her mother's neck as she stooped to kiss
her, and whispered, "Can't we just sing
'Abide with me,' first?" So they
slipped off into the land of happy dreams
that night with the words of that
"sweetest evening hymn" echoing in
their hearts, to wake with the birds next
morning, wondering how anybody can
really like to live in a hot, smoky city,
when there is such a lot of room in
God's wonderful country.

Did it really happen? If not, then
why not?
COUSIN DOROTHY.

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Write your name, age and address clearly at the foot of your essay, and don't forget that all MSS. should be written on one side of the paper only. Don't use a pencil if you want to win a prize. All MSS. should reach me not later than Sept. 25th. Address to

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Box 70, Newcastle, Ont.

THE LEAVENWORTH CASE.

By A. K. Green.

CHAPTER XXXVII.—Continued.

A light such as had never visited her face before passed slowly over it. "Then God forgive me the wrong I have done this noble heart, for I can never forgive myself! Wait!" said she, as he opened his lips. "Before I accept any further tokens of your generous confidence, let me show you what I am. You shall know the worst of the woman you have taken to your heart. Mr. Raymond"—and she turned toward me for the first time—"in those days when you sought to induce me to speak out and tell all I knew concerning this dreadful deed, I did not do it because I was afraid. I knew the case looked dark against me; Eleanor had told me so. Eleanor herself believed me guilty. She had her reasons. She knew first, from the directed envelope she had found lying underneath my uncle's dead body on the library table, that he had been engaged at the moment of death in summoning his lawyer to make the change in his will which would transfer my claims to her; secondly, that I had been down to his room the night before, though I denied it, for she had heard my door open and my dress rustle as I passed out. But that was not all: the key that every one felt to be a positive proof of guilt, wherever found, had been picked up by her from the floor of my room; the letter written by Mr. Clavering to my uncle was found in my fire; and the handkerchief which she had seen me take from the basket of clean clothes, was produced at the inquest, stained with pistol-grease. I could not account for these things. A web seemed tangled about my feet. I knew I was innocent, but if I failed to satisfy one who loved me of it, how could I hope to convince the general public if once called upon to do so. Worse still, if pure-faced Eleanor, with every apparent motive for desiring long life to our uncle, was held in such suspicion because of a few circumstantial evidences against her, what would I not have to fear if the truth concerning these things was told! When, therefore, Eleanor, true to her heart's generous instincts, closed her lips and refused to speak when speech would have been my ruin, I let her do it. Fear of the ignominy, suspense, and danger that would follow confession, sealed my lips. Only once did I hesitate. That was when, in the last conversation we had, I saw that, notwithstanding appearances, you believed in Eleanor's innocence, and the thought crossed me you might be induced to believe in mine if I threw myself upon your mercy. But just then Mr. Clavering came, and as in a flash I seemed to realize what my future life would be, stained by suspicion, and instead of yielding to my impulse, went so far in the other direction as to threaten Mr. Clavering with a denial of our marriage if he approached me again till all danger was over.

"Yes, he will tell you that was my welcome to him when, racked by long suspense, he came to my door for one word of assurance that the peril I was in was not of my own making. But he forgives me; I see it in his eyes; and you—oh! if in the long years to come

you can forget what I have made Eleanor suffer by my selfish fears; if, with the shadow of her wrong before you, you can by the grace of some sweet hope think a little less hardly of me, do. As for this man—torture could not be worse to me than this standing with him in the same room—let him come forward and declare if I by look or word have given him reason to believe I understood his passion, much less returned it."

"Why ask!" gasped he. "Don't you see it was indifference that drove me mad? It was that which made my life a hell. I was determined you should understand. If I had to leap into a pit of flame, you should know what my passion for you was. And you do. Shrink as you will from my presence, you can never forget the love of Trueman Harwell; never forget that love, burning love for your beauty, was the force which led me down into your uncle's room that night, and lent me will to pull the trigger which poured all the wealth you hold this day into your lap. Yes," he went on, "every dollar that clinks from your purse shall talk of me. Every gewgaw which flashes on that haughty head shall shriek my name into your ears. Fashion, pomp, luxury, you will have them all; but, till gold loses its glitter, you will never forget the hand that gave it to you!"

With a look whose evil triumph I cannot describe, he put his hand into the arm of the waiting detective, and in another moment would have been led from the room; when Mary, crushing down the emotions that were seething in her breast, said: "No, Trueman Harwell, I cannot give you even that thought for your comfort. Wealth that is laden with such a burden were torture. I cannot accept the torture, so must release the wealth, even if it were mine to dispose of, which it is not. From this day Mary Clavering owns nothing but that which comes to her from her husband she has so basely wronged." And raising her hands to her ears, she tore out the diamonds which hung there, and flung them at the feet of the unfortunate man.

It was the final wrench of the rack. With a yell such as I never thought to listen to from the lips of a man, he flung up his arms, while all the lurid light of madness glared on his face. "And I have given my soul to hell for a shadow!" moaned he—"for a shadow!"

"Well, that is the best day's work I ever did! Your congratulations, Mr. Raymond, upon the success of the most daring game ever played in a detective's office."

I looked at the triumphant face of Mr. Gryce in amazement. "What do you mean?" I cried; "did you plan all this?"

"Did I plan it?" he repeated. "Could I stand here, seeing how things have turned out, if I had not? Mr. Raymond, you are a gentleman, but we can well shake hands over this."

We did shake hands long and fervently, and then I asked him to explain himself.

"Well," said he, "there has always been one thing that plagued me, even in the very moment of my strongest suspicion against this woman, and that was the pistol-cleaning business. Did you ever know a woman who cleaned a pistol, or who knew the object or use of doing so? No. They can fire them and do; but after firing them they do not clean them. Recognizing this, I hesitated when it came to the point of arrest. The chain was complete, but one link was of a different size and material from the rest, and in this argued a break in the chain. I resolved to give her a final chance. Summoning Mr. Clavering and Mr. Harwell, two persons whom I had no reason to suspect, but who were the only individuals besides herself who could have committed this crime, being the only persons of intellect who were in the house at the time of the murder, I notified them separately, that the assassin of Mr. Leavenworth was about to be arrested in my house, and that if they wished to hear the confession which would be sure to follow, they might have the opportunity of doing so, by coming here at such an hour. They were both too much interested to refuse; and I succeeded in inducing them to conceal themselves in the two rooms from which you saw them issue, knowing that if either of them had committed this deed, he had done it for the love of Mary Leavenworth, and consequently could not hear her charged with crime and threatened with arrest, without betraying himself."

XXXVIII.

A Full Confession.

I am not a bad man; I am only an intense one. Ambition, love, jealousy, hatred, revenge—transitory emotions with some—are terrific passions with me.

Those who have known me best have not known this. My own mother was ignorant of it. Often and often have I heard her say: "If Trueman only had more sensibility! If Trueman were not so indifferent to everything!"

It was the same at school. No one understood me. They thought me meek; called me Dough-face. For three years they called me this, then I turned upon them. Choosing out their ringleader, I felled him to the ground, laid him on his back, and stamped upon him. He was handsome before my foot came down; afterward—well, it is enough he never called me Dough-face again. In the store I entered soon after I met with even less appreciation. Regular at my work and exact in my performance of it, they thought me a good machine and nothing more. I let them think so. The fact was, I loved nobody well enough, not even myself, to care for any man's opinion. Life was wellnigh a blank to me, and such it might have continued to this day if I had never met Mary Leavenworth. But when I left my desk in the counting-house for a seat in Mr. Leavenworth's library, a blazing torch fell into my soul, whose flame has never gone out and never will, till my doom is accomplished.

She was so beautiful! When on that first evening I followed my new employer into the parlor, and saw this woman standing before me in her half-alluring, half-appalling charm, I knew what my future would be if I remained in that house. She was in one of her haughty moods, and bestowed upon me little more than a passing glance. But her indifference made slight impression upon me. It was enough that I was allowed to stand in her presence and look upon her loveliness.

And so it was always. Unspeakable pain as well as pleasure was in the emotion with which I regarded her. Yet for all that I did not cease to study her hour by hour and day by day. I soon found I was nothing to her, could not be anything unless—and this thought came slowly—I could in some way become her master.

Six months went by; I had learned two things: first, that Mary Leavenworth loved her position as prospective heiress to a large fortune above every other earthly consideration; and, secondly, that she was in the possession of a secret which endangered that position. What this was I had for some time no means of knowing. But when, later, I became convinced it was one of love, I grew hopeful, strange as it may seem. For by this time I had learned Mr. Leavenworth's disposition almost as perfectly as that of his niece, and knew that in a matter of this kind he would be uncompromising; and that in the clashing of these two wills something might occur which would give me a hold upon her. The only thing that troubled me was the fact that I did not know the name of the man in whom she was interested. But chance soon favored me here. One day—a month ago now—I sat down to open Mr. Leavenworth's mail as usual. One letter—shall I ever forget it?—ran thus:—

"Hoffman House,
March 1, 1876.

"Mr. Horatio Leavenworth: Dear Sir,—You have a niece whom you love and trust; one, too, who seems worthy of all the love and trust that you or any other man can give her; so beautiful, so charming, so tender is she in face, form, manner, and conversation. But, dear sir, every rose has its thorn, and your rose is no exception to this rule. Lovely as she is, charming as she is, tender as she is, she is not only capable of trampling on the rights of one who trusted her, but of bruising the heart and breaking the spirit of him to whom she owes all duty, honor, and observance.

"If you don't believe this, ask her who and what is her humble servant and yours,

"Henry Ritchie Clavering."
(To be continued.)

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

1st.—Questions asked by bona-fide subscribers to the "Farmer's Advocate" are answered in this department free.

2nd.—Questions should be clearly stated and plainly written, on one side of the paper only, and must be accompanied by the full name and address of the writer.

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

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

Miscellaneous.

FOUL BROOD INFECTION THROUGH EXTRACTOR.

One of my neighbor's bees have all died of foul brood. Would there be any danger of infection to my bees by me using the same extractor?

Ans.—Yes, the spores of the microbe (Bacillus alvei) are readily transported in honey, frames, and many other ways. Like all germ diseases, this is most insidious, and cannot be shunned too vigilantly. If the foul-brood inspector has not already been notified of the presence of this disease in your neighborhood, write him at once. Address, Mr. Wm. McEvoy, Woodburn, Ont.

BORDEAUX FOR POTATOES.

I see in the "Farmer's Advocate," Bordeaux is advised for potato rot. Would you please let me know as soon as possible where I can purchase it, and what it costs; also how to mix and use it?

J. D. L.

Grey Co., Ont.

Ans.—Bordeaux mixture is not a proprietary article, but a homemade mixture, of bluestone, lime and water. Directions for preparation have often been given in this paper, and may be found in issue of March 30th, 1905. Bluestone varies in price, but should be obtainable at six cents a pound. About five to six pounds of bluestone are required for a barrel of mixture. Bordeaux is used for a great many purposes, and varies in composition. The standard formula, based on Canadian measurements, is five pounds bluestone, five pounds lime and 40 (Imperial) gallons of water, but for potatoes a larger proportion of bluestone is advised. Prof. W. T. Macoun, of Ottawa, for instance, recommends six pounds bluestone, four pounds lime and 40 gallons water. In an estimate on the cost of potato culture, Prof. Macoun allowed 72 pounds of bluestone for spraying an acre four times. At six cents a pound this would amount to \$4.32, or \$1.08 per spraying. These are rather high figures. In a bulletin by the New York Experiment Station, the cost of labor and everything is put at \$1.07 per spraying. The exact amount of spraying mixture needed will depend upon the size of the vines, care used in application, and other conditions.

BUSINESS COLLEGE COURSES.

We call attention to the new announcements in this issue of the various business colleges, and at the same time would drop the hint that no young man can afford to miss the business training obtainable at these institutions.

THE CENTRAL BUSINESS COLLEGE OF TORONTO.

No institution of learning in Canada enjoys greater publicity or stronger public confidence than the Central Business College of Toronto. The Principal, Mr. W. H. Shaw, is a believer in the use of the press, and by supporting his announcements by the most thorough work possible on behalf of his patrons, who are so universally successful, he has brought his school into well-deserved prominence. The fall session begins on Sept. 5th, as per card in this issue.

BUSINESS EDUCATION.

The well-known Elliott Business College of Toronto has enjoyed a splendid patronage during the present year, and this is, no doubt, due to the superior training that the college imparts. The fall term opens on Sept. 5th, and already many have signified their intention of being present on the opening day. "Thoroughness is the keynote of this institution" is the motto of the Elliott Business College, Toronto. All the graduates secure positions, and the demand for students to fill good positions has, during several months of the year, been fully six times the supply.

GOSSIP.

THE GREAT SALE OF CLYDESDALE MARES.

Having had the privilege of seeing, since their arrival, the grand importation of 60 Clydesdale mares and fillies brought out by Mr. W. D. Flatt, and to be sold by auction at Hamilton, Ont., on Wednesday, August 23rd, the representative of the "Farmer's Advocate" has no hesitation in describing them as the biggest and best lot ever offered for sale in this country. The first thought which occurred to the writer in looking down the long line in the stables was that it has been a mistake to describe these big, buxom mares as fillies, as this may have left the impression that they are mostly babies that will not come into use for two or three years, while the fact is that fifty of them are over two years old, fifteen of them over three years, four are four years and five years old, and all of these fifty are big enough to go to work and to breeding now, a number of them having been already bred to high-class stallions before leaving Scotland. It may have been thought that some of Mr. Flatt's former importation were lacking in size, though all of first-class quality. But, it is safe to say, no one who sees them will say there is a lack of size in this lot, for they are all big for their age, and big enough to suit any reasonable taste, while the quality is up to the highest standard. It is, indeed, marvellous after such large drafts of mares have been made from Scottish studs to supply the demand from so many countries that so grand a lot of the number could be got together as is seen in this importation. It could only be done by the Messrs. Montgomery, who have made this selection and who know just where the best ones are to be found, as they have scores of first-class stallions let for service every season in various districts and keep their eye on their produce.

A number of these fillies have been prizewinners at district shows, and an experienced importer and expert judge, who saw this importation and who had attended the Royal and Highland Shows this year, gave it as his decided opinion that there are at least five or six mares in the lot that, with a little more fitting, would compare favorably and possibly beat the champions at those shows this year.

Such uniform excellence of feet and legs and pasterns, such well-rounded conformation, strong constitutions, complete absence of coarseness, and such free, true action as is found in this importation is a genuine pleasure to see, and is a splendid tribute to the skill and judgment of the Clydesdale breeders of old Scotland in evolving a class of draft horses big enough for any work, yet free from any tendency to meaty legs or greasy heels, and that can walk fast and show up their shoes and flex their hocks at a trot after the manner of a Hackney, and do a journey or a day's work without showing worry or weariness.

Those who have seen the catalogue will have some idea, but necessarily an imperfect conception, of the richness of the breeding of these mares, as it is only in the light of the record of the studbooks that one can see in how many lines they trace to the most noted sires and dams of the breed. Most of them are sired by sons or grandsons of such notable sires as Baron's Pride, whose get have won more prizes than any other in the history of the breed; of Sir Everard, the sire of Baron's Pride; of Prince of Wales; Darnley; Macgregor; Mairnes of Airies; Prince Thomas, sold for \$4,500; Prince of Albion; Up-to-Time; Lord Lothian; Wood-end Gartley; Prince of Carruban, etc., a succession that has stamped its excellence on their progeny in indelible lines, and will repeat its influence indefinitely in coming generations.

Mr. Flatt's only anxiety as to the success of this sale is lest the public may not get to know how grand a lot of mares is to be sold, and that some who need or could do well with some of them may be kept at home by the harvest or other reasons. The harvest will be nearly over in most districts, and the oats will take no harm for a day or two, so that all may come and see this grand selection of mares and take chances of getting one or two at their own price, for all will be sold without reservation. And Mr. Flatt desires us to say that while the terms are cash, no responsible farmer may stay away or stop bidding

Western Canada, Choice Wheat and Ranch Lands

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Also Improved Farms and Homesteads. The Elbow of the South Saskatchewan River. The Goose Lake Country. All along the Prince Albert, Arcola and Kerkella Branches and Soo Line. In fact, all parts of Manitoba and the Northwest Territory.

Our twenty-six years' experience in the Canadian West is at your disposal. We will select or assist you to select for a home or investment.

REGINA, N.-W. T.
Scarth St., P. O. Box 371.

W. N. REID & CO.

BRANDON, MAN.
P. O. Box 38.

because he has not the money with him; bring along your check book or a letter of credit from your banker, and there will be no difficulty on that score. And whether you think of buying or not, come and see this grand lot of mares. It will be an education to farmers and farmers' sons in the type and quality of horses to breed for profit, for there is going to be good money for those who raise the right class of horses in the next ten years. Canada has only just discovered herself and her possibilities. Think what the expenditure in the next ten years of over \$300,000,000 in railway building and the settling of millions of acres of new territory means in the demand for horses and prepare to share in the assured prosperity.

Capt. T. E. Robson, Ilderton, Ont., has negotiated the purchase from Mr. Geo. Little, Neepawa, Man., of the Winnipeg champion Shorthorn bull, Scottish Canadian =86100=, for the executors of Chas. E. Ladd, North Yamhill, Oregon. Scottish Canadian is regarded as one of the very best bulls of the breed in the Dominion. He was born in February, 1899, bred by Mr. G. Shepherd, Shethin, Aberdeenshire, and imported in dam by Mr. Arthur Johnston, Greenwood, Ont. His sire was Violet Boy (75836), and his dam, Crocus 24th (Imp.) =81198=.

It is announced that at the Winnipeg Exhibition, Messrs. R. A. & J. A. Watt, of Salem, Ont., added to their show herd of Shorthorns by purchase at long prices from Sir Wm. Van Horne's herd at Selkirk, Man., the champion cow, Mayflower 3rd, sired by imported Royal Sailor, long and successfully used in the Watt herd. They also secured from the same source the senior yearling heifer, Spicy Marquis, bred by Mr. W. D. Flatt, and shown by him at Toronto last year, where, as a senior heifer calf, she was placed first, over Messrs. Watt's Queen Ideal, who turned the scales on her rival at Winnipeg this month, winning first in her class, the junior female championship, and reserve grand champion female.

There were many farmers and others last spring searching the country for work horses, and paying \$150 to \$300 each for them. What better investment can be made than in the purchase for breeding purposes of a good Clydesdale mare, such as will be offered at Mr. W. D. Flatt's sale on Wednesday next at Hamilton, where 60 imported mares and fillies will be sold, some bred to first-class sires before leaving Scotland. The demand for big work horses for many years is assured by the settling of the West and New Ontario, by the growth of our cities and the building of new railways.

Messrs. Henry Arkell & Son, Arkell, Ont., write: "We have just had imported by John Milton, of Michigan, ten Oxford Downs, five rams and five ewes. Mr. Milton considered in his selection both size and quality, and in so doing he has bought for us sheep which, we judge, are almost perfect. They are practically the best that England could produce, many of them being Royal winners. Besides these, we have twelve superior yearlings and two-year-olds of both sexes, which were imported last year by the same adroit judge. These have wintered splendidly. We also have a great many of our own breeding of first-class quality and size, and we think it will be a difficult matter to find many that will surpass them. We intend to exhibit at Toronto, London and Syracuse."

A FARMER'S BOY CANNOT

Spend his time to better advantage than by attending the

F.C.B.C.

Forest City Business and Shorthand College,
LONDON, ONT., Y. M. C. A.

For four or six months during the fall months. He gets a practical drilling in just such things as he will have to practice when he has to assume the reins of government.

Particulars for a postal.

COLLEGE REOPENS SEPT. 5, 1905.

J. W. WESTERVELT, PRINCIPAL.

ELLIOTT
Business College
TORONTO, ONT.

One of the largest and best commercial schools in Canada. All of our graduates get positions. Write for handsome catalogue. Cor. Yonge and Alexander Sts.
W. J. ELLIOTT, Principal.

Portrait of the Late Bishop Baldwin

11 x 15, on heavy plate paper, suitable for framing, together with memoir, the funeral service and sermon on the occasion; price for the two, \$5.; 5 sets, one address, \$1.00; cash with order.

The London Printing & Lithographing Co.,
LONDON, ONTARIO.

TRADE TOPIC.

A LADY'S EXPERIENCE.—One reads in nearly all magazines the wonderful results received from Madam So-and-so's preparation for removing that masculine blemish which disfigures the faces of so many otherwise pretty women—superfluous hair. Many ladies believe these advertisements, send for the article, use it, and are horrified in a few days to find the growth returning stronger and thicker than before. One lady was so badly burned by the quicklime (the principal ingredient in most depilatories) in the preparation she used that the marks will never leave. The best physicians advise Electrolysis as the only permanent treatment for the removal of superfluous hair, moles, birth marks, etc., and that only qualified and experienced operators should be employed. At the Graham Dermatological Institute, Toronto, the largest and most complete establishment of the kind in Canada, five specialists are engaged in the treatment of skin, scalp and complexional troubles. A very handsome booklet describes their work fully. Ladies desirous of treatment should avail themselves of cheap fares during the National Exposition (Aug. 29 to Sept. 11) and visit the Institute. The principals assure satisfaction in every case.

FALL TERM FROM SEPT. 5th.

OTTAWA BUSINESS COLLEGE
OTTAWA, ONT.

40th year. Send for our new catalogue

W. E. GOWLING, - Principal.

CENTRAL
Business College
STRATFORD, ONT.

This small advertisement represents the largest and best Business College in Western Ontario. All our graduates secure good positions. Catalogue free. Fall term opens Sept. 5th.

CANADIAN
PACIFIC

FARM LABORERS' EXCURSION
Manitoba and Assiniboia.

\$12.00 Going. \$18.00 Returning

GOING DATES:

Aug. 29, 1905 Stations south of, but not including main line Toronto to Sarnia (including Toronto).

Sept. 2, 1905 Main Line Toronto to Sarnia and stations north (except north of Cardwell Junc. and Toronto on North Bay Section).

Sept. 4, 1905 From all points Toronto and east to and including Sharbot Lake, and Kingston, and north of Toronto and Cardwell Junc. on North Bay and Midland Divisions.

For pamphlet giving full particulars, apply to nearest Canadian Pacific agent. C. B. FOSTER, D. P. A., C. P. R., Toronto, Ont.

Mr. James Dalgety, of London, Ont., writes from Dundee, Scotland: "I am shipping from Glasgow, per S.S. Lakonia, on August 5th, ten very good Clydesdale stallions from two to five years old, which, on arrival, will be advertised for sale in the "Farmer's Advocate."

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

**IMPORTANT SALES
OF PURE-BRED
Shorthorn Cattle
IN ENGLAND.**

JOHN THORNTON & CO. will sell by auction, as follows:—

FRIDAY, SEPT. 1st—About sixty head of first-class Shorthorns, from the extensive herd bred by the Rt. Hon. Lord Brougham & Vaux, at Brougham, Penrith, consisting of choice specimens of the Bates, Booths and Scotch families.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 12th—The late Mr. W. J. Buckley's entire herd, at Llanelly, Carmarthenshire, including a number of fine representatives of the celebrated Scotch Missie and Goldie tribes from Uppermill, and other choice strains.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 19th—About fifty head from the Rt. Hon. Lord Rothschild's celebrated herd of pure-bred Dairy Shorthorns, at Tring Park, Hertfordshire.

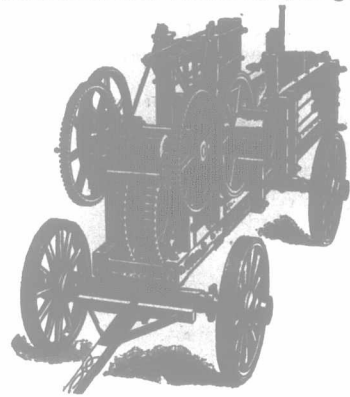
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 27th—About seventy head from Sir Alexander Henderson's first-class herd at Buscot Park, Faringdon, Berks. It contains a number of prize animals bred from the best English and Scotch strains, and crossed with Mr. Marr's celebrated sire, Wanderer's Prince (78105).

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 18th—Large portion of Sir W. H. Wills' choice herd, bred from Bates and Old Gloucestershire strains, crossed with Mr. Duthie's Royal Scotsman (82199), at Coombe Lodge, Blagdon, Somerset.

FRIDAY, OCT. 20th—The first-class Scotch-bred herd belonging to C. H. Jolliffe, Esq., at Goldicote, Stratford-on-Avon. It contains many remarkably choice animals fit for exhibition, of the Augustas, Broadhooks, Averne, Clipper, Missie, Sycamore and other favorite Cruickshank and Scotch tribes.

Catalogues may be had of
JOHN THORNTON & CO.,
7 Princess Street,
Hanover Square, London, Eng.,
who will execute commissions and attend to shipment and insurance.

COLUMBIA HAY PRESS CO., Kingsville, Ont.



HALLOO—
Don't fall to see our exhibit of both steam and horse balers at the leading fairs this fall. Both presses are self-feeders and are cracker-jacks.

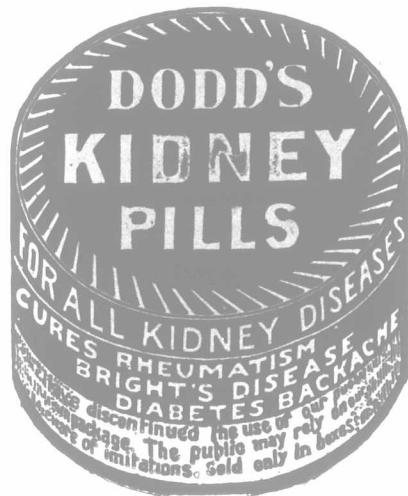
Learn Telegraphy and R. R. Accounting

\$50 to \$100 per month salary assured our graduates under bond. You don't pay us until you have a position. Largest system of telegraph schools in America. Endorsed by all railway officials. Operators always in demand. Ladies also admitted. Write for catalogue.

MORSE SCHOOL OF TELEGRAPHY,
Cincinnati, O.; Buffalo, N. Y.; Atlanta, Ga.; La Crosse, Wis.; Texarkana, Tex.; San Francisco, Cal.

Some writer speaks of a happy home as "An earthly paradise, almost free from care." Any place or institution that is "almost free from care" would be like trying to make every meal off of dessert alone or having Christmas every day.

It is care and problems that make life worth living. If we had no difficulties to meet and overcome, life would not be very interesting.



GOSSIP.
"Fertility and Prosperity" is the title of an interesting booklet issued by the Edmonton Board of Trade, setting forth the advantages of that section of the Province of Alberta for the prosecution of mixed farming. Edmonton is the center of 20,000 square miles of rich farming lands, which only need breaking to produce crops equal to those of any country in the world, and these lands, in some places, can be bought so cheaply that little more capital is needed than strong arms and a willing mind, while even in convenient access to city or railway station, the price of a small farm in the East will buy a large farm in the West. See the advertisement of the Edmonton Board of Trade in this paper, and write the secretary for information.

Mr. R. W. Field, Lynden, Ont., writes respecting the breeding of the Royal George stallion, Sydney, sire of Gertie Hunter, 2.18½, mention of which was made in the "Farmer's Advocate" for July 20th, 1905. Sydney was bred and owned by R. W. Field, Lynden, Ont., sired by Binkley's Doctor, he by Porter's Royal George, by Howe's Royal George, by Field's Royal George, by Old Royal George. Doctor's dam was by Old Tempest, he by Old Royal George. Sydney's dam was by Sager's Prince of Wales, by Deitrich's Prince of Wales, by Old Royal George. Sager's Prince of Wales' dam was by Oliver, and his grandam by Black Hawk. Sunrise, a stallion owned by R. W. & Harry Field, Lynden, was by Sidney, and his dam was by Anglo Saxon, who was once owned by the late William Weld, of London, Ont.

ENGLISH SALES OF SHORTHORNS.

We call attention to the advertisement in another column of John Thornton & Co., 7 Princess St., Hanover Square, London, Eng., who announce several important sales of Shorthorn cattle to take place in September and October. The dates are September 1st, September 12th, September 19th, September 27th, October 18th and October 20th. For fuller details see advertisement, and write for catalogue.

AUCTION SALE DATES CLAIMED.

Aug. 23rd.—W. D. Flatt, Hamilton, Ont., 60 imported Clydesdale fillies.
Nov. 1st.—W. D. Flatt, Hamilton, Shorthorns.
Nov. 2nd.—E. C. Atrill, Goderich, Ont. Shorthorns.
Dec. 14th.—A. E. Meyer, Guelph, and Geo. Amos & Son, Moffat, Shorthorns.
Jan. 10th, 1906.—W. G. Edwards & Co., Rockland, Ont., Shorthorns.

SHORTHORNS AT BRANDON.

The display of Shorthorns at the Brandon Exhibition was better than usual, the herds of Sir Wm. Van Horne and Mr. J. G. Barron being represented, besides quite a few from those of other breeders. Mr. J. McQueen, of Elora, Ont., was the judge, and the report intimates he sprung some surprises on the ring-side talent, showing that he has opinions of his own, and that he was acting on his own judgment rather than following that of another who had passed on some of the same competing animals the week previous. One of these was his placing first at Brandon in the ring of aged bulls, Spicy Marquis, the fourth-prize bull at Winnipeg, over Prince Sunbeam, who was second at Winnipeg, under the ruling of Capt. Robson. Another mild shock was caused the critics by the award of the sweepstakes for the best bull of any age to Barron's yearling, Meteor Missie, a right good one, bred by John Miller & Sons, of Thistle Ha', and sired by Imp. Royal Prince, his right to the position over Prince Sunbeam not being undisputed by some of the reporters and other irresponsible people present. But James is, doubtless, letting these people do all the worrying, while he accepts the responsibility, whether the verdict was right or wrong. And who has the right to say it was not right, when honest men honestly differ in their judgment of bulls as well as of bonneted beauties. One thing certain is that if long experience as a breeder of pure-bred Shorthorns counts as a qualification, the McQueen ought to know a good one when he sees it, and we have a suspicion that he thinks he does.

GREAT AUCTION SALE

OF

**Imported
Clydesdale Mares**

At the Stock-yards, Hamilton, Ont., on

Wednesday, Aug. 23rd, 1905

Specially selected from leading Scottish Studs for breeding, size and quality.

60 REGISTERED CLYDESDALE MARES

From one to five years old. Fifty over two years old. Some bred to first-class Stallions in Scotland. The biggest and best ever offered in Canada.

W. D. FLATT, HAMILTON, ONT.

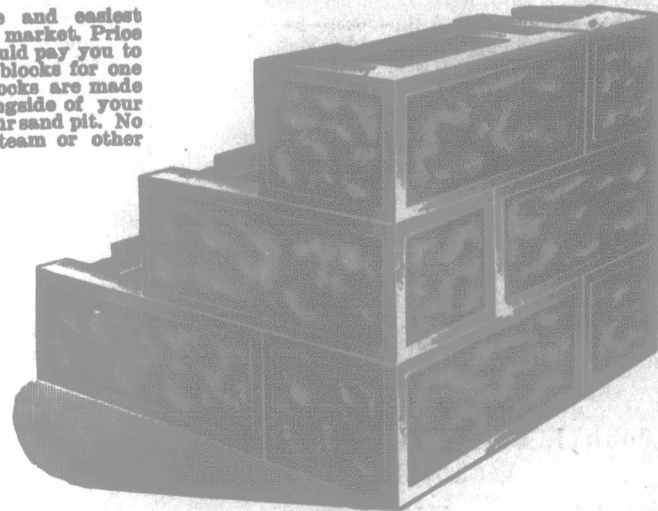
Auctioneers: T. E. Robson, Ilderton; Thos. Ingram, Guelph.

Dunn's Hollow Concrete Block Machine

Most compact, portable and easiest operated machine in the market. Price so reasonable that it would pay you to buy one if only to make blocks for one fair-sized building. Blocks are made out in the open air, alongside of your building, or down by your sand pit. No firing or baking; no steam or other power required. Skilled labor not necessary. Full directions furnished with machine.

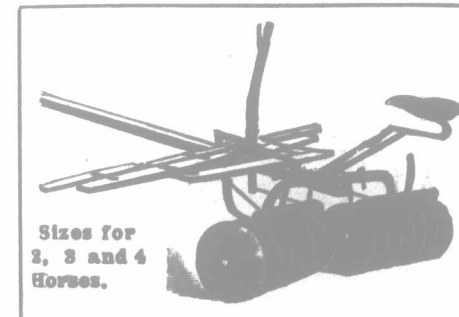
MAKES BLOCKS for houses, bank barns and buildings of every description. Cheaper than brick or stone and much handsomer. Warmer in winter; cooler in summer; and indestructible.

Write for particulars to Dept. O. om



The JAS. STEWART MFG. CO., Ltd., Woodstock, Ont.

THE BISSELL DISK HARROW



Is built for business—and has proved its real merits by time and again doing more work and better work than others. Try it on summer-fallows, fall-wheat ground, stubble fields after harvest, or at any hard job. Full particulars free. Address:

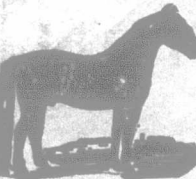
T. E. BISSELL
Dept. W. ELORA, ONT.

None genuine without the name "Bissell." Call and examine this Disk in the Implement Building at Toronto, London and Ottawa Fairs.

Advertise in the Farmer's Advocate.

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

Horse Owners! Use
GOMBAULT'S
Caustic Balsam
A Safe, Speedy, and Positive Cure



The safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Takes the place of all liniments for mild or severe action. Removes all Bunches or Blemishes from Horses and Cattle. SUPERSEDES ALL CAUSTIC OILS. Every bottle sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars.
The Lawrence-Williams Co., Toronto, Ont.

Apple-picking Ladders

We beg to call the attention again of Orchardists and Apple Packers to the advantages of using our "WAGGONER" EXTENSION Ladder for picking. The picker can pick about one-third more fruit in the same time, besides saving a lot of the best apples in the top centre of the tree which would be impossible to reach with the old-fashioned ladders. In wages and fruit a picker or farmer will save the price of our ladders in two or three days. They are very light, handy and absolutely safe. Just now we are making a lot of specially light Red Elm, the best ladder material in the world. It can seldom be had.

Write at once for free circulars and prices.
The WAGGONER LADDER CO., Ltd.
LONDON, ONT.

Quebec dealers write—L. H. HEBBIT, Wholesale Hardware, Montreal P.S.—Liberal terms to dealers also. Hardware and Implement men, it will pay you to handle these goods.

SHROPSHIRE

Choice shearing rams and ram lambs and ewes, from imp. stock. For particulars write to J. W. GOSNELL & SON, Ridgetown, Ont.

Splendid 8 per cent. Investment

\$18,000 will buy seven new semi-detached brick villas in Toronto, in improving locality, yielding clear net (from rentals) \$1,500 per annum.
ARNOLDI & NISBET, 103 Bay St., Toronto

With great care and much labor, a caterpillar climbed up a tall spear of grass. When he reached the top he stood on his hind end and waved his front end in the air. "Just as I feared!" said he. "Success does not bring happiness." But then he turned and climbed down, for the caterpillars are wiser than men.

The things you do because somebody else does must be thought out, and really made your own, or they will make a monkey of you.

HE TELLS THEM TO ASK THE I.O.F.

John J. Burns Cured by Dodd's Kidney Pills.

He Had Chronic Inflammation of the Kidneys—Says His Brother Foresters Can Tell All About It.

DAIRNLEY, P. E. L., August 15 (Special).—John J. Burns, a prominent member of the I. O. F., here, whose cure of Chronic Inflammation of the Lungs and Kidneys caused a sensation some time ago, reports that he is still in splendid health. "Yes," says Mr. Burns, "my cure is entirely satisfactory. I have had no trouble since I used Dodd's Kidney Pills. They drove away the disease from which I suffered for eight years."

"No, I'll never forget Dodd's Kidney Pills. The doctor could not help me. I got so bad I could scarcely walk, sit or sleep. I was about to give up entirely when an advertisement led me to try Dodd's Kidney Pills. Now I am in good health. Dodd's Kidney Pills saved my life."

If anyone doubts Mr. Burns' story, he simply refers them to his brother Foresters. They all know how he suffered, and that Dodd's Kidney Pills cured him.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

BOOK ON HOUSE PLANS.

Where in Canada can I purchase a good book of house plans for house building and at what price, or where in the United States and at what price, and would it be subject to duty?

Ans.—"Twenty-five Plans for Modern Houses with Specifications for Each," published in Chicago, Ill., is a neat little handbook that may be ordered through this office; price, 25 cents.

RECOVERY OF WAGES

1. A farmer hires a man for eight or nine months. He leaves at the end of four months. Could he collect his wages?
2. Would the eight or nine months have anything to do with his collecting them?
3. A farmer hires a man for a year. After working a few months, he does not give satisfaction, and is turned away. Can he collect wages for balance of year?

Ans.—1. Not all, unless he left for good cause.
2. Yes; it is a very material circumstance to be considered.

3. It depends upon the circumstances of the dismissal. If wrongful, he would be entitled to damages, and the sum awarded might equal the amount of the balance of year's wages.

TROUBLESOME POULTRY.

1. Would the "Farmer's Advocate" kindly tell me how to do with a neighbor who persists in keeping flock of geese that go over my pasture and into the grain, and trample and waste it? Geese are on the list of animals that are liable to be impounded in our township. But who can take a flock of geese to pound? They are hard critters to drive. My neighbor does not seem to think much about having his own crops destroyed, but is that any just reason why I should have mine wasted?
2. Is a farmer justified in shooting geese and turkeys, if the owners will not keep them on their own property?
3. Please give us the best method to deal with such cases.

Ans.—1 and 3. You should have a notice in writing served on the owner of the geese informing him of their trespass, and if after that he refuses or neglects to prevent them from trespassing on your premises, he may be brought before a justice of the peace and fined such sum as the justice directs.
2. Not legally.

RAILWAY EXPROPRIATING LAND.

1. When a new railroad, which is being constructed through my farm, is graded to the height of eight to ten feet, can I compel the railway company to put in a cattle pass, as nearly all my pasture land is over the railway and no water for the stock to get at on that side, without driving them over twice a day or more?
2. Also through another farm, where they make a cut through nine or ten feet deep, can I compel them to put an overhead crossing, when the crossing is in the most convenient place for the crossing to be on the farm?
3. Is there any law to prevent them from going on to work before the land is settled for, when I did not refuse to settle according to their terms? They sent a man to me to buy the land. I told him what I would take. He offered me so much and went away. Came back on a few days, wouldn't give more, but said I must take amount offered or contribute. Sent a bailiff, who served me with a paper, stating that they are going to take the land and start to work on it and were willing to pay a certain amount for it. Then they sent me a letter saying that their agent would call in a few days to settle. He never came, but they went on with their work. Now, do I own the land, or to whom does it belong?

Ans.—1 and 2. You are legally entitled to have proper crossing facilities provided by the company, or in the alternative, to be awarded suitable compensation.
3. The company are probably entitled to take the land for the purposes of their railway, but should proceed with the usual arbitration without delay, and you should insist upon their doing so, and should employ a solicitor to look after your interests in the arbitration proceedings.

SUBSCRIBER.
Ans.—1 and 2. You are legally entitled to have proper crossing facilities provided by the company, or in the alternative, to be awarded suitable compensation.
3. The company are probably entitled to take the land for the purposes of their railway, but should proceed with the usual arbitration without delay, and you should insist upon their doing so, and should employ a solicitor to look after your interests in the arbitration proceedings.

LETTERS FOR EASTERN STATES LETTERS FOR SOUTHERN STATES LETTERS FOR WESTERN STATES

MAILS CLOSE on ELGIN TIME



Elgin Watches regulate the world's business, public and private. Every Elgin Watch is fully guaranteed. All jewelers have Elgin Watches, in both men's and women's sizes, and in all varieties of cases.

"Timemakers and Timekeepers," an illustrated history of the watch, sent free upon request to
ELGIN NATIONAL WATCH CO., ELGIN, ILL.

Sharples TUBULAR CREAM SEPARATORS

Will you buy a bad separator because the agent is a "good fellow?" Some people do. They should read this.

If You Have a Brand New Separator

not a Tubular, put it in the garret. We guarantee Tubulars to make enough more butter than any other separator, and from the same milk, to pay 25 per cent yearly interest on their cost. You test them free side by side. Your decision is final. Carnegie is using investments paying 6 per cent; here is a guaranteed 25 per cent to you. The waist low supply can—simple bowl—enclosed, self-oiling gears—are found only on Tubulars. Catalog T-199 explains it.

THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO.
WEST CHESTER, PA.
TORONTO, CAN. CHICAGO, ILL.

FAILURE OF SWEET-CURD CHEESE.

Will you give me some instructions about sweet-curd cheese? I am making some, but at times it is spongy and bitter. How long should the curd stand after the whey is run off? To what temperature should the whey be raised before running off? (MRS.) T. G. Wentworth Co., Ont.

Ans.—The answer to this question is taken from an article on cheesemaking, contributed by Miss Laura Rose to the "Farmer's Advocate" some time ago. We hope it may prove a solution of your difficulty. (1) Milk must be of the best quality. If several milkings are used, it should be stirred frequently to keep the cream from rising. (2) Heat the milk to 86 degrees, and weigh or measure it into the vessel in which cheese is to be made. Use the following table: Ten pounds of milk make one gallon; one gallon of milk makes one pound of cheese. (3) As a test for the ripeness of the milk, take out a medium-sized cupful; have it at exactly 86 degrees; place in it a piece of match half an inch long; stir rapidly with a knife, and, while stirring, add a dram (a medium-sized thimbleful) of rennet; stir for ten seconds after adding the rennet. Then stop stirring, and wait until the match has stopped revolving. This should take about 20 seconds from the time the rennet was added. If it takes longer, the milk is too sweet. (4) Now, your cheese is ready to set. Procure the rennet, if possible, from a cheese factory, as it is better than that sold in stores or made at home. For every 25 lbs. of milk, use a large teaspoonful of rennet. Add the rennet to a pint of water and pour in a stream over the milk. Stir well for a minute, then cover with a thick cloth to keep heat in. In 15 or 20 minutes, test by putting the index finger half an inch into the milk, then, pushing it straight under the length of the finger, cut the curd just over the finger with the thumb, and lift the finger up without bending it. If set, little or no curd will remain on the finger. (5) When ready, with a long-bladed knife cut the curd from top to bottom in one-third inch strips, then cut in same size in the opposite way. Then, as best you can, cut into cubes by slanting the knife. Constantly lift the curd from all parts of the vessel with the left hand, and cutting with the knife until all are the same size. (7) Scour a deep milk can well on the outside, fill it with hot water and set it right into the curd; keep shifting the can and stirring until the curd has reached 98 degrees. This should take at least half an hour. When this temperature is reached, stir the curd every 10 or 15 minutes, and keep covered. Three hours from the time the rennet was added, the whey may be removed. Strain, and put curd on a large square of cheesecloth. Sprinkle an ounce of salt to every 25 lbs. of milk, and mix well. The cheese is now ready for the press, in which it should remain three-quarters of an hour, then turned, left till next day, turned again, and left for a day, then removed from press to a cool place, and turned every day for a month. Do not cut for at least six weeks.

Instead of going to law, it would be better for a man to assign two-thirds of his property to a lawyer and let it go at that.

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

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

FOR SALE, thoroughbred Scotch Collie Bitch in whelp; also dog pup. Particulars, Fred Medl, Millbrook, Ont.

FOR SALE—2,000 acres of wood lands, en bloc or in lots, to suit purchasers. Principals only dealt with. E. W. Hay, Falkenburg Station.

FOR SALE or to rent—The Sinclair homestead, one mile east of Ridgetown. Terms to suit purchaser. Inquire on premises, or Samuel B. Sinclair, Ottawa, Ont.

FARM at Airdrie, Alberta—2,598 acres—22 miles north of Calgary; 3 mile from Airdrie railway depot; convenient to church, schools, stores, etc.; splendidly situated; magnificent view; first-class soil; good water supply; up-to-date improvements; well-built house of eight rooms, fitted with all modern conveniences and drainage system; stable, cattle sheds, buggy shed, workshop, corrals, etc.; good fences, all new and substantial; will be sold as a going concern, with stock, crops, machinery, tools and house furnishings. This farm is all plowable, and is especially adapted for growing hard fall wheat and for mixed farming. Full particulars on application to Gray Bros., Airdrie, Alta.

CHINSENG—Canadian roots best. Write E. Beattie, Highgate.

KAMFOOPS, British Columbia—Ranching and farming properties for sale in all parts of the interior. Write for lists to Martin Beattie, real estate, Kamloops, B.C.

THOROUGH-BRED COLLIE PUPS for sale. King Edward Collie Kennels, 7 Concord avenue, Toronto.

WANTED, man and wife, without children; man capable to fit and handle Show Clydesdales. We willing and able to do general housework for small family. References required. Fox 581, London, Ont.

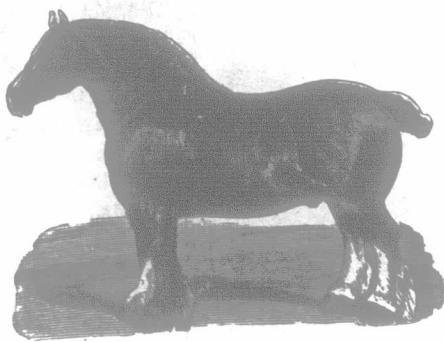
WANTED, situation by experienced headman in Shorthorns and Sheep. Married. I. H. M., Elgar, Ont.

25 ACRE FARM in York County for sale. Convenient to school, church, post office and camera. For particulars, write A. C. Reser, Leest Hill.

Sit up and stand straight—hold your head up, keep your chest "active," breathe deeply, and do your little part as if it was the most important thing in the world.—[Live-stock World.]

By inserting any advertisement on this page, kindly mention the FARMER'S ADVOCATE

JOHN CHAMBERS & SONS



Holdenby, Northampton, Eng.

Farm over 2,000 acres of land just in the centre of the Shires, and breed the very best and soundest of the

SHIRE HORSE

which from birth are kept in their natural condition, neither forcing nor overfeeding for showing purposes.

Canadian buyers visiting England are invited to call and see what we have to show them, and obtain their stallions and mares direct from the men that breed them.

No fancy prices, and all delivered free Liverpool landing stage. Correspondence invited.

Station—Althorp Park, L. & N.W. Ry

Dr. Page's English Spavin Cure. For the cure of Spavins, Ringbone, Curbs, Splints, Windfalls, Capped Hoofs, Strains or Bruises, Thick Neck from Disemper, Ring-worm on Cattle, and to remove all unnatural enlargements. This preparation (unlike others) acts by absorbing rather than exterminating the growth. This is the only preparation in the world guaranteed to kill a spavin or any other growth, or money refunded, and will not kill the horse. Manufactured by DR. FREDRICK A. PAGE & SON, 7 and 9 YONGE ST., TORONTO, O. C. Mailed to any address upon receipt of price, \$1.00. Canadian agents: J. A. JOHNSTON & CO., DRUGGISTS, 171 King Street East, Toronto, Ont.

"THE REPOSITORY" Burns & Sheppard, Proprietors. Auction Sales of Horses, Carriages, Buggies, Harness, etc. every Tuesday and Friday at 11 O'clock. Special Sales of Thoroughbred Stock and dogs. Consignments solicited. Correspondence will receive prompt attention. This is the best market in Canada for either buyers or sellers. Nearly two hundred horses sold each week.

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 Carrohan (815), Monarch (816), Marquis (817) and others noted for their individual quality. GEO. STEWART, Howick, P.Q.

IMPORTED Clydesdale Stallions. For sale, reasonable. Come and see them or write to Phillip Herold, V. S., Tavistock.

IMPORTED CLYDESDALE STALLIONS AND FILLIES. Also HACKNEY STALLIONS FOR SALE at reasonable prices. Come and see them, or write to ADAM DAWSON, Cannington, Ont.

Clydesdale Stallions. 3 imported Clydesdale Stallions from such sires as The Pride of Blacon (4072) and the Prince of Brington (8977). SHORTHORN Cows and Heifers for sale. Reasonable prices. For particulars write to JAS. W. INNES, Cityview Farm, Woodstock, Ont.

A BAD HITTER. His Bunches and Bruises can be removed quickly without stopping work with ABSORBINE. This remedy cures Lameness, kills Pain, removes any Soft Bunch without blistering or removing the hair, and is pleasant to use. \$2.00 per bottle, delivered, or at dealer's. ABSORBINE, JR., for man-kind, \$1.00 Bottle. Allays inflammation rapidly. Cures strains. Book 11-B Free. W. F. Young, P.D.F., 73 Monmouth St., Springfield, Mass. Canadian Agents, Lyman, Sons & Co., Montreal.

Clydesdales, Present offering: One choice mare, 4 years old, from imp. sire and dam. Two young bulls (sired by Golden Count 26440). Prices reasonable. W.M. McINTOSH, Prop., Burgoyne P. O. Port Elgin Stn. and Telegraph. Rosedale Stock Farm—Olyde and Shire Shortorns, Leicester Sheep. Choice young stock for sale at all times. For particulars write J. M. GARDROUSE, Weston, Ont. Telephone at house and farm. Ten miles west of Toronto, on G.T.R. C.P.R. and Electric Ry.

"INGLESIDE" The finest collection of IMPROVED HEREFORDS IN CANADA. Cows in calf and with calves at foot heifers of all ages. Foundation herds a specialty, and at prices that cannot be equalled, considering high merit and quality. Over three-quarter of sales made through correspondence (particular attention given to this). State carefully your requirements, whether for show stock, improving your registered herd or for raising beef cattle, and for the latter nothing can surpass the Hereford. SPECIAL—5 bulls, 15 to 20 months old, any of them fit to head a herd. Rock-bottom prices if taken this month. H. D. SMITH, COMPTON, QUE.

Hillview Herd of Prizewinning AYRSHIRE CATTLE. All animals bred and carefully selected for size, constitution, long teats and deep-milking qualities. Select animals of both sexes for sale at reasonable prices. For further information and prices write A. KENNEDY & SON, Hillview Stock Farm, Verona, Ont. Winchester Station, C.P.R.

HURON CENTRAL STOCK FARM OF ABERDEEN-ANGUS. Our present offering is seven young bulls, 8 to 15 months old. All sired by the champion bull Goderich Chief 37437. All stock registered in the American Herdbook. Also offering the young coach stallion Goddler, winner of 1st at London this year. E. BUTT & SONS, Clinton, Ont.

THE SUNNYSIDE HEREFORDS. Imp. Onward in service. Six choice bulls of serviceable age; this includes 4 2 year-olds, all of the blocky, heavy type, at prices that will move them. We can yet spare some cows and heifers. W. H. BROS., Southgate, Ont. Ilderton Sta., L. H. & R.; Lucan Sta., G.T.R.

We are offering Aberdeen-Angus show stock. One offering Aberdeen-Angus yearling bull, two bull calves and one yearling heifer that won first last year at Toronto, London and Guelph; also Fat-stock Show! JAS. BOWMAN, Guelph, Ont.

FOREST VIEW FARM prizewinning stock. Several heifers bred on the same lines; choice individuals, for sale. JOHN A. GOVENLOCK, Forest Sta. and P.O. Shortorn Cattle and Lincoln Sheep. Shortorn bulls, cows and heifers for sale at greatly reduced prices for the next 60 days. J. T. GIBSON, Denfield, Ont.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

SILAGING SHREDDED CORN. I would like to know your opinion and that of anyone who has had experience in filling the silo with shredded corn-stalks; that is, husking the corn with the shredder and putting the stalks into the silo, as they would have to go in dry. It is the opinion of many that corn put into the silo loses its value to a great extent. Would corn, saved out in that way by husking, cutting stalks into silo, and, mixed with other grain, fed to cattle, put on more flesh? W. J. C.

Ans.—There would be probably a risk of the shredded corn moulding and spoiling owing to lack of moisture. If it were well watered as it goes into the silo, this difficulty might be over come, but we cannot speak from experience and do not recommend the practice. We do not believe that corn loses its feeding value to any appreciable extent by being siloed, provided it is pretty well matured before being put in the silo. If any of our readers have had experience with shredded cornstalks as feed, either in silo or stored in the barn, we shall be pleased to hear from them as to the success of the plan.

FALL OR SPRING PLOWING? I read in a farm paper that all the plowing should be done in the spring. When I wrote to the editor asking him if this was also his opinion, he answered: "The truth is that it is usually a bad plan to plow in the fall. The ground ought to be covered all winter." Will you kindly let me know in your next number which is really the best practice, and why? And would you also say if you would advise your readers never to plow in the fall? G. L. Que.

Ans.—It may be better in some cases, as, for instance, when new-seeded clover sod is to be plowed for corn, to defer plowing till spring, but in our climate, and for spring grain or root crops particularly, it is much better to plow in fall. Work can then be proceeded with in our short spring without delay, and the texture of the soil is much improved by the frosts of winter. Again, land that would be seriously injured by being plowed deeply in spring, the subsoil thrown up being hard and intractable, can be so plowed in the fall with positive benefit.

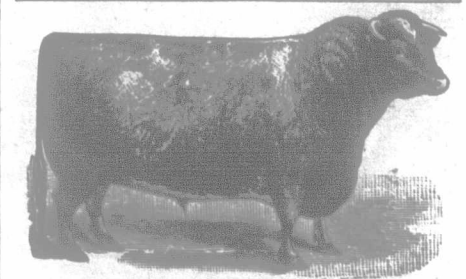
SHEEP DISCHARGE AT NOSTRILS. A flock of sheep, 34 in numbers, had a discharge from the nose last spring. Some had a cough. The discharge is clear in color. Since they got grass, they do not discharge very much, some of them none. They look all right otherwise. Is it a disease contagious or not. Have an aged ram that has got thin, has not gained in flesh since he got the grass; wool is short and dry; has the same trouble as the others. He took it first. SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—We do not think it is contagious. Would recommend smearing the nose of each sheep with tar, or place salt in a very narrow trough under cover and dab tar on back side of trough so that sheep will smear their noses while eating salt. The tar is wholesome, and will prevent the gad-fly from depositing its eggs in the nostrils, where, on being hatched, they produce grubs, which find their way into the head, causing trouble similar to that described. The remedy for grub in the head is to syringe a small quantity of spirits of turpentine into the nostrils, or fill them with tobacco juice, holding up the head till the sheep sneezes, which often dislodges the grubs.

Veterinary. RHEUMATISM. About four weeks ago my cow got stiff in hind quarters; then the fore legs became affected. Legs are swollen and she can hardly get up and walks stiff. She eats and ruminates very well. J. H. F.

Ans.—Keep her in a dry, comfortable place and feed well. If her bowels become constipated, give one to two pints raw linseed oil. Give her one ounce salicylic acid in a pint of cold water, as a drench three times daily. Bathe the swollen parts long and often with warm water, and after bathing hand-rub well with camphorated liniment, with which your druggist will supply you. V.

Fistula and Poll Evil. Do yourself what horse doctors charge big prices for trying to do. Cure Fistula or Poll Evil in 15 to 30 days. Fleming's Fistula and Poll Evil Cure is a wonder—guaranteed to cure any case—money back if it fails. No cutting—no scar. Leaves the horse sound and smooth. Free Book tells all about it—a good book for any horse owner to have. Write for it. FLEMING BROS., Chemists, 45 Front Street, West, Toronto, Ont.



ARTHUR JOHNSTON Greenwood, Ont.

Offers for sale at moderate prices: 4 high-class imp. bulls. 3 excellent yearling bulls, home-bred. 14 first-class bull calves. Also cows and heifers, imp. and home-bred.

Most of the above imp. or sired by imp. bulls and from imp. dams. om MAPLE SHADE. One Cruickshank Lavender bull, ready for service. A number of shearing Shropshire show rams. Also 8 imported Butter rams.

JOHN DRYDEN & SON, Brooklin, Ont. Stations (Brooklin, G. T. R. Myrtle, C. P. R.) Long-distance telephone. om

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS. 9 heifers, yearlings. 20 heifers, calves. 4 bulls, yearlings. 20 bulls, calves. All out of imported sires and dams. Prices easy. Catalogue.

John Clancy, H. CARGILL & SON, om Manager. Cargill, Ont. PINE GROVE STOCK FARM BROOKLAND, ONTARIO, CANADA. Breeders of choice

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS and SHROPSHIRE. W. C. EDWARDS & CO., Ltd., Props. JOSEPH W. BARNET, Manager. om T. DOUGLAS & SONS, Strathroy, Ontario.

SHORTHORNS and CLYDESDALES. Present offerings: 13 young bulls of No. 1 quality, ready for immediate service; also cows and heifers of all ages. Also one imp. stallion and two brood mares. Prices reasonable. Visitors welcome. Farm one mile from town. om

MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM 1854. 15 Shorthorn heifers, sired by imp. bull, and in calf to imp. bull. Also two first-class young bulls. Cows are large milkers. om

A. W. SMITH, Maple Lodge P.O., Ont. SHEEP AND CATTLE LABELS with initials name, or name and address and numbers. Write for circular and price list. Address, F. S. JAMES, Howmanville, Ont.

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

A Word to Stock-owners

Which is of interest just now when so many animals are being fitted for approaching Shows. Lovers of the BEST are specially interested, and they do not require to be told who or what Mr. Robert Beith, ex-M.P., is to the stockmen of Canada. He is the **RECOGNIZED AUTHORITY**; his winnings of last year are proudly proclaimed from one end of Canada to the other. YOU wondered, and so did everybody else wonder, how he got his stock in such excellent condition, but Mr. Beith knew, and here it is:

Waverly Farm, Bowmanville, Oct. 25th, 1904.

To the Carnefac Stock Food Co., Winnipeg and Toronto:

Gentlemen,—We have been using Carnefac Stock Food for the past six months, and I take much pleasure in telling of the wonderful results we have experienced since we commenced to use it. Our Hackney horses, led by Saxon, being prizewinners at the World's Fair, St. Louis, Mo., require and get, besides the best possible attention, the best possible diet, and this necessarily guides us in our selection of either Stock Food or Condition Powder.

We first used Carnefac for some horses that had the distemper, with the result that it kept their stomachs in splendid condition and that they kept feeding, so the disease was thrown off quickly and the horses did not go back in condition.

To owners of high-class horses we can cheerfully recommend Carnefac.

(Signed) ROBERT BEITH,
Per Duncan Beith, Manager of Farm and Stock.

The best **CATTLEMEN** and the best **HOGMEN** tell the same story about **CARNEFAC**. GET IT NOW, and your stock will come to the Shows in the BEST form. Send us a card to-day, and we will ship you a pail on trial, **CHARGES PREPAID** to your station.

THE CARNEFAC STOCK FOOD CO.,
TORONTO, ONT.

BE STRONG AND VIGOROUS.

BE A MAN AMONG MEN.



Nature intended you to be a strong man. You have the physique, the constitution, and yet you do not feel the vim, the sand, the ambition one would expect in a man of your age. What is it? Why, a lack of vitality—the foundation of vitality. You have lost it, no matter how. Get it back; feel young, look young, act young. Life is beautiful when you have health. I can help you.

DR. McLAUGHLIN'S ELECTRIC BELT
Has brought strength, ambition and happiness to ten thousand men the past year.

Men, why will you be weak? Why do you not listen to the echo of thousands of grateful voices raised in thanks to Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt? Why do you go on from day to day realizing that you are losing your nerve force, your strength, when you see a cure within your grasp? Reach for it, take it to your heart and feel the life blood flowing, jumping, dancing through your veins; feel the exhilarating spark of renewed vigor, the bright flash come to your eye, and the firm grip to your hand—the grip which grasps your fellow-man and tells him that you have found your Mecca—you have regained your strength.

"I have found a complete cure for sciatica, rheumatism and back trouble from the use of your Belt after three and a half years' suffering and doctoring. I am also restored completely from that tired feeling."—JOSEPH C. ARMSTRONG, 173 Rectory street, London, Ont.

"Your Belt cured my weak back, and I will recommend it to all suffering as I did."—FRED COX, 460 Logan avenue, Winnipeg, Man.

I don't ask you to take any chances. I am willing to do that, because I know my belt will cure any case I undertake if given a fair chance. All I ask is that you secure me while you are using it. Remember.

IT DOESN'T COST YOU A CENT TILL CURED.

Call or Send for Free Book. If you are weak. If you have Lame Back, Rheumatism, Weak Stomach, Dyspepsia, Sleeplessness, Physical Decline, Loss of Energy and Ambition, or any evidence of breaking down of the physical or nervous system, **CALL OR WRITE FOR MY BOOK, WHICH IS SENT SEALED FREE.**

DR. M. S. McLAUGHLIN, 130 Yonge Street, Toronto, Can.

Dear Sir—Please forward me one of your Books, as advertised.

Name.....

Address.....

Office Hours—9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Wed. and Sat. until 8.30 p.m.

TO SECURE THE BEST RESULTS
Place an Ad. in the Farmer's Advocate

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

THE SPICE OF LIFE.

You cannot do badly without first thinking badly.

One of John Sharp Williams' recent stories tells of an old darky who applied to a former employer for a recommendation. The old colored man had been faithful and his record was clean, so the employer wrote a recommendation lauding him to the skies.

The old darky read it twice, and then ran his fingers through his wool.

"U-m-m," he muttered. "Boss, dat's a good rec'mendation. Don' yo' reckon yo' could gub me a job yo'self if I's good as all dis says?"

Mrs. J— was very nervous and a light sleeper. One night she thought she detected the odor of gas. For once in her life she acted bravely. She got up and went downstairs without awakening her husband. Finding the odor of gas stronger in the lower floors she ran back to her bedroom. She shook her dozing spouse two or three times very roughly, crying at the same time:

"John! John! Get up! the gas is leaking, and we will be smothered to death."

"Is it leaking very much?" sleepily asked John.

"No; not so much."

"Then put a bucket under it and come to bed."

The luxury of physical inactivity appears to be fully appreciated in the South, writes Mr. Bradford Torrey in "Nature's Invitation"; and as an illustration, he tells of a walk he took near Miami, Florida, and of a conversation he overheard.

I was walking away from the city at a rather brisk pace one morning, when I passed a lonesome shanty. A white man sat upon the rude piazza, and another man and a boy stood near.

"Are you going to work to-day?" asked the boy of the occupant of the piazza.

"No," was the answer, quick and pithy.

"Why not?"

"I ain't got time."

I do not expect to hear the philosophy of indolence more succinctly stated if I live a thousand years.

The detective in the automobile stopped at a little repair shop by the roadside.

"Have you seen anything," he asked, "of a short, chunky fellow with a gray suit, in a light touring car with no number on it?"

"Yes, sir," said the man behind the leather apron. "He stopped here about two hours ago to get a bolt tightened up."

"Did he give you any idea of where he was going?"

"No, sir; he didn't seem to know himself. He was kind o' tangled up about the roads, and wasn't certain which direction he wanted to take."

"In a quandary, was he?"

"Er—no; it didn't look like one. It was one of these dinky little runabouts."

In a toast on "The Sow and Her Son," Colonel Woods, the noted American live-stock auctioneer, recently made the following statement: "There has been more improvement made in hog-breeding during the past twenty years than in any of our other domestic animals. It would seem that in quantity and shape, perfection had been reached. The problem now is the scientific blending of the fat and the lean. A hog is a comical animal, and like a man, stubborn. Josh Billings once said that the more he saw of men the better he liked hogs." Col. Woods, in his peroration, dropped into poetry and quoted:

"A sow and a cow, and a good laying hen
Provide financial salvation for men.
And if, in addition, you have a good wife,
There's nothing to hinder your enjoying life."

The veterinary-in-chief to His Majesty the King of Italy, writing to Mr. Stevens, of London, England, says: "After using your Ointment for sixteen years for all diseases of horses' legs, I have always had splendid results follow its application." DR. VICCHI.

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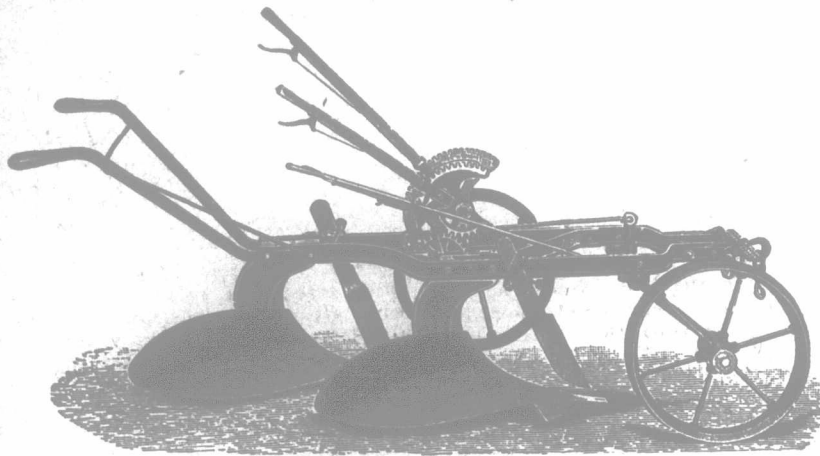
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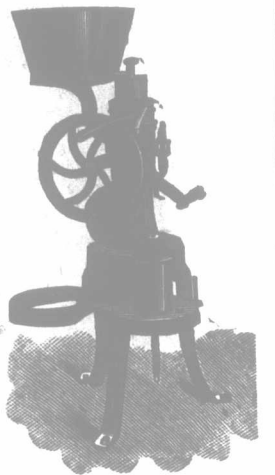
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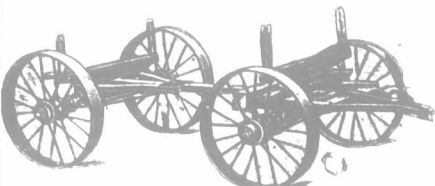
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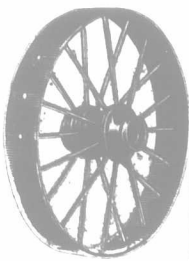
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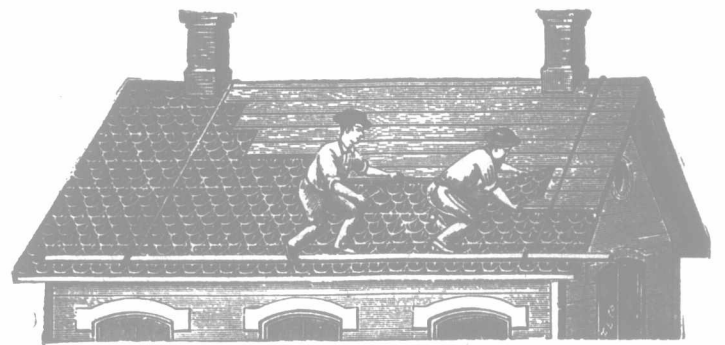
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